

HARPERS' LATIN DICTIONARY

A NEW
LATIN DICTIONARY

Founded on the Translation of
Freund's Latin-German Lexicon

EDITED BY E. A. ANDREWS, LL.D.

REVISED, ENLARGED, AND IN GREAT PART REWRITTEN

By CHARLTON T. LEWIS, PH.D.

AND

CHARLES SHORT, LL.D.

PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE, N. Y.



New York
HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS
FRANKLIN SQUARE

Oxford: AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

1891

Copyright, 1879, by HARPER & BROTHERS.—Copyright, 1878, by HARPER & BROTHERS.—Copyright, 1877, by HARPER & BROTHERS.—Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1850, by HARPER & BROTHERS, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of New York

PUBLISHERS' ADVERTISEMENT.

THE translation of Dr. Freund's great Latin-German Lexicon, edited by the late E. A. Andrews, LL.D., and published in 1850, has been from that time in extensive use throughout England and America. It has had for competitors, indeed, in the schools and colleges of both countries, only works which are substantially reprints or abridgments of itself. As it has thus been the standard book of reference of its kind for a generation of scholars, its merits need no description here.

Meanwhile, great advances have been made in the sciences on which lexicography depends. Minute research in manuscript authorities has largely restored the texts of the classical writers, and even their orthography. Philology has traced the growth and history of thousands of words, and revealed meanings and shades of meaning which were long unknown. Syntax has been subjected to a profounder analysis. The history of ancient nations, the private life of their citizens, the thoughts and beliefs of their writers, have been closely scrutinized in the light of accumulating information. Thus the student of to-day may justly demand of his lexicon far more than the scholarship of thirty years ago could furnish. The present work is the result of a series of earnest efforts by the Publishers to meet this demand.

It was seen fifteen years ago that at least a very thorough revision of the Lexicon was needed. It was therefore submitted to the author of the original work, Dr. WILLIAM FREUND, who carefully revised it, rewrote a few of the less satisfactory articles, corrected errors, and supplied about two thousand additions, mainly in the early pages. The sheets were then placed in the hands of Professor HENRY DRISLER, LL.D., to be edited; but that eminent scholar soon advised us that a reconstruction of the work was desirable, such as he could not command leisure to make. They were afterwards delivered to the present editors to be used freely, and in combination with all other appropriate sources, in compiling a Latin Lexicon which should meet the advanced requirements of the times. The results of their unremitting labors for several years are now given to the public.

The first 216 pages (words beginning with A) are the work of Professor CHARLES SHORT, LL.D., of Columbia College. The remainder of the book, from page 217 to page 2019 inclusive, is the work of Mr. CHARLTON T. LEWIS. While each editor is alone and wholly responsible for the pages which he has prepared, Mr. LEWIS requests us to acknowledge the indebtedness of the book to contributions from other scholars, incorporated by him with his own collections. It is proper to refer, in particular, to the valuable services of GUSTAVUS FISCHER, LL.D., of New Brunswick, whose learning and research have given to many articles a fulness and thoroughness hardly attempted before in a Latin Lexicon (see, for example, the words *contra*, *2. cum*, *sic*, *sisto*, *solvo*, *suus*, *tum*, *tunc*, *volo*, and others); and of Professor GEORGE M. LANE, Ph.D., of Har-

vard College, who has kindly examined a large part of the book in proof, and has freely communicated, in his suggestions and corrections, the ripe fruits of his scholarship. Every effort has been made to avoid errors of the press; and, through the patient skill of the proof-reader, Mr. GEORGE W. COLLORD, exceptional accuracy in this respect has, we believe, been attained.

HARPER & BROTHERS.

FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK, }
September 1, 1879. }

ORTHOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

A list of the principal words which are variously spelled in MSS. and editions. From Brambach's "Aids to Latin Orthography." (In most cases the form approved by Brambach is that preferred by recent editors; but there are still several words on which high authorities differ from him or from one another. For particulars, see the Lexicon.)

ab in compounds before *i* (for *j*), *h*, *b*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*; *abs* before *c*, *q*, *t*; *as* before *p* (asporto); *a* before *m* and *v*; *au* before *f* (aufero, aufero; but *afui*, *v*. *absum*).
 abicio, better than abiciso.
 abscisio, better than abcisio.
 absum, *afui*, *afore*, etc. (not *abfui*).
 ad in compounds before *i* (for *j*), *h*, *b*, *d*, *f*, *m*, *n*, *q*, *v*; *ac* before *c*, sometimes *q* (better *adquiro*, etc.); *ag* or *ad* before *g*, but *a* or *ad* before *gn*, *sp*, *sc*, *st*; *ad* or *al* before *l*; *ad* (less prop. *an*) before *n*; *ap* (less freq. *ad*) before *p*; *ad* or *ar* before *r*; *ad* or *as* before *s*; *at* before *t* (rarely *ad*).
 adicio, better than adjicio.
 adsimulo, better than adsimilo.
 adulescens (subst.), better than adolescens; so *adulescentia*, etc.
 aeneus, aenus, better than ahe-
 aequipero, not *aequiparo*.
 alioqui, better than alioquin.
 aliunde or aliunde.
 alluciuor or hallu-; old form halucinor.
 ancora, not *anchora*.
 antenna or *antenna*.
 antiquus, *old*; *anticus*, that is *in front*.
 annulus, anellus, not *ann-*.
 apud; also (less freq.) *aput*.
 arcesso or *acerso*.
 atqui, better than *atquin*.
 auctor, auctoritas, not *aut-*.
 audacter, not *audaciter*.
 autumnus, not *autctumnus*.
 bacca, better than *bacca*.
 bacchar, better than *bacchar*.
 ballista, better than *balista*.
 balneum or *balneum*.
 bariurus, not *bariurus*, *baridus*.
 bella, not *bellia*.
 benedico, benefacio, or separately, *bene dico*, *bene facio*.
 benevolus, beneficus, etc., better than *beni-*
volus, *benificus*.
 bipartitus and *bipertitus*.
 braca, not *bracca*.
 brachium, not *brachium*.
 bucina, not *buccina*; so *bucinator*.
 caecus, not *caecus*.
 caelebs, not *caelebs*.
 caelum, caelestis, etc., not *coel-*.
 caementum, not *caementum*.
 caenum, not *caenum*.
 caeremonia or *caeremonia*, not *cer-*.
 caespes, not *caespes*.
 caestus, not *caestus*.
 candela, not *candella*.
 cauda, vulgar form *codā*.
 causa, better than *caussa*.
 cena, not *coena*.
 ceteri, not *cacteri*.
 cheragra or *chiragra*.
 circumeo or *circueo*, *circumitus* or *circu-*
lus.
 coelea, better than *cochlea*.
 coicio, better than *conicio*, *coicio*.
 commisor or *comisor*.
 comminus, not *cominus*.
 comprehendo, better than *comprendo*.
 condicio, not *conditio*.
 conecto, not *connecto*; so *conexio*, *conexus*.
 conitor, not *conitor*.
 coniveo, not *conivivo*.
 conjunx, better than *conjug*.
 contio, not *conctio*.
 conubium, not *conubium*.
 conuivium, not *conuivium*.
 cottidie or *cotidie*, not *quotidie*.
 culceus, culleum, not *culceus*, *culleum*.
 cum, or *archaic quom*, not *quum*.

cum in composition: *com* before *b*, *m*, *p*; *con* before *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *i* (for *j*), *n*, *q*, *s*, *t*, *v*; but *co* before *gn*, before *n* in *conecto*, *coniveo*, etc., and before vowels and *h* (except *comedo*, *comes*, *comitor*, *comitium*, and their derivv.); hence *cogo* for *coago*; *cor* before *r*; *con* or *col* before *l*.
 cumba, better than *cymba*.
 cucumque, not *cucuke*.
 cuppes, better than *cupes*; so *cuppedo*, *cuppediae*.
 cupressus, not *cupressus*.
 Cybebe or *Cybele*.
 damma, not *dama*.
 Darius, better than *Darius*.
 delicio, better than *deicio*.
 denuntio, not *denuncio*.
 deprehendo or *deprendo*.
 derigo and *dirigo* are to be distinguished; v. these words.
 describo and *discribo* are to be distinguished; v. these words.
 designo and *dissigno* are to be distinguished; v. *designo*.
 deversorium, better than *deuor-*, not *deuor-*
sorium.
 dicio, not *ditio*.
 dilectus (a military levy), not *delectus*.
 discidium, not *dissidium*.
 discribo, *discriptio*, v. *describo*.
 disicio (dissicio), better than *disicio*.
 dissignator (an undertaker, etc.), not *desig-*
nator.
 dumetum or *dummetum*, *dumosus* or *dum-*
mosus.
 dumtaxat, not *duntaxat*.
 dupondius, later form *dipondius*.
 equeles, better than *equileus*.
 edo, esum, better than *essum*.
 ed, *huan* or *idyllium*.
 ei (interjection), not *hei*.
 eicio, better than *ecicio*.
 elleborus, better than *helleborus*.
 emo, emptum, not *emtum*; so *emptio*, *emptor*, etc.
 epistula, not *epistola*; but *epistolicus* (= *ἐπιστολικός*).
 Erius, not *Eribius*.
 erus, era, erilis, not *herus*, etc.
 Euander, Euandrus, not *Evander*.
 euhoe (= *εὐοί*), not *evoe*.
 ex before vowels and *h*; *e* or *ex* before consonants.
 ex in composition, before vowels, and *h*, *c*, *p* (except *epotus*, *epoto*), *q*, *t*, and *s*; the *s* is better retained, e. g. *exsanguis*, better than *exanguis*, etc.; *e* before *b*, *d*, *g*, *i* (for *j*), *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *v*; *e'* before *f*.
 exim or *exin*.
 eximo, exemptum, not *exemum*.
 faenna (vulgar form *fenum*), not *foenum*.
 faenus, better than *fenus*, not *foenus*; so *faenero*, *faenerator*, etc.
 fecunditas, *fecundo*, *fecundus*, not *foecun-*
ditas, etc.
 fetidus, *feteo*, *fetor*, better than *foetidus*, etc.
 fetus (subst. and partic.), not *foetus*.
 futillis, better than *futilis*.
 fusum, not *fusum*.
 Gaetull and *Getull*.
 Genava, not *Geneva*.
 genitivus, *genetrix*, not *genitivus*, *genitrix*.
 gliaba, better than *gleba*.
 gratis and *gratis*.
 Hadria, *Hadraticus*, *Hadrianus*, not *Adria*, etc.
 Hadrumetum, *Hadrumetinus*, not *Adrume-*
ticus.
 haedus, not *hoedus*, *aedus*. Rustic form

Halaea, *Halaesus*, not *Halesa*, etc.
 Halicarnasus and *Alcarnasus*.
 Hamilcar, not *Amilcar*.
 Hannibal, not *Annibal*.
 harena, *harenosus*, better than *arena*, etc.
 hariole, *harioleus*, *harioleus*, *harioleus*, and *ariola*, *ariolateus*, *ariolus*.
 harundo, better than *arundo*.
 haruspex, better than *aruspex*.
 haud and *haut*; also, before consonants, *hau*.
 haveo and *avco*.
 hebenus, better than *ebenus*.
 hedera, better than *edera*.
 helluio, *helluatio*, *helluor*, better than *he-*
lio, etc.
 hereisco and *ereisco*.
 heri and (in Quintilian's time) *here*.
 Hiberes, *Hiberia*, *Hiberus*, not *Iberes*, etc.
 holus, better than *olus*; *archaic helus*.
 humo, *humus*, not *umo*, *unus*.
 iudicio and *iciciro*.
 ilico, not *illico*.
 immo, not *imo*.
 in primis, *inprimis*, and *imprimis*.
 incitus and *incultus*, not *inclytus*.
 inchoo, better than *inchoo*; not *incoo*.
 indutiae, not *inducia*.
 injicio, better than *injicio*.
 intellego, *intellegentia*, not *intelligo*, etc.
 internecio, better than *internecio*.
 inungo, not *inungo*.
 Kalendae, better than *Calendae*.
 Karthago and *Carthago*.
 lacrima, not *lacruma*, *lachrima*, or *lachry-*
ma.
 lamina, *lamna*, and *lammina*.
 lanterna, better than *laterna*.
 lepor and *lepos*.
 levis, not *laevus*.
 libet, *libens*; *archaic lubet*, *lubens*; so *li-*
bido.
 littera, better than *litera*; so *litterula*.
 litus, not *littus*.
 maereo, *maeror*, *maestas*, *maestitia*, not *moereo*, etc.
 maleducus, *maleficus*, *malevolus*, better than *malivulus*, etc.
 mille, *plur.* *milia*, better than *millia*.
 millies and *millies*, better than *milliens*, etc.
 multa, not *multa*; so *multo*.
 murra, not *myrrha*.
 myrtum, *myrtus*, not *murtum*, etc.
 navis, better than *navus*.
 ne (particle of affirmation), not *nae*.
 neglego, *neglegentia*, not *negligo*, etc.
 naenia, not *naenia*.
 nequiquam, better than *nequicoquam*.
 nummus, not *numus*.
 nunquam and *nunquam*.
 nuntio, *nuntius*, not *nuncio*, etc.
 ob in composition, before *i* (for *j*), *h*, *b*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *v* (but before *s* and *t* frequently written *op*); also before vowels, except in *obsolesco*; *ob*, sometimes *om*, before *m*; *oe* before *c*; *of* before *f*; *og* before *g*; *op* before *p*; but *b* is dropped in *omitto*, *operio*, *ostendo* (for *obstendo*).
 obicio, better than *objicio*.
 obcedo, not *obedio*.
 obscenus, better than *obscaenus*; not *ob-*
soenus.
 obstupesco, better than *obstupesco*.
 opilio, better than *upilio*.
 otium, *otiosus*, not *ocium*, etc.
 paellex, better than *pelex*; not *pellex*.
 paene, not *peue*, not *poene*.
 paenitet, not *poenitet*.
 paenula, not *penula*.
 Parnasus, *Parnasius*, not *Parnassus*, etc.

- paulus, better than paullus.
 pejero, better than pejuro; not perjuro.
 penna and pinna (for the distinction, v. the Lexicon, s. v. penna).
 per in composition is unchanged, but *r* may become *l* before *l* (pellicio, cf. pellego), or may fall out in compounds of *jus* and *juro*, v. pejero.
 percontor, better than percunctor; so percontatio.
 perlego, not pellego nor pelligo.
 plebs and plebes, not plebis (nom. sing.).
 pretium, not precium.
 proelium, not praelium.
 proicio, better than proficio.
 promuntarium, not promontorium.
 protinus, better than protenus.
 pulcher, not pulceer.
 quamquam and quanquam.
 quattuor, better than quatuor.
 querela, better than querella.
 quicquam, better than quidquam.
 quicquid and quicquid.
 quotiens, better than quoties.
 raeda, better than reda; not rheda.
 recipero, better than recupero.
 reicio, better than rejicio.
 religio, religiosus, not religio.
 robigo, not rubigo.
 saeculum, not seculum.
 saepes, saepio, not sepes, etc.
 saeta, not seta.
 sarisa, better than sarissa.
 satura, later form satira; not satyra.
 scaena, not scena; so scaenicus, etc.
 sepulcrum, better than sepulchrum.
 sescenti, not sexcenti.
 setius, not secius (v. secus).
 singillatim, not singulatim.
 sollemnis, not sollennis, sollempnis.
 somnulentus, better than sombolentus.
 stuppa, not stupa, stippa; so stuppeus.
 suadela, not suadella.
 sub in composition, before vowels and *h*, *i* (for *j*), *b*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *s*, *t*, *v*; *suc* before *c*; *suf* before *f*; *sug* before *g*; *sum* or *sub* before *m*; *sup* before *p* (rarely *sub*); *sur* or *sub* before *r*; *su* (for *sub*s) in suscipio, suscito, suspendo, sustinco, sustento, sustuli; *su* in suspicio, suspiro.
 subicio, better than subjicio.
 suboles, not subolis, soboles.
 subsocius, not subsceivus.
 succus, not succus.
 suspicio, better than suspitio.
 taeter, not teter.
 tamquam and tauquam.
 tingo, not tinguo.
 totiens, better than toties.
 traicio and transicio, better than trajicio.
 trans in composition before vowels and *b*, *c*, *f*, *g*, *p*, *r*, *t*, *v*; *trans* usually before *s*, always before *sc*; *trans* or *tra* before *i* (for *i* or *j*), *d*, *l*, *m*, *n*.
 tropaeum and trophaeum.
 tus, not thus.
 ubicumque, better than ubicunque.
 Ulixes, not Ulysses.
 umerus, not humerus.
 umesco, umor, umidus, etc., not humesco, etc.
 unguo and ungo.
 urgeo, not urgueo.
 utrumque, better than utcunque.
 utrimque, not utrinque.
 venum do and venundo.
 Vergilius, not Virgilius.
 vertex, not vortex.
 vicesimus, more usual than vigesimus; not vicensimus.
 vilicus, vilico, vilicatus, not villicus, etc.
 virectum, not viretum.
 Vulcanus, not Vulcanus.
 vulgus, not volgus.
 vulnus, not volnus.
 vultus, not voltus.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN REFERRING TO

ANCIENT AUTHORS AND THEIR WORKS.

☞ The dates are given on the authority of Teuffel, in his History of Roman Literature; but those marked (?) are doubtful or conjectural.

Aem. Mac.	Aemilius Macer, <i>poet</i> ,	obit, B. C. 14	Auct. Her. or } { Auctor ad Herennium, v. Corni-
Afran.	Lucius Afranius, <i>writer of com-</i>	flor. " 110	Auct. ad Her. } ficius.
	<i>edy</i> ,		
Aggen.	Aggenus Urbicus, <i>writer on hus-</i>	" (?) A. D. 400	Auct. Pervig. Ven. Auctor Pervigilii Veneris, flor. (?) A. D. 150
	<i>bandy</i> ,		Auct. Priap. Auctor Priapeorum, v. Priap.
			Aug. Aurelius Augustinus, <i>Chr. writer</i> , obit, " 430
Agrim. or }	The ancient writers on survey- ing; esp. Frontinus, Balbus, Hyginus, Siculus Flaccus, and Aggenus Urbicus.		" Acad., Contra Academicos.
Agrimens. }			" Civ. Dei or C. D., De Civitate Dei.
			" De Doctr. Christ., De Doctrinâ Christianâ.
			" Ep., Epistulae.
			" Mor. Manich., De Moribus Manichaeorum.
Albin.	C. Peto Albinovanus, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 28	" Music., De Musica.
Alcim.	Alcimus Avitus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob. " 523	" Retract., Retractationes.
Aldh.	Aldhelmus, <i>Bishop of Satisbury</i> ,	" " 700	" Serm., Sermones.
	<i>England</i> ,		" Triu., De Trinitate.
	" Ep., Epistula ad Acircium, de metris, etc.		August. Caesar Octavianus Augustus, " " 13
	" Laud. Virg., De Laudibus Virginitatis.		Aur. Vict. Sextus Aurelius Victor, <i>hist.</i> , fl. " 360
Alfen.	P. Alfenus Varus, <i>JCtus</i> ,	fl. (?) B. C. 38	" Caes., De Caesaribus.
Ambros.	Ambrosius, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob. A. D. 397	" Epit., Epitome de Caesaribus.
	De Cain et Abel.		" Orig., Origo Gentis Romanae.
	De Fide, De Fido Libri V ad Gratianum		" Vir. Ill., De Viris Illustribus.
	Angustum.		Aus. D. Magnus Ausonius, <i>poet</i> ,
	De Isaac et Animâ.		ob. " 366
	De Noë et Arcâ.		" Caes., De XII Caesaribus.
	Ep., Epistulae.		" Ecl., Eclogarium.
	Hexâgm., Hexâmeron.		" Edyl., Edyllia, or Idyllia.
	in Luc., Expositio Evangelii secundum		" Ep., Epistulae.
	Lucam, Libri X.		" Ephem., Ephemeris.
	in Psa., Enarrationes in XII Psalmos.		" Epigr., Epigrammata.
	Off., De Officiis.		" Epit., Epitaphia.
Amm.	Ammianus Marcellinus, <i>hist.</i> ,	" " 400	" Grat. Act., Gratiarum Actio.
Ampel.	L. Ampelius, <i>historian</i> ,	fl. (?) " 200	" Idyll., Idyllia, or Edyllia.
Anthol. Lat.	Anthologia Latina, a collection		" Parent., Parentalia.
	of Epigrams, Inscriptions, and		" Per., Periochae.
	Fragments in verse, by P. Bur-		" Prof., Professores.
	mann; edited also by Meyer		" Sap., Sapientes.
	and by Riese.		" Urb., Ordo Nobilium Urbium.
Apic.	Apicius Caelius, <i>writer on cook-</i>	" " 25	Avien. R. Festus Avienus, <i>poet</i> ,
	<i>ery</i> ,		" Descr. Orb., Descriptio Orbis Terrae, or <i>Πε-</i>
	But the work De Re Coquinariâ, ascribed to Api-		" Or. Mar., Ora Maritima.
	cius, is a compilation of a later age.		" Perieg., Descriptio Orbis Terrae, or <i>Περι-</i>
App.	Lucius Appuleius (Apu.), <i>philos.</i> ,	" " 160	" <i>γγρα.</i>
	Apol., Apologia, or De Magiâ.		Boëth. Anicius Manl. Torq. Severinus
	Asclep., Asclepius, or Trismegistus.		Boëthius or Boëthius, <i>philos.</i> , " " 525
	Dogm. Plat., De Dogmate Platonis.		" Anal., Analytica.
	Flor., Florida.		" Consol., De Consolatione.
	Herb., Herbarium, a work of the fourth cen-		" Mus., De Musica.
	tury A. D., falsely ascribed to Appuleius.		" Porphy., Dialogi in Porphyrium.
	Mag., De Magiâ, or Apologia.		" Top., De Differentiis Topicis.
	Met. or M., Metamorphoses.		Frut. M. Junius Brutus, <i>correspondent</i>
	Mund., De Mundo.		of Cicero, " B. C. 42
	Trism., Trismegistus.		Caecil. Statius Caecilius, <i>writer of com-</i>
Arm.	Arnobius Afer, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	" " 295	<i>edy</i> ,
Ascon.	Q. Asconius Pedianus, <i>gramm.</i> ,	ob. " 8	Cacl. Aur. Caelius Aurelianus, <i>physician</i> ,
Asin.	C. Asinius Pollio, <i>orator and hist.</i> ,	" " 55	" Acut., Acutae Passiones.
At. Cap.	Ateius Capito, <i>grammarian</i> ,	fl. " 14	" Tard., Tardae Passiones.
Att. or Acc.	L. Attius or Accius, <i>writer of</i>	" B. C. 135	Caes. Caius Julius Caesar, <i>historian</i> , ob. B. C. 44
	<i>tragedy</i> ,		" B. C., Bellum Civile.
Atta,	T. Quinctius Atta, <i>writer of com-</i>	" " 80	" B. G., Bellum Gallicum.
	<i>edy</i> ,		Callistr. Callistratus, <i>JCtus</i> ,
Auct. Aeth.	Auctor Aetnae (perh. Lucilius	" (?) A. D. 60	Calp. Calpurnius Siculus, <i>poet</i> ,
	Junior),		" Ecl., Eclogae.
Auct. B. Afr.	Auctor Belli Africani,	" B. C. 50	Capitol. Julius Capitolinus, <i>biographer</i> ,
Auct. B. Alex.	Auctor Belli Alexandrini (prob.	" " 50	" Balb., Vita Balbini.
	Aulus Hirtius),		" Gord., Vita Gordiani.
Auct. B. G. 8.	Auctor de Bello Gallico libri viii,	" " 50	" Max., Vita Maximi.
	in continuation of Caesar's		" Maxim., Vita Maximini.
	commentarii (prob. Aulus Hir-		Cass. Hem. L. Cassius Hemina, <i>historian</i> ,
	tius),	" " 50	ob. A. D. 140
Auct. B. Hisp.	Auctor Belli Hispaniensis,	" " 50	Cassiod. Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus,
			<i>historian</i> ,
			ob. A. D. 575
			" Chron., Chronicon.

Cassiod. (cont.)	Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus, <i>historian</i> ,	obit, A.D. 575	Cinc.	L. Cincius Alimentus, <i>annalist</i> , etc.,	flor. B.C. 210
"	Complex., Complexiones in Epistulas Apostolicas.		Cinna.	C. Helvius Cinna, <i>Epic. poet</i> ,	" " 40
"	De Anim., De Animâ.		Claud.	Claudius Claudianus, <i>poet</i> ,	" " A.D. 400
"	Hist., Gothorum Historia.		"	B. Get. or Bell. Get., De Bello Getico.	
"	Hist. Eccl., Historia Ecclesiastica.		"	B. Gild. or Bell. Gild., De Bello Gildonico.	
"	Inst. Div. Litt., Institutio Divinarum Litterarum.		"	Cons. Mall. Theod., De Consulatu Fl. Mallii Theodori.	
"	Var., Variarum Libri XII.		"	Cons. Olyb. et Prob., In Consulatum Olybrii et Probini.	
Cato,	M. Porcius Cato, <i>orator and hist.</i> ,	" B.C. 149	"	Cons. Stil., De Consulatu Stilichonis.	
"	R. R., De Re Rustica.		"	IV. Cons. Hon., De Quarto Consulatu Honorii.	
Cat. or Catull.	C. Valerius Catullus, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 54	"	VI. Cons. Hon., De Sexto Consulatu Honorii.	
Cels.	Aurel. Cornelius Celsus, <i>physic.</i> ,	flor. A.D. 50	"	Epith., Epithalamium.	
Censor.	Censorinus, <i>grammariar</i> ,	" " 238	"	in Eutr., in Eutropium Libri II.	
Charis.	Flav. Sospiter Charisius, <i>grammariar</i> ,	" " 375	"	in Rufin., in Rufinum Libri II.	
Cic. or C.	M. Tullius Cicero, <i>orator and philosophæ</i> ,	ob. B.C. 43	"	Laud. Ser., De Laudibus Serenæ Reginae.	
"	Acad. or Ac., Academicæ Quæstiones.		"	Laud. Stil., De Laudibus Stilichonis.	
"	ad Brut., ad M. Brutum Epistulæ.		"	Nupt. Hon. et Mar., De Nuptiis Honorii et Mariæ.	
"	Aem. Scaur., Oratio pro Aemilio Scauro.		"	Rapt. Pros., De Raptu Proserpinae.	
"	Agr., Orationes de Lege Agrariâ.		Claud. Mam.	Claudianus Ecdicius Mamertus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	" " 470
"	Am., De Amicitia, or Laelius.		"	Stat. An., De Statu Animæ.	
"	Arat., Aratus.		Cloat.	Cloatius Verus, <i>grammariar</i> ,	" (?) " 100
"	Arch., Oratio pro A. Licinio Archiâ.		Cod.	Codex,	
"	Att., Epistulæ ad Atticum.		"	Greg., Gregorius.	compiled (?) " 295
"	Balb., Oratio pro L. Corn. Balbo.		"	Hermog., Hermogenianus.	" (?) " 330
"	Brut., Brutus sive de Claris Oratoribus.		"	Just. or Cod., Justinianus.	" " 530
"	Caecin., Oratio pro Caecina.		"	Theod., Theodosianus.	" " 438
"	Cacl., Oratio pro M. Caelio.		Col.	L. Junius Moderatus Columella, <i>writer on husbandry</i> ,	" " 50
"	Cat., Orationes in Catilinam.		Commod.	Commodianus, <i>Chr. poet</i> ,	" " 245
"	Cat. M., Cato Major, or De Senectute.		"	Apol., Carmen Apologeticum.	
"	Clu., Oratio pro Cluentio.		"	Instr., Instructiones.	
"	Deiot., Oratio pro Rege Deiotaro.		Consent.	P. Consentius, <i>grammariar</i> ,	" " 475
"	De Or., De Oratore.		Coripp.	Fl. Cresconius Corippus, <i>poet and grammariar</i> ,	" " 565
"	Div., De Divinatione ad M. Brutum.		"	Johan., Johannis, sive de Bellis Libycis.	
"	Div. in Caecil., Divinatio in Caecilium.		"	Laud. Just., De Laudibus Justini Augusti.	
"	Dom., Oratio de Domo suâ.		Corn. Gall.	Cn. Cornelius Gallus, <i>poet</i> ,	ob. B.C. 25
"	Fam., Epistulæ ad Familiâres.		Corn. Sev.	Cornelius Severus, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 28
"	Fat., De Fato.		Cornif.	Cornificus, <i>rhetorician</i> (acc. to Quintilian, the name of the writer of the four books of Rhetorica ad C. Herennium; usu. cited as Auct. Her.),	fl. (?) " 80
"	Fin., De Finibus.		Curt.	Q. Curtius Rufus, <i>historian</i> ,	" A.D. 50
"	Flac. or Fl., Oratio pro L. Flacco.		Cypr.	Thascius Caecilius Cyprianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob. " 257
"	Font. or Fontei., Oratio pro M. Fonteio.		Dict. Cret.	Interpres Dictyos Cretensis, about	" 380
"	Fragm., Fragmenta.		Dig.	Digesta, i. e. Libri Pandectarum.	
"	Har. Resp., Oratio de Haruspicum Responsis.		Diom.	Diomedes, <i>grammariar</i> ,	fl. (?) " 375
"	Her., Auctor ad Herennium.		Diou. Cato,	The name inscribed on a collection of distichs de moribus, etc., probably of the third or fourth century.	
"	Imp. Pomp., Oratio de Imperio Cn. Pompei, or Pro Lege Maniliâ.		Donat. or Don.	Aelius Donatus, <i>commentator</i> ,	" " 350
"	Inv., De Inventione Rhetoricâ.		Dracont.	Dracontius, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 490
"	Lael., Laelius, or De Amicitia.		"	Hexæm., Hexæmèron Creationis Mundi.	
"	Leg., De Legibus.		Eccl.	Scriptores Ecclesiastici.	
"	Lig., Oratio pro Ligario.		Enn.	Q. Ennius, <i>poet</i> ,	ob. B.C. 169
"	Manil., Oratio pro Lege Maniliâ, or De Imperio Cn. Pompei.		Ennod.	Ennodius, <i>Chr. poet and biographer</i> ,	" A.D. 521
"	Marcell., Oratio pro Marcello.		"	Ep., Epistulæ.	
"	Mil., Oratio pro Milone.		"	Epithal., Epithalamium.	
"	Mur., Oratio pro L. Murenâ.		"	Pan., Panegyricus.	
"	N. D., De Deorum Naturâ.		"	Vit. Epiph., Vita Epiphaniï.	
"	Off., De Officiis.		Eum.	Eumenius, <i>orator and panegyrist</i> ,	fl. " 300
"	Opt. Gen., De Optimo Genere Oratorum.		"	Grat. Act., Gratianum Actio Constantino.	
"	Or., Orator ad M. Brutum.		"	Pan. Const., Panegyricus Constantino Augusto dictus.	
"	Par. or Parad., Paradoxa Stoicorum.		Eutr.	Flavius Eutropius, <i>historian</i> ,	" " 375
"	Part. Or., De Partitione Oratoriâ.		Fab. Piet.	Fabius Pictor, <i>historian</i> ,	" B.C. 214
"	Phil., Orationes Philippicæ in M. Antonium.		Falisc.	See Gratus Faliscus.	
"	Pis., Oratio in Pisonem.		Favorin.	Favorinus, <i>philosophæ</i> ,	" A.D. 130
"	Planc., Oratio pro Plancio.		Fenest.	L. Fenestella, <i>historian</i> ,	" " 36
"	Prov. Cons., De Provinciis Consularibus.		Fest.	Sext. Pompeius Festus, <i>grammariar</i> , about	(?) " 150
"	Quinct. or Quint., Oratio pro P. Quinctio, or Quinto.		Firm. Mat. or } Firm. }	{ Julius Firmicus Maternus, <i>mathematician</i> ,	" " 340
"	Q. Fr. or ad Q. Fr., Epistulæ ad Q. Fratrem.		Flor.	L. Annaeus Florus, <i>historian</i> ,	" " 140
"	Rab. Perd., Oratio pro Rabirio Perduellionis Reo.		Fortun. or } Ven. Fort. }	{ Venantius Fortunatus, <i>Christian poet</i> ,	" " 600
"	Rab. Post., Oratio pro Rabirio Posthumo.				
"	Red. Quir., Oratio post Reditum ad Quirites.				
"	Red. in Sen., Oratio post Reditum in Senatu.				
"	Rep., De Re Publica.				
"	Rosc. Am., Oratio pro Quinto Roscio Amerino.				
"	Rosc. Com., Oratio pro Sexto Roscio Comædo.				
"	Scaur., Oratio pro M. Aemilio Scauro.				
"	Sen., De Senectute, or Cato Major.				
"	Sest. or Sext., Oratio pro Sestio.				
"	Sull., Oratio pro Sullâ.				
"	Tim., Timæus, or De Universo.				
"	Tog. Cand., Oratio in Senatu in Togâ Candidâ.				
"	Top., Topica.				
"	Tull., Oratio pro M. Tullio.				
"	Tusc., Tusculanæ Disputationes.				
"	Univ., De Universo, or Timæus.				
"	Vatin., Oratio in Vatiniûm.				
"	Verr., Actio in Verrem.				

Front. or Frontin.	S. Julius Frontinus, <i>engineer</i> , etc., obiit, A. D. 103	Liv.	Titus Livius, <i>historian</i> ,	obiit, A. D. 17
"	Aquaed., De Aquaeductibus Urbis Romae.	Liv. Andron.	Livius Andronicus, <i>writer of tragedy</i> ,	" B. C. 204
"	Strat., <i>Strategemata</i> .	Luc.	M. Annaeus Lucanus, <i>poet</i> ,	" A. D. 65
Fronto or Front.	M. Cornelius Fronto, <i>orator</i> , ad Marc., <i>Epistulae ad M. Aurelium</i> .	Lucil.	C. Ennius Lucilius, <i>satirist</i> ,	" B. C. 103
"	ad Ver., <i>Epistulae ad Verum Imperatorem</i> .	"	Aetn., Aetna, v. Auctor Aetnae.	
"	De Diff., <i>De Differentiis</i> .	Lucr.	T. Lucretius Carus, <i>poet and philosopher</i> ,	" " 55
"	De Eloq., <i>De Eloquentia</i> .	Maer.	Aurelius Theodosius Macrobius, <i>critic</i> ,	flor. A. D. 400
Fulg.	Fabius Planciades Fulgentius, <i>grammarian</i> , etc.,	"	S. or Sat., <i>Saturnalia</i> .	
"	De Aetat., <i>De Aetatibus Mundi</i> .	"	Somn. Scip., <i>Somnium Scipionis</i> .	
"	Expos., <i>Expositio Sermonum Antiquorum</i> .	Mamert.	Claud. Mamertinus, <i>panegyrist</i> ,	" " 362
"	Myth., <i>Mythologiae</i> .	Manil.	M. Manilius, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 12
"	Verg. Cont., <i>Vergiliana Continentia</i> .	"	Astron., <i>Astronomica</i> .	
Gai.	Gaius, <i>JCtus</i> ,	Marc. Emp.	Marcellus Empiricus, <i>physician</i> ,	" " 400
"	Inst., <i>Institutiones Juris Civilis</i> .	Mart.	M. Valerius Martialis, <i>poet</i> ,	ob. " 102
Gell.	Aulus Gellius, <i>gramm.</i> , etc.,	Mart. Cap.	Martianus Minneus Felix Capella, <i>satirist</i> ,	fl. (?) " 425
German.	Caesar Germanicus, <i>poet</i> ,	Maxim.	Maximianus, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 520
Gloss.	Glossarium.	Mel. or Mela,	Pomponius Mela, <i>geographer</i> ,	" " 45
"	Cyril., <i>Cyrrilli</i> .	Min. Fel.	Minucius Felix, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	" " 200
"	Isid., <i>Isidori</i> .	"	Oct., <i>Octavius</i> .	
"	Philox., <i>Philoxeni</i> .	Modest.	Herennius Modestinus, <i>JCtus</i> ,	" " 240
Grat.	Gratius Faliscus, <i>poet</i> ,	Monum. Ancyr.	Monumentum Ancyranum, an inscription placed on the wall of the promae at Ancyra, by Augustus Caesar,	" " 14
"	Cyn. or Cyneg., <i>Cynegetica</i> .	Naev.	C. Naevius, <i>poet</i> ,	ob. B. C. 198
Her.	See Auctor ad Herennium.	Nazar.	Nazarius, <i>panegyrist</i> ,	fl. A. D. 320
Hier.	Hieronymus, <i>Chr. writer</i> .	"	Pan. Const., <i>Panegyricus Constantini</i> .	
"	Cant. Cantic., <i>Homiliae in Cantica Canticorum</i> .	Nemes.	M. Aur. Olympius Nemesianus, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 260
"	Cont. Pelag., <i>Dialogi Contra Pelagianos</i> .	"	Cyn., <i>Cynegetica</i> .	
"	Ep., <i>Epistulae</i> .	"	Ecl., <i>Eclgae</i> .	
"	in Isa., in <i>Isaiam Commentarii</i> .	Nep.	Cornelius Nepos, <i>biographer</i> ,	" B. C. 44
"	in Psa., in <i>Psalms Tractatus</i> .	"	Ages., <i>Agesilaus</i> .	
Hirt.	Aulus Hirtius, <i>historian</i> (= Auct. B. G. 8, in continuation of Caesar's commentaries; and Auct. B. Alex.),	"	Alcib., <i>Alcibiades</i> .	
Hor.	Q. Horatius Flaccus, <i>poet</i> ,	"	Arist., <i>Aristides</i> .	
"	A. P., <i>Ars Poetica</i> .	"	Att., <i>Atticus</i> .	
"	C., <i>Carmina</i> , or <i>Odae</i> .	"	Cat., M. Porcius Cato.	
"	C. S., <i>Carmen Seculare</i> .	"	Chabr., <i>Chabrias</i> .	
"	Ep., <i>Epistulae</i> .	"	Cim., <i>Cimon</i> .	
"	Epod., <i>Epodi</i> .	"	Con., <i>Conon</i> .	
"	Od., <i>Odae</i> , or <i>Carmina</i> .	"	Dat., <i>Datames</i> .	
"	S. or Sat., <i>Satirae</i> .	"	Dion., <i>Dion</i> .	
Hyg.	C. Julius Hyginus, <i>poet and fabulist</i> ,	"	Epam., <i>Epaminondas</i> .	
"	Astr., <i>Astronomia</i> .	"	Eum., <i>Eumenes</i> .	
"	F., <i>Fabellae</i> .	"	Ham., <i>Hamilcar</i> .	
Hyg. (Gromat.),	Hyginus, <i>writer on surveying</i> .	"	Hann., <i>Hannibal</i> .	
"	Lim. or De Lim., <i>De Limitibus Constituendis</i> .	"	Iph., <i>Iphicrates</i> .	
Inscr.	Inscriptiones.	"	Lys., <i>Lysander</i> .	
"	Don., <i>Donii</i> .	"	Milt., <i>Miltiades</i> .	
"	Fabr., <i>Fabretti</i> .	"	Paus., <i>Pausanias</i> .	
"	Graev., <i>Graevii</i> .	"	Pelop., <i>Pelopidas</i> .	
"	Grut., <i>Gruteri</i> .	"	Phoc., <i>Phocion</i> .	
"	Gud., <i>Gudii</i> .	"	Reg., <i>De Regibus</i> .	
"	Maff., <i>Maffei</i> .	"	Them., <i>Themistocles</i> .	
"	Momms., <i>Mommsenii</i> .	"	Thras., <i>Thrasylbulus</i> .	
"	Murat., <i>Muratorii</i> .	"	Tim. or Timol., <i>Timoleon</i> .	
"	Neap., <i>Regni Neapolitani</i> (ed. by Mommsen).	"	Timoth., <i>Timotheus</i> .	
"	Orell., <i>Orelli</i> .	Nigid.	P. Nigidius Figulus, <i>gramm.</i> ,	" " 60
"	Rein., <i>Reinssii</i> .	Non.	Nonius Marcellus, <i>gramm.</i> ,	" (?) A. D. 280
Inst.	Institutiones.	Not. Tir.	Notae Tironianae, a late collection of abbreviations ascribed to Cicero's freedman Tiro.	
Isid.	Isidorus Hispalensis, <i>gramm.</i> ,	Nov.	Novius, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	" B. C. 90
"	Orig., <i>Origenes</i> .	Novat. or Nov.	Novatianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	" A. D. 250
Javol.	Javolenus Priscus, <i>JCtus</i> ,	Obseq.	Julius Obsequens, <i>writer De Prodigis</i> ,	" (?) " 375
Jornand.	Jornandes or Jordanis, <i>historian</i> ,	Optat.	Publius Optatianus Porphyrius, <i>panegyrist</i> ,	" " 330
Jul. Val.	Julius Valerius, <i>historian</i> ,	Orell.	See Inscriptiones.	
"	" Res Gest. Alex., <i>Res Gestae Alexandri Macedonis</i> .	Oros.	Paulus Orosius, <i>historian</i> ,	" " 410
Julian.	Salvius Julianus, <i>JCtus</i> ,	Ov.	P. Ovidius Naso, <i>poet</i> ,	ob. " 17
Just.	Justinus, <i>historian</i> ,	"	A. A., <i>Ars Amatoria</i> .	
Just.	Justinianus, <i>emperor</i> ,	"	Am., <i>Amores</i> .	
"	Inst., <i>Institutiones</i> .	"	Cons., <i>Consolatio</i> .	
Juv.	D. Junius Juvenalis, <i>poet</i> ,	"	F. or Fast., <i>Fasti</i> .	
Juvene.	C. Vettius Aquilinus Juvenicus, <i>Chr. poet</i> ,	"	H. or Her., <i>Heroides</i> .	
Laber.	C. Decius Laberius, <i>mimographer</i> ,	"	Hal., <i>Haliecticon</i> .	
Lact.	L. Caelius Lactantius Firmianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	"	Ib., <i>Ibis</i> .	
"	De Ira D., <i>De Ira Dei</i> .	"	M. or Met., <i>Metamorphoses</i> .	
"	Epit., <i>Epitome Divinarum Institutionum</i> .	"	Med. Fac., <i>Medicamina Faciei</i> .	
"	Inst. (or Lact. alone), <i>Institutiones Divinae</i> .	"	Nux, <i>Nux Elegia</i> .	
"	Mort. Pers., <i>De Mortibus Persecutorum</i> .	"	P. or Pont., <i>Epistulae ex Ponto</i> .	
Laev.	Laevius, <i>lyric poet</i> ,	"	R. Am. or Rem. Am., <i>Remedia Amoris</i> .	
Lampr.	Aelius Lampridius, <i>historian</i> ,	"	Tr. or Trist., <i>Tristia</i> .	
"	Alex. Sev., <i>Alexandri Severi Vita</i> .	Pac. or Pacuv.	M. Pacuvius, <i>writer of tragedy</i> ,	" B. C. 133
"	Com., <i>Commodi Vita</i> .			
"	Elag., <i>Elagabali Vita</i> .			
Leg. XII. Tab.	Leges duodecim Tabularum, compiled			" 450

Pacat.	Latinus Pacatus Drepanius, <i>panegyrist</i> , " Pan., Panegyricus.	flor. A. D. 389	Sall.	C. Sallustius Crispus, <i>historian</i> , " C. or Cat., Catilina. " Fragm., Fragmenta. " H. or Hist., Historia. " J. or Jug., Jugurtha.	obit, B. C. 35
Pall.	Palladius Rutilius Taurus, <i>writer on husbandry</i> , " Apr., Aprilis Mensis, or Liber V. " Aug., Augustus Mensis, or Liber IX. " Dec., December Mensis, or Liber XIII. " Febr., Februarius Mensis, or Liber III. " Jan., Januarius Mensis, or Liber II. " Jul., Julius Mensis, or Liber VIII. " Jun., Junius Mensis, or Liber VII. " Mai., Maius Mensis, or Liber VI. " Mart., Martius Mensis, or Liber IV. " Nov., November Mensis, or Liber XII. " Oct., October Mensis, or Liber XI. " Sept., September Mensis, or Liber X.	" (?) " 350	Salv.	Salvianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> , " Avar., Adversum Avaritiam. " Ep., Epistulae. " Gub. Dei, De Gubernatione Dei.	flor. A. D. 440
Papin.	Aemilius Papilius, <i>JCtus</i> ,	" " 200	Scaev.	Q. Mutius Scaevola, <i>JCtus</i> ,	" B. C. 95
Paul.	Julius Paulus, <i>JCtus</i> ,	" " 200	Scrib.	Scribonius Largus, <i>physician</i> , " Comp., Compositiones Medicamentorum.	" A. D. 60
Paul. Nol.	Pontius Paulinus Nolanus, <i>Chr. writer</i> , " Carm., Carmina. " Ep., Epistulae.	obit, " 431	Sedul.	Caelius Sedulius, <i>Chr. poet</i> ,	" " 470
Paul. Petr.	Paulinus Petricordiensis, <i>poet</i> ,	fl. " 470	Sen.	M. Annaeus Seneca, <i>rhetorician</i> , " Contr., Contrroversiae. " Suas., Suasoriae.	" " 15
Pers.	A. Persius Flaccus, <i>satirist</i> ,	ob. " 62	Sen.	L. Annaeus Seneca, <i>philosopher and tragedian</i> , " I. <i>Prose writings</i> . " Apocol., Apocolocyntosis. " Ben., De Beneficiis. " Brev. Vit., De Brevitae Vitae. " Clem., De Clementia. " Cons. Helv., ad Helviam Matrem De Consolatione. " Cons. Marc., ad Marciam De Consolatione. " Cons. Polyb., ad Polybium De Consolatione. " Const. or Const. Sap., De Constantia Sapientis. " Ep., Epistulae. " Mort. Claud. or Lud. Mort., De Morte Claudii Caesaris. " Ot. Sap., De Otio Sapiientis. " Prov., De Providentia. " Q. N., Quaestiones Naturales. " Tranq., De Tranquillitate Animi. " Vit. Beat., De Vita Beata. " 2. <i>Tragedies</i> . " Agam., Agamemnon. " Herc. Fur., Hercules Furens. " Herc. Oct., Hercules Octaenus. " Hippol., Hippolytus, or Phaedra. " Med., Medea. " Octav., Octavia. " Oedip., Oedipus. " Phaedr., v. Hippol. " Phoen., Phoenissae. " Thyest., Thyestes. " Troad., Troades.	ob. " 65
Petr.	Petronius Arbitr, <i>satirist</i> ,	fl. (?) " 60	Ser. Samm.	Q. Serenus Sammonicus, <i>physic.</i> ,	" (?) " 230
Phaedr.	T. Phaedrus, <i>fabulist</i> ,	" " 40	Serv.	Servius Honoratus, <i>gramm.</i> ,	fl. " 390
Pict.	See Fab. Pict.		Sev.	See Corn. Sev.	
Placid.	Luctatius (or Lactantius) Placidus, <i>scholiast</i> ,	" (?) " 450	Sid.	Apollinaris Sidonius, <i>Christian writer</i> ,	ob. " 488
Plaut.	T. Maccius Plautus, <i>writer of comedy</i> , " Am. or Amph., Amphitruo. " As. or Asin., Asinaria. " Aul., Aulularia. " Bacch., Bacchides. " Capt., Captivi. " Cas., Casina. " Cist., Cistellaria. " Cure., Cureulio. " Ep. or Epid., Epidicus. " Men., Menaechini. " Merc., Mercator. " Mil., Miles Gloriosus. " Most., Mostellaria. " Pers., Persa. " Poen., Poenulus. " Ps., Pseudolus. " Rud., Rudens. " Stich., Stichus. " Trin., Trinummus. " Truc., Truculentus.	ob. B. C. 184	Sil.	C. Silius Italicus, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 101
Plin.	C. Plinius Secundus (major), " H. N., <i>Historia Naturalis</i> (usu. undesigned).	" A. D. 79	Sisenn.	L. Cornelius Sisenna, <i>historian and orator</i> ,	" B. C. 57
Plin.	C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus (minor), " Ep., Epistulae. " Pan., Panegyricus.	" " 113	Sol. or Solin.	C. Julius Solinus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	fl. A. D. 260
Plin. Val.	Plinius Valerianus, <i>physic.</i> (the last book is a later addition),	" (?) " 400	Spart.	Aelius Spartianus, <i>biographer</i> ,	" " 285
Pomp.	L. Pomponius, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	fl. B. C. 90	Stat.	P. Papinius Statius, <i>poet</i> ,	ob. " 96
Pompon.	Sextus Pomponius, <i>JCtus</i> ,	ob. A. D. 138		" Ach. or Achil., Achilleis. " S. or Silv., Silvae. " Th. or Theb., Thebais.	
Porc. Latro,	M. Porcius Latro, <i>rhetorician</i> ,	" B. C. 3	Suct.	C. Suetonius Tranquillus, <i>biographer</i> ,	" " 160
Priap.	Priapea, a collection of satiric and erotic poems and fragments appended to L. Müller's Catullus.			" Aug., Octavius Augustus Caesar. " Caes., Julius Caesar. " Calig., Caius Caligula. " Claud., Claudius. " Dom., Domitianus. " Galb., Galba. " Gram., De Grammaticis. " Ner., Nero. " Oth., Otho. " Rhet., De Rhetoricis. " Tib., Tiberius. " Tit., Titus. " Vesp., Vespasianus. " Vit., Vitellius.	
Prisc.	Priscianus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	fl. " 500	Sulp.	Sulpicius Severus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	" " 425
Prop.	Sex. Aurelius Propertius, <i>poet</i> ,	ob. " 16	Symm.	Q. Aurelius Symmachus, <i>orator</i> , " etc.,	" " 420
Prud.	Aurel. Prudentius Clemens, <i>Chr. poet</i> , " Cath., Cathemerina. " c. Symm., contra Symmachum. " Psych., Psychomachia. " στερφ., περί Στεφάνων.	fl. A. D. 400	Tac.	C. Cornelius Tacitus, <i>historian</i> ,	" " 119
Pub. Syr.	Pubilius Syrus, <i>mimographer</i> ,	" B. C. 44		" Agr., Agrícola. " A. or Ann., Annales. " Dial., Dialogus de Oratoribus. " G. or Germ., Germania. " H. or Hist., Historia. " Or., Dialogus de Oratoribus.	
Q. Cic.	Quintus Tullius Cicero, " Pet. Cons., De Petitione Consulatus.	ob. " 43	Ter. or T.	P. Terentius Afer, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	" B. C. 159
Quint.	M. T. Quintilianus, <i>rhetorician</i> ,	" A. D. 95			
	" Decl., Declamationes. " Inst. (or Quint. alone), Institutiones Oratoriae.				
Rhem. Fan.	Rhemmius Fanninus or Remius Favinus, <i>poet</i> ,	fl. (?) " 400			
"	" Pond., De Ponderibus et Mensuris.				
Ruf.	Sextus Rufus, <i>historian</i> ,	" " 350			
Rufin.	Tyrannius Rufinus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob. " 410			
Rutil. Lup.	P. Rutilius Lupus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	fl. (?) " 50			
Rutil. or } Rutil. Nam. }	{ Claudius Rutilius Namatianus, " poet,	" " 416			

Ter. or T. (cont.).	P. Terentius Afer, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	obiit, B.C. 159	Vitr.	Vitruvius Pollio, <i>writer on architecture</i> ,	flor. B.C. 10
"	And., Andria.		Vop.	Flavius Vopiscus, <i>historian</i> ,	" A.D. 305
"	Eun., Eunuchus.		Vulc. Gall.	Vulcatius Gallicanus, <i>historian</i> ,	" 295
"	Heaut., Heautontimorumenos.			about	
"	Hec., Hecyra.		Vulg.	Biblia Vulgatae Editionis (a Latin version of the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures, first made toward the end of the second century, and revised by St. Jerome, —Hieronymus, A.D. 383-392).	
"	Phorm., Phormio.				
Ter. Maur.	Terentianus Maurus, <i>gramm.</i>	flor. (?) A.D. 290			
Tert.	Q. Septimius Florens Tertullianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob. " 220			
"	ad Uxor., ad Uxorem.		"	Abd., Abdias.	
"	Apol., Apologeticum.		"	Act., Actus Apostolorum.	
"	Carn. Christ., De Carne Christi.		"	Agg., Aggaeus.	
"	Cor. Mil., De Coronâ Militis.		"	Am. of Amos, Amos.	
"	Cult. Fem., De Cultu Feminarum.		"	Apoc., Apocalypsis.	
"	Fug. in Pers., De Fugâ in Persecutione.		"	Bar., Baruch.	
"	Idol., Idolotria.		"	Cant., Canticum Canticorum.	
"	Jejun., De Jejniis.		"	Coloss., Epistula ad Colossenses.	
"	Monog., Monogamia.		"	Cor., Epistula ad Corinthios.	
"	Paen., De Pœnitentiâ.		"	Dan., Daniel.	
"	Praes. Her., De Praescriptionibus Hereticorum.		"	Deut., Deuteronomium.	
"	Pudic., De Pudicitia.		"	Ecol., Eclesiasticus.	
"	Spect., De Spectaculis.		"	Ecol., Eclesiasticus, or Filius Sirach.	
"	Virg. Vel., De Virginibus Velandis.		"	Eph., Epistula ad Ephesios.	
Theod. Prisc.	Theodorus Priscianus, <i>physician</i> ,	fl. (?) " 409	"	Esd., Esdras.	
Tib.	Albius Tibullus, <i>poet</i> ,	ob. B.C. 18	"	Esth., Esther.	
Tiro,	Tiro, <i>freedman of Cicero</i> ,	fl. " 40	"	Exod., Exodus.	
Titin. or Titinn.	Titinius, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	" " 160	"	Ezech., Ezechiel.	
Treb. Pol.	Trebellius Pollio, <i>historian</i> ,	" A.D. 306	"	Gal., Epistula ad Galatas.	
Turp.	Sex. Turpilius, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	" B.C. 130	"	Gen., Genesis.	
Ulp.	Domitius Ulpianus, <i>Jctus</i> ,	ob. A.D. 228	"	Hab., Habacuc.	
Val. Cato,	Valerius Cato, <i>poet</i> ,	about B.C. 80	"	Heb., Epistula ad Hebraeos.	
"	Dir., Dirae (by an unknown author; ascribed by some to Valerius Cato, and by others to Vergil).		"	Isa., Isaias.	
Val. Fl.	C. Valerius Flaccus, <i>poet</i> ,	fl. A.D. 70	"	Jac., Epistula Jacobi.	
Val. Max.	Valerius Maximus, <i>historian</i> ,	" " 26	"	Jer., Jeremias.	
Val. Prob.	M. Valerius Probus, <i>gramm.</i> ,	" (?) " 60	"	Joan., Evangelium Joannis; but 1, 2, 3 Joan., Epistula Joannis prima, etc.	
Varr.	M. Terentius Varro, <i>writer on husbandry</i> , etc.,	ob. B.C. 27	"	Jon., Jonas.	
"	L. L., De Lingua Latinâ.		"	Jos., Josue.	
"	R. R., De Re Rusticâ.		"	Jud., Epistula Judae.	
Veg.	F. Vegetius Renatus, <i>writer on the art of war</i> ,	fl. A.D. 386	"	Jud. or Judic., Judices.	
"	Mil., De Re Militari.		"	Lev., Leviticus.	
Veg.	P. Vegetius,	" (?) " 420	"	Luc., Evangelium Lucae.	
"	Vet. or Art. Vet., De Arte Veterinariâ sive De Mulomedicinâ.		"	Macc. or Mach., Machabael.	
Vell.	P. Velleius Paterculus, <i>historian</i> ,	" " 30	"	Mal., Malachias.	
Ven. Fort.	Venantius Fortunatus, <i>Chr. poet</i> ,	ob. " 600	"	Marc., Evangelium Marci.	
Ver. Flac.	Verrius Flaccus, <i>grammarians</i> ,	" (?) B.C. 4	"	Matt., Evangelium Matthaei.	
Verg.	P. Vergilius Maro, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 19	"	Mich., Michaeas.	
"	A. or Aen., Aenels.		"	Nah., Nahum.	
"	Cat., Catalecta.		"	Neh., Nehemias, or II. Esdras.	
"	Cir., Ciris.		"	Num., Numeri.	
"	Cop., Copa.		"	Os., Osee.	
"	Cul., Culex.		"	Par. or Paral., Paralipomena.	
"	E. or Ecl., Eclogae.		"	Petr., Epistula Petri.	
"	G. or Geor., Georgica.		"	Phil., Epistula ad Philippenses.	
"	M. or Mor., Moretum.		"	Philem., Epistula ad Philemonem.	
Vib. Seq.	Vibius Sequester, <i>geographer</i> ,	fl. (?) A.D. 500	"	Prov., Proverbia Salomonis.	
			"	Psa., Psalmi.	
			"	Reg., Reges.	
			"	Rom., Epistula ad Romanos	
			"	Sap., Sapiaentia.	
			"	Soph., Sophonias.	
			"	Thess., Epistula ad Thessalonicenses.	
			"	Tim., Epistula ad Timotheum.	
			"	Tit., Epistula ad Titum.	
			"	Tob., Tobias.	
			"	Zach., Zacharias.	

CATALOGUE

OF

EDITIONS OF ANCIENT AUTHORS, BOOKS OF REFERENCE, ETC.,

Used in editing this work, with the abbreviations by which they are cited. (Only the most important titles are mentioned; the citations of other works are so full as to be intelligible without special explanation.)

- Abdy and Walker, J. T. Abdy and B. Walker, editors of the Commentaries of Gaius, Cambridge, 1870.
- B. and K., J. G. Baiter and C. L. Kayser, editors of Cicero's works.
- Bach, E. C. C., editor of the Metamorphoses of Ovid.
- Baumg.-Crus., D. C. G. Baumgarten-Crusius, editor of Ovid, Livy, and Suetonius.
- Benfey, Theod., Griechischer Wurzellexicon, Berlin, 1839-1842.
- Bentl., Richard Bentley, editor of Horace, Cambridge, 1711; of Terence and Phædrus, Cambridge, 1726, and of Manilius, London, 1739.
- Bonn., Edward Bonnell, editor of Quintilian.
- Bopp, Francis, Glossarium Comparativum Linguae Sanscritae, 3d ed., Berlin, 1867.
- Bramb., W. Brambach, Aids to Latin Orthography, translated by W. G. McCabe, New York, 1877.
- Brix, Julius, editor of Plays of Plautus.
- Büch., F. Bücheler, editor of Petronius, etc.
- Bünem., J. L. Bünemann, editor of Lactantius.
- Burm., P. Burmann, editor of Vergil, Ovid, etc.
- “ P. Burmann (Jun.), editor of Claudian, Propertius, and Anthologia Latina.
- Buttm., Philip Buttmann, Lexilogus, etc.
- Conington, John Conington, editor of Vergil and Persius (the 10th and 12th bks. of the Aeneid edited by H. Nettleship, and the Persius published under his care).
- Corss., W. Corssen.
- “ Auspr., Ueber Aussprache, Vocalismus und Betonung der Lateinischen Sprache, 2d ed., 1868.
- “ Beitr., Kritische Beiträge zur Lateinischen Formenlehre, 1863.
- “ Nachtr., Kritische Nachträge zur Lateinischen Formenlehre, 1866.
- Cruq., Jacobus Cruquius, editor of Cicero's Pro Milone and of Horace.
- Curt., Georg Curtius.
- “ Gr. Ety., Grundzüge der Griechischen Etymologie, 4th ed., 1873.
- Diet. Antiq., Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, edited by Wm. Smith, Ph. D., and Chas. Anthon, LL. D.
- Dietsch, Rudolphus, editor of Sallust and Nepos.
- Dillenb., W. Dillenburger, editor of Horace, 6th ed., 1875.
- Dint., B. Dinter, editor of Caesar.
- Dober., A. Doberenz, editor of Caesar.
- Doed., Ludwig Doederlein, editor of Horace and Tacitus.
- “ Lat. Syn., Lateinische Synonymik und Etymologie.
- Don., Aelius Donatus, commentator on Terence and Vergil, of the fourth century.
- “ Ti. Claudius Donatus, commentator on Vergil, contemporary with the foregoing.
- Donald., J. W. Donaldson, Latin Grammar, Varronianus.
- Donat., v. Don.
- Draeg., A. Draeger, editor of Tacitus.
- “ Hist. Syn., Historische Syntax der Lateinischen Sprache.
- Drak., Arnold Drakenborch, editor of Livy, Silius Italicus, etc.
- Ellendt, Friedrich, editor of Cicero's De Oratore and Brutus.
- Ellis, Robinson, editor of Catullus.
- Ernest., J. A. Ernesti, editor of Cicero, Tacitus, and Suetonius.
- “ A. W. Ernesti, editor of Livy, Leipsic, 1827.
- Eyssen., Franciscus Eyssenhardt, editor of Ammianus Marcellinus, Berlin, 1871.
- Fabretti., A. Corpus Inscriptionum Italicarum et Glossarium Italicum, Turin, 1867.
- Fick., A. Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der Indogermanischen Sprachen.
- Fischer, Gustavus, Latin Grammar, New York, 1876.
- Fleck., Alfred Fleckeisen, editor of Plautus and Terence.
- Forbig., Albert Forbiger, editor of Vergil.
- Forcell., Faccioliati et Forcellini Lexicon totius Latinitatis, new edition by Dr. F. Corradini, Padua, 1859-78: A-Phoenix.
- Fritzsche., A. T. H., editor of the Satires of Horace.
- Georg., K. E. Georges, Lateinisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch.
- Gerber and Greef., A. Gerber and A. Greef, Lexicon Taciteum, Leipsic, 1877-1878.
- Gerl. or Gerlach., F. D. Gerlach, editor of Sallust, of Tacitus's Germania, and of Nouius Marcellus.
- Gesenius, W., Hebrew Lexicon, transl. from the Latin by Edward Robinson, D. D.
- Gesn., J. M. Gesner, editor of Pliny the Younger.
- Gierig, G. E., editor of the Metamorphoses of Ovid and of Pliny the Younger.
- Gildersleeve, B. L., editor of Persius.
- Gronov. or Gronovius, I. F. Gronovius, editor of Plautus, Livy, and Tacitus, and author of Obs. Libri iv.
- “ Abraham Gronovius, editor of Justin, Tacitus, etc.
- Grotefend, Aug., Lateinische Grammatik.
- “ Georg Friedrich, Altitalienische Dialecte.
- Haas., F. Haase, editor of Seneca.
- Habicht, E. C., Lateinische Synonymik, Lemgo, 1829.
- Halm, Karl, editor of Cicero's Select Orations, of Nepos, Tacitus, Quintilian, and Velleius Paterculus.
- Hand, Turs., F. Hand, Tursellinus seu de Particulis Latinis Commentarii (an incomplete work: Ab-Putat).
- Heind., L. F. Heindorf, editor of the Satires of Horace.
- Horn., K. F. Hermann, editor of Juvenal and Persius.
- Hertz, Martin, editor of Livy and Aulus Gellius.
- Heyn. or Heyne, C. G. Heyne, editor of Tibullus and Vergil.
- Hildebrand, G. F., editor of Appuleius.
- Hint., Valentin Hintner, Lateinische Etymologie, Brixen, 1873.
- Hoffm., E. Hoffmann, Die Construction der Lateinischen Zeit-Partikeln, 2d ed., 1873.
- Hofm., F. Hofmann, editor of Cicero's Select Letters.
- Huschke, Ph. Edw., Jurisprudentiae Antejustinianae quae supersunt, 3d ed., Leipsic, 1874.
- Jahn, J. C., editor of Vergil and Horace.
- “ Otto, editor of Persius, Juvenal, etc.
- Jau, L., editor of Pliny the Elder.
- K. and H., O. Keller and A. Holder, editors of Horace, Leipsic, 1864; editio minor, 1878.
- Keil, Heinrich, editor of Pliny the Younger, and of the Grammatici Latini.
- Kennedy, B. H., author of the Public School Latin Grammar, 3d ed., London, 1875.
- Key, T. Hewitt, Latin Grammar, London, 1856.
- Kiepert, H., Lehrbuch der Alten Geographie, Berlin, 1877, 1878.
- Kiessl., A. Kiessl, editor of Seneca Rhetor, Leipsic, 1872.
- Klotz, B., Handwörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache, Braunschweig, 1858.
- Kopp, U. F., editor of Martianus Capella, Frankfurt, 1836.
- Kram., Friedrich Kramer, editor of Caesar.
- Krebs, Antibarbar., J. Ph. Krebs, Antibarbarus der Lateinischen Sprache, 6th ed. by Allgaver, 1876.
- Kühner, Raphael, editor of Cicero's Tusculanae and author of Ausführliche Grammatik der Lateinischen Sprache, Hannover, 1877, 1878.
- Lachm., Karl Lachmann, editor of Lucilius, Lucretius, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, etc.
- Lamb., D. Lambinus, editor of Plautus, Lucretius, Cicero, and Horace.
- Lor. or Lorenz., A. O. F. Lorenz, editor of Plays of Plautus.
- Lübb., E. Lübbert, Beiträge zur Tempus- und Modus-Lehre des Aelteren Lateins.
- Lübke., F. Lübke, Real-Lexicon des Classischen Alterthums.
- Madv., J. N. Madvig, editor of Cicero's De Finibus, Cato Major, Laelius, and Select Orations, author of Emendationes Livianae, Adversaria Critica, etc.
- “ Gram., Latin Grammar, edited by Thacher.
- Mann., Conrad Mannert, Geographie der Griechen und Römer.
- Mayor, J. E. B., editor of Juvenal, 2d ed., London, 1869-78.
- Merguet, H., Lexicon zu den Reden des Cicero, Vol. I., Jena, 1877.
- Merx., Rudolph Merkel, editor of Ovid, Leipsic, 1852, 1853; Metamorphoses in new ed., 1875.
- Momms., Theodor Mommsen, editor of the Digesta, and of the Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum.
- “ Röm. Gesch., Römische Geschichte.
- Müll., Karl Otfried Müller, editor of Festus and of Varro de Lingua Latina.
- “ Lucian Müller, editor of Lucilius, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, and Horace; and author of Orthographiae et Prosodiae Latinae Summarium, Petropoli, 1878.
- Munro, H. A. J., editor of Lucretius and author of Criticisms and Elucidations of Catullus.
- Neue, Formenl., Friedrich Neue, Formenlehre der Lateinischen Sprache, 2d ed., 1875 and 1877.
- Nieb. Röm. Gesch., B. Niebuhr, Römische Geschichte.

- Nipp. or Nipperd., Karl Nipperdey, editor of Nepos and Tacitus.
 Orell., J. G. Orelli, editor of Cicero, Horace, Tacitus, etc.
 Osann, Friedrich, editor of *Fragmenta Appulei de Orthographiâ*, and of Cicero's *De Re Publicâ*.
 Oud., F. Oudendorp, editor of *Cæsar* and of *Appuleius*.
 Paley, F. A., editor of *Propertius*, 2d ed., 1872.
 Pauck., C. Paucker, *Spicilegium Addendorum Lexicis Latinis*, Mitau, 1875.
 Peter, Hermann, editor of *Ovid's Fasti*, Leipsic, 1874.
 Pott, Aug. Friedrich, *Etymologische Forschungen*, Lemgo, 1833, 2d and greatly enlarged ed., 1869-76.
 Queck, Gustavus, editor of *Statius*.
 Ramshorn, Ludwig, *Lateinische Grammatik*, Leipzig, 1830.
 " Syn., *Lateinische Synonymik*, Leipzig, 1831.
 Rib., Otto Ribbeck, editor of *Vergil* and of the *Scenicae Romanorum Poësis Fragmenta*, and author of a *Brief Treatise on the Latin Particles*.
 Riese, Alexander, editor of *Ovid*, Leipsic, 1871-1874.
 Ritschl, Friedrich, editor of *Plautus*; continued by G. Loewe, G. Goetz, and F. Schoell.
 " *Opusc.*, *Opuscula Philologica*.
 Ritt., F. Ritter, editor of *Horace* and *Tacitus*.
 Rob. or Roby, H. J. Roby, *A Grammar of the Latin Language from Plautus to Suetonius*.
 Rose and Strübing, Valentin Rose and H. Müller-Strübing, editors of *Vitruvius*.
 Roth, C. L., editor of *Suetonius*.
 Rudd., Thomas Ruddiman, author of *Grammaticae Latinae Institutiones*, edited by Stallbaum, Leipsic, 1823.
 Sandars, T. C., editor of the *Institutes of Justinian*, London, 1874.
 Schmallfeld, Dr. Fr., *Lateinische Synonymik*, Altenburg, 1869.
 Schmid, F. E. T., editor of the *Epistles of Horace*.
 Schneid., J. G. Schneider, editor of the *Scriptores Rei Rusticæ Veteres*.
 Schneid., J. K. L. Schneider, *Ausführliche Grammatik der Lateinischen Sprache*, 1819-21.
 " F. G. Schneidewin, editor of *Martial*.
 Schwartz, C. G., editor of *Pliny the Younger*.
 Servius, Servius Honoratus, a commentator on *Vergil*, of the fourth century.
 Seyffert, Moritz, editor of *Cicero's Tusculanae* and *Laelius*.
 Sill., J. Sillig, editor of *Pliny's Historia Naturalis*.
 Struve, K. L., *Ueber die Lateinische Declination und Conjugation*.
 Teuff., W. Teuffel, *Geschichte der Römischen Literatur*, 2d ed., 1872; 3d ed., 1877.
 Tisch., Constantinus Tischendorf, editor of *Novum Testamentum Vulgatae Editionis*.
 Torrini, R. P. F. Gabr., *Concordantiae Bibliorum Sacrorum Vulgatae Editionis*, Prati, 1861.
 Umpf., Franciscus Umpfenbach, editor of *Terence*, Berlin, 1870.
 Uss. or Ussing, J. L. Ussing, editor of *Plautus, Hauniae*, Vol. I., 1875; Vol. II., 1878.
 Vahl., Joannes Vahlen, editor of the *Fragmenta of Ennius, Lucilius*, etc.
 Van., Alois Vaníček, *Griechisch-Lateinisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch*, 1877; *Fremdwörter im Griechischen und Lateinischen*, 1878.
 Wagn. or Wagner, J. A. Wagner, editor of *Valerius Flaccus*.
 " Philip Wagner, editor of *Vergil*, ed. maj. 1830-1841; ed. min. 1841.
 " " W. Wagner, editor of several plays of *Plautus* and of *Terence*.
 Weissenb., W. Weissenborn, editor of *Livy*.
 Wordsw., John Wordsworth, editor of *Fragmenta and Specimens of Early Latin*, Oxford, 1874.
 Zumpt, Karl G., editor of *Cicero's Orations against Verres, and De Officiis*, and of *Curtius*.
 " *Gram.*, *Latin Grammar*, edited by Anthon.

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, ETC.

a. or act., active, -ly.
 abbrev., abbreviated, -ation.
 abl., ablative.
 absol. or abs., absolute, -ly, i. e. without case or adjunct.
 abstr., abstract.
 acc., accusative or according.
 access., accessory.
 ad loc. or ad h. l., ad locum or ad hunc locum.
 adj., adjective, -ly.
 adv., adverb, -ial, -ially; or adversus.
 agric. or agricult., agricultural.
 a. h. v., ad hanc vocem.
 al., alii or alia, others or other.
 amplif., amplificative.
 analog., analogous, -ly.
 antiq., antiquities.
 ap., apud (in).
 appel., appellative.
 append. or app., appendix.
 Arab., Arabic.
 archit., architecture, -tural.
 art., article.
 aug., augmentative.
 Aug., Augustan.
 c., cum (with).
 c. c., coupled with.
 cf., confer (compare).
 chh., church.
 class., classic, -al.
 Cod., Codex (MS.).
 collat., collateral.
 collect., collective, -ly.
 com., commonly, comicus, comic, or in comedy.
 comm. or c., common gender.
 comment., commentators.
 comp., compare or comparative.
 compd., compound.
 concr., concrete.
 conj., conjunction, conjunctive, or conjugation.
 constr., construed, -ction.
 contr., contracted, contraction, or contrary.
 corresp., corresponding.
 dat., dative.
 decl., declension.
 demonstr. or dem., demonstrative.
 dep., deponent.
 deriv. derived, -ative, -ation.
 diff., differs or different.
 dim., diminutive.
 dissyll., dissyllable, -abic.
 distr., distributive.
 dub., doubtful.
 ecll., ecclesiastical.
 ed., editio or editor.
 e. g., exempli gratia.
 ellipt., elliptical, -ly.
 elsewh., elsewhere.
 epic., epicene.
 epit., epitaph.
 equiv., equivalent.
 esp., especially.
 etc., et cetera.
 etym., etymology, -ical.
 euphon., euphonic, -ny.
 ex., exs., example, examples.
 expl., explanation, explained.
 express., expression.
 ext., extorta.
 extr., extremo (at the end).
 f. or fem., feminine.
 fig., figure, -ative, -atively.

fin. or ad fin., at the end.
 finit., finite (opp. to infinitive).
 foll., following.
 fr., from.
 Fr., French.
 fragm., frgm., or fr., fragmenta.
 freq. or fr., frequentative or frequent, -ly.
 fut., future.
 gen., genitive or general.
 geog., geography, -ical.
 Germ., German.
 Goth., Gothic.
 gr. or gram., grammar, -ian, -atical, grammatical.
 Gr. Greek.
 h., hence.
 h. l., hic locus (this passage).
 h. v., h. vv., this word, these words.
 Heb., Hebrew.
 hybr., hybrid.
 hist., history, -ian.
 ib., ibidem.
 id., idem.
 i. e., id est.
 i. q., idem quod.
 imper., imperative.
 imperf., imperfect.
 impers., impersonal, -ly.
 inanim., inanimate.
 in bon. part., in bonam partem.
 in mal. part., in malam partem.
 incl., inchoative, inceptive.
 indecl., indeclinable.
 indef., indefinite.
 indic., indicative.
 inf., infinitive.
 init., in., or ad init., at the beginning.
 inscr., inscriptions.
 intens., intensive.
 interrog., interrogative, -tion.
 intr., intransitive.
 Ital., Italian.
 Jctus, juris consultus.
 jurid., juridical.
 kindr., kindred.
 l., lege or lectio.
 l. c. or l. l., loco citato or laudato, in the place already cited.
 lang., language.
 Lat., Latin.
 leg., legit, legunt.
 lex., lexicon.
 lit., literal, in a literal sense.
 Lith., Lithuanian.
 m. or masc., masculine.
 math., mathematics, -ical.
 med., medio (in the middle).
 medic., medical or medicine.
 metaph., metaphorical, -ly.
 meton., by metonymy.
 mid. or med., medial; in a middle or reflexive sense.
 milit., military, in military affairs.
 MS., manuscript; MSS., manuscripts.
 n. or neutr., neuter.
 n. pr. or nom. propr., nomen proprium.
 naut., nautical.
 neg., negative, -ly.
 no., numero.
 nom., nominative.
 num. or numer., numeral.
 obj. or object., object, objective, -ly.
 obl., oblique.
 om., omit.
 onomat., onomatopoeia.

opp., opposed to, opposite, -tion.
 orig., originally.
 p., page.
 P. a., participial adjective.
 part., participle.
 partit., partitive.
 pass., passive, -ly, or passage.
 patr., patronymic.
 per., period.
 perf., perfect.
 perh., perhaps.
 pers., personal, -ly.
 phil., philosophy, -ical, -ically, -opher.
 pl. or plur., plural.
 pleon., pleonastically.
 Plqpf., plusquamperfectum.
 plur. tant., used only in the plural.
 poet., poetical, -ly.
 polit., political, -ly.
 posit. or pos., positive.
 poss., possessive.
 praef., praefatio.
 praep., preposition.
 preced., preceding.
 pregn., pregnant, -ly.
 prep., preposition.
 pres., present.
 prob., probably.
 prol., prologus.
 pron., pronoun.
 prooem., prooemium.
 prop., proper, -ly, in a proper sense.
 prov. or proverb., proverbial, -ly.
 qs., quasi.
 q. v., quod videas.
 rad., radical or root.
 rar., rare, -ly.
 ref., refer, -ence.
 rel., relative or reliquiae.
 respect., respectus.
 rhet., rhetoric, -al; in rhetoric.
 Rom., Roman.
 saep., saepe.
 saepis., saepissime.
 sc., scilicet.
 s. h. v., sub hac voce.
 s. v., sub voce.
 signif., signifies, -cation.
 simp., simple.
 Span., Spanish.
 specif., specifically. [lowing].
 sq., sequens; sqq., sequentes (and the following).
 subj., subjunctive.
 subject. or subj., subject, subjective, -ly.
 subst., substantive, -ly.
 suff., suffix.
 sup., superlative or supine.
 syll., syllable.
 syn., synonym, -ymous.
 sync., syncopated.
 tab., tabula (table, plate).
 temp., tense or temporal.
 term., terminus.
 trag., tragicus, tragic, or in tragedy.
 trans., translated, -tion.
 transf., transferrere.
 trisyl., trisyllable, -abic.
 trop., in a tropical or figurative sense.
 t. t., technical term.
 usu., usual, -ly.
 v., verb, vide or vox.
 v. h. v., vide hanc vocem.
 var. lect., varia lectio (different reading).
 vb., verb.
 voc., vocative.

* A star before a word denotes that it is found but once; before a meaning, that the meaning is found but once; and before an author's name, that the word is used but once in his writings.

† This denotes that the word to which it is prefixed is borrowed from the Greek.

‡ These indicate that a word is borrowed from some other language than the Greek.

§ This shows that a word is found only in inscriptions, or in the old grammarians or lexicographers.

[] Words enclosed in brackets, at the beginning of articles, relate to etymology; elsewhere, are of questionable authenticity.

Words italicized in the citations have been supplied by the conjecture of editors.

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A

I. A, a, indecl. n. (sometimes joined with *littera*), the first letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding to the α, α of the other Indo-European languages: A primum est: hinc incipiam, et quae nomina ab hoc sunt, Lucil. ap. Terent. Scaur. p. 2255 P.: sus rostro si huius A litteram impresserit, Cic. Div. I, 13, 23: ne in A quidem atque S litteras exire temere masculina Graeca nomina recto casu patiebantur, Quint. I, 5, 61.

II. The sound of the A is *short* or *long* in every part of the word; as, āb, pāter, itā; ā, māter, frustrā. During a short period (between about 620 and 670 A. U. C. = from 194 to 84 B. C.) *long a* was written *au*, probably first by the poet L. Attius, in the manner of the Oscan language; so we find in Latin inscriptions: AA. CETERES (i. e. a ceteris), CALAASI, PAATO, HAACE, MAARCIVM, PAAPVS, PAASTORES, VAARVVS; and in Greek writing, ΜΑΑΡΚΟΥ ΥΙΟΣ ΜΑΑΡΚΕΑΟΣ, ΚΟΙΝΤΟΝ ΜΑΑΡΚΙΟΝ (like Osc. aasas = Lat. āra, Osc. Paapi = Lat. Pāpius, Osc. Paakul = Lat. Pāculus, Pāculus, Pācuvius, etc.). v. Ritschl, Monum. Epigr. p. 28 sq., and cf. Mommsen, Unterital. Dialekte, p. 210 sq. (The Umbrian language has gone a step farther, and written *long a* by *aha*, as Aharna, Naharcom, trahaf, etc.; cf. Aufrecht and Kirchhoff, Umbrische Sprachdenkm. p. 76 sq.) Vid. also the letters E and U.

III. In etymological and grammatical formation of words, *short a* very often (sometimes also *long a*) is changed into other vowels.

a. *Short a* is changed, **1.** into *long a*—**A.** In consequence of the suppression of the following consonants at the end or in the middle of the word: āb, ā; vādis, vās; āg-, āg-men, eādēn; tīg-, contāmīno; cād-, eāsus. Hence also in the *abl. sing.* of the first decl., and in the particles derived from it, in consequence of the suppression of the original *abl. end. -d*: PRÆDAD (Col. Rostr.), PRÆDĀ; SENTENTIAD (S. C. de Bacch.), SENTENTIĀ; EXTRAD (ib.), EXTRĀ; SVRAD (ib.), SVPRĀ.—Heuce.

b. In perfect forms: scāb-o, scābi; cāv- eo, cāvī; fāv- eo, fāvī; pāv- eo, pāvī (for scābit, cāvī, fāvī, pāvī).

c. In other forms: āgo, ambāges; pāc-, pāc-iscor, pācis (pāx); sīg-ax, sīgus, sīgā; mās-er, mās-ero; fīg-, φαρμακί-, fīgus. (Contrary to analogy, ā remains short in ānunt, from dā-in-unt, v. Ritschl, l. i. p. 17.)

2. *Short a* is changed into *ē* or *ē*—

a. Into *ē*. (a) Most frequently in the second part of compounds, particularly *before two consonants*: facio, confectus; iacio, confectus; ratio, deceptus; dāim-, damno, condēnno; fūd-, fallo, fefellī; mās-, mando, commēdo; scāno-, ascēdo; āp-, aptus, inaptus; ār-, ars, ārēs, solērs; ān-, annus, perannās; cāpio-, aucēps; cāp- ut, tricāps; āgo, remāc-, iacio, objic-er. And thus in Plautus, according to the best MSS., dispēnno, dispēnsus from pando, compactus from compāciscor, anticeptus from capio (on the other hand, in Vergil, according to the best MS. *aspurgio*, *attractare*, *destruere*, keep their *a* unchanged).

(β) Sometimes *ā* is changed into *ē* also *before one consonant* (but in this case it is usually changed into *ē*; v. infra, §. a. a.): grūdior, ingrūdior; pātor, perpētior; pārio, repētior; pāro, nūpārio; āp-, aucēps (i. e. co-ēpi); cāno, tubācō, tibicōn; in the reduplicated *carcōr* (from *carcar*) *farfērus* (written also *farfārus*); and so, according to

A

the better MSS., *aequīpero* from pāro, and *defētigo* from fitigo.

(γ) In words taken from the Greek: τάλαντον, talēntum; φάλαρα, phalāra; σίσρονον, sīsōn (but, according to the best MSS., *camēra* from καμάρα, not *camēra*).

b. *Short a* is changed to *ē* in some perfect forms: āgo, ēgi; facio, fēcī; iacio, fēcī; frag-, frango, frēgi; cāpio, cēpi, and pāg-, pango, pēgi (together with *pepigi* and *paugai*, v. pango).

3. *Short a* is changed to *ī*, **a** (most frequently in the second part of compounds) (a) *before one consonant*: āgo, abīgo; facio, conficō; cādo, conicō; sālio, asīlio; rāpio, abripio; pāter, Juppiter (in Umbrian lang. unchanged, Jupater), Marspiter; Diespiter, Opiter; rītus, irrītus; āmicus, inimicus (but *ī* remains unchanged in *adāno*, *impitēns*, and in some compounds of a later period of Roman literature, as *praefectio*, *euleficio*, etc.).—(β) Sometimes also *before two consonants* (where it is usually changed into *ē*; v. supra, §. a. β.): tīg-, tango, contīgo; pāg-, pango, compīgo (unchanged in some compounds, as *peragro*, *desacero*, *depango*, *obcanto*, etc.).

b. *ā* is changed into *ī* in the reduplicated perfect forms: cādo, cecīdi; cāno, cecīni; tīg-, tango, tēgi; pāg-, pango, pepigi.

c. Like *ae* in some roots which have *ā*: pāg-, pīgus; strīg- (strangulo, στράγγω), strīgo.

d. In words taken from the Greek: μαχάρι, machāra; πατρίνα, patrīna; βουβών, buvōn; τρυβάν, trubāna; βαλανείο, balaneum; Κατάνα, Catāna (written also Catana); Ἀγρίγιον, Agrīgionum.

4. *Short a* is changed into *short or long o*.

a. Into *ō*: scābo, scōbo; pūr, pars, portio; dāno, dōno; Fabii, Fōbii (v. Paul. ex Fest. p. 87); μάραρον, marāron; Mars, redupl. Marmar, Μαρμαρον (Carm. Fratr. Arv.).

b. Into *ō*: dā-, dōnum, dōs; āc-, ācūo, ōcior (v. this art.).

5. *Short a* is changed into *ī*—

a. In the second part of compounds, particularly before *l*, *p*, and *b*: calco, inculo; salsus, insulsus; salto, ersulto; capio, occipio; rāpio, surrupio and surruptus (also written surripio and surruptus); tīberna, contībērnium—before other consonants: quāto, cecitūo; as, decussis; Mars, Mārtrīs, Μαρτριάρι; and once also condūmanari (Tab. Bant. lin. 8, immediately followed by *condēnari*, v. Klenze, Philol. Abhandl. tab. I., and Mommsen, Unterital. Dial. p. 149).

b. In words of Greek origin: Ἐκάβη, Ecābā; σκετάλη, scētālā; κρατάλη, cratalē; ἀσπασος, spassus; ἀφλαστρον, aphlastro; θριαμβος, triumpus.

c. *ā* is perhaps changed into *ī* in *ulciscor*, compared with *alc-*, ἀλέω (arc-, arce).

6. *Long a* is sometimes changed into *ā* or *ō*.

1. Into *ā*: hālo, anhēlo; fās-, fēstus, profēstus; nām, nēmpe.

2. Into *ō*: gnā-, gnārus, ignārus, ignōdo. (But in general *long a* remains unchanged in composition: labor, delābor; gnāvus, ignāvus; fāma, infāmis.)

III. Contrary to the mode of changing Greek *a* into Latin *e*, *i*, *o*, *u* (v. supra), Latin *a* has sometimes taken the place of other Greek vowels in words borrowed from the Greek, as: λάρχη, lancea; κολιέ, collic; Γαυλιχόν, Galimitus.

V. The repugnance of the Latin language

to the Greek combined vowels *ao* has caused the translocation of them in *Alimento* for *Λοιμώδω* (Paul. ex Fest. p. 18 Müll.).—Greek *a* is suppressed in *Hercules* from Ἡρακλῆς (probably in consequence of the inserted *u*); in late Latin we find *Heraclea* and *Heracula*, cf. Ritschl, in Rhein. Mus. Neue Folge, vol. 12, p. 108).

VI. Latin *ā* was early combined with the vowels *i* and *u*, forming the diphthongs *ai* and *au*; by changing the *i* into *e*, the diphthong *ai* soon became *ae*. So we find in the oldest inscriptions: AIDE, AIDILIS, AIQVOM, GNAIVOM, HAICE, DELONALI, TABELAI, DATAI, etc., which soon gave place to *aedem*, *aedilis*, *aequum*, *Gnaeo*, *hacc*, *Bellona*, *tabellae*, *datae*, etc. (the Col. Rostr. has PRÆSENTĒ, PRÆDAD, and the S. C. de Bacch. AEDEM. The triphthong *aei*, found in CONQVAEISIVEI (?), is very rare; Millar. Popul. lin. 11, v. Ritschl, l. i. p. 21). In some poets the old gen. sing. of the first decl. (*-ai*) is preserved, but is dissyllabic, *ai*. So in Ennius: *Albā Longā, terrā frugiferā, frondosā, lunā, viā*; in Vergil: *quādā, quādā, quādā, pietatē*; in Ausonius: *herā*.

B. *ae* as well as *au* are changed into other vowels.

1. The sound of *ae*, *e*, and *oe* being very similar, these vowels are often interchanged in the best MSS. So we find *caerimonia* and *caerimonia*, *caepa* and *cēpa*, *saeculum* and *seculum*; *scena* and *scēna*; *caelum* and *coelum*, *haedus* and *hoedus*, *maestus* and *moestus*; *caena*, *coena*, and *caena*, etc.

2. In composition and reduplications *ae* becomes *i*: *aequus*, *iniquus*; *quaero*, *iniquo*; *taedo*, *illūdo*; *taedet*, *perlitium* (noticed by Cic.); *aestumo*, *exaestumo*; *caedo*, *cecidi*, *coicido*, *homicida*.

3. *ae* is also changed into *i* in a Latinized word of Greek origin: Ἀχαιοί (Ἀχαιῶες), Achēius.

4. The diphthong *au* is often changed to *ō* and *ū* (the latter particularly in compounds: *caudeo*, *cōdeō*; *Claudius*, *Clo-dius*; *lucius*, *lutes*; *plaustrum*, *pōstrum*; *plaudo*, *plōdo*, *explōdo*; *patulum*, *pōtulum*; *fausta*, *suffoco*; *si audeo* (acc. to Cic. or acc. to others, *si audies*, *sōdes*, etc.; *claudū*, *inclūdo*; *causa*, *accūsō*).

Hence in some words a regular gradation of *au*, *o*, *u* is found: *claudū*, *cōdicare*, *cōdo*; *caudus*, *radus*, *ridus*; *caupo*, *cōpa*, *cōpa*; *naugae*, *nōgae* (both forms in the MSS. of Plautus), *nūgae*; *fraustra*, *frōde*, *frūde* (in MSS. of Vergil); cf. Ritschl, in Wintercatalog 1854-55, and O. Ribbeck, in Jahrb. Neue Jahrb. vol. 77, p. 181 sq.—The change of *au* into *oe* and *ē* appears only in audio, (ob)edio *obēdio*.

5. *Au* sometimes takes the place of *av-*: *faueo*, *faustum*, *favitor*, *furtor*; *navis*, *naviā*, *navia*; *avis*, *aucepis*, *avispeo*. So Latin *avt* corresponds to Sanscr. *ava* (whence *-vā*, Lat. *-ve*), Osc. *avti*, Umbr. *avē*, *otē*; and so the Lat. preposition *av-*, through *av*, becomes *au* in the words *av-fero* and *av-fugio* (prop. *av-fero*, *av-fugio*, for *ab-fero*, *ab-fugio*). Vid. the art. *ab-fero*.

VI. In primitive roots, which have their kindred forms in the sister-languages of the Latin, the original *a*, still found in the Sanscr. is in Latin either preserved or more frequently changed into other vowels.

A. Original *a* preserved: Sanscr. *mātrī*, Lat. *māter*; S. *bhrātrī*, L. *frāter*; S. *nāsā*, L. *nāsus* and *nāris*; S. *ap*, L. *apua*; S. *apa*, L. *ab*; S. *nāma*, L. *nām*; S. *catu*,

L. quattuor (in Greek changed: *tétrapes*); S. *capilla*, L. *cāput* (in Greek changed: *κεφαλή*, etc.).

B. Original *a* is changed into other Latin vowels—

1. Into *e*: S. *ad*, L. *ēdo* (ēdo); S. *as*, L. *es* (esse); S. *pat*, L. *pet* (peto); S. *pād*, L. *pēd* (pēs); S. *dant*, L. *dent* (dens); S. *gan*, L. *gen* (gigno); S. *mā*, L. *mō*-tior; S. *sap-tan*, L. *septem*; S. *daban*, L. *decem*; S. *pāra*, L. *centum*; S. *aham*, L. *ēgo*; S. *pāra*, L. *per*; S. *pāsu*, L. *pēcus*; S. *asā*, L. *ēqus*, etc.

2. Into *i*: S. *an-*, *a-* (neg. part.), L. *in-*; S. *āna* (prep.), L. *in*; S. *antur*, L. *inter*; S. *sama*, L. *similis*; S. *agni*, L. *ignis*; S. *abhra*, L. *imber*; S. *panāa*, L. *quinque*, etc.

3. Into *o*: S. *avi*, L. *ōvi* (ovis); S. *vāc*, L. *vōc* (voco); S. *pra*, L. *pro*; S. *pā*, L. *po* (pōtum); S. *nāma*, L. *nōmen*; S. *apī*, L. *ōb*; S. *nāvan*, L. *nōvem*; S. *nava*, L. *nōvus*, etc.

4. Into *u*: S. *marmara*, L. *murmur*.
5. Into *ai*, *ae*: S. *prati*, L. (prai) *prae*; S. *sāpa*, L. *caespes*.

6. Into different vowels in the different derivatives: S. *mā*, L. *mē*-tior, *mō*dus; S. *prāc*, L. *prēcōr*, *prēcus*; S. *vah*, L. *vēho*, *via*.

C. Sometimes the Latin has preserved the original *a*, while even the Sanscrit has changed it: Lat. *pa-*, *pater*, Sanscrit. *pā*, *pitrī*.

2. As an abbreviation *A.* usually denotes the prænomen *Aulus*; *A.* = *Auli* duo, Inscr. Orell. 1630 (but *A.* = *Aquae* Aponi, the modern *Abano*, ib. 1643 sq.; 2620; 3011). The three directors of the mint were designated by III. VIRI *A. A. F. F.* (i. e. auro, argento, aeri flando, feriundo), ib. 569; 2242; 2379; 3134 al.; so also *A.* *A.*, ib. 3441 (cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 13 *fin.*); and *v.* the art. Triumvirii): *A. D. A. agris iudicandis assignandis*; and *A. I. A. agris iudicandis assignandis*; *A. O. amico optato*; *A. P. a populo or aediliciae potestatis*; *A. P. R. avario populi Romani*.—Upon the voting tablets in judicial trials *A.* denoted *absolvio*; hence *A.* is called *littera solutaria*, Cic. Mil. 6, 15; *v.* *littera*. In the Roman Comitia *A.* (= *antiquo*) denoted the rejection of the point in question; *v.* *antiquo*. In Cicero's Tusculan Disputations the *A.* designated one of the disputants—*adulescens* or *auditor*, opp. to *M.* for *magister* or *Marcus* (Cicero); but it is to be remarked that the letters *A* and *M* do not occur in the best MSS. of this treatise; cf. *ante*, ad Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 9.—In dates *A. D.* = *ante diem*; *v.* *ante*; *A. U. C.* = *anno urbis conditae*; *A. P. R. C.* = *anno post Romam conditam*.

3. a. prep. = *ab*, *v.* *ab*.

4. a. interj. = *ah*, *v.* *ah*.

Aārōn (Aārōn, Prud. Psych. 884), *indecl.* or *ōnis, m.*, אַהֲרֹן, *Aaron*, brother of *Moses*, and first high-priest of the Hebrews, Vulg. Exod. 4, 14; 6, 25 al.

ab, ā, abs, prep. with *abl.* This Indo-European particle (Sanskrit. *ap* or *ava*, Etr. *av*, Gr. *ἀπό*, Goth. *af*, Old Germ. *aba*, New Germ. *ab*, Engl. *off*) has in Latin the following forms: *ap*, *af*, *ab* (*av*), *av-*, *ā-*, *ā-*, *aps*, *abs*, *as-*. The existence of the oldest form, *ap*, is proved by the oldest and best MSS. analogous to the prep. *apud*, the Sanscrit. *api*, and Gr. *ἐπι*, and by the weakened form *af*, which, by the rule of historical grammar and the nature of the Latin letter *f*, can be derived only from *ap*, not from *ab*. The form *af*, weakened from *ap*, also very soon became obsolete. There are but five examples of it in inscriptions, at the end of the sixth and in the course of the seventh century B. C., viz.: AF VOBETS, Inscr. Orell. 3114; AF MYBO, ib. 6601; AF CAPVA, ib. 3308; AF SOLO, ib. 589; AF LYCO, ib. 3036 (*afrolunt* = *avolant*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 26 Müll., is only a conjecture). In the time of Cicero this form was regarded as archaic, and only here and there used in account-books; *v.* Cic. Or. 47, 158 (where the correct reading is *af*, not *abs* or *ab*), and cf. Ritschl, Monum. Epigr. p. 7 sq.—The second form of this preposition, changed from *ap*, was *ab*, which has become the principal form and the one most generally

used through all periods—and indeed the only one used before all vowels and *h*; here and there also before some consonants, particularly *l*, *n*, *r*, and *s*; rarely before *c*, *j*, *d*, *t*; and almost never before the labials *p*, *b*, *f*, *v*, or before *m*, such examples as *ab* Massiliensibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 35, being of the most rare occurrence.—By changing the *b* of *ab* through *v* into *u*, the form *av* originated, which was in use only in the two compounds *aufero* and *avfugio* for *abfero*, *ab-fugio*; *avfuisse* for *atfuisse*, in Cod. Medic. of Tac. A. 12, 17, is altogether unusual. Finally, by dropping the *b* of *ab*, and lengthening the *a*, *ab* was changed into *ā*, which form, together with *ab*, predominated through all periods of the Latin language, and took its place before all consonants in the later years of Cicero, and after him almost exclusively.—By dropping the *b* without lengthening the *a*, *ab* occurs in the form *ā* in the two compounds *ā-bīlo* and *ā-pērio*, *q. v.*—On the other hand, instead of reducing *ap* to *a* and *ā*, a strengthened collateral form, *aps*, was made by adding to *ap* the letter *s* (also used in particles, as in *ex, mox, vis*). From the first, *aps* was used only before the letters *c*, *g*, *t*, and was very soon changed into *abs* (as *ap* into *ab*): *abs* chorago, Platt. Pers. 1, 3, 79 (159 Ritschl); *abs* quisvis, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 1; *abs* terra, Cato, R. R. 51; and in compounds: *aps*-cessero, Platt. Trin. 3, 1, 24 (625 R.); id. ib. 3, 2, 84 (710 R.); *abs*-condo, *abs*-que, *abs*-tineo, etc. The use of *abs* was confined almost exclusively to the combination *abs te* during the whole ante-classic period, and with Cicero till about the year 700 A. U. C. (= B. C. 54). After that time Cicero evidently hesitates between *abs te* and *a te*, but during the last five or six years of his life *a te* became predominant in all his writings, even in his letters; consequently *abs te* appears but rarely in later authors, as in Liv. 10, 19, 8; 26, 15, 12; and who, perhaps, also used *abs* *condenditibus*, id. 28, 37, 2; *v.* Drakenb. ad h. l. (Weissenb. *ab*).—Finally *abs*, in consequence of the following *p*, lost its *b*, and became *as-* in the three compounds *as-pello*, *as-porto*, and *as-pernor* (for *as-pernor*); *v.* these words.—The late Lat. verb *abbrevio* may stand for *abrevio*, the *d* of *ad* being assimilated to the following *b*.

The fundamental signification of *ab* is *de-parture from some fixed point* (opp. to *ad*, which denotes motion to a point). **I.** In space, and **II.** Fig. in time and other relations, in which the idea of departure from some point, as from source and origin, is included; Engl. *from, away from, out of; down from; since, after; by, at, in, on, etc.*

I. Lit., in space: *ab* classe ad urbem tendunt, Att. ap. Non. 495, 22 (Trag. Rel. p. 177 Rib.); Caesar maturat ab urbe proficisci, Caes. B. G. 1, 7; fuga ab urbe turpissima, Cic. Att. 7, 21; ducite ab urbe domni, ducite Daphnim, Verg. E. 8, 68. Cicero himself gives the difference between *ab* and *ex* thus: *si qui milii praesto fuerit cum armatis hominibus extra meum fundum et me introire prohibuerit, non ex eo, sed ab (from, away from) eo loco me deiecerit. . . . Unde dicitur Galli? A Capitolio. Unde, qui cum Graccho fuerunt? Ex Capitolio, etc.* Cic. Caecin. 30, 87; cf. Diom. p. 408 P., and a similar distinction between *ad* and *in* under *ad*.—Elli p. t.: Diogenes Alexandro roganti, ut diceret, si quid opus esset: *Nunc quidem paululum*, inquit, *a sole, a little out of the sun*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 92.—Often joined with *usque*: *illam (milieum) usque a mari supero Romam proficisci, all the way from*, Cic. Clu. 68, 192; *v.* *usque, I.*—And *from*, *ad*, to denote the space passed over: *siderum genus ab ortu ad occasum comment*, *from . . . to*, Cic. N. D. 2, 19 *in*; cf. *ab . . . in*: *venti a laevo latere in dextrum, ut sol, ambiunt*, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 128.

B. Sometimes with names of cities and small islands, or with domns (instead of the usual *abl.*), partic., in military and nautical language, to denote the marching of soldiers, the setting out of a fleet, or the departure of the inhabitants from some place: *oppidum ab Aenea fugiente a Trojā conditum*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33; *quemadmodum (Caesar) a Gergovia discederet*, Caes. B. G. 7, 43 *fin.*; so id. ib. 7, 80 *fin.*; Sall. J. 61; 82; 91;

Liv. 2, 33, 6 al.; cf.: *ab Arimino M. Antonium cum cohortibus quinque Arretium mittit*, Caes. B. C. 1, 11 *fin.*; and: *protinus a Corfinio in Siciliam miserat*, id. ib. 1, 25, 2; *protecti a domo*, Liv. 40, 33, 2; of setting sail: *cum exercitus vestri nunquam a Brundisio nisi hieme summa transmiserit*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 32; so id. Fam. 15, 3, 2; Caes. B. C. 3, 23; 3, 24 *fin.*: *classe quae advecti ab domo fuerant*, Liv. 8, 22, 6; of citizens: *interim ab Roma legatos venisse nuntiatum est*, Liv. 21, 9, 3; cf.: *legati ab Orico ad M. Valerium praetorem venerunt*, id. 24, 40, 2.

C. Sometimes with names of persons or with pronouns: *pestem abige a me*, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89 (Trag. v. 50 Vahl.); *Quasi ad adulescentem a patre ex Seleucia veniat*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 41; cf.: *libertus a Fuffis cum litteris ad Hermippum venit*, Cic. Fl. 20, 47; *Nigidium a Domitio Capuam venisse*, id. Att. 7, 24; *cum a vobis discessero*, id. Sen. 22; *multa merces tibi defuata ab Jove Neptunoque*, Hor. C. 1, 28, 29 al. So often of a person instead of his house, lodging, etc.: *videat forte hic te a patre aliqui exiens, from the father, i. e. from his house*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 6; *so a fratre*, id. Phorm. 5, 1, 5; *a Pontio*, Cic. Att. 5, 3 *fin.*; *ab esā*, Ter. And. 1, 3, 21; and so often: *a me, a nobis, a se, etc., from my, our, his house, etc.*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 1, 7; Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 50; Cic. Att. 4, 9, 1 al.

B. Trans s., without the idea of motion. To designate separation or distance, with the verbs *abesse*, *distare*, etc., and with the particles *longe*, *procul*, *prope*, etc. **1.** Of separation: *ego te atfuisse tam diu a nobis dolui*, Cic. Fam. 2, 1, 2; *abesse a domo paupers maluit*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 39; *tum Brutus ab Romā aberat*, Sall. C. 40, 5; *absint laocerti ab stabulis*, Verg. G. 4, 14.—**2.** Of distance: *quot milia fundus suus abesset ab urbe*, Cic. Caecin. 10, 28; cf.: *nos in castra properabamus, quae aberant bidui*, id. Att. 5, 16 *fin.*; and: *hic locus aequo fere spatio ab castris Ariovisti et Caesaris aberat*, Caes. B. G. 1, 43, 1; *terrae ab hujusce terrae, quam nos incolimus, continuatione distantes*, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 164; *non amplius pedum milibus duobus ab castris castra distabant*, Caes. B. C. 1, 82, 3; cf. id. ib. 1, 3, 103.—With *adverbis*: *annos multos longinque ab domo belum gerentes*, Enn. ap. Non. 402, 3 (Trag. v. 103 Vahl.); *cum domus patris a foro longe abesset*, Cic. Del. 7, 18 *fin.*; cf.: *qui fontes a quibusdam praesidiis aberant longius*, Caes. B. C. 3, 49, 5; *quae procul erant a conspectu imperii*, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87; cf.: *procul a castris hostes in collibus constituerunt*, Caes. B. G. 5, 17, 1; and: *tu procul a patria Alpinas nives vides*, Verg. E. 10, 46 (*procul* often also with simple *abl.*; *v.* *procul*): *cum esset in Italia bellum tam prope a Sicilia, tamen in Sicilia non fuit*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 2, § 6; cf.: *tu apud socrum tuam prope a meis aedibus sedebas*, id. Pis. 11, 26; and: *tam prope ab domo detineri*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 6.—So in Caesar and Livy, with *numerals* to designate the measure of the distance: *onerariae nares, quae ex eo loco ab milibus passuum octo venio tenebatur, eight miles distant*, Caes. B. G. 4, 22, 4; and without mentioning the *terminus a quo*: *ad castra contenderunt, et ab milibus passuum minus duobus castra posuerunt, less than two miles off or distant*, id. ib. 2, 7, 3; so id. ib. 2, 5, 32; 6, 7, 3; id. B. C. 1, 65; Liv. 38, 20, 2 (for which: *duo milia fere et quingentos passus ab hoste posuerunt castra*, id. 37, 38, 5).

3. To denote the side or direction from which an object is viewed in its local relations, = *a parte, at, on, in*: *utrum haec feriam an ab laeva latere*, Enn. ap. Plaut. Cist. 3, 10 (Trag. v. 38 Vahl.); cf.: *picus et cornix ab laeva, corvus, parra ab dextera consequantur*, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 12; *clamore ab ea parte audito, on this side*, Caes. B. G. 3, 26, 4; *Gallia Celtica attingit ab Sequanis et Helvetiis flumen Rhenum, on the side of the Sequani*, i. e. *their country*, id. ib. 1, 1, 5; *pleraque Alpium ab Italia sicut breviora Italia arrectoria sunt, on the Italian side*, Liv. 21, 35, 11; *non eadem diligentia ab decumana portā castra munita, at the main entrance*, Caes. B. G. 3, 25 *fin.*; *erat a septentrionibus collis, on the north*, id. ib. 7, 83, 2; *so, ab oriente, a meridie, ab occasu; a fronte, a latere, a tergo, etc.* (*v.* these words).

II. Fig. **A.** In time. **1.** From **a**

point of time, without reference to the period subsequently elapsed. *After*: Exul ab octava Marius bibit, *Plaut. Poen.* 3, 3, 4: Caesar ab decimae legionis cohortatione ad dextrum cornu profectus, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 25, 1: ab hac contione legati missi sunt, *immediately after*, *Liv.* 24, 22, 6; cf. *id.* 28, 33, 1; 40, 47, 8; 40, 49, 1 al.: ab eo magistratu, *after this office*, *Sall. J.* 63, 5: a summa spe novissima expectabat, *after the greatest hope*, *Tac. A.* 6, 50 *fin.* — Strengthened by the adverbs primum, confestim, statim, protinus, or the adj. recens, *immediately after*, soon *after*: ut primum a tuo digressu Romam veni, *Cic. Att.* 1, 5, 4; so *Suet. Tib.* 68: confestim a proelio expugnatis hostium castris, *Liv.* 30, 36, 1: statim a funere, *Suet. Caes.* 85; and followed by statim: ab itinere statim, *id. ib.* 60: protinus ab adoptione, *Vell.* 2, 104, 3: Homerus qui recens ab illo mure aetate fuit, *soon after their time*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 5; so *Varr. R. R.* 2, 8, 2; *Verg. A.* 6, 450 al. (v. also primum, confestim, etc.).

— Sometimes with the name of a person or place, instead of an action: ibi milia tuae litterae binae redditae sunt tertio ante te die, i. e. *after their departure from you*, *Cic. Att.* 5, 3, 1: in Italian perventum est quinto mense a Carthagine Novā, i. e. *after leaving* (= postquam a Carthagine profecti sunt), *Liv.* 21, 38, 1: secundo Punico (bello) Scipionis classis XL die a securi navigavit, i. e. *after its having been built*, *Plin.* 16, 39, 74, § 192.

— Hence the poet. expression: ab his, *after these* (cf. ἐκ τούτων), i. e. *after these words*, *hereupon*, *Ov. M.* 3, 273; 4, 329; 8, 612; 9, 754.

2. With reference to a subsequent period. *From, since, after*: ab hora tertia bibebatur, *from the third hour*, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 41: infinito ex tempore, non ut antea, ab Sulla et Pompeio consultibus, *since the consulship of*, *id. Agr.* 2, 21, 56: vixit ab omni aeternitate, *from all eternity*, *id. Div.* 1, 51, 115: cum quo a condispulatu vivebat conjunctissimus, *Nep. Att.* 5, 3: in Lycia semper a terrae motu XL dies serenos esse, *after an earthquake*, *Plin.* 2, 96, 98, § 211 al.: centesima lux est haec ab interitu P. Clodii, *since the death of*, *Cic. Mil.* 35, 98; cf.: cujus a morte quintus hic et tricesimus annus est, *id. Sen.* 6, 19; and: ab incenso Capitolio ilium esse vigesimum annum, *since*, *Sall. C.* 47, 2: diebus triginta, a qua die materia caesa est, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 36. — Sometimes joined with usque and inde: quod augures omnes usque ab Romulo decreverunt, *since the time of*, *Cic. Vat.* 8, 20: jam inde ab infelici pugna occiderant animi, *from the very beginning of*, *Liv.* 2, 65 *fin.* — Hence the adverbial expressions ab initio, a principio, a primo, *at, in, or from the beginning, at first*: v. initium, principium, primus. Likewise with integro, a novo, a fresco, v. integer. — Ab . . . ad, *from (a time) . . . to*: ab hora octava ad vesperrum secreto colucentis sumus, *Cic. Att.* 7, 8, 4; cf.: cum ab hora septima ad vesperrum pugnatum sit, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 26, 2; and: a quo tempore ad vos consulens anni sunt septingenti octoginta unus, *Vell.* 1, 8, 4; and so in *Plautus* strengthened by usque: pugnata pugnat usque a mane ad vesperrum, *from morning to evening*, *Plaut. Am.* 1, 1, 97; *id. Most.* 3, 1, 3; 3, 2, 80. — Rarely ab . . . in: Romani ab sole orto in multum diei steterē in acie, *from . . . till late in the day*, *Liv.* 27, 2, 9; so *Col.* 2, 10, 17; *Plin.* 2, 31, 31, § 99; 2, 103, 106, § 229; 4, 12, 26, § 89.

b. Particularly with nouns denoting a time of life: qui homo cum animo inde ab ineunte aetate depugnatus, *from an early age*, *from early youth*, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 24; so *Cic. Off.* 2, 13, 44 al.: mihi magna cum eo jam inde a pueritia fuit semper familiaritas, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 9; so, a pueritia, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 11, 27 *fin.*; *id. Fam.* 5, 8, 4: jam inde ab adolescentia, *Ter. Ad.* 1, 1, 16: ab adolescentia, *Cic. Rep.* 2, 1: jam a primā adolescentia, *id. Fam.* 1, 9, 23: ab ineunte adolescentia, *id. ib.* 13, 21, 4; cf. followed by ad: usque ad hanc aetatem ab ineunte adolescentia, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 20: a primis temporibus aetatis, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 3, 3: a teneris unguibus, *from childhood*, *id. ib.* 1, 6, 2: usque a togā purā, *id. Act.* 1, 7, 8; jam inde ab incubabulis, *Liv.* 4, 36, 5: a primā lanugine, *S. Cat. Oth.* 12: viridi ab aevo, *Ov. Tr.* 4, 10,

17 al.: rarely of animals: ab infantia, *Plin.* 10, 63, 83, § 182. — Instead of the *nom. subst.* very often (like the Greek ἐκ παιδων, etc.) with concrete substantives: a puero, ab adolescente, a parvis, etc., *from childhood*, etc.: qui olim a puero parvulo mihi paedagogus fuerat, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 1, 90; so, a parvulo puero, *id. Stich.* 1, 3, 21: a puero, *Cic. Ac.* 2, 36, 115; *id. Fam.* 13, 16, 4 (twice) al.: a pueris, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 24, 57; *id. de Or.* 1, 1, 2 al.: ab adolescente, *id. Quint.* 3, 12: ab infante, *Col.* 1, 8, 2: a parvā virgine, *Cat.* 66, 26 al. — Likewise and in the same sense with the adj.: a parvo, *from a little child, or childhood*, *Liv.* 1, 39, 6 *fin.*; cf.: a parvis, *Ter. And.* 3, 3, 7; *Cic. Leg.* 2, 4, 9: a parvulo, *Ter. And.* 1, 1, 8; *id. Ad.* 1, 1, 23; cf.: ab parvulis, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 21, 3; a tenero, *Col.* 5, 6, 20; and rarely of animals: (vacca) a bimā aut trimā fructum ferre incipit, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1, 13.

B. In other relations in which the idea of going forth, proceeding, from something is included.

1. In gen. to denote departure, separation, deterring, avoiding, intermitting, etc., or distance, difference, etc. of inanimate or abstract things. *From*: Jus atque accum se a malis spernit procul, *Enn. ap. Non.* 399, 10 (*Trag.* v. 224 *Vahl.*): suspicionem et culpam ut ab se segreget, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 42: qui discessum animi a corpore putent esse mortem, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 9, 18: hic ab artificio suo non recessit, *id. ib.* 1, 10, 20 al.: quod si exquiratur usque ab stirpe auctoritas, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 180: condicionem quam ab te peto, *id. ib.* 2, 4, 87; cf.: mercedem gloriae flagitas ab iis, quorum, etc., *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 15, 34: si quid ab illo acceperis, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 90: quae (i. e. antiquitas) quo propius aberat ab ortu et divina progenie, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 12, 26: ab defensione desistere, *Caes. B. C.* 2, 12, 4: ne quod tempus ab opere intermitteretur, *id. B. G.* 7, 24, 2: ut homines adolescentem a dicendi studio deterram, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 25, 117, etc. — Of distance (in order, rank, mind, or feeling): qui quartus ab Arcesiliā fuit, *the fourth in succession from*, *Cic. Ac.* 1, 12, 46: tu nunc eris alter ab illo, *next after him*, *Verg. E.* 5, 49; cf.: Aiax, heros ab Achille secundus, *next in rank to*, *Hor. S.* 2, 3, 193: quid hoc ab illo differt, *from*, *Cic. Caecin.* 14, 39; cf.: hominum vita tantum distat a victu et cultu bestiarum, *id. Off.* 2, 4, 15; and: discrepare ab aequitate sapientiam, *id. Rep.* 3, 9 *fin.* (v. the verbs differo, disto, discrepo, dissideo, dissentio, etc.): quae non aliena esse ducerem a dignitate, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 7: alieno a te animo fuit, *id. Deiot.* 9, 24 (v. alienus).

— So the expression ab re (qs. *aside from the matter, profit*; cf. the opposite, in rem), *contrary to one's profit, to a loss, disadvantageous* (so in the affirmative very rare and only ante-class.): subdole ab re consulti, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 12; cf. *id. Capt.* 2, 2, 88; more frequently and class. (but not with Cicero) in the negative, non, haud, ab re, *not without advantage or profit, not useless or unprofitable, advantageous*: haut est ab re accipis, *Plaut. As.* 1, 3, 71: non ab re esse Quinctii visum est, *Liv.* 35, 32, 6; so *Plin.* 27, 8, 35; 31, 3, 26; *Suet. Aug.* 94; *id. Dom. II.* Gell. 18, 14 *fin.*; *App. Dogm. Plat.* 3, p. 31, 22 al. (but in *Ter. Ad.* 5, 3, 44, ab re means *with respect to the money matter*).

2. In partic. **a.** To denote an agent from whom an action proceeds, or by whom a thing is done or takes place. *By, and in archaic and solemn style, of*. So most frequently with *pass.* or *intrans. verbs* with *pass. signif.*, when the active object is or is considered as a living being: Laudari me abs te, a laudato viro, *Naev. ap. Cic. Tusc.* 4, 31, 67: injuria abs te afficit, *Enn. ap. Auct. Her.* 2, 24, 38: a patre deductus ad Scaevolam, *Cic. Lael.* 1, 1: ut tanquam a praesentibus coram haberi sermo videretur, *id. ib.* 1, 3: disputata ab eo, *id. ib.* 1, 4 al.: illa (i. e. numerorum ac vocum vis) maxime a Graecia vetere celebrata, *id. de Or.* 3, 51, 197: ita generati a natura sumus, *id. Off.* 1, 29, 103; cf.: pars mundi damnata a rerum natura, *Plin.* 4, 12, 26, § 88: magna adhibita cura est a providentia deorum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 51 al. — With *intrans. verbs*: quae (i. e. anima) calescit ab eo spiritu, *is warmed by this breath*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55, 136; cf. *Ov. M.* 1, 417: (mare) quā a

sole collicet, *Cic. Ac.* 2, 105: salvebis a meo Cicerone, i. e. *young Cicero sends his compliments to you*, *id. Att.* 6, 2 *fin.*: a quibus Atheniensibus erat profectus, i. e. *by whose command*, *Nep. Mil.* 2, 3: ne vir ab hoste cadat, *Ov. H.* 9, 36 al. — A substantive or adjective often takes the place of the verb (so with *de, q. v.*): levior est plaga ab amico quam a debitore, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16, 7; cf. a bestia ictus, morsus, impetus, *id. Off.* 2, 6, 19: si calor est a sole, *id. N. D.* 2, 52: ex his a te verbis (for a te scriptis), *id. Att.* 10, 7, 5: metu poenae a Romanis, *Liv.* 32, 23, 9: bellum ingenia a Volseis et Aequis, *id. ib.* 3, 27, 5: ad exsolvendam fidem a consulibus, *id. ib.* 2, 5, 6. — With an *adv.*: lassus ab equo indomito, *Hor. S.* 2, 2, 10: Murus ab ingenio notior ille tuo, *Prop.* 5, 1, 126: tempus a nostris triste malis, *time made sad by our misfortunes*, *Ov. Tr.* 4, 3, 36. — Different from per: vulgo occidebantur: per quos et a quibus? *by whom and upon whose orders?* *Cic. Rosc. Am.* 29, 80 (cf. *id. ib.* 34, 97: cujus consilio occisus sit, invenio; cujus manu sit percussus, non laboro); so, ab hoc constitutus per Thrasvulum (i. e. Thrasvulo auctore), *Nep. Alc.* 15, 4. — Ambiguity sometimes arises from the fact that the verb in the pass. would require an agent, instead of *ab* with the pass., is well known, *Zumpt.* § 419. It is very seldom found in *rose* writers of the golden age of Roman liter.; with *Cic.* sometimes joined with the participles auditus, cornitus, constitutus, perspectus, provisus, susceptus; cf. *Halm ad Cic. Imp. Pomp.* 44, 71, and ad *ejusdem*, *Cat.* 1, 7 *fin.*; but freq. at a later period, e. g. in *Pliny*; in Books 2–4 of *H. N.*, more than twenty times; and likewise in *Lucius* seventeen times. *Vid.* the passages in *Nipperd.* ad *Tac. A.* 2, 49. Far more unusual is the *simple abl.* in the designation of persons: deseror conjuge, *Ov. H.* 12, 161; so *id. ib.* 5, 75; *id. M.* 1, 747; *Verg. A.* 1, 274; *Hor. C.* 2, 4, 9; 1, 6, 2; and in prose, *Quint.* 3, 4, 2; *Sen. Contr.* 2, 1; *Curt.* 6, 7, 8; cf. *Rudd. II.* p. 212; *Zumpt* ad *Quint. V. p.* 122 *Spalding*. Hence the adverbial phrase a se = *ag. favore*, sua sponte, *of one's own accord, spontaneously*: inquam a se oritur et sua sponte nascitur, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 24, 78: (urna) ab ea cantat quoja sit, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 5, 21 (al. eaepa; cf. *id. Men.* 1, 2, 66); so *Col.* 11, 1, 5; *Liv.* 44, 33, 6.

B. With names of towns to denote origin, extraction, instead of *gentile adjectives*. *From of*: pastores a Pergamiae, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2, 1: Furnus ab Aricia, *Liv.* 1, 50, 3 (for which Aricinus, *id. I.* 51, 1): obsides dant trecentos principum a Corā atque Pometiā liberos, *Liv.* 2, 22, 2; and poet.: O longa mundi servator ab Albā, *Auguste, thou who art descended from the old Alban race of kings* (= oriundus, or ortus regibus Albanis), *Prop.* 5, 6, 37.

c. In giving the etymology of a name: canem rem legem, *Gr. νόμος*) illi Graeco putant nomine a canum, canibus tribuendo appellatum, ego nostro a legendo, *Cic. Leg.* 1, 6, 19: annum intervallum regni fuit: id ab re: interregnum appellatum, *Liv.* 1, 17, 6: (sinus maris) ab nomine praenae urbis Ambracius appellatus, *id. 38, 4, 3*; and so *Varr.* in *ling. Lat.* and *Pliny* in Books 1–5 of *H. N.*, on almost every page. (Cf. also the arts. ex and de.)

d. With verbs of beginning and repeating: a summo bibere, in *Plaut.* to drink in succession from the one at the head of the table: da, here, ab summo, *Plaut. As.* 5, 2, 41; so, da ab Delpho cantharum circum, *id. Most.* 4, 33; ab eo nobis causa orienda est potissimum, *Cic. Leg.* 1, 7, 21: coepere a fame mala, *Liv.* 4, 12, 7: cornicem a caudā de ovo exire, *tail, forearm*, *Plin.* 10, 16, 18: a capite repetit, quod quaerimus, *Cic. Leg.* 1, 6, 13 al.

e. With verbs of freeing from, defending, or protecting against any thing: a foliis et stercore purgato, *Cato, R. R.* 65 (66), 1: tantumne ab re tuast otī tibi? *Ter. Heaut.* 1,

1, 23; cf.: Saguntini ut a proelis quietem habuerant, Liv. 21, 11, 5: expiandum forum ab illis nefarii sceleris vestigiis, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 11: haec provincia non modo a calamitate, sed etiam a metu calamitatis est defendenda, id. Imp. Pomp. 6, 14 (v. defendo): ab incendio urbis vigiliis munitim intellegat, Sall. C. 32: ut neque sustinere se a lapsu possent, Liv. 21, 35, 12: ut meam domum metueret atque a me ipso caveret, Cic. Sest. 64, 133.

f. With verbs of expecting, fearing, hoping, and the like, the *ab*=a parte, as, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 4: cum eadem metuum ab hac parte, *since I fear the same from this side*; hence, timere, meture ab aliquo, not, to be afraid of any one, but, to fear something (proceeding from) from him: ei metui a Chryside, Ter. And. 1, 79; cf.: ab Hannibale metuens, Liv. 29, 56: et metus a praetore, id. 23, 15, 7; Weissand, ad h. l.: a quo quidem generi iudices, ego numquam timui, Cic. Sull. 20, 69: postquam nec ab Romanis vobis ulla este spes, *you can expect nothing from the Romans*, Liv. 21, 13, 4.

g. With verbs of fastening and holding: fomiculus a puppi rehatius, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: cum sinistra capillum ejus a vertice teneret, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 3.

h. Ulcisci se ab aliquo, to take vengeance on one: a ferro sanguis humanus se ulciscitur, Plin. 34, 14, 41 *fin.*

i. Cognoscere ab aliquo re, to know or learn by means of something (different from *ab aliquo*, to learn from some one): id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognoviss, Caes. B. G. 1, 22.

j. Dolere, laborare, valere ab, instead of the simple *abl.*: doleo ab animo, doleo ab oculis, doleo ab aegritudine, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 62: a morbo valui, ab animo aeger fui, id. Ep. 1, 2, 26; cf. id. Aul. 2, 2, 9: a frigore et aestu ne quid laborant, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 17; so, a frigore laborantibus, Plin. 32, 10, 46, § 133; cf.: laborare ab re frumentaria, Caes. B. G. 7, 10, 1; id. B. C. 3, 9; v. laboro.

k. Where verbs and adjectives are joined with *ab*, instead of the simple *abl.*, *ab* defines more exactly the respect in which that which is expressed by the verb or adj. is to be understood, in relation to, with regard to, in respect to, on the part of: ab ingenio improbus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 59: a me pudica est, id. Cist. 1, 1, 51: orba ab optimis contio, Cic. Fl. 23, 54; so Ov. H. 6, 156: securus vos ab hac parte reddemus, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24 *fin.* (v. securus): locus copiosus a frumento, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 2; cf.: sumus imparati cum a militibus tum a pecunia, id. ib. 7, 15 *fin.*: ille Graecus ab omni laude felicit, id. Brut. 16, 63: ab una parte laud satis prosperum, Liv. 1, 32, 2 al.; so often in poets ab arte = arte, artfully, Tib. 1, 5, 4; 1, 9, 66: Ov. Am. 2, 4, 30.

l. In the statement of the motive instead of ex, propter, or the simple *abl.* causae, from, out of, on account of, in consequence of: ab singulari amento scribo, Halb. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, B *fin.*: linguam ab irrisu exerentem, *thrusting out the tongue in derision*, Liv. 7, 10, 5: ab honore, id. 1, 8; so, ab ira, a spe, ab odio, v. Drak. ad Liv. 24, 30, 1; 26, 1, 3; cf. also Kritz and Fabri ad Sall. J. 31, 3, and Fabri ad Liv. 21, 36, 7.

m. Especially in the poets instead of the *gen.*: ab illo injuria, Ter. And. 1, 1, 129: fulgur ab auro, Lucr. 2, 5: dulces a fontibus undae, Verg. G. 2, 243.

n. In indicating a part of the whole, for the more usual ex, of, out of: scuto ab novissimis uni militi detracto, Caes. B. G. 2, 25, 1: nonnulli ab novissimis, id. ib.: Cic. Sest. 65, 137; cf. id. ib. 59 *fin.*: a quibus (captivis) ad Senatum missus (Regulus).

o. In marking that from which any thing proceeds, and to which it belongs: qui sunt ab ea disciplina, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 7: ab eo qui sunt, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7: nostri illi a Platone et Aristotele aiunt, id. Mur. 30, 63 (in imitation of οὐ ἀπό τινος).

p. To designate an office or dignity (with or without servus; so not freq. till after the Aug. period; in Cic. only once): Pollex, servus a pedibus meus, one of my courtiers, Cic. Att. 8, 5, 1; so, a manu servus, a secretary, Suet. Caes. 74: Narcissus ab epistulis (secretary) et Pallantem a rationibus (accountant), id. Claud. 28; and so, ab actis, ab

admissione, ab aegris, ab apotheca, ab argento, a balneo, a bibliotheca, a codicillis, a iumentis, a potione, etc. (v. these words and Inscr. Orell. vol. 3, Ind. xi. p. 181 sq.).

q. The use of *ab* before adverbs is for the most part peculiar to later Latin: a peregre, Vitr. 5, 7 (6), 8: a foris, Plin. 17, 24, 37; Vulg. Gen. 7, 16; ib. Matt. 23, 27: ab intus, ib. ib. 7, 15: ab invicem, App. Herb. 112; Vulg. Matt. 25, 32; Cypr. Ep. 63, 9: Hier. Ep. 18: a longe, Hyg. Fab. 257: Vulg. Gen. 22, 4; ib. Matt. 26, 58: a modo, ib. ib. 29, 39; Hier. Vit. Hilar.: a nunc, Vulg. Luc. 1, 48: a sursum, ib. Marc. 15, 38.

r. *a. Ab* is not repeated like most other prepositions (v. ad, ex, in, etc.) with *pron. interrog.* or *relat.* after *subst.* and *pron. demonstr.* with *ab*: Arsinoën, Stratum, Naupactum... fateris ab hostibus esse captas. Quibus autem hostibus? Nempse his, quos, etc., Cic. Pis. 37, 91: a rebus generis senectus abstrahit. Quibus? Ab his quae in juventute geruntur et viribus? id. Sen. 6: a Jove incipiendum putat. Quo Jove? id. Rep. 1, 36, 56: res publica, quas cumque vires habebit, ab his ipsis, quibus tenetur, de te propediem impetrabit, id. Fam. 4, 13, 5. — **b.** *Ab* in Plautus is once put after the word which it governs: quo ab, As. 1, 1, 106. — **c.** It is in various ways separated from the word which it governs: a vitae periculo, Cic. Brut. 91, 313: a nullius unquam me tempore aut commodo, id. Arch. 6, 12: a minus bono, Sall. C. 2, 8; a satis miti principio, Liv. 1, 6, 4: damnus dives ab ipsa suis, Ov. H. 9, 96; so id. ib. 12, 18, 13, 116. — **d.** The poets join *a* and *que*, making *aque*; but in good prose *que* is annexed to the following *abl.* (a meque, abs teque, etc.): aque Chao, Verg. G. 4, 347: aque mero, Ov. M. 3, 631: aque viro, id. H. 6, 156: aque suis, id. Tr. 5, 2, 74 al. But: a meque, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 1: abs teque, id. Att. 3, 15, 4: a teque, id. ib. 8, 11, § 7: a primaque adolescentia, id. Brut. 91, 315 al. — **e.** A Greek noun joined with *ab* stands in the *dat.*: a parte negotiati, hoc est παραματρικῆ, removisse, Quint. 3, 7, 1.

III. In composition *ab*, **I.** Retains its original signif.: abducere, to take or carry away from some place: abstrahere, to draw away; also, downward: abicere, to throw down; and denoting a departure from the idea of the simple word, it has an effect apparently privative: absimilis, departing from the similar, unlike; abnormis, departing from the rule, unusual (different from dissimilis, enormis); and so also in amentis = a mente remotus, alienus (out of one's senses, without self-control, insane): absurdus, *misleading*, *incongruous*, *irrational*: abutor (in one of its senses), to misuse: aborior, abortus, to miscarry: abluo; for the privative force the Latin regularly employs *in-*, v. 2, in.

2. It more rarely designates completeness, as in absorbere, abutor (to use up). (The designation of the fourth generation in the ascending or descending line by *ab* belongs here only in appearance; *ab* belongs for quartus pater, great-great-grandfather, although the Greeks introduced ἀποπατριος; for the immutability of the syllable *ab* in abpatruus and abmatraterus, as well as the signif. of the word abavus, grandfather's grandfather, imitated in abnepos, grandchild's grandchild, seems to point to a derivation from avi avus, as Festus, p. 13 Müll., explains atavus, by atta avi, or, rather, attae avus.)

Ab (or **Abas**), ae, m., v. **Aga**. (**Ababus**, false read. in inscr., written for abavus.)

abactor, ōris, m. [abigo], = abigeus and abigeator, one who drives off, a driver off (late Latin): pecorum, Firm. Astr. 6, 31; cf. Isid. Orig. 10, 14; and boum, Min. Fel. Oct. 5; and absol., a cattle-stealer or thief, App. M. 7, p. 199 med. Elm.; Paul. Sent. 5, 18, 1.

1. abactus, 4, um, Part. of abigo, q. v.

*** 2. abactus**, ūs, m. [abigo], a driving away, robbing (of cattle, vessels, etc.), Plin. Pan. 20, 4.

*** abaculus**, 1, m. *dīm.* [abacus], a small cube or tile of colored glass for making ornamental pavements, the Gr. ἀβάκιλλος, Plin. 36, 26, 67, § 199

† abācus, i (according to Prisc. 752 P. also **abax**, acis; cf. id. p. 688), m. = *ἀβάκος*, *prop. a square tablet*; hence, in partic., **I.** A sideboard, the top of which was made of marble, sometimes of silver, gold, or other precious material, chiefly used for the display of gold and silver vessels, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 16, § 35; 2, 4, 25, § 57; id. Tusc. 5, 21, 61; Varr. L. L. 9, § 45 Müll.; Plin. 37, 2, 6, 14; Juv. 3, 204; perh. also called mensae Delphicae, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 59 *infr.* Zumpt; Mart. 12, 67. Accord. to Liv. 39, 6, 7, and Plin. 34, 3, 8, § 14, Cn. Manlius Vulso first brought them from Asia to Rome, B. C. 187, in his triumph over the Galatae; cf. Becker, Gall. 2, p. 258 (2d edit.). — **II.** A gaming-board, divided into compartments, for playing with dice or counters, Suet. Ner. 22; Macr. S. 1, 5. — **III.** A counting-table, covered with sand or dust, and used for arithmetical computation, Pers. 1, 131; App. Mag. p. 284; cf. Becker, Gall. 2, p. 65. — **IV.** A wooden tray, Cato, R. R. 10, 4. — **V.** A painted panel or square compartment in the wall or ceiling of a chamber, Vitr. 7, 3, 10; Plin. 33, 12, 56, § 159; 35, 1, 1, § 3, and 35, 6, 13, § 32. — **VI.** In architecture, a flat, square stone on the top of a column, immediately under the architrave, Vitr. 5, 5, 5 sq.; 4, 1, 11 sq.

Abaddir (**Abādīr**), *indecl.* or *iris*, m. [Heb. אַבְדִּיר אֱלֹהִים, mighty father], the name of an Oriental deity, Prisc. p. 647 P.

Abaddon, m. *indecl.* [Heb. destruc-tion], the name of the angel of Tartarus, Vulg. Apoc. 9, 11.

*** ab-aestuo**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. (prop. to wave down, hence), poet., to hang down richly: laetis ut vitis abaeustet uvīs, Poët. (Ter. or Cypr.) de Jud. Dom. 1.

(**abagio**, ōnis, the supposed etymology of *abagio*, by Varr. L. L. 7, § 31 Müll.)

*** abagumentum**, i, n. [abigo], a means for procuring abortion, Prisc. Med. 2, 34 dub.

*** abalienatio**, ōnis, f. [abalieno], a legal transfer of property by sale or other alienation: abalienatio est ejus rei, quae mancipi est, aut traditio alteri nexu aut in jure cessio, inter quos ea iure civili fieri possunt, Cic. Top. 5, 7 *fin.*

ab-aliēno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., i. e. n. (prop. to make alien from one or from one's self, i. e. to remove, separate). **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen.: istuc crucior a viro me tali abalienari, to be separated from such a man, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 11; so id. Trin. 2, 4, 112 and 156 (but in Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 26, the correct read. is *alienari*). — **B.** In partic. **1.** T. T. to convey the ownership of a thing to another, to make a legal transfer, to sell, alienate (cf. abalienatio): eam (picturam) vendat: ni in quadriudo Abalienarit, quo ex argenteum acceperit, Plaut. Cur. As. 4, 1, 20; so, agros vegetales populi Romani, Cic. Agr. 2, 24, 64; cf. id. ib. 2, 27, 72: praedium, Dig. 19, 3, 14: pecus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 119: sepulcrum, Inscr. Orell. 4357: aliud ab se, ib. 3673. — **2.** In med. lang.: membra morbo abalienata, i. e. dead, Quint. 8, 3, 75: opium sensus abalienat, makes unconscious, Scrib. Comp. 190; cf. id. ib. 192.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen.: to separate, remove, abstract: nisi mors meum animum abs te abalienavit, Plaut. Cur. 1, 3, 18; so, assueti malis abalienaverunt ab sensu rerum suarum animos, had abstracted their thoughts from, Liv. 5, 42 *fin.*: deminuti capite, abalienati jure civium, deprived of it, id. ib. 192.

B. In partic., to alienate, strange, render disaffected (Ciceron.; syn.: alienare, inimicissimum reddere, disjungere; opp. conciliare, retinere); constr. *aliquem* or *aliquid* with *ab*, the *abl.* or *acc.* only, or quite *absol.* (a) With *ab*: si in homines caros acerbus invahere, nonne a te iudices abalienes? Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 304; so id. ib. 2, 48 *fin.*; 3, 25, 98; id. Fam. 1, 8, 4; id. Verr. 2, 4, 27: valde benevolentiam conciliant abalienantem ab his, in quibus, etc., id. de Or. 4, 43, 182: animum ab se, Liv. 45, 6, 1. — (β) With *abli.*: quo erant ipsi propter iudicia abalienati, Cic. de Or. 2, 48, 199 B. and K.: quod Tissaphernes perjurio

suo et homines suis rebus abalienaret et deos sibi iratos redderet, Nep. Ages. 2, 5 (cf. supra, II. A., the passage of Liv. 22, 60, 15).
 (-y) The acc. only; qui nos, quos favendo in communi causâ retinere poterunt, invidendo abalienarunt, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 7; totam Africam, to *estrangle*, Nep. Ham. 2, 2; cf. id. ib. 2, 4: (noster amicus) mirandum in modum est animo abalienato, *alienated*, Cic. Att. 1, 3, 3; cf.: indigna patientiam abalienabatur animi, Liv. 25, 38, 4.—(3) *Abol.* (very rare): timabant ne arguendo abalienarent, Liv. 3, 2, 2. (for which, in the foll. ch.: ita Campanos abalienaverit).
 † **abambulantes**: abscedentes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 26, 10 Müll.

abamita, ae, f. [avus-amita], *sister of an avabus, or great-grandfather; also called amita maxima*, Dig. 38, 10, 3; 10, § 17.

† **abante** [ab-aute, like incircum, insuper, etc.]; cf. also the Heb. אֲבָנִים and the Engl. from before]. **I.** Prep. with *abl.*, from before: abante oculis parentis rapuerunt nymphæ, *away before the eyes of the father*, Inscr. Grut. 717, 11.—**II.** Adv., before: ne (quis) abante aliam (arcam) ponat, Inscr. Orell. 4396.

Abantius, a, um, *adj.*, of *Abantia*, another name of *Eubœa*: classis, *Eubœan*, Stat. S. 4, 8, 46.

abarcet: prohibet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.; cf. abceret.

Abaris, idis, m. **I.** *A Rutulian, slain by Eurpylus*, acc. Abarim, Verg. A. 9, 344.—**II.** *A companion of Phineus, slain by Perseus*, acc. Abarin, Ov. M. 8, 86.

Abaritanus, a, um, *adj.*, of *Abaris*, a place in Africa: harundo, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 172.

Abas, antis, m. = *Abas*. **I.** *The twelfth king of Argos, son of Lynceus and Hypermnestra, grandson of Danaüs, father of Acrisius, and grandfather of Perseus*. His shield was gained by Æneas, Verg. A. 3, 286.—**B.** Hence deriv. **I. Abanteus**, a, um, *adj.*, pertaining to *Abas*, Ov. M. 15, 164.—**2. Abantiades**, ae, m. *patron., a male descendant of Abas*. **a.** His son *Acrisius*, Ov. M. 4, 607.—**b.** His great-grandson *Perseus* (by Danaë, daughter of Acrisius), Ov. M. 4, 673; 5, 138 al.—**II.** *A Centaur, son of Ixion*, Ov. M. 12, 306.—**III.** *An Ethiopian*, Ov. M. 5, 126.—**IV.** *A companion of Diomedes*, Ov. M. 14, 505.—**V.** *A companion of Æneas*, Verg. A. 1, 121.—**VI.** *A Tuscan chieftain*, Verg. A. 10, 170, and 427.

† **abascantus**, a, um, = *ἀβάσκαντος*, unemend.: seon, Tert. adv. Gnost. 10.

(**abathon**, [false read. in Vit. for ἀβατον].

Abâtôs, i, f. = *Ἀβάρτος* (inaccessible), a rocky island in the Nile, not far from Philæ, to which the priests only had access, Luc. 10, 323 (in Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 7, written as Greek, Ἀβάρτος).

ab-avia, ae, f. [avus, avia], *mother of a great-grandfather, or of a great-grandmother*, Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 6; 10, § 17.

ab-avunculus, i, m., *great-great-uncle*; also called *avunculus maximus*, Dig. 38, 10, 3, 10, § 17.

ab-âvus, i, m. **I.** (= avi avus, cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 13 Müll.). *Great-great-grandfather*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 20; Cic. Brut. 58, 213; id. Har. Resp. 11, 22; 11, 38 (B. and K.); Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 6; 10, § 15; called by Vergil *quartus pater*, A. 10, 619.—**2.** In g. e. n., *forefather, ancestor*, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 37; Sen. Clem. 1, 10.

abax, acis, v. abacnis *inst.*

(**Abba**, ae, false read. in Liv. 30, 7, 10, instead of *Obba*, q. v.)

abba, indecl., = *âbbâ* [Chald. *Abba*, Heb. *ab*], *father*, Vulg. Marc. 14, 36; ib. Rom. 8, 15; ib. Gal. 4, 6.

abbas, âtis, m. [id.], *the head of an ecclesiastical community, an abbot* (eccl. Lat.), Sid. 16, 114; Inscr. Mommsen, 3485 (A. D. 468).—Hence, **abbatissa**, ae, f., *an abbess*, Inscr. Mommsen, 3896 (A. D. 570); and **abbatia**, ae, f., *an abbey* (eccl. Lat.), Hier.

Abbassus, i, f. = *Ἀβασσος*, *Abbassus*, a town in Phrygia, Liv. 38, 15 *fn.*

abbreviatio, ônis, f. [abbrevio], *an abbreviation, a diminution*, Vulg. Isa. 10, 23.

ab-brévio, âre, v. freq. a. [ab or abbrevio], to shorten, *abridge*, Veg. Mil. 3 prol.: Vulg. Isa. 10, 22; ib. Rom. 9, 28.

(**ab-cido**, ère, cidi, an incorrect form for *abscido*, q. v.)

Abdalonymus (Abdol-), i, m., a *Sidonian of royal descent, made king of Sidon by Alexander the Great*, Curt. 4, 1, 19 sq.; Just. 11, 10, 8.

Abdera, orum, n., and ae, f. = *Ἀβδῆρα*. **I.** *Abdera, a town on the southern coast of Thrace, not far from the mouth of the Nestus, noted for the stupidity of its inhabitants. It was the birthplace of the philosophers Protagoras, Democritus, and Anaxarchus; n.*, Liv. 45, 29, 6; Gell. 5, 3, 3; f., Ov. Ib. 469; Plin. 25, 8, 53, § 94 dub.; 4, 11, 18, § 42: hic Abdera, non tacente me, *here was Abdera itself*, Cic. Att. 4, 17, 3 (4, 16, 6).—**2.** *Folly, stupidity, madness*, Cic. 1. l. (cf.: id est Ἀβδῆρικόν, i. e. *stupid*, id. Att. 7, 7, 4, and Arn. 5, p. 164; Juv. 10, 50; Mart. 10, 25, 4).—**B.** Hence, deriv. **I. Abderita** and **Abderites**, ae, m. = *Ἀβδῆριτης*, *an Abderite*: Democritus Abderites, Labeo ap. Gell. 10, 17: Abderites Protagoras, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 63; cf. id. Brut. 8: de Protagora Abderita, id. de Or. 3, 32, 123: Abderitæ legati, Liv. 43, 4, 8; cf. id. § 12 sq.; Vit. 7, 5, 6; Just. 15, 2 al.—**2. Abderitanus**, a, um, *adj.*, of *Abdera*, meton. for *stupid, foolish*: Abderitanæ pectora pulvis abdes, Mart. 10, 25, 4.—**II.** *A city of Hispania Bætica, on the southern coast, now Adra*, Mel. 2, 6, 7; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 8.

abdicatio, ônis, f. [abdicô], *a renouncing, disowning*. **I.** Jurid. t. t.: hereditatis, Cod. Just. 6, 31, 6: liberorum, *disinheriting*, ib. 6, 8, 47; Quint. 7, 4, 27; 3, 6, 77; 7, 1, 15; Plin. 7, 43, 46; § 150 al.; cf. Dirksen, Versuch., etc., Leipzig, 1823, p. 62 sq.—**2.** Polit. t. t., *a renunciation of an office, abdication*: dictaturæ, Liv. 6, 16 *fn.*

abdicative, utv., v. abdicativus.

abdicativus, a, um, *adj.* [abdicô]. In later philos. lang. = *negativus, negative* (opp. to *dedicativus, affirmativus*), Pseudo-Cyp. Dogm. Plat. p. 30 Elm. (266 Ord.); Mart. Cap. 4, p. 121.—**Adv.** **abdicative**, negatively: concludere, Mart. Cap. 4, p. 128.

abdicatrix, icis, f. [id.], *she that renounces or disclaims any thing* (eccl. Lat.): misericordie (humanitas), Salv. adv. Avar. 11, p. 76.

1. ab-dico, âvi, âtum, 1, v. a. (prop. to indicate, announce something as not belonging to one; hence), **I.** In gen., to deny, disown, refuse, reject.—With acc. and inf.: mortem ostentant, regno expellunt, consanguineam esse abdicant, *deny her to be*, Pac. ap. Non. 450, 30 (Trag. Rel. p. 84 Rib.); abdicat enim voluptati inesse bonitatem, Pseudo-Enil. de Dogm. Plat. 3 *inst.*—With acc. (so very freq. in the elder Pliny): naturam abdicco, Pac. ap. Non. 306, 32 (Trag. p. 120 Rib.); ubi plus mali quam boni reperio, id totum abdicco atque eicio, Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 102; legem agrariam, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 116: coriacoem, id. 13, 29, 43, § 124: ea (signa) in totum, id. 10, 4, 5, § 16; cf.: utinam posset e vita in totum abdicari (aurum), *be got rid of*, id. 33, 1, 3, § 6: omni venere abdicata, id. 5, 17, 15, § 7 al.

II. In partic. **A.** Jurid. t. t. to renounce one, partic. a son to *disinherit* (post-Aug.): qui ex duobus legitimis alterum in adoptionem dederat, alterum abdicaverat, Quint. 3, 6, 97; cf.: minus dicto audientem filium, id. 7, 1, 14: ex meretricie natum, id. 11, 1, 82 al.: quæ in scholis abdicatorum, hæc in foro exheredatorum a parentibus ratio est, id. 7, 4, 11.—**Abol.**: pater abdicans, Quint. 11, 1, 59; cf.: filius abdicantis, id. 4, 2, 95; and: abdicandi jus, id. 3, 6, 77.—Hence, patrem, to disown, Curt. 4, 10, 3.

B. Polit. t. t.: abdicare se magistratu, or *abst.* (prop. to detach one's self from an office, hence), to renounce an office, to resign, *abdicate* (syn.: deponere magistratum): consules magistratu se abdicaverunt, Cic. Div. 2, 35, 74; so, se magistratu, id.

Leg. 2, 12, 31; Liv. 4, 15, 4 al.: se dictaturâ, Caes. B. C. 3, 2; Liv. 2, 31, 10; 9, 26, 18 al.: se consulatu, id. 2, 2, 10; Vell. 2, 22, 2: se prætura, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 14: se aedilitate, Liv. 39, 39, 9 etc. Likewise: se tutela, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 4; and fig.: se scriptu, Piso ap. Gell. 6, 9, 4; cf.: eo die (Antonius) se non modo consulatu, sed etiam libertate abdicavit, Cic. Phil. 3, 5, 12.—**Abol.**: augures rem ad senatum; senatus, ut abdicarent consules: abdicaverunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11.—**b.** With acc. a few times in the historians: (patres) abdicare consulatum jubentes et deponere imperium, Liv. 2, 28 *fn.*: abdicando dictaturam, id. 6, 18, 4.—In pass.: abdicato magistratu, Sall. C. 47, 3; cf.: inter priorem dictaturam abdicatam novamque a Manlio initam, Liv. 6, 39: causa non abdicanda dictaturæ, id. 5, 49 *fn.*

2. ab-dico, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. A word peculiar to augural and judicial lang. (opp. addico). ***I.** Of an unfavorable omen, not to assent to: cum tres partes (vineæ) ab abdicissent, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 31.—**II.** In judicial lang.: abdicere vindicias aliquo, to take away by sentence (= abjudicare), Dig. 1, 2, 24 (cf. Liv. 3, 56, 4).

abditte, adv., v. abdo, P. a. *fn.*

abditivus, a, um, *adj.* [abdo]. **I.** Removed or separated from = remotus, sequentis a patre, Plaut. Poen. prol. 65.—**II.** *Abditivus*: abortivi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll. (without an example).

abditus, a, um, *Part.* of abdo.

ab-do, idi, itum, 3, v. a. [2. do]. **I.** Lit., to put away, remove: and abdere se, to go away, betake one's self to some place: ex conspectu iri sui se abdidit, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 6: pedestres copias paulum ab eo loco abdidit in locis superioribus constituam, *removed, withdrawn*, Caes. B. G. 7, 79, 2; so with *ab*: ascensu abdito a conspectu, Liv. 10, 14, 14: procul ardentis hinc precor abde faces, *remove*, Tib. 2, 1, 82.—**The terminus ad quem** is usually expressed by *in* with acc.: abdidit se in intimam Macedoniam quo potuit longissime a castris, Cic. Fam. 13, 20, 4; so, se in contrariam partem ferrarum, id. Mur. 41, 89: se in classem, Dolab. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 2: se in Menapios, to depart, Caes. B. G. 6, 5, 5: in silvam Arduennam, id. ib. 5, 3, 4: exercitum in interiora, to withdraw, Vell. 2, 110, 3: ea in insulam Seriphon abditæ est (= ex humanâ societate quasi expulsa), *banished, exiled*, Tac. A. 2, 85: se in bibliothecam, i. e. to retire to, Cic. Fam. 7, 28; cf.: se totum in litteras, id. ib. 7, 33, 2.—Rarely with other prepositions or with local adv.: Audine hæc, Amphiarææ, with *terram* abditæ? Poët. (Att. ?) ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 60; so with *sub*, Lucr. 4, 419: se rus, Ter. Heec. 1, 2, 99: se domum, Cic. Pis. 38, 92: se Arpinum, id. Att. 9, 6, 1.

II. Transf., to hide, conceal, keep secret, etc. (syn.: occulto, recondo); constr. *aliquid*, without or with *in* and *abl.*, with other prepositions, with *abl.* only, or *dat.*, with a local adv. (a) *Aliquid*: quæ partes corporis . . . aspectum essent deformem habituræ, eas contigit atque abdidit (natura), Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126: amici tabellas, id. Pis. 17, 39: lacrimas, operire luctum, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 6: abdunder (delphini) occultanturque incognito more, Plin. H. N. 9, 8, 7, § 22; cf.: occultare et abdere pavorem, Tac. H. 1, 88: pugnare cupiebant, sed retro revocanda et abdenda cupiditas erat, Liv. 2, 45, 7; so, sensus suos penitus, Tac. A. 1, 11: aliquid dissimulata offensione, id. ib. 3, 64. — (β) With *in* and *abl.*: cum se ille fugiens in scalarum tenebris abdidisset, Cic. Mil. 15, 40; cf.: qui dispersos homines in agris et in lectis silvestribus abditos . . . compulit unum in eorum, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2: abdit in tabernaculum, Caes. B. G. 1, 39, 4; cf.: in silvis, id. ib. 2, 19, 6: penitus qui in ferrost abditus ær, Lucr. 6, 1037 al.—(γ) With other prepp.: cultrum, quem sub veste abditum habebat, Liv. 1, 68 *fn.*; cf. Ov. M. 10, 715: ferrum curvo tenens hamo, id. ib. 4, 719.—(δ) With *abl.*: caput cristatâ casside, Ov. M. 8, 25: corpus cornæ domo, Phædr. 2, 6, 5: gladium sinu, Tac. A. 5, 7: latet abditus agro, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 5; hunc (equum) abdo domo, Verg. G. 3, 96: ita se hitteris abdidit, ut etc., Cic. Arch. 6, 12; v. Halm ad h. l.—(ε) With *dat.* (poet.): lateri capulo tenens abdidit ensem, *he buried*, Verg. A. 2, 553.—(ζ) With *locul. adv.*: corpus humi, Flor. 4, 12, 38.—Hence,

abdūtus, a, um, *P. a.*, *hīdden, conceal- ed, secreted, secret* (syn.: reconditus, absconditus, occultus, retrusus): sub terram abditū, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 60: vis abditā quaedam, Lucr. 5, 1233: res occultae et penitus abditae, Cic. N. D. 1, 19: sunt innum- merabiles de his rebus libri neque abditū neque obscuri, id. de Or. 2, 20, 84: haec esse penitus in mediā philosophiā retrusa atque abditā, id. ib. 1, 19, 87 al.: oppidā, *remote*, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 14.—*Comp.* abditior, Aug. Cont. 5, 5, 10.—*Sup.* abditissimus, Aug. Enclir. c. 16.—**II.** In the *neutr.*: **abdi- tum**, *i. subst.*: terrai abditā, Lucr. 6, 809; so, abditā rerum (=abditae res), Hor. A. P. 49: in abdito coire, in concealment, *secretly*, Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 13.—*Adv.*: **abditē**, *secretly*: latuisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 73, § 181; Ambros. Job et Dav. 1, 9, 29.

Abdōlōnymus, v. Abdalonymus.

abdomēn, īnis, n. [etym. uncertain: perh. for adipem, from adeps, or perh. from abdo, to conceal, cover], *the fat lower part of the belly, the paunch, abdomen*, λαπίρα. **I.** Lit., of men and animals: abdomina thymi, Lucil. ap. Non. 35, 22; so Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 44; Cels. 4, 1 *fin.*; Plin. 8, 51, 77 *fin.*; 11, 37, 84 *fin.*; Juv. 4, 107; Aus. Idyll. 10, 104.—**II.** Meton. for *glut- inosity, sensuality*: ille heluo natus abdomini suo, non laudi, Cic. Pis. 17, 41; so, natus abdomini, Treb. Gall. 17: cf. also Cic. Pis. 27, 66; id. Sest. 51, 110.—With respect to carnal lust: jamdudum gestat meocho hoc abdomen admirare, Plaut. Mil. 5, 5; but opp. to lechery (libido): alius libidine insan- tit, alius abdomini servit, Sen. Ben. 7, 26, 4.

ab-ducō, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. (ABDOVICIT =abducit, in the epithet of Scipio, Inscr. Orell. 550; *perf.* abduxī, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 16; *imper.* abduce, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 108; id. Curc. 5, 3, 15; Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 36; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 63; but also abduc, id. Eun. 2, 3, 86), *to lead one away, to take or bring with one, to carry off, take or bring away, remove, etc.*

I. Lit. **A.** In gen., of personal ob- jects; constr. *aliquem, ab, ex, de; in, ad*: sVBIGIT. OMNE. LOVCANAM. OPSIDESQVE. ABDOVICIT (=subigit omnem Lucanam ob- sidesque abducit), epitaph of Scipio, l. 1: hominem P. Quinctii deprehendis in pub- lico; conaris abducere, Cic. Quint. 19, 61: cohortes secum, Caes. B. C. 1, 15, 15, 15: abduce me hinc ab hac, quantum potest, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 108; abductus a mari atque ab iis copiis, quas, etc. . . frumento ac commentae abstractas, Caes. B. C. 3, 78: tanquam eum, qui sit rhotret tradendus, abducendum profinus a grammaticis putem, Quint. 2, 1, 12: ut Hispanos omnes procul ab nomine Scipionis ex Hispaniā abduceret, Liv. 27, 20, 7: tu dux, tu comes es; tu nos abducis ab Histro, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 119: ut collegam vi de foro abduceret, Liv. 2, 56, 15: sine certamine inde abductae legiones, id. 2, 22, 2: credo (illum) abductum in ganeum aliquo, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 5: abduxī exercitum ad infestissimam Ciliciae partem, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 3: ipsos in lautumias abduci imperabat, id. Verr. 2, 5, 56 *fin.*; so, liberis eorum in servitutum, Caes. B. G. 1, 11, 3: servum extra convivium, Sen. Contr. 4, 25.—*Poet.* with *acc.* only: tollite me, Teneri; quasumque abducite terras (=in terras), Verg. A. 3, 601.—**B.** Of animals: donec (avem) in diversum abducatur a nidis, Plin. 10, 33, 51 *fin.*—**C.** Sometimes also of in- anim. objects: clavem, *to take away*, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 8: pluteos ad alla opera, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: capita retro ab ictu, *to draw back*, Verg. A. 5, 428: togam a faucibus ac summo pectore, Quint. 11, 3, 145: aquam alicui (=deducere, deflectere), *to divert, draw off*, Dig. 39, 2, 26.—*Poet.*: somnos, *to take away, deprive of*, Ov. F. 5, 477.

B. In partic. **1.** *To take with one to dine*: tum me convivium solum abducebat sibi, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 17: adventemum illico abduxī ad cenam, id. Heaut. 1, 2, 9 al.

2. *To take aside* (in mal. part.): ali- quam in cubiculum, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 7; so Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 33; Suet. Aug. 69; Just. 21, 2 *fin.* al.

3. *To carry away forcibly, to ravish, rob*: ad quem iste deduxerat Tertiam, Isidorus mimi filiam, vi abductam ab Rhodio tibicine, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34; cf. id. ib. 2, 5, 31, § 81; Verg. A. 7, 362: aliquam alicui (marito,

etc.), Suet. Oth. 3; Dig. 47, 10, 1 al.: ali- quam gremis, Verg. A. 10, 79.—So also of stolen cattle, *to drive away*: cujus (Geryonis) armenta Hercules abduxerit, Plin. 4, 22, 36 *fin.*; so, abducta armenta, Ov. H. 16, 359.

4. In jurid. lang.: auferre et abducere, *to take and drive away* (auferre of inanimate things, abducere of living beings, as slaves, cattle), Cic. Quint. 27, 84; Dig. 21, 2, 57, § 1.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to lead away, separate, distinguish*: animum ad se ip- sum advocamus, secum esse cogimus, max- imeque a corpore abducimus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31: so, aciem mentis a consuetudine oculo- rum, id. N. D. 2, 17: divinationem caute a conjecturis, id. Div. 2, 5, 13.

B. In partic. **1.** *To seduce, alienate* from fidelity or allegiance: legiones a Bruto, Cic. Phil. 10, 3, 6: exercitum ab illo, id. ib. 10, 4, 9: equitatum a consule, id. ib. 11, 12, 27 al.

2. From a study, pursuit, duty, etc., *to withdraw, draw off, hinder* (syn.: avoco, averto): vos a vestris abduxi negotiis, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 1: cf.: a quo studio te abduci negotiis intellego, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 5; and: abducuntur homines nonnumquam etiam ab institutis suis magnitudine pecuniae, id. Verr. 2, 4, 6, § 12 (followed by ab humanitate *deducere*): so, aliquem a meretricio quaestu, id. Phil. 2, 18: aliquem a populo- rum rebus, id. Rep. 5, 2: ab isto officio incommodo, id. Lael. 2, 8 al.

3. *To bring down, reduce, degrade* (Ciceron.): ne ars tanta . . . a religionis au- thoritate abducatur ad mercedem atque quaestum, Cic. Div. 1, 41, 92; so, aliquem ad hanc hominum libidinem ac licentiam, id. Verr. 2, 3, 30, § 210.

abductio, ōnis, f. [abduco, I. B. 3.]. **I.** *A forcible carrying off, ravishing, robbing*, Cod. Th. 4, 8, 5, § 5; 11, 10, 1.—**2.** (Of a woman.) *Abduction*: in abductione Hesionae, Dares Phryg. 4.—**II.** *A retirement*, Vulg. Eccl. 38, 20.

abductus, a, um, *Part.* of abduco.

Abēatae, arum, *m.*, the *Abēatae*, in- habitants of Abeam in Achaia, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 22.

abēcēdarius, a, um [a, b, c, d], *be- longing to the alphabet, alphabetical* (late Lat.). **I.** *Adj.*: psalmi, Aug. Retract. 1, 20.—**II.** *Subst.*: **A. abēcēdarius**, *ii, m.*, *one who learns the a, b, c* (eccl. Lat.).

B. abēcēdaria, ae, *f.*, *elementary instruction*, Fulg. Myth. 3, 10.—**C. abēcēdarium**, *ii, n.*, *a, b, c, the alphabet* (eccl. Lat.).

Abēl, *indecl.* or *clis* and **Abēlus**, *i, m.*, *Abel, son of Adam*, Vulg.—Hence, *Abel- icus virtus*, Mythogr. Vatic. 3, 6, 13.

Abella, ae, *f.*, *a town in Campania, near Nola, abounding in fruit-trees and nuts*, now *Avella*, Sil. 8, 545: malifera, Verg. A. 7, 740.—Hence, **Abellāna** nux or *Avellana*, also *Abellina*, *the filbert*, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 88; and **Abellani**, *the inhabitants of Abella*, Just. 20, 1.

Abellinum, *i, n.*, *Abellinum, a city of the Hirpini, in Italy*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; hence, **Abellinatēs**, *ium, m.*, *the inhabitants of Abellinum*, id. 3, 16, 11, § 105; another town of this name in Italy is referred to by Pliny, l. 1.

Abellio, ōnis, *m.*, *the name of a Gallic deity*, Inscr. Orell. 1052 sq.

abēmito significat demito vel aufero (*take away*); EMERGE enim antequam dicebat pro accipere, Paul. ex Pest. p. 4 Müll.; cf. adimo.

ab-ēō, ivi or ii, itum, ire, v. n. (abin = abisne, Plaut. and Ter.; abiit, dissyl., v. Herm. Doctr. Metr. p. 153), *to go from a place, to go away, depart*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., constr. with *ab, ex, the simple abl.*, the *acc.* with *in*, the local *adv. hinc, and absol.*: abeo ab illo, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 70: abi in malam rem maximum a me, id. Ep. 1, 1, 72 (v. infra); so id. Bacch. 4, 9, 107: abin e conspectu meo? id. Am. 1, 3, 20 (but also abin ab oculis? id. Trin. 4, 2, 149; id. Truc. 2, 5, 24): abituros agro Argivos, id. Am. 1, 1, 53: abire in aliquas terras, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 20: insanus, qui hinc abiit modo, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 61: abi praes, iam ego sequar, *go on, I will soon fol- low*, id. Am. 1, 3, 45.—With *supine*: abi ex- sulatum, *into exile*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 6; Liv.

2, 15 *fin.*; cf.: *abi deambulatum*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 26.—*Absol.*: (Catilina) abiit, exessit, evasit, erupit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1: praetor de sella surrexit atque abiit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65 *fin.* al.: quae dederat abeuntibus, Verg. A. 1, 106 al.: sub jugum abire, Liv. 3, 2, 8 *fin.*—With *inf.*: quae quaerere, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 20.—Of things: cornus sub altum pectus abiit, *penetrates deeply*, Verg. A. 9, 700.

B. In partic. **1.** *To pass away*, so that no trace remains; *to disappear, van- ish, cease*. **a.** Of man, *to die*: qui nunc abierunt hinc in communem locum (i. e. in Orcum), Plaut. Cas. prol. 19; cf.: ea mortem obiit, e medio abiit, Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 30: so also Cic.: abiit e vita, Tusc. 1, 30, 74 al.—**b.** Of time, *to pass away, elapse*: dum haec abiit hora, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 50: menses, id. Ad. 4, 5, 57: annus, Cic. Sest. 33, 72: abit dies, Cat. 61, 195: tota abiit hora, Hor. S. 1, 5, 14.—**c.** Of other things: per inane pro- fundum, Lucr. 1, 1108: nausea jam plane abiit? Cic. Att. 14, 10, 2; so id. Fam. 9, 20; Ov. M. 7, 290 al.

2. *To be changed from one's own ways or nature into something else, to be trans- formed, metamorphosed*; always constr. with *in* (chiefly poet., esp. in Ov. M., as a constant expression for metamorphosis): terra abiit in nimbus imbremque, Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 24 Müll.: in corpus cor- pore toto, *to pass with their whole body into another*, Lucr. 4, 1111: aut abiit in somnum, *is, as it were, wholly dissolved in sleep, is all sleep*, id. 3, 1066: E in V abiit, Varr. L. L. 5, § 91 Müll.: in villos abeunt vestes, in crura lacerti, Ov. M. 1, 286; id. ib. 2, 674: jam barba comaeque in silvas abeunt, id. ib. 4, 657; 4, 396; so id. ib. 3, 398; 8, 559; 14, 499; 14, 551 al.: in vanum abiunt momentum verba, *will dissolve into nothing*, Sen. Ep. 94 *med.*; hence, in avi mores regem abiturum, *would adopt the ways of*, Liv. 1, 32.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to depart from, to leave off, to turn aside*: ut ab jure non abeat, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 44, § 114; so, ab emptio- ne, Dig. 2, 14, 7, § 6; 18, 2, 14, § 2 sq.: a venditione, ib. 18, 5, 1: sed abeo a sensibus, *leave, i. e. speak no more of*, Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 9; so often with *longe*: non longe abieris, *you need not go far to seek for examples*, id. Fam. 7, 19; cf.: ne longius abeam, id. Rose. Am. 16, 47; id. Caec. 33, 95 al.: quid ad istas ineptias abis? *why do you have recourse to—?* id. Rose. Am. 16, 47: abit causa in laudes C. Pompei, Quint. 9, 2, 55: illic, unde abii, redeo, *I set out*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 108: pretium retro abiit, *has fallen*, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 7.

B. In partic. **1.** With *abl.*, *to retire from an office or occupation*: abiens mag- istratu, Cic. Pis. 3, 6; id. Fam. 5, 2, 7; Liv. 2, 27 *fin.*; 3, 38 *fin.* al.: so, abire consulatu, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 5; cf. flaminio, Liv. 26, 23 *fin.*: sacerdotio, Gell. 6, 7, 4: honore, Suet. Aug. 26: tutelā, Dig. 26, 4, 3, 8; cf.: tutelā vel curā, ib. 26, 10, 3, § 18 al.

2. Of the consequence or result of an ac- tion, *to turn out, end, terminate*: mira- bari hoc si sic abiret, Ter. And. 1, 2, 4; cf.: non posse ista sic abire, Cic. Att. 14, 1; so id. Fin. 5, 3, 7; Cat. 14, 16 al.

3. In actions, t. i., *not to be knocked down to one*: si res abiret ab eo mancipis, *should not fall to him*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54; cf.: ne res abiret ab eo, *that he may pur- chase it*, id. 2, 3, 64; so Dig. 18, 2, 1; 50, 17, 205.

4. The *imper.* abi is often a simple ex- clamation or address, either with a friendly or reproachful signif. **A.** Abi, ludis me, credo, *Begone, you are fooling me!* Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 32; so Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 25; cf. Ilor. Ep. 2, 2, 205.—**B.** *Begone! be off!* abi modo, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 20: abi, nescis in- scare homines, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 12; hence in the malediction, abi in malam rem! *go be- hanged!* Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 17: abin hinc in malam crucem? id. Most. 3, 2, 163 (cf. Cic.: quicun tu abis in malam pestem malumque cruciatum? Phil. 13, 21); v. erux and cruciatus.

Abēona, ae, *f.* [abeo], *the goddess of departing children*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 21.

* **ab-ēquitō**, āre, v. n., *to ride away*. ut praetores pavidi abequitaverint Syrac- sas, Liv. 24, 31, 10; v. Weissenb. ad h. l.

abercet = prohibet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.

aberratio, ónis, f. [aberro, II. B. 1, a relief from something, a diversion;] perh. only in Cicero (and in him only in two passages): a dolore, Att. 12, 38, 3 (cf. ib. § 1: non equidem levor, sed tamen aberratio): a molestiis, id. Fam. 15, 18, 1.

ab-erro, ávi, átum, 1, v. n., to wander from the way, to go astray. **I.** Lit.: puer inter homines aberravit a patre, Plant. Men. prol. 31: taurus, qui peccore aberrasset, Liv. 41, 13, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** (Like abeo, II. A.) To wander from, stray, or deviate from a purpose, subject, etc. (Ciceronian): a regulá et praescriptione naturae, Cic. Acc. 2, 46, 140: ne ab eo, quod propositum est, longius aberrerit oratio, id. Caecin. 19: so id. Off. 1, 28; 1, 37; id. Fin. 5, 28 al.—Also without ab: veror ne nihil conjecturá aberrerem, Cic. Att. 14, 22 (with a conjecturá, id. N. D. 1, 36, 100): etiam si aberrare ad alia coepit, ad haec revocetur oratio, id. Off. 1, 37 fin.: rogo, ut artificem (sc. pictorem), quem elegeris, ne in melius quidem sinas aberrare, *that the painter should not depart from the original, even to improve it*, Plin. Ep. 4, 28 fin.—**B.** To divert the mind or attention, to forget for a time: at ego hic scribendo dies totos nihil equidem levor, sed tamen aberró, *I am indeed not free from sorrow, but I divert my thoughts*, Cic. Att. 12, 38; so id. ib. 12, 45 (cf. aberratio).

abföre and abförem, v. absum.

abgregare est a grege ducere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll.

abhiem, a false read. for hiemo, Plin. 18, 35, 81, § 854.)

ab-hinc, temp. adv. **I.** Of future time: henceforth, hence, hereafter (ante-class.): seque ad ludos jam inde abhinc exerceant, Pac. ap. Charis. 175 P. (Trag. Rel. p. 80 Rib.); so, aufer abhinc lacrimas.—But more usu., **II.** Of past time, ago, since; with acc. or abl., and the *carlinum*. (except the comic poets most freq. in Cic., both in his Orations and Letters.) (a) With acc.: sed abhinc annos factumst sedecim, Plaut. Cas. prol. 39; so Ter. And. 1, 1, 42; id. Hec. 5, 3, 24; id. Phorm. 5, 9, 28; cf.: abhinc triennium, Cic. Rose. Com. 13: abhinc annos quatuordecim, id. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 34; cf. id. Balb. 6, 16; id. Phil. 2, 46, 119; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 36 al.—(b) With abl.: qui abhinc sexaginta annis occisus foret, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 63; so, abhinc annis xv., Cic. Rose. Com. 13: comitibus jam abhinc diebus triginta factis, thirty days ago, id. Verr. 2, 2, 52 fin. In Lucr. 3, 967: aufer abhinc lacrimas, it is prob. only a fuller expression for hinc, as in Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 19: jurgium hinc auferas, since there is no other example where abhinc is used of place. Vid. upon this article, Hand, Turs. 1, 63–66.

ab-horreo, ui, ere, 2, v. n. and a., to shrink back from a thing, to shudder at, abhor. **I.** Lit. (syn. aversor; rare but class.); constr. with *ob* or *absol.*, sometimes with the acc. (not so in Cicero; cf. Haase ad Reisch Vorles. p. 696): retro volvus abhorret ab hac, *shrinks back from*, Lucr. 1, 945; 4, 20: omnes aspernabantur, omnes abhorreant, etc., Cic. Clu. 14, 41: quid tam abhorret hilaritudo? Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 56: pumilus atque distortos, Suet. Aug. 83; so id. Galb. 4; Vit. 10.

II. Transf., in gen. **A.** To be averse or disinclined to a thing, not to wish it, usu. with *ab*: a nuptiis, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 92: ab re uxoria, id. And. 5, 1, 10; and so often in Cic.: Caesaris a causá, Cic. Sest. 33: a caede, id. ib. 63: ab horum turpitudine, audacia, sordibus, id. ib. 52, 112: a scribendo abhorret animus, id. Att. 2, 6: animo abhorrisse ab optimo statu civitatis, id. Phil. 7, 2: a ceterorum consilio, Nep. Mil. 3, 5 al.

B. In a yet more general sense, to be remote from an object, i. e. to vary or differ from, to be inconsistent or not to agree with (freq. and class.): temeritas tanta, ut non procul abhorret ab insanía, Cic. Rose. Am. 24, 68: a vulgari genere orationis atque a consuetudine communis sensus, id. de Or. 1, 3, 12: oratio abhorrens a personá hominis gravissimi, id. Rep. 1, 15: ab opinione tuá, id. Verr. 2, 3, 20: Punicum abhorrens os ab Latinorum nominum pro-

latione, Liv. 22, 13; so id. 29, 6; 30, 44: a fide, to be incredible, id. 9, 36: a tuo seclere, is not connected with, Cic. Cat. 1, 7 al.

—Hence, like dispar, with *dat.*: tam pœtæ profectio abhorrens mos, not according with, Liv. 2, 14.—**2.** To be free from: Caelius longe ab istá suspitione abhorrens debet, Cic. Cael. 4.—**3.** *Absol.* (a) To alter: tantum abhorret ac mutata, alters and changes, Cat. 22, 11.—(b) To be unfit: sin plane abhorrebit et erit absurdus, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 85; cf.: absurdæ atque abhorrens lacrimæ, Liv. 30, 44, 6; and: carmen abhorrens et incoincident, id. 27, 37, 13.

ab-horresco, ère, = horresco (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. 2 Macc. 6, 12.

ab-horride, adv., in an unfit manner, improperly, Charis. p. 41 P.

abicio or abjic (in the best MSS. abjicio; cf. ab ci. Ov. P. 2, 3, 37; abicit, Juv. 15, 17), ère, jecti, jectum, 3, v. a. [ab-jacio], to cast away, to throw away, throw down. **I.** Lit.: in sepulchrum ejus abjecta gleba non est, Varr. L. L. 5, § 25 Müll.: scutum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: insigne regium de capite, id. Sest. 27: socer ad pedes abjectus, id. ib. 34; so, se ad pedes, id. Phil. 2, 34, 86: se e mare in mare, id. Tusc. 1, 34; so, corpus in mare, id. Phil. 11, 2, 5: impelluntur, feruntur, abiciuntur, cadunt, id. Tusc. 2, 15, 36: se abjicit exanimatus, he threw himself down as if lifeless, id. Sest. 37.—*Absol.*: si te uret sarcina, abicio, throw it down, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 7.—Also with *in* and *abl.*, when the place from which a thing is thrown is designated: anulum in mari, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92 Madv. N. cr.: so, ut se abicerent in herba, id. de Or. 1, 7, 28: statuas in propatulo domi, Nep. Hann. 9, 3: cadaver in via, Suet. Ner. 48; cf.: ubi eadaver abjiceris, Tac. A. 1, 22.

II. Fig. **A.** In gen., to cast off, throw away, give up, etc.: ut primum tenebris abjectis inababat, as soon as the day, having dispelled the darkness, was beginning to brighten, Enn. Ann. v. 219 Vahl.: nusquam ego vidi abjectas aedis, nisi modo haec, thrown away, i. e. sold too low, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 3: psaltria aliquo abiciendast, must be got rid of (il faut se défaire d'elle, Dacier), Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 26: vitam, Cic. Att. 3, 19: salutem pro aliquo, id. Planc. 33: memoriam beneficiorum, id. Phil. 11: versum, to declaim it carelessly, id. de Or. 3, 26 (cf. with id. ib. 3, 59: pone. Ius est ille ambitus, non abiciendus, the f. riud must be brought gradually to a close, not broken off abruptly).

B. In partic. **1.** To throw off, cast aside care for, remembrance of, etc., to give up, abandon: abicimus ista, we let that go, Cic. Att. 13, 3: fama ingenii mihi est abicienda, I must renounce, id. ib. 9, 16: domum Sullanam desperabam jam . . . sed tamen non abjici, but yet I have not abandoned it, i. e. its purchase, id. Fam. 9, 15: abjectis nugis, nonsense apart, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 141 (cf. amoto ludo, id. S. 1, 1, 27).

2. To cast down to a lower grade, to degrade, humble, Cic. Leg. 1, 9: hic annus senatus auctoritatem abjicit, degraded or lowered the authority of the Senate, id. Att. 1, 18; so also id. Tusc. 5, 18; id. de Or. 3, 26, 104.—Hence, abjectae res, reduced circumstances (opp. florentes), Nep. Att. 8; Cic. Quint. 30; Tac. A. 4, 68.

3. Abicere se, to throw one's self away, degrade one's self, v. Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: ut enim fit, etc.—Hence, **abjectus**, a, um, P. a., downcast, disheartened, desponding; low, mean, abject, worthless, unprincipled. **A.** Quo me miser conferebam? An domum? matremne ut miseram lamentantem videam ef abjectam? Gracch. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 56, 214: plura scribere non possum, ita sum animo percusso et abjecto, Cic. Att. 3, 2.—**B.** Nihil abjectum, nihil humile cogitare, Cic. Fin. 5, 20: contemptum atque abjectum, id. Agr. 2, 34: verbis nec mops nec abjectus, id. Brut. 62, 222 al.—*Comp.*: animus abjectior, Cic. Lael. 16; Liv. 9, 6.—*Sup.*: animus abjectissimus, Quint. 11, 1, 13 al.—*Adv.*: **abjecte**.

1. Dispiritually, despondingly; in dolore est providendum, ne quid abjecte, ne quid timide, ne quid ignave faciamus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 55; id. Phil. 3, 11, 28.—**2.** Love, meanness: quo sordidius et abjectius nati sumus, Tac. Or. 8: incuriosae et abjectae verbum positum, improperly, Gell. 2, 6, 1.

abïegnus, a, um, adj. (poet., also trisyllabic; collateral form ABIEGNEVS, Inscr. Napol.) [abies], made of fir-wood or deal; trapes, i. e. a ship, Enn. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 22, 34: sors, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 32: equus, i. e. the wooden horse before Troy, Prop. 4, 1, 25 (cf. Verg. A. 2, 16): stipes, Att. ap. Fest. p. 219 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 170 Rib.): hastile, Liv. 21, 8, 10: scobis, Col. 12, 44, 4 al.

abiens, euntis, Part. of abeo.

abies, ètis (abietis, abiete, trisyllabic in poet., Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44; Verg. A. 2, 16 al.; so, abietibus, quadrisyll. sometimes, as Verg. A. 9, 674), f. [etym. uncer., perh. akin to ἀβίαω; cf. ἐλάτν=pinus], the silver-fir: Pinus picea, Linn.: ἐλάτν, the tree as well as the wood of it, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 48; Pall. 12, 15, 1: abies consterntur alta, Enn. ap. Macr. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 195 Vahl.); crispa, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 117 ib.); enodis, Ov. M. 10, 94. In Verg., on account of its dark foliage, called nigra; nigra abiete, A. 8, 599: abietibus patriis aequi juvenes, tall as their native firs, id. ib. 9, 674 (imitation of Hom. II. 5, 560; ἐλάτνους ἑακότες ὀβελίβων).—**II.** P. o. e. t., meton. (cf. Quint. 8, 6, 20), like the Greek ἐλάτν, any thing made of fir. **1.** = epistula, a letter (written on a tablet of fir), Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 66 (cf. Engl. book, i. e. beech).—**2.** = navis, a ship, Verg. A. 2, 68; id. A. 8, 91; cf. id. ib. 5, 663.—**3.** = hasta, a lance, Verg. A. 11, 667.

abiētarius, a, um, adj. [abies], pertaining to fir-wood, deal: negotio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.—*Subst.*: **abiētarius**, ii, m., a joiner, Vulg. Exod. 35, 35.

*** abiga**, ae, f. [abigo], a plant which has the power of producing abortion; Greek χαμαίπτερος, ground-pine: Teucrium ivia, Linn.; Plin. 24, 6, 20, § 29.

*** abigitor**, oris, m., = abigeus or abactor, a cattle-stealer, Paul. Sent. 5, 18.

abigētus, ūs, m. [abigeus], cattle-stealing, Dig. 47, 1, 1 sq.; 49, 16, 5, § 2.

abigens, i, m. [abigo], one that drives away cattle, a cattle-stealer, Dig. 47, 14, 1; 48, 19, 16.

ab-igo, gēi, actum, 3, v. a. [ago], to drive away. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. abigam jamego illum adventientem ab abedibus, I will drive him away as soon as he comes, Plaut. Am. prol. 150: jam hic me abegerit suo odio, he will soon drive me away, id. As. 2, 4, 40; so Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 47; Varr. R. 2, 2, 1; Cic. de Or. 2, 60 al.: uxorem post divortium, to remove from the house, Suet. Tib. 7.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To drive away cattle: familias abiguerunt, pennis abegerunt, Cic. Pis. 34; so id. Verr. 2, 1, 10; 3, 23; Liv. 1, 7, 4, 4, 21; Curt. 5, 13 al.—**2.** Medic. t. t. **A.** To remove a disease: febris, Plin. 29, 59, § 106; 30, 11, 30 fin.: venenatorum morsus, id. 20, 5, 19.—**B.** To force birth, procure abortion: partum medicamentis, Cic. Clu. 11; so Plin. 14, 18, 22; Tac. A. 14, 63; Suet. Dom. 22 al.

II. Trop., to drive away an evil, get rid of a nuisance: postem a me, Enn. ap. Cic. A. 2, 28, 89 (Trag. v. 50 Vahl.); lassitudinem abs te, Trag. Merc. 1, 2, 3: curas, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 19: pauperiem epulis regum, id. S. 2, 2, 44 al.—Hence, **abigētus**, a, um, P. a. **A.** Of magistrates, driven away, forced to resign their office, Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll.—**B.** Abacta nox, i. q. finita, finished, passed, Verg. A. 8, 407.—**C.** Abacti oculi, poet., deep, sunken, Stat. Th. 1, 104.

Abii, orum, m., a Scythian tribe in Asia, Curt. 7, 6, 11; Amm. 23, 6, 53.

abitio, ónis, f. [abeo], a going away, departure. **I.** In gen. (ante-class. for abitus), Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 19; Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 16.—**II.** In partic., = mors, death, acc. to Gloss. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 380, 9 Müll.

*** a-bi-to**, ère, 3, v. n. [bito, bito], to go away, depart: ne quo abitat, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 72; cf. Lucil. ap. Vel. Long. p. 2225 P.

abitus, ūs, m. [abeo], a going away, departure. **I.** Lit., in abstr. (class.): cum videam miserum hunc tam excoercitari eum videam miserum hunc tam excoercitari eius abitu, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 5; 4, 4, 24; Lucr. 1, 457 and 677; 8 Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 54, § 125; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 31 al.—**II.** Transf., in concr., the place through which one goes, the outlet, place of egress (as aditus,

quid mi abnutas? Tibi ego abnto? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 79.

* **ab-olefácio**, ãre, = aboleo, to destroy: civitatem, Tert. Apol. 35 (al. obolefacere).

ab-õleo, ãvi (ai), ãtum, 2. v. a., orig. (in contrast with ad-oleo) to retard or to check the growth of; hence, in a more extended sense, to destroy, efface, abolish; trop., to terminate, and, in the pass., to die, to decay (not before the Aug. period).

I. Lit.: cuncta viri monumenta, Verg. A. 4, 497: deum aedes vestustate aut igni abolitae, Tac. A. 2, 49; cf. corpus alienij igni, i. e. to burn, id. ib. 16, 6; so, libros, Plin. Ep. 7, 19, 6: Homeri carmina, Suet. Calig. 34 al.—In pass.: aboleri, to die (opp. nasci), Plin. 7, proem. § 4.—P. o. t.: viscera undis, to remove the poisonous flesh by washing, Verg. G. 3, 560.—**II.** Fig.: dedecus armoij, Verg. A. 11, 789; cf. labem prioris ignominiae, Tac. H. 3, 24: memoria, Suet. Calig. 60; Verg. A. 1, 720: magistratum alicui, Liv. 3, 98, 7: legem (= abrogare), Quint. 1, 5, 29; cf. decretum, Suet. Claud. 6; Galb. 23; crimen, Dig. 48, 6, 2: 10: frumentationis, Suet. Aug. 42: vertigalia, id. Ner. 10: vim moremque asyloium, id. Tib. 37 al.: nonnulla ex antiquis caerimoniis paulatim abolita (= omnia, neglecta), Suet. Aug. 31; cf.: memoria nondum omnino abolita, id. Gram. 24.

ab-õlesco, ãvi, non sup., 3. v. incl. n. (vox Vergiliana) [aboleo], to decay little by little, to vanish, cease (like aboleo, not before the Aug. period): tantique abolescet gratia facti, *Verg. A. 7, 232: donec cum re nomen quoque vestustate abolevit, Liv. 1, 23, 3; cf.: cuius rei prope jam memoria aboleverat, id. 3, 55, 6; 9, 36; 1: poena, Gell. 20, 1 al.: abolescit, Crescite, etc., Tert. Exh. Cast. 6.

abolitio, õnis, f. [id.], an abrogating, annulling, abolishing, abolition (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: tributorum, Tac. A. 13, 50; cf.: quadragesimae, quinquagesimaeque, id. ib. 13, 51: legis, Suet. Aug. 34: sententiae, Tac. A. 6, 2, 31. **II.** In partic. **A.** An amnesty, Suet. Tib. 4: Flor. 4, 7, 3: sub pacto abolitionis, Quint. 9, 2, 97.—**B.** In the Dig., the withdrawal of an accusation or suit, suspension: abolitio publica, ex lege, privata, Cod. Th. 9, 37, 3 sq.; Dig. 48, 16 al.; cf. Rein, Criminalrecht, p. 273 sq.

ab-õlitor, õris, m., one who takes away a thing, or casts it into oblivion: mors, somnus, Tert. Hab. 3; Aus. Grat. 2.

abolla, ae, f. [αβαβόλη=αβαβόλη], prop. a throwing back and around, a robe of thick woollen stuff worn by soldiers, philosophers, etc. (called in Verg. A. 5, 421, duplex amictus; v. Serv. ad h. l.): toga detracta est et abolla data, Varr. ap. Non. 538, 16: purpurea, Suet. Calig. 35.—Of philosophers, Mart. 4, 53; 8, 48; Juv. 4, 76 al.: facinus majoris abollae, i. e. a crime committed by a deep philosopher, Juv. 3, 115.

† **aboles**, for abillis; antiqui enim litteram non geminabant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 19 Müll.

abominabilis, e, adj. [abominor], deserving imprecation or abhorrence, abominable, Quint. Decl. 1; Vulg. Lev. 11, 10.

* **abominamentum**, i, n. [id.], a detestable thing, Tert. adv. Jud. 13.

abominandus and **abominanter**, v. abominor fin.

abominatio, õnis, f. [abominor], an abominating, an abomination, Lat. 1, 17; also = abominamentum, Tert. adv. Jud. 5.

abõmino, ãre, v. the foll. art.

ab-õminor, õtus, 1. v. dep., to deprave any thing as an ill omen (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: cum dixisset sepulcrum dirutum proram spectare, abominatus, etc., when he had spoken the words "a ruined sepulchre," etc., wishing that this (the sepulchre, or the words spoken) might not be of evil omen, Liv. 30, 25 fin.; so also id. 6, 18, 9; Suet. Claud. 46.—Hence: quod abominor, which may God avert, Ov. M. 9, 677; id. P. 3, 1, 105; Plin. Ep. 6, 22, 7 al.—With inf.: haec universi habere abominabunt, Sen. Ben. 7, 8.—**II.** In gen. (opp. to opto), to abominate, abhor, detest, Liv. 30, 30, 9; Col. 6, proem. § 1; Quint. 4, 1, 33.—Hence deriv. **I.** **abominanter**, adv., abominably, detestably, Cod.

Th. 3, 12, 13.—**2.** **abõminandus**, a, um, P. a., abominable, Liv. 9, 38 fin.; Sen. Ben. 1, 9; Quint. 8, 4, 22; 9, 2, 80.

I. Collat. act. form **abõmino**, are: multam, abomina, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 82.—**2.** **abõminor** in pass. signif.: saevitia eorum abominaretur ab omnibus, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.—So Part.: abominatus, abominatus, accersens, Hannibal, Hor. Epod. 16, 8: seminare, Liv. 31, 12, 8: bubo funebri et maxime abominatus, Plin. 10, 12, 16.

ab-õminosus, a, um, = ominosus, full of ill omens, portentous: Februarius, Sol. 1, 40: vox, Diom. p. 472 P.

Abõrignes, um, m. [ab-origo], the primeval Romans, the Aborigines, the nation which, previous to historical record, descended from the Apennines, and, advancing from Carsoli and Reate into the plain, drove out the Siculi; the ancestors of the Romans, Cato ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 6; Varr. L. L. 5, § 53 Müll.; Cic. Rep. 2, 3; Sall. C. 6; Liv. 1, 1. **I.** Used as an appellative, original inhabitants, Plin. 4, 21, 36, § 120: Indigenae sunt inde . . . genti, quos vocant aborigines Latini, Graeci αὐτόθρονες, Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 328.—**II.** Hence, **abõriginæus**, a, um, adj., aboriginal: sacellum, Ter. Maur. p. 2425 P.

ab-õrior, ortus, 4. v. n. dep. **I.** (Opp. of orior). To set, disappear, pass away (very rare): infimus aer, ubi omnia oriuntur, ubi aboriuntur, Varr. L. L. 5, 7, § 66 Müll.—Of the voice, to fall, stop: infringi linguam vocemque aboriri, Lucr. 3, 155.—**II.** Of untimely birth, to miscarry (v. ab. 11, 1.); Varr. ap. Non. 71, 27; Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 205.

* **ab-õriscor**, ci, dep. = aborior (after the analogy of nanciscor, proficiscor), to perish, die, Lucr. 5, 732; v. Lachm. ad h. l.

* **1. aborsus**, a, um [laborior], in the sense of misbirth), that has brought forth prematurely: aborsus abactus venter, Paull. Sent. 4, 9, 6.

2. aborsus, ùs, m. [id.], = abortus, miscarriage, Tert. de Fig. 3 fin.; Non. 448, 3.

1. abortio, õnis, f. [id.], premature delivery, miscarriage, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 98; Cic. Clu. 12; Dig. 48, 19, 38, § 5.

2. abortio, ãre, 4. v. n. [id.], to miscarry, Vulg. Job. 21, 10; in Plin. 8, 51, 77, aboriendi is the true reading (Jan.).

* **abortium**, i, n., = abortio (eccl. Lat.).

abõrtivus, a, um, adj. [abortio], pertaining to a premature delivery. **I.** adj. **A.** Born prematurely = abortus: Sisyphus, *Hor. S. 1, 3, 46; cf. Juv. 2, 32: ovum, added, Mart. 6, 93.—**B.** That causes abortion: malvae, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 226; so id. 24, 5, 11, § 18: sternuise a coitu abortivum, id. 7, 6, 5, § 42.—**II.** Subst.: abortivum, i, n. **A.** Meton., of plants, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 150; Vulg. 1 Cor. 15, 8 al.—**B.** (Sc. medicamentum.) A means of procuring abortion = abiga, Juv. 6, 368.

abõrto, ãre, 1. v. n. [aborior], to bring forth prematurely, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14; Firm. 3, 7, 6: filios, id. 6, 31 fin.

abortum, i, n., v. the foll. art.

abõrtus, ùs, m. (abortum, i, n., Dig. 29, 2, 30; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 29 Müll.) [aborior], an abortion, miscarriage. **I.** Lit.: dicam abortum esse, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 38: Tertulliae nollem abortum, had not miscarried, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 2: abortum facere, to suffer abortion, miscarry, Plin. Ep. 8, 10, 1; but also, to produce or cause abortion, Plin. 14, 18, 22, § 118; 21, 18, 69, § 116 al.—**B.** Meton., of plants, Plin. 12, 2, 6, § 13.—**II.** Trop., of writings, an unfinished piece, Plin. praef. § 28.

ab-patrus, i, m., a great-great-grand-uncle on the father's side; also called patruus maximus, Dig. 38, 10, 3 al.

ab-rãdo, si, sum, 3. v. a., to scratch off or away, to scrape away, rub off, of the beard, to shave. **I.** Lit.: manibus quiddam abraderet membris, Lucr. 4, 1103; so id. 4, 1110: supercilia penitus abrasa, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: barbam in superiore larba, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 162.—Of plants: partes radicum, to grub up, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 82; cf. arida, Col. 10, 3: abrasae fauces, made rough, Luc. 6, 115: abrasa corpora, peeled off, αποστέρματα, Scrib. Comp. 215.—**II.**

Meton., to take or snatch away, to seize, extort, rob, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 19: nihil a Caecina litium terrore, Cic. Caecin. 7, 19: aliquid bonis, Plin. Pan. 37, 2.

Abraham or **Abram**, indecl. or ae, m. [Abraham (eccl. Lat.)].—**II.** Hence deriv. **A.** **Abrahãmidæ**, ae, m., a descendant of Abraham (eccl. Lat.).—**B.** **Abrahãmæus** or **Abrãmæus**, a, um, adj., belonging to Abraham (eccl. Lat.).

abrasus, a, um, Part. of abrado.

* **abrelictus**, a, um, = delictus, deserted, abandoned, Tert. adv. Jud. 1.

ab-renuntio, ãre, 1. v. n., strengthened form of renuntio, to renounce, e. g. diabolo, in baptism (eccl. Lat.).

abreptus, a, um, Part. of abripio.

ab-ripio, pui, eptum, 3. v. a. [rapio], to take away by violence, to drag away, to tear off or away (stronger than its synonym, abduco, abigo, abstraho). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: abripit hunc intro caecatum inter manus, hurry him away, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 38: puella ex Attica hinc abrepta, stolon, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 30; cf.: abreptam ex eo loco virginem secum asportasse, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 107: de convivio in vincula atque in tenebras, id. ib. 2, 4, 10, § 24: ab complexu alicujus, Liv. 3, 57, 3: milites vi fluminis abrepti, Caes. B. C. 1, 64; cf. Mel. 3, 5, 8; Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 170; Verg. A. 1, 108: aliquid ad questionem, Cic. Clu. 33, 89; cf.: aliquid ad humanum exitum, id. Rep. 1, 16 fin.; with acc. only: Cererem, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 111: cives, Nep. Mil. 4, 2: aliquid, id. Dat. 4, 2: abripere se, to run, scamper away: ita abripuit repente sese subito, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 21; so id. Cure. 5, 1, 8.—**B.** Transf., of property, to dissipate, squander: quod ille compersit miser, id illa univorsum abripit, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 11.—**II.** Trop., to carry off, remove, detach: repente te quasi quidam aestus ingenij tui procul a terrã abripuit atque in altum . . . abstraxit, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 145: voluntate omnes tecum fuerunt; tempestate abreptus est unus, id. Lig. 12, 34 (the figure taken from those driven away in a storm at sea); so, abreptus amore caedum, Sil. 5, 229; cf. id. 6, 352: (filium) etiam si natura a parentis similitudine abriperet, i. e. made unlike him, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12.

† **abrodiactas** (or better, hab-), i, m., = ἀβροδιακτος (living delicately), an epithet of the painter Parrhasius, Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 71.

ab-rõdo, si, sum, 3. v. a., to gnaw off, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 13; Plin. 10, 62, 82, § 169; 37, 6, 21, § 82.

abrogatio, õnis, f. [abrogo], a formal repeal of a law, Cic. Att. 3, 23, 2.

ab-rõgo, ãvi, ãtum, 1. v. a. **I.** Lit., polit. t. t.: to annul in all its parts a law now in force, to repeal, to abrogate wholly (whereas derogatio means to abrogate partly and abrogo to counteract; v. these verbs), = ἀποκαθαινω: rogando legem tollere, Front. Diff. 2195 P.; v. rogo (very frequent, in Cic.): huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest, this law cannot be invalidated by an opposing one, nor modified by restrictions, nor wholly repealed, Cic. Rep. 3, 22, from which example (cf. also id. ib. 2, 37; id. Att. 3, 23, 2, and many others in Liv.); it is evident that abrogo was constr. in the classical period with acc., and not as later, with dat., cf. Liv. 9, 34 Drak.—**B.** Of a civil office: magistratus alicui, to take it from one, to recall it, si tibi magistratum abrogasset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 87; id. Dom. 83; so id. Off. 3, 10: Cato legem promulgavit de imperio Lentulo abrogando, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 1 (so the correct read., not Lentulid).—**II.** Trop., in gen., to take away, to deprive of: male fidem servando illis quoque abrogant fidem, deprive others of credit, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 41; so Cic. Rosc. Com. 15; id. Ac. 2, 11; Auct. ad Her. 1, 10.

abrosus, a, um, Part. of abrado.

† **abrotõnitæ**, ae, m. [abrotonium], = ἀβροτονίαι, sc. οἶνος; wine prepared with southernwood, Col. 12, 35.

† **abrotõnus** (or better, hab-), i, m., = ἀβροτονον, a plant of a pleasant, aromatic smell, southern-

apoda; perh. Artemisia abrotanum, Linn.: abrotani graves, Lucr. 4, 125; so *m.*: gravem serpentibus urunt abrotanum, Lucr. 9, 921: abrotanum aegro non anudet dare (as a medicine), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 114; cf. Plin. 21, 10, 34, §§ 60 and 100; Scrib. Comp. 7 sq., 167.

ab-rumpo, ūpi, uptum, 3, v. a., to break off something violently, to rend, tear, sever (poet.); seldom used before the Aug. per., only once in Cic., but afterw. by Verg., Ov., and the histt. often). **I.** Lit.: vincla abrupti equus (trans. of the Homeric δεσμός ἀπορρήσας, ib. 6, 507), Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 509 Vahl.); so, nec Lethaea valet Theseus abruptum caro vincula Pirithoo, *Hor. C. 4, 7, 27; cf. Verg. A. 9, 118: abrupti nubibus ignes, torn from, Lucr. 2, 214; cf. with the fig. reversed, in Verg.: ingumentum abruptis nubibus ignes, A. 3, 199: abrupto sidere, i. e. hidden by clouds, id. ib. 12, 451: plebs velut abrupta a cetero populo, broken off, torn from, Liv. 3, 19, 9.—**II.** Trop.: (legio Martia) se prima latrocinio Antonii abruptit, first freed itself, Cic. Phil. 14, 12: abruptum vitam, to break the thread of life, Verg. A. 8, 579; 9, 497; so later, abruptum fata, Sen. Herc. Oet. 893, or, medios annos, Luc. 6, 610: abruptum vitam a civitate, to leave it, in order to live elsewhere, Tac. A. 16, 28 *fn.*: fas, to destroy, violate, Verg. A. 3, 55: medium sermonem, to break off, interrupt, id. ib. 4, 388; cf. abruptus: omnibus inter viciorum mortemve abruptis, since all means of escape, except victory or death, were taken from us, Liv. 21, 44, 8.—Hence, **abruptus**, a, um, P. a., broken off from, separated, esp. of places, inaccessible, or difficult of access. **A.** Lit., of places, precipitous, steep (syn.: praecipus, abscessus): locus in pedum mille altitudinem abruptus, Liv. 21, 36: (Roma) munita abruptis montibus, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 67; Tac. A. 2, 23: petra undique abscessa et abrupta, Curt. 7, 11.—Also *absol.*: **abruptum**, i, n., a steep ascent or descent: cf. praecipus: vastos sorbet in abruptum fluctus, sic scallous down her gulf, Verg. A. 3, 422.—**B.** Trop., broken, disconnected, abrupt: Sallustiana brevitas et abruptum sermonis genus, Quint. 4, 2, 45: contumacia, stubborn, Tac. A. 4, 20.—**Comp.**, Plin. 11, 37, 51, § 198; Tert. adv. Mare. 1, 1.—*Sup.*, Plin. Ep. 9, 39, 5.—*Absol.*: per abrupta, by rough, dangerous ways, Tac. Agr. 42 *fn.*: (cf. supra: abrupta contumacia).—*Adv.*: **abrupte**. **I.** Lit., in broken manner, here and there: palantes flammarum ardentes, Amm. 17, 7, 8.—**2.** Trop., of conduct, hastily, inconsiderately, Just. 2, 15, 4; of discourse, abruptly, Quint. 3, 8, 6; 4, 1, 79; also, simply, Macr. Sonn. Scip. 1, 19.—*Comp.*, Amm. 20, 11.

abrupte, adv., v. abrumpto, P. a. *fn.*
abruptio, ōnis, f. [abruptum], a breaking or tearing off, a rending asunder. **I.** Lit.: corrigiæ, of a shoe-latchet, *Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84.—**II.** Trop.: aurgurii, enter-ruption, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 270 and 271 Mill.—Of divorce, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 11, 3, 1.

abrumpto, a, um, v. abrumpto, P. a.

abs, prep., v. ab.

abs-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, v. n. (synce. abscesssem = abscesssem, Sil. 8, 109), to go off or away, to depart. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: abscede hinc, sis, sycophanta, Plant. Poen. 1, 2, 162: meo e conspectu, id. Cant. 2, 3, 74: nunquam senator a curiā abscessit aut populus a foro, Liv. 27, 50, 4; so, a corpore (mortal), Tac. A. 1, 7; cf. id. ib. 3, 5: ut abscesserit inde (i. e. e castris) dictator, Liv. 22, 25, 9: illorum navis longe in altum abscesserat, Plant. Rud. prol. 66.

B. In partic. **I.** Milit. t. t., to march off, to depart, retire: non prius Thebani Spartā abscessissent quam, etc., Nep. Iphicr. 2 *fn.*: longius ab urbe hostium, Liv. 3, 8, 8; cf.: a moenibus Alexandriae, id. 44, 19, 11.—*Absol.*: si urgemus obsessos, si non ante abscedimus quam, etc., Liv. 5, 4, 10; so Nep. Epam. 9.—*Impers.*: abscedi ab hoste, Liv. 22, 33, 10; cf. id. 27, 4, 1: nec ante abscessum est quam, etc., id. 29, 2, 16; so, a moenibus abscessum est, id. 45, 11, 7: manibus aequis abscessum, Tac. A. 1, 63.

2. To disappear, withdraw, be lost from view: cor (est) in exitis: jam abscedet, simul ac, etc., will disappear, Civ. Div. 10

2, 16 *fn.*—Poet.: Pallada abscessisse mihi, has withdrauen from me, from my power, Ov. M. 5, 375.—Of stars, to set, Plin. 2, 17, 14, § 72 al.

3. Of localities, to retire, recede, retreat: quantum mare abscedebat, retired, Liv. 27, 47 *fn.*; so in architecture: frontis et laterum abscedentium adumbratio, of the sides in the background, Vitruv. 1, 2, 2; so id. 1, 2, 7, praef. 11.

4. With respect to the result, to retire, to escape: abscedere latere tecto, to escape with a whole skin, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5.

II. Fig., to leave off, retire, desist from, constr. with ab, the simple *abl.*, or *absol.*: labor ille a vobis cito recedet, benefactum a vobis non abscedet (followed by *abibit*), Cato ap. Gell. 16, 1 *fn.*; so, cito ab eo haec ira abscedet, Ter. Heu. 5, 2, 15.—With *abl.* only: haec te abscedat suspicio, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 100: abscedere irrito incepto, to desist from, Liv. 20, 7, 1.—*Absol.*: aegritudo abscesserit, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 29; so, somnus, Ov. F. 3, 307: imago, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 6: ille abscessit (sc. petitione sua), desisted from the action, Tac. A. 2, 34: ne quid abscederet (sc. de hereditate), Suet. Ner. 34; so, semper abscedente usufructu, Dig. 7, 1, 3, § 2.

abscessio, ōnis, f. [abscedo], a going away, a separating: cum ad corpora tum accessio fieret, tum abscessio, i. e. diminution, *Cic. Univ. 12; Dict. Cret. B. Tr. 1, 5.

abscessus, abs, m. [id.], a going away, departure, absence: solis, *Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24; Verg. A. 10, 445; Tac. A. 4, 57: continuus, continued absence, id. ib. 6, 38.—**II.** Medic. t. t., an abscess, Cels. 5, 7; in *phur.* id. 5, 18.

abs-cido, cidi, cīsum, 3, v. a. [caedo], to cut off with a sharp instrument (diff. from *ab-scindo*, to break or tear off as with the hand); the former corresponds to *praecidere*, the latter to *avellere*, v. Liv. 31, 34, 4 *Drak.* **I.** Lit. t.: caput, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5; Liv. 4, 19; Verg. A. 12, 511 al.; so, membra, Lucr. 3, 642: brachium, Liv. 4, 28, 8; collum, Sil. 15, 473: dextram, Suet. Caes. 68: linguam, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 7; Suet. Calig. 27 al.: comas alicui, Luc. 6, 568: truncos arborum et ramos, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 2.—**II.** Trop., to cut off, deprive of; to detract: spem (alicui), Liv. 4, 10, 4; 24, 30, 12; 35, 45, 6: orationem alicui, id. 45, 37, 9: omnium rerum respectum sibi, id. 9, 23, 12: omnia praesidia, Tac. H. 3, 78: vocem, Vell. 2, 66; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 85.—*Absol.*: quarum (orationum) alteram non libebat mihi scribere, quia abscederam, had broken off, Cic. Att. 2, 7.—Hence, **abscisus**, a, um, P. a., cut off. **A.** Of places, steep, precipitous (cf. abruptus): saxum undique abscisum, Liv. 32, 4, 5; so id. 32, 25, 36: rupes, id. 32, 5, 12.—**B.** Of speech, abrupt, concise, short: in voce aut omnino suppressā, aut etiam abscessā, Quint. 8, 3, 85; 9, 4, 118 Halm (al. abscessa): asperum et abscisum castigatius genus, Val. Max. 2, 7, 14: responsum, id. 3, 8, 3: sententia, id. 6, 3, 10; cf. in *comp.*: praefraactor atque abscisior iustitia, id. 6, 5, ext. 4.—*Sup.* prob. not used.—*Adv.*: **abscisē**, cut off; hence, of speech, concisely, shortly, distinctly, Val. Max. 3, 7, ext. 6; Dig. 50, 6, 5, § 2.

ab-scindo, cidi, cīsum, 3, v. a., to tear off or away, to rend away (v. *lit.* art.). **I.** Lit.: tunicae a pectore abscidit, he tore the tunic down from his breast, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 1: cervicibus fractis caput abscidit, cut off, id. Phil. 11, 5.—With simple *abl.*, uteris abscindere vestem, Verg. A. 5, 685: with *de*, id. G. 2, 23: nec quidquam deus abscedit terras, torn asunder, separated, Hor. C. 1, 3, 21; cf. Verg. A. 3, 418: (Ov. M. 1, 22 al.): venas, to open the veins, Tac. A. 15, 69; 16, 11.—**II.** Trop., to cut off, separate, divide (rare): redditus dulces, to cut off, Hor. Epod. 16, 35: inane solum, to separate, id. S. 1, 2, 113: queraslas alicuius, Val. Fl. 2, 160: jus, Dig. 28, 2, 9, § 2.

abscisē, adv., v. abscido, P. a. *fn.*

abscessio, ōnis, f. [abscedo], a breaking off in the midst of a discourse; rhet. fig., Att. ad Her. 2, 53; 4, 54: vocis, Scrib. Comp. 100.

abscisus, a, um, Part. of abscido.

abscisus, a, um, P. a., v. abscido.

absconditē, adv., v. abscondo, P. a.
absconditor, ōris, m. [abscondo], one that hides or conceals, Jul. Firm. 5, 15; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25.

abs-condo, condī and condidī, conditum and consun, 3, v. a. (abscondi, Tac. H. 3, 68; Curt. 6, 6; Gell. 17, 9; Caecil. ad Pompon. ap. Non. 75, 25: abscondidī, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 25.—Sil. 8, 192: abscondum, Quint. Decl. 17, 15), to put away, conceal carefully, hide, secrete (the access idea of a careful concealment distinguishes this word from its *synm.* abdo, celo, abstrudo, etc.). **I.** Lit.: est quiddam, quod occultatur, quod quo studiosius ab istis opprimitur et absconditur, eo magis eminet et apparet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41 *fn.*: nequittam (eam) abdidit, abscondidit, abstrusam habebam, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 25: aurum setundum aram, Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 890 P.: fontes absconditī, Auct. ad Her. 4, 6, 9: ensem in vulnere, to abscondit in aere telum, i. e. shot it out of sight, Sil. 1, 316.—*Pass.*, of stars, to set, and thus become invisible, Verg. G. 1, 221.—Hence, **B.** In gen., to make invisible, to cover: finium et campos caede, Sil. 11, 522; so id. 17, 49.—**C.** Poet., to put a place out of sight, to lose sight of, to depart from: aërias Phaeacum abscondimus arces, we leave behind, Verg. A. 3, 291 (cf. id. ib. 4, 154: transmittunt cursum campos).—**II.** Trop.: fugam furto, to conceal flight, Verg. A. 4, 337: praenavigivimus vitam, et quaedammodum in mari, sic in hoc cursu rapidissimum temporis, primum perieram abscondimus, deinde adulescentiam leave behind, outlive (cf. the *pre.*, C.), Sen. Ep. 70, 2; Tac. A. 13, 16.—Hence, **absconditus**, a, um, P. a., hidden, concealed, secret, unknown: gladii absconditī, Cic. Phil. 2, 108: in tam absconditis dominis, id. Cat. 3, 1, 3: jus pontificum, id. Dom. 54, 138.—**Adv.** **1.** **absconditē**, of discourse. **a.** *Obscurely, abstrusely*, Cic. Inv. 2, 23.—**b.** *Profoundly*, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 2.—**2.** **absconce** (from abscondus), *secretly*, Hyg. Fab. 184; Firm. Math. 2, 2.

† abscongunt, inis, n. [ab-seco], according to Festus, s. v. penitiam, ap. Naev., a piece (of flesh) cut off, Paul. ex Fest. p. 242, 6 Mill.

absens, entis (not apens), Part. of absum.

absentia, ae, f. [absum], absence: confer absentiam tuam cum mea, Cic. Pis. 16, 37: Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 13, A; Quint. 4, 2, 70; Tac. A. 4, 64 al.: testimoniorum, want of, Quint. 5, 7, 1.

*** absentivus**, a, um, adj. [absens], long absent, Petr. S. 33.

absento, are, i, v. a. and n. [id.]. **I.** Act., to cause one to be absent, i. e. to send away: patriis procul absentaverit astris, Claud. Profr. 3, 213 (others read amandaverit, or patriisque procul mandaverit), Cod. Th. 12, 1, 48.—**II.** *Neutr.*, to be absent: absentans Ulises, Sid. 9, 13 *fn.*

absida, ae, v. absis *tnik.*

absidatus, a, um, adj. [absis], having an arch; arched, vaulted (late Lat.): porticus, Paul. Vict. 4: caveae, Capp. Var. 4, 51.

ab-silio, ii and ui, no sup., 4, v. n. and a. [salio], to leap or spring away, to leap off: procul, Lucr. 6, 1217.—With *acc. res* (as in Gr. φεύγειν τι): nidus tepentes absiliunt (aves), fly from their warm nests, Stat. Th. 6, 97.

ab-similis, e, adj. [ab, priv.], unlike, usually with a *neg.* and *dat.* (a) *Absol.*: falces non absimili forma muralium falcium, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 5.—(β) With *dat.*: (herba) neque absimilis bitumini, Col. 6, 17, 2; so Plin. 8, 39, 51, § 121; Suet. Oct. 1; id. Dom. 10 al.

absinthiatus, a, um, adj. [absinthium], containing wormwood: poculum, i. e. filled with wormwood-wine, Sen. Suas. 6, p. 40 Bip.—*Absol.*: **absinthiatum**, sc. vinum, wormwood-wine, Pall. 2, 32; Lamp. Hel. 21.

† absinthites, ae, m., = ἀψινθίτης, sc. olivos, wormwood-wine, Col. 12, 35; Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 109.

† absinthium, i, n. (also *absinthins*, i, m., ap. v. arr. acc. to Non. 190, 25), = ἀψίνθιν

410v. wormwood, Plin. 27, 7, 28 sq.; Cato, R. R. 159; Varr. R. R. 1, 57; Col. 12, 35; Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 90; tetrum, Lucr. 1, 939; 2, 400; 4, 11 al.—**Trop.** for something bitter, but wholesome, Quint. 3, 1, 5.

† **absis** or **apsis**, *idis* (collat. form **absida**, *ae*, Paul. Ep. 12; cf. Isid. Orig. 15, 8, 7), *f.*; = *avis*, lit. a fitting together in a circular form, hence an arch or vault. **I.** Plin. Ep. 2, 17 (but in Plin. 36, 12, 17, the correct read is *aspidem*, v. Sillig ad h. l.). —In a church, the *choir*, Isid. Orig. 15, 18, 7, and Paul. Ep. 12 (in both of which it is doubtful whether *absis*, *idis*, or *absida*, *ae*, should be read; cf. Areval up Isid. l. c.). —**II.** The circle which a star describes in its orbit, Plin. 2, 18, 16; § 79; cf. id. 2, 15, 13, § 63.—**III.** A round dish or bowl, Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 6; *ib.* Fragg. 32, § 1.

ab-sisto, *stiti*, *no sup.*, 3, v. n. (like all the compounds of the simple active verb, used only in a neutr. signif., to withdraw or depart from, to go away; constr. *absol.*, with *ab*, or the simple *abl.* (not in Cic.)).

I. Lit.: quae me hic reliquit atque absistit, who has left me behind here, and gone off, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 32; ab signis, Caes. B. G. 5, 17; v. Gron. ad Liv. 27, 45.—**Absol.**: miles abstiti, went away, Tac. 2, 31; ab ore sentinae abstint, burst forth, Verg. A. 12, 101; limine, id. *ib.* 7, 610; luco, id. *ib.* 6, 259.

II. Trop. with *abl.* (of subst. or act., purpose, etc., to cease, to leave off (so, perh., first in the Aug. period, for the more common *desisto*): obsidione, Liv. 9, 15, Drak. C. bello, Hor. S. 1, 3, 104; continuando magistratu, Liv. 9, 34; sequendo, id. 29, 33; Ingratis beneficere, id. 36, 35; moveri, Verg. A. 6, 399; abste viribus indubitate tuas, cease to distrust thy strength, id. *ib.* 8, 409; cf. morari, id. *ib.* 12, 676.

* **ab-situs**, a, um, *adj.*, lying away, distant, Paul. Nol. 13, 5.

* **ab-socer**, *cri*, m., a great great-grandfather of the husband or wife, Capitol. Gord. 2.

absolūte, *adv.*, v. *absolvo*, P. a.

absolūtio, *ōnis*, f. [absolvo]. **I.** In judicial lang., an absolving, acquittal: sententia decem et sex absolutio confici poterat, Cic. Clu. 27; annus decimus post virginum absolutio, *id.* Cat. 3, 4; majestatis (for de majestate), an acquittal from crimen majestatis, *id.* Fam. 3, 11.—In Suet. in *piur.*: reis absolutioes vendit, Vesp. 16.—**II.** Completion, perfection, consummation. **A.** In gen.: virtus quae rationis absolutio definitur, Cic. Fin. 5, 14; hanc absolutioem perfectionemque in oratore desiderans, this finishing and perfection, *id.* de Or. 1, 28, 130; so *id.* Inv. 2, 30.—**B.** Esp., in rhet., completeness, Cic. Inv. 1, 22, 32.

absolūtōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], pertaining to acquittal, release. **I.** *Adj.*: tabellae damnatoria et absolutoria, Suet. Aug. 33; judicis, Gai. Dig. 4, 114.—**II.** *Subst.*: **absolūtōriūm**, *ii*, n. (sc. remedium), a means of deliverance from: ejus mali, Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 63.

absolūtus, a, um, P. a., from

ab-solvo, vi, *ātum*, 3, v. a., to loosen from, to make loose, set free, detach, write (usu. trop. the fig. being derived from fetters, q. s. a vinculis solvere, like vinculis exsolvere, Plaut. Truc. 3, 4, 10). **I.** Lit. (so very rare): canem ante tempus, Amm. 29, 3; asinum, App. M. 6, p. 184; cf.: cum nudo cervicis absolutum, *id.* *ib.* 9, p. 231; valvas stabuli, i. e. to open, *id.* *ib.* 1, p. 108 *fin.*: absoluta lingua (ranarum) a gutture, loosed, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 172.

II. Trop. **A.** To release from a long story, to let one off quickly: Paucis absolvit, ne moraret diutius, Pac. ap. Diom. p. 395 P. (Trag. Rel. p. 98 Rib.); so, te absolvam brevi, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 30.

B. To dismiss by paying, to pay off: absolute hunc vomitum . . . quattuor quadraginta illi debentur minae, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 120; so Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 13 and 18.—Hence, in gen., to dismiss, to release: jam hosce absolutos censeas, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 43; and ironic, *id.* Capt. 3, 5, 73.

C. To free from (Ciceronian) : ut nec Roscium stipulatione alliget, neque a Fannio judicio se absolvat, extricate or free

himself from a lawsuit, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12: longo bello, Tac. A. 4, 23: caede hostis se absolvere, to absolve or clear one's self by murdering an enemy, *id.* G. 31.—With *gen.*: tutelae, Dig. 4, 8, 3; hence,

D. In judicial lang., t. t., to absolve from a charge, to acquit, declare innocent; constr. *absol.*, with *abl.*, *gen.*, or *de* (Zumpt, § 446; Rüd. 2, 164 sq.): bis absolutus, Cic. Pis. 39; regni suspicione, Liv. 2, 8; iudex absolutivariarum eum, Auct. ad Her. 2, 13; so Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 29 al.; de praevocationibus absolutus, *id.* Q. Fr. 2, 16.—In Verr. 2, 2, 8; § 22: hic (Dionem) Veneri absolvit, sibi condemnat, are dative *commodi*: from the obligation to Venus he absolves him, but condemns him to discharge that to himself (Verres).—With an abstract noun: fidem absolvit, he acquitted them of their fidelity (to Otho), pardoned *id.*, Tac. H. 2, 60.

E. In technical lang., to bring a work to a close, to complete, finish (without denoting intrinsic excellence, like *perficere*; the fig. is prob. derived from detaching a finished web from the loom; cf.: rem dissolutam divulsamque, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 188).—So of the sacrificial cake: liba absoluta (as taken from the pan), ready, Varr. R. R. 2, 8; but esp. freq. in Cic.: ut pictor nemo esset inventus, qui Coae Veneris eam partem, quam Apelles inchoatum reliquisset, absolveret, Cic. Off. 3, 2 (cf. Suet. Claud. 3); *id.* Leg. 1, 3, 9; *id.* Att. 12, 45; cf. *id.* Fin. 2, 32, 105; *id.* Fam. 1, 9, 4; *id.* Att. 13, 19 al.—So in Sallust repeatedly, both with *acc.* and *de*, of an historical statement, to bring to a conclusion, to relate: cetera quam paucissimis absolvam, J. 17, 2; multa paucis, Cic. Fragg. Hist. 1, n. 2; de Catilinae conjuratione paucis absolvam, *id.* Cat. 4, 3; cf.: nunc locorum situm, quantum ratio sinit, absolvam, Amm. 23, 6.—Hence, **absolūtus**, a, um, P. a., brought to a conclusion, finished, ended, complete (cf. *absolvo*, E.). **A.** In gen.: nec appellatur vita beata nisi confecta atque absoluta, when not completed and concluded, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 87; cf.: perfecte absolutus, *id.* *ib.* 4, 7, 18; and: absolutus et perfectus per se, *id.* Part. Or. 26, 94 al.—**Comp.**, Quint. 1, 1, 37.—**Sup.**, Auct. ad Her. 2, 18, 29; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 74; Tac. Or. 5, 2.—**B.** Esp. **I.** In rhet. lang., unrestricted, unconditional, absolute: hoc mihi videor videre, esse quasdam cum adjunctione necessitudines, quasdam simplices et absolutas, Cic. Inv. 2, 57, 170.—**2.** In gram. **a.** Nomen absolutum, which gives a complete sense without any thing annexed, e. g.: deus, Prisc. p. 581 P.—**b.** Verbum absolutum, in Prisc. p. 795 P., that has no case with it; in Diom. p. 393 P., opp. inchoativum.—**c.** Adjectivum absolutum, which stands in the positive, Quint. 9, 3, 19.—**Adv.**: **absolūte**, fully, perfectly, completely (syn. *perfecte*), distinctly, unrestrictedly, absolutely, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 38; 5, 18, 53; *id.* Fin. 3, 7, 26; *id.* Top. 3, 34 al.—**Comp.**, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 15.

absōne, *adv.*, v. *absonus* *fin.*

abs-ōnus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Deviating from the right one, discordant, dissonant, inharmonious: sunt quidam ita voce absōni, ut . . . in oratorum numerum venire non possint, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115: vox absōna atque absurda, *id.* *ib.* 3, 11, 41.—Hence, **II.** In gen., not harmonizing with a thing, not accordant with, unsuitable, incongruous; constr. with *ab* or (= alienus) with *dat.* or *absol.*: nec absōni a voce motus erant, Liv. 7, 2: nihil absōnum fidei divinae originis fuit, *id.* 1, 15: fortunum absōna dicta, Hor. A. P. 112.—**Absol.**: nihil absōnum, nihil agreste, Quint. 6, 3, 107; cf. *id.* 12, 10, 32.—**Adv.**: **absōne**, discordantly, incongruously, Gell. 15, 25; App. Mag. p. 277.

ab-sorbeō, *bui*, rarely *psi*, *ptum* (absorbui, Plin. 3, 35, 58; absorpsi, Luc. 4, 100; cf. Vel. Long. 2233 P.), 2, v. a., to swallow down any thing, to devour. **I.** Lit.: unda legiones, Naev. B. Pun. 4, 16: oceanus vix videtur tot res tam cito absorbere potuisse, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67: placentia, Hor. S. 2, 3, 24; so *id.* *ib.* 2, 3, 240 K. and H. (al. absorbere and exsorbere): unionem, Plin. l. 1. (Sill. *ob.*): res ad victum, to devour, Cic. Rep. 2, 5.—**II.** Trop., to engross, absorb: hunc absorbuit aestus glo-

riae, Cic. Brut. 81; so *id.* Leg. 2, 4, 9: ipse ad sese jamdudum vocat, et quodam modo absorbet orationem meam, *aut*, as it were, eats up my discourse (i. e. wishes it to treat of him only), *id.* Sest. 6, 13: ea (meretricii) acerrume aestuosa absorbet, devours (i. e. squanders one's property, the figure taken from the sea), Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 67.

* **absorbio**, *ōnis*, f. [absorbeo], per met., a drink, beverage, Suet. Ner. 27 *sub.*

abs-pello, **porto**, **portatio**, v. *asp.*

1. *abs-pello*, *prep.* gov. *abl.* [from *abs* and the generalizing -que, like *susque* deque from *sub* and *de*; cf. Prisc. 999 P.] (ante- and post-class.), without. **I.** Ante-class. **A.** Denoting defect in conception, while the class. *sine* indicates defect in reality. In Plaut. and Ter. only in conditional clauses: absque me, te, eo, etc., esset = nisi or si ego, in, is, etc., non fuisset; without me, i. e. without my agency, if it had not been for me: nam hercle absque me foret et meo praesidio, hic faceret te prostibilem, if I had not stood by you, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 56; cf. *id.* Trin. 5, 2, 3: nam absque ted esset, numquam hodie ad solem occasum viverem, if you had not aided me, etc., *id.* Men. 5, 7, 33; cf. *id.* Bacch. 3, 3, 8; *id.* Trin. 4, 1, 13: absque eo esset, recte ego mihi vidissem, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 11. Something different is, quam fortunatus ceteris sum rebus, absque una hac foret, if it were not for this one thing, *id.* Hec. 4, 2, 25.

B. After Plaut. and Ter., absque appears in the classic lang. only a few times in a kind of jurid. formula: absque sententia, without judgment, contrary to it: nullam a me epistulam ad te sino absque argumento ac sententia pervenire, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 1; cf.: an etiam si nulla ratione ductus est, impetu raptus sit et absque sententia? Quint. 7, 2, 44.

II. Post-class. **A.** Likewise in jurid. lang., i. q. *sine*, without: decerni absque libelli documento, Cod. Th. 11, 30, 40; so, absque praedictio, Gell. 2, 2, 7: absque ulla observatione, Cod. Th. 13, 5, 38: absque omni praerogativa principum, Amm. 23, 5.

B. I. q. praeter, except: apud Aeschylum eundem esse versus absque paucis syllabis, Gell. 13, 18 (19), 4; so, absque paucis, Symm. Ep. 2, 36: absque his, Cod. Th. 6, 4, 18; 11, 16, 17: purpureus absque cauda, except the tail, Sol. 46.—**Adv.**, = praeterquam, nisi: absque labra, except the lips, Amm. 23, 5; so, absque illud nomen, Jul. Val. Res. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 18.

2. **absque** = et abs: loca, templa . . . eorum relinquuntis absque his abeatis, Form. ap. Macr. S. 3, 9.

ab-stantia, *ae*, f. [absto], distance, Vitr. 9, 1, 11.

abs-tēmus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. temetum and temulentus], abstaining from intoxicating drinks, temperate, sober, *āvoos*. **I.** Lit.: sicca atque abstemia, Lucil. ap. Non. 68, 30: mulieres, Varr. ap. Non. *ib.*: vina fugit gaudetque meris abstemium undis, Ov. M. 15, 323 al.—Hence, **II.** In gen.: i. q. sobrius, temperate, abstinent, moderate: abstemius, herbis vivis et urtica, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 7.—**Pleon.**: mulieres vini abstemiae, Plin. 22, 24, 54, § 115.—**B.** In later Lat. = jejunius, who is yet fasting, has not break/fasted, Aus. Idyll. praef. 11.

abstentio, *ōnis*, f. [abstineo], the holding back, retaining: stercorum, Caes. Aur. Acut. 3, 18.

abstentus, a, um, *Part.* of abstineo.

abs-tergeō, *rsi*, *rsum*, 2, v. a. (the form *abstergo*, *gēre* rests upon spurious readings, except in eccl. Lat., as Vulg. Apoc. 21, 4), to wipe off or away, to dry by wiping. **I.** Lit.: labellum, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 52: sudorem, *id.* Men. 1, 2, 16: vulnera, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 9: lacrimas, Lucil. ap. Porphy. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 68: betum, Cic. Phil. 14, 34: everrite aedris, abstergete araneas, brush away, Titin. ap. Non. 192, 10.—**B.** Transf.: remos (qs. to wipe away, i. e.), to break, to dash to pieces, Curt. 9, 9, 16.—**II.** Trop., to wipe away (any thing disagreeable, a passion, etc.), i. e. to drive away, expl. remove, banish: ut mihi abstererunt omnem sordidum, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 10; esp. freq. in Cic.: dolorem, Q. Fr. 2, 9: senectutis molestias, Sen. 1:

metum, Fam. 9, 16; luctum, Tusc. 3, 18; suspensionem, Amm. 14, 11.

abs-terrēo, ūi, itum, 2, v. a., to drive away by terrifying, to frighten away, to deter (by fear): patrem, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 74; so Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 14: neminem a congressu meo neque janitor meus neque somnus absteruit, Cic. Planc. 27: homines a pecuniis capiendis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 58; so Hor. S. 2, 5, 83; Liv. 5, 41; Suet. Caes. 20 al.—With de: ut de frumento anseres abstereret, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 41.—With simple abl.: lenonem aedibus, Titin. ap. Non. 95, 1: teneros animos vitibus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 128; so Tac. A. 12, 45 al.—II. Transf. with an abstract object, to take away, remove, withdraw: pabula amoris sibi, Lucr. 4, 1064: satum gentilem cuiquam, id. 4, 1233: anctum, id. 5, 846.

abstersus, a, um, Part. of abstergeo.
* **abstinax**, ācis, adj., = abstineus, abstinet, Petr. S. 42; Symm. Ep. 1, 47.
abstinens, entis, P. a., v. abstinere.
abstinter, adv., v. abstinere, P. a., fin.

abstinentia, ae, f. [abstineo], abstinence, self-restraint (the quality by means of which one abstains from unlawful desires, acts, etc., freedom from covetousness (see ab-ter-astinet); it always has reference to the outward object from which one restrains himself, while the syn. continentia designates merely subjective self-restraint. Yet as early as Cic. these ideas passed into each other, abstinentia being used for continentia, and continentia referring to an object—taking the place of abstinentia).
I. In gen., a refraining from any thing: conciliare benevolentiam multitudinis abstinentiā et continentiā, i. e. by not violating the right of property (alieno abstinet) and by self-control (se continent), Cic. Off. 2, 22: possum multa dicere de provinciali in eo magistratu abstinentiā, id. Sest. 3; id. Verr. 4, 46; id. Q. Rosc. 17; so id. Att. 5, 17; Sall. C. 3.—II. In later Lat., abstinence from food, fasting, starvation = inedia (v. abstinere): vitam abstinentiā finivit, he ended his life by starvation, Tac. A. 4, 35; Sen. Ep. 70, 9; 77, 9; cf. Cels. 2, 16; febrem quiete et abstinentiā mitigavit, Quint. 2, 17, 9; so Plin. 27, 55, 80 al.—From

abs-tineō, ūi, tentum, 2, v. a. and n. [teneo], to keep off or away, to hold back, to hold at a distance. In the comic writers and Cic. this verb is in most cases purely active, hence constr. with aliquem (or se) re or ab re; the neuter signif. first became prevalent in the Aug. per. = se abstinere.
I. Act.: dum te abstinēs nuptā, viduā, virgine, etc., Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 37: urbanis rebus te, id. Cas. 1, 1, 13; id. Men. 5, 6, 20; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 132: manus a muliere, Lucil. ap. Non. 325, 32; cf.: manus abstinendum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 11: amor abstinendust (apstandust, R.), id. ib. 2, 1, 30: me ostreis et murænis facile abstinebam, Cic. Fam. 7, 20; ab alienis mentis, oculos, manus, de Or. 1, 43: manus animosque ab hoc scelere, id. Verr. 1, 12 fin.: se nullo dedecore, id. Fin. 3, 11, 38: se cibo, Caes. B. C. 8, 44: ne ab obsidibus quidem iram belli hostis abstinuit, Liv. 2, 16: aliquos ab legatis violandis, id. 2, 22: se armis, id. 8, 2 al.—Hence: manum a se, to abstain from suicide, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37 al.

II. Neutr.: abstinere, to abstain from a thing; constr. with abl., ab, inf., quin or quominus, the gen., or absol. (1.) With abl.: haud abstinere culpā, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 18 [Ritschl: injuriā, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 72: fabā (Pythagorei), id. Div. 2, 58, 119: prociolo, Caes. B. G. 1, 22, 3: pugnā, Liv. 2, 45, 8: senatorio ambitu, Tac. A. 4, 2: manibus, id. Hist. 2, 44: auribus principis, to spare them, id. Annae. 13, 14: sermone Graeco, Suet. Tib. 71: publico abstinuit, did not go out, id. Claud. 36 al.—Impers.: ne a me quidem abstinuit, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171: ut seditionibus abstineteretur, Liv. 3, 10, 7; so id. 5, 50, 7.—(β) With ab: ut ne a mulieribus quidem atque infantibus abstineret, Caes. B. G. 7, 47, 5.—(γ) With inf.: dum mi abstinere invidere, if they only cease to envy me, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 2; so Suet. Tib. 23.—(δ) With quin or quominus: aegre abstinuit, quin castra oppugnāt, Liv. 2, 45, 10: ut ne clarissimis quidem viri absti-

nerint, quominus et ipsi aliquid de ea scriberent, Suet. Gram. 3.—(* ε) With the gen. (in Greek construction like the Greek ἀνεύχεται τινας): abstinetō irarum calidaeque rixae, Hor. C. 3, 27, 69 (cf. infra, abstinens).—(ζ) Absol.: te scio facile abstinere posse, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 19: non tamen abstinuit, Verg. A. 2, 534.—Esp. in med., to abstain from food: abstinere debet aeger, Cels. 2, 12, 2.—Hence, **abstinens**, entis, P. a., abstaining from (that which is unlawful), abstinent, temperate; constr. absol. with abl. or poet. with gen.: esse abstinentem, continere omnes cupiditates praeclearum est, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11: praetorem decet non solum manus, sed etiam oculos abstinentes habere, id. Off. 1, 40, 144: impubi aut certe abstinentissime rebus veneris, Cic. 12, 4, 3: animus abstinens pecunia, Hor. C. 4, 9, 37; so, alieni abstinentissimus, Plin. Ep. 6, 8, 5; and: somni et vini sit abstinentissimus, Col. 11, 1, 3.—Comp., Auson. Grat. Act. 28.—Sup., Col. and Plin. 1, 1.—Adv.: **abstinter**, unselfishly, Cic. Sest. 16, 37.—Comp., Augustin. Mor. Manich. 2, 13.

* **ab-sto**, āre, 1, v. n., to stand off or at a distance from, to stand aloof: si longius abstes, Hor. A. P. 361.

* **abstractio**, ōnis, f. [abstraho], a separation: conjugis, Dict. Cret. 1, 4.

abstractus, a, um, P. a. of
abs-trāho, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. (abstraxe = abstraxisse, Lucr. 3, 650), to draw away from a place or person, to drag or pull away. I. Lit. A. In gen.: ut me a Glycerio miserum abstrahat, Ter. And. 1, 5, 8; so, liberos ab aliquo, Caes. B. G. 3, 2, 5: aliquem de matris complexu avellere, alique abstrahere, Cic. Font. 21 (17): aliquem e gremio e sinuque patriae, id. Cael. 24, 59; for which, aliquem gremio, Or. M. 13, 658: aliquem raptim ex oculis hominum, Liv. 39, 49, 12: naves et portu, id. 37, 27, 6 (al. a portu): aliquem a conspectu omnium in altum, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 145 (corresp. with, a terra abrupit)—Absol.: bona civium Romanorum diripiunt, ad in servitutem abstrahunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 42, 3: navem remulo abstraxit, id. B. C. 2, 23.—B. Esp., to withdraw, alienate from a party: copias a Lepido, Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3; Germanicum suctis legionibus, Tac. A. 2, 5, 11.—II. Trop., to draw away, withdraw, divert: animus se a corpore abstrahit, Cic. Rep. 6, 26: a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit (for which in the preced., advocare), id. de Sen. 6: me a nullius commodo, id. Arch. 6, 12: aliquem a malis, non a bonis, id. Tusc. 1, 34 fin. al.: magnitudine pecuniae a bono honestoque in pravam abstractus est, Sall. J. 29, 2: omnia in duas partes abstracta sunt, respública, quae media fuerat, dilacerata, id. ib. 41, 5.—Hence, **abstractus**, a, um, P. a.; in the later philosophers and grammarians, abstract (opp. concrete): quantitas, Isid. Or. 2, 24, 14.

abs-trūdo, ūsi, ūsum, 3, v. a., to push or thrust away, and hence to conceal (cf. abdo). I. Lit.: aurum, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 13; so ib. 4, 5, 3; id. Curc. 5, 2, 8: in cerebro colaphos, to thrust into the brain itself, id. Rud. 4, 3, 68 (cf. a similar passage from Verg. under abdo): mane me in silvam abstrusi densam, Cic. Att. 12, 15: tectum inter et laquearia, Tac. A. 4, 69.—II. Trop.: in profundo veritatem, Cic. Ac. 2, 10: tristitiam, Tac. A. 3, 6: metum, id. ib. 15, 5 al.—Hence, **abstrusus**, a, um, P. a., hidden, concealed. A. Lit.: corpus abstrusum in flumine, Att. ap. Non. 308, 8 (Trag. Rel. p. 195 Rib.): insidias, Cic. Leg. Agr. 2, 49: terra, Ov. H. 7, 147: incendium, Vell. 2, 130, 4.—With dat.: serpens abstrusa terrae, Vell. 2, 129, 4.—2. In neutr. absol.: in abstruso esse, to be in concealment, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 129; to be unknown, Amm. 17, 7.—B. Trop.: dolor reconditus et penitus abstrusus, a concealed and inwardly repressed sorrow, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 10: disputatio paulo abstrusior, requiring a somewhat deeper investigation, Cic. Ac. 2, 10, 30: homo abstrusus, reserved, Tac. A. 1, 24.—Sup. not used.—Adv. comp.: **abstrusus**, Amm. 28, 1, 49: semet amandarunt, more closely.

(**ab-strūo**, a false read. in Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 27.)

abstrusē, adv., v. abstrudo, P. a. fin.
* **abstrūsio**, ōnis, f. [abstrudo], a removing, concealing: seminis, Arn. 5, p. 183.

abstrūsus, a, um, v. abstrudo, P. a.
* **abstrūlo**, ūre, v. a., an old form (from which is the perf. abstrūllū), = aufero, to take away: aulas abstrulas, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Diom. P. 376.

(**abstrūdo**, ūnis, a false read. in App. Mag. p. 318 for assuetudo.)

ab-sum, āfui (better than abfui), āfīturus (āfōrem, āfōre), v. n., in its most general signif., to be away from, be absent. I. In gen. A. Absol. without designating the distance (opp. adsum): num ab domo absum? Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 16: me absente atque insciente, id. Trin. 1, 2, 130: domini ubi absum, are not at home, not present, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 53: facile aerumnae ferre possum, si inde abest injuria, Caecil. ap. Non. 430, 18.—B. With reference to the distance in space or time; which is expressed either by a definite number, or, in gen., by the advs. multum, paulum (not parum, v. below) longe, etc.: edixit, ut ab urbe abesses milia pass. ducenta, Cic. Sest. 12, 29: castra, quae aberant bidui, id. Att. 5, 16: hic locus aequo fere spatio ab Castris Arlovisiti et Caesaris aberat, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: haud longe abesse oportet, he ought not to be far hence, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 166: legiones magnum spatium aberant, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: menses tres abest, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 66: haud permittum a me aberit infortunium, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 1; Cic. Fam. 2, 7.—With the simple abl. for ab: paulumque cum ejus villa abessemus, Cic. Ac. 1, 1 Görenz; but, ab ejus villa, B. and K.; cf.: nuptā abesse tuā, Ov. R. Am. 774.—With inter: nec longis inter se passibus absum, Verg. A. 11, 907.—With prope, propius, proxime, to denote a short distance: nunc nobis prope abest exitium, is not far from, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 3; so with est: prope est a te Deus, tecum est, Sen. Ep. 41: loca, quae a Brundisio propius abest, quam tu, biduum, Cic. Att. 8, 14: quoniam abes propius, since you are nearer, id. ib. 1, 1: exiit aliquid, quod . . . abest longissime a vero, id. Ac. 2, 11, 36; so id. Deiot. 13; Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16 al.—Hence the phrase: tantum abest, ut—ut, so far from—that, etc. (Zumpt, § 779), the origin of which is evident from the following examples from Cic. (the first two of which have been unjustly assailed): id tantum abest ab officio, ut nihil magis officio possit esse contrarium, Off. 1, 14 (with which comp. the person. expression: equidem tantum absum ab ista sententia, ut non modo non arbitrer . . . sed, etc., id. de Or. 1, 60, 255); tantum abest ab eo, ut malum mors sit, ut verear, ne, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 31, 76: ego vero istos tantum abest ut ornem, ut officio non possit, quin eos oderim, so far am I from—that, id. Phil. 11, 14; sometimes etiam or quoque is added to the second clause, Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2; Suet. Tib. 50; more rarely contra, Liv. 6, 31, 4. Sometimes the second ut is left out: tantum affuit, ut inflammare nostros animos: somnum isto loco vix tenebamus, Cic. Brut. 80, 278; on the contrary, once in Cic. with a third ut: tantum abest, ut nostra miremur, ut uque eo difficile ac morosi simus, ut nobis non satisfaciāt ipse Demosthenes, Or. 29, 104.

II. Hence, A. To be away from any thing unpleasant, to be freed or free from: a multis et magnis molestiis abes, Cic. Fam. 4, 3: a culpa, id. Rosc. Am. 20: a reprehensione temeritatis, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23.

B. To be removed from a thing by will, inclination, etc.: to be disinclined (to syn. abhorreo): a consilio fugiendi, Cic. Att. 7, 24: ab istis studiis, id. Planc. 25: ceteri a periculis aberant, kept aloof from, avoided, Sall. C. 6, 3: toto aberant bello, Caes. B. G. 7, 63.

C. To be removed from a thing in regard to condition or quality, i. e. to be different from, to differ = abhorre: abest a tua virtute et fide, Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 2: istae κακείαι non longe abest a scelere, id. Att. 13, 30: haec non abest a consuetudine somniorum, id. Divin. 1, 21,

12.—Since improvement, as well as deterioration, may constitute the ground of difference, so absum may, according to its connection, designate the one or the other: nulla re longius absumus a natura ferarum, in nothing are we more elevated above the nature of the brute, Cic. Off. 1, 16, 50; so also the much-contested passage, Cic. Planc. 7, 17: longissime Plancius a te aufit, i. e. valde, plurimam suffragis, te vicit, was far from you in the number of votes, i. e. had the majority; v. Wunder ad Planc. proleg. p. 83 sq.; on the other hand, to be less, inferior: longe te a pulchris abesse sensisti, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 339, 23: multum ab eis aberat L. Fufius, id. Brut. 62, 222; so Hor. A. P. 370.

D. Not to be suitable, proper, or fit for a thing; quae absumt ab forensi contentione, Cic. Or. 11, 37: ab principis persona, Nep. Ep. 1, 2.

E. To be wanting.—desum, Pac. ap. Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31 (Trag. Rel. p. 122 Rib.): unum a praetura tua abest, one thing is wanting to your praetorship, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 25: quaeris id quod habes; quod abest non quaeris, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 16; cf. Lucr. 3, 970 and 1095.—After Cicero, constr. in this signif. with dat.: quid huic abesse poterit de maximarum rerum scientia? Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 48: abest enim historia litteris nostris, history is yet wanting to our literature, id. Leg. 2, 5.—So esp. in the poets: donec virenti cunctis abest morosa, Hor. C. 1, 9, 17; 3, 24, 64; Ov. M. 14, 371.—Hence the phrase non multum (neque multum), paulum, non (haud) procul, minimum, nihil abest, quin, not much, little, nothing is wanting that (Zumpt, Gr. § 540); but not parum, since parum in good classical authors does not correspond in meaning with non multum, but with non satis (v. parum): neque multum abesse ab eo, quin, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 2, 9; and absol.: neque multum aufuit quin, id. B. C. 2, 35, 4: paulumque aufuit quin, id. 2: legatos nostros haud procul aufuit quin violarent, Liv. 5, 4 fin.: minimum aufuit quin periret, was within a little of Suet. Aug. 14: nihil a fore credunt quin, Verg. A. 8, 147 al.

F. Abesse alicui or ab aliquo, to be wanting to any one, to be of no assistance or service to (opp. adsum), ut mirari Torquatus desinat, me, qui Antonio auferim, Sullam defendere, Cic. Sull. 5: facile etiam absentibus nobis (without our aid) veritas se ipsa defendet, id. C. 2, 11, 36: longe his fraternum nomen populi Romani futurum, Caes. B. G. 1, 36. So also Cic. Planc. 5, 13: et quo plus intererat, eo plus aberas a me, the more I needed your assistance, the more you neglected me, v. Wunder ad h. l.; cf. also Sall. C. 20 fin.

G. Cicero uses abesse to designate his banishment from Rome (which he would never acknowledge as such): qui nulla lege abessem, Cic. Sest. 34, 37; cf.: discensus.—Hence, **absens**, entis (gen. plur. regul. absentium; absensum, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 5), *P. a.*, absent (opp. praesens). **A.** In gen.: vos et praesentem me cura levatis et absentem magna solatia dedistis, Cic. Brut. 3, 11; so id. Off. 3, 33, 121; id. Verr. 2, 2, 17: quocirca (amicis) et absentes adsunt et egentes abundant, id. Lael. 7, 23; ut loquerer tecum absens, cum coram id non licet, id. Att. 7, 15: me absente, id. Dom. 3; id. Cael. 50: illo absente, id. Tull. 17; id. Verr. 2, 60: absente accusatore, id. ib. 2, 99 al.—**S.** mente absentissimus, Aug. Conf. 4, 4.—Of things (not thus in Cic.): Romae rus optas, absentem rusticus urbem tollis ad astra, Hor. S. 2, 7, 28; so, Rhodus, id. Ep. 1, 11, 21: rogas, Mart. 9, 77, 8: venti, Stat. Th. 5, 87: imagines reu- rrent absentium, Quint. 6, 2, 29; versus, Gell. 20, 10.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In con- versat. lang. **(a)** Praesens absens, in one's presence or absence: postulo ut mihi tua domus te praesente absente pateat, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 29.—**(b)** Absente nobis turbatum, in our absence (so also: praesente nobis, v. praesens), Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 7; Afran. ap. Non. 76, 19 (Com. Rel. p. 155 Rib.).—**2.** In polit. lang. = a competitor: deligere (Scipio) iterum consul absens, Cic. Rep. 6, 11; so Liv. 4, 42, 1; 10, 22, 9.—**3.** = mortuus, deceased, Plaut. Cas. prolog. 2; Vitr. 7, praef. § 8.—**4.** Ellipt. p.: absens in Lucanis, ab-

sent in Lucania, i. e. absent and in Lucania, Nep. Hann. 5, 3; so id. Att. 8, 6.

* **absumedo**, inis, f. [absumo], a consuming or devouring consumption, in a pun: quanta summi absumedo! Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 3.

ab-sumo, mpsi, mptum (not msi, mtum), 3, v. a. **I.** Orig., to take away; hence, to diminish by taking away. Of things, to consume, to annihilate; of persons, orig. to ruin, to corrupt; later, in a phys. sense, to kill. Thus Hercules, in the transl. of the Trachiniae, complains: sic corpus clade horribili absumptum extabit, consumed, ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20; so Philoctetes in a piece of Attius: jam jam absumor: conficit animam vis vulneris, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 19 (Trag. Rel. p. 209 Rib.): jam ista quidem absumpta res erit: diesque noctesque estur, bibitur, etc., Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 78: absumpti sumus, pater tuus venit, we are lost, undone! id. ib. 2, 1, 18; id. Am. 5, 1, 6: nisi quid tibi in tete auxilli est, absumptus es, you are ruined, id. Ep. 1, 1, 76: dum te fidelem facere ero voluisti, absumpti s paene, id. Mil. 2, 4, 55: pytsantio modo mihi quid vini absumpsi! has consumed, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 48; so, absumet heres Caecuba dignior, Hor. C. 2, 14, 25: mensas malis, Verg. A. 3, 257; cf. id. G. 3, 268; and: absumpti frugum alimentis, Liv. 23, 30, 3: urbem flammis, to consume, destroy, Liv. 30, 7, 9; cf. Vell. 2, 130; Plin. Ep. 10, 42: plures fame quam ferro absumpti, Liv. 22, 39, 14; cf.: quos non oppresserat ignis, ferro absumpti, killed, id. 30, 6, 6; and: multi: ibi mortales ferro ignique absumpti sunt, id. 5, 7, 3; so, nisi mors eum absumpsisset, id. 23, 30 fin.; and: animam leto, Verg. A. 3, 654.—Absumi, to be killed: ubi nuper Epiri rex Alexander absumptus erat, Liv. 9, 17 fin.—Absumi in aliquid, to be used for any thing, to be changed into: dentes in cornua absumi, Plin. 11, 37, 45 fin.—**II.** Fig. to ruin: cum ille et cura et sumptu absumitur, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 26: satiataem amoris, to consume, id. ib. 5, 5, 6.—Often of time: ne dicendo tempus absumam, spend, pass, Cic. Quint. 10; so, quattuor horas dicendo, Liv. 45, 37, 6: diem, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 114: biduum inter cogitationes, Curt. 3, 6, 8: magnam partem aetatis in hoc, Quint. 12, 11, 15.

* **absumptio**, onis, f. [absumo], a consuming, Dig. 7, 5, 5.

absumptus, a, um, Part. of absumo.

absurdè, adv., v. absurdus.

* **absurditas**, atis, f. [absurdus], dissimulatio, incongruity, absurdity, (late Lat.), Claud. Mam. 3, 11; cf. Prisc. Op. Min. 102 Lindemann.

ab-surdus, a, um, adj. [ab, mis-, and Sanscr. svan = sonare; cf. susurrus, and svr-pf, = a pipe; cf. also absonus], out of tune, hence giving a disagreeable sound, harsh, rough. **I.** Lit.: vox absona et absurda, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41; so of the croaking of frogs: absurdoque sono fontes et stagna cietis, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 9, 15.—**II.** Fig., of persons and things, irrational, incongruous, absurd, silly, senseless, stupid: ratio inepta atque absurda, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 22: hoc pravum, ineptum, absurdum atque ahonum a vita mea videtur, id. ib. 5, 8, 21: carmen cum ceteris rebus absurdum tum vero in illo, Cic. Mur. 26: illud quam incredibile, quam absurdum! id. Sull. 20: absurda res est caveri, id. Balb. 37: bene dicere haud absurdum est, is not inglorious, per litotem for, is praiseworthy, glorious, Sall. C. 3 Kritz.—Homo absurdus, a man who is fit or good for nothing: sin plane abhorrebit et erit absurdus, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 85: absurdus ingenio, Tac. H. 3, 62; cf.: sermo comis, nec absurdum ingenium, id. A. 13, 45.—Comp., Cic. Phil. 8, 41; id. N. D. 1, 16; id. Fin. 2, 13.—Sup., Cic. Att. 7, 13.—**Adv.** **absurdè**. **1.** Lit., discordantly: canere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 12.—**2.** Fig., irrationally, absurdly, Plaut. Ep. 3, 1, 6; Cic. Rep. 2, 15; id. Div. 2, 58, 219 al.—Comp., Cic. Phil. 8, 1, 4.—Sup., Aug. Trin. 4 fin.

Ab-syrtis, v. 2 Absyrtus.

1. Absyrtus, i, m., = Ἀβύρτος, a son of Aetes, King of Colchis, killed by his sister Medea in her flight with Jason; he was torn

in pieces by her, and his limbs were scattered in the way to prevent her father's pursuit, Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 6 sq.; Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 48.

2. Absyrtus, i, m., = Ἀβύρτος, a river in Illyria which flows into the Adriatic Sea, Luc. 3, 190 (al. Absyrtis or Aspyrtis).

(**ab-torqueo**, a false read. ap. Att. instead of obtorqueo, Trag. Rel. p. 210 Rib.)

abundans, antis, P. a., and **abundanter**, adv., v. abundo, P. a.

abundantia, ae, f. [abundo], abundance, plenty, fulness, richness (syn. copia). **I.** In the Cic. and Aug. per. usu. with a gen. to define it more exactly: omnium rerum abundantia et copia, Cic. Lael. 23; id. Agr. 2, 97: otii, id. Fam. 7, 1: amoris, id. ib. 1, 9, 1 al.—**II.** Absol., pecuniary wealth, riches, Cic. Cat. 2, 10; Tac. Agr. 6; id. H. 2, 94: laborare abundantia, from overloading the stomach, Suet. Claud. 44 (cf. id. ib. 40).—Fig., of speech: multa ex juvenili abundantia coëruisse, Quint. 12, 1, 20.

* **abundatio**, onis, f. [id.], an overflowing: fossae, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 121.

abundè, adv. [as if from an obs. abundis, e], in great profusion or abundance, abundantly, exceedingly, very; constr. **A.** With verbs: perfuse atque abundè usi magnam pondus auri, Sisen. ap. Non. 516, 31: abunde satis facere quaestioni, Cic. Div. 2, 1, 3: quibus mala abunde ornata erant, Sall. C. 21; so with esse (like satis, frustra, bene est, etc.), id. ib. 58, 9; id. J. 63, 2; cf.: mihi abunde est, si satis expressi, etc., I am more than satisfied, Plin. Ep. 4, 30 fin.; so, cum sit satis abundeque, si, etc., id. Pat. 44, 7; and abunde est, with a subject-clause: hoc dixisse abunde est, Col. 4, 19, 1; so id. 5, 3, 9; Cels. 1, 3; Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 7 al.—**B.** With adv.: abunde contingere, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 4; caetero, Ov. M. 15, 750: persequi aliquid, Vell. 2, 103, 3: abunde agnoscere, id. 2, 116, 3: mirari, id. 1, 16, 2; 2, 116, 3 al.—**C.** With adj.: abunde magna, Sall. J. 14, 16: abunde pollens potensque, id. ib. 1, 3; par. Liv. 3, 29, 4: constans Curt. 6, 17, 13: pulchrum atque magnificum, Plin. H. N. praef. § 15: abunde similes, Quint. 10, 1, 25: disertus, id. 11, 1, 36: elatus spiritus, id. 10, 1, 104 al.—**D.** With adv.: abunde satis est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 59; so Quint. 12, 11, 19: abunde dixit bene, id. 12, 9, 7.—**E.** With gen. (like satis, affatim, etc.), cf. Rudd. II. p. 317: terrorum et fraudis abunde est, Verg. A. 7, 552: potentiae gloriaeque, Suet. Caes. 86: honorum, Front. ap. Charis. p. 177 P.: quibus abunde et ingenii et otii et verborum est, Gell. 6, 8, 4.

ab-undo, avi, atum, i, v. n. **I.** Lit., of a wave, to flow over and down, to overflow (while redundo signifies to flow over a thing with great abundance of water, to inundate): apud abundantem antiquam annem, Att. ap. Non. 192, 4 (Trag. Rel. p. 175 Rib.): flumina abundare ut faceret, Lucr. 6, 267; cf. id. 1, 282; Verg. G. 3, 484; and in the beautiful figure in Plaut.: ripis superat mi atque abundat pectus laetitia, for joy, my heart swells above its banks and overflows, Stich. 2, 1, 6: ita abundavit Tiberis, ut, etc., Liv. 30, 38, 10; cf.: quando aqua Albana abundasset, id. 5, 15, 11; so, fons in omnem partem, Plin. 18, 22, 51, § 188.

II. Transf. **A.** Poet., of plants, to shoot up with great luxuriance: de terris abundant herbarum genera ac fruges, Lucr. 5, 920 (in Enn. ap. Macr. 6, 3, the better read. is abundantes, Enn. p. 65 Vahl.).

B. In gen., to abound, to be redundant: sive deest naturae quippiam, sive abundat affuit, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61: abundabant et praemia et operae vitae, Plin. H. N. 14, proem. § 4.—Once with dat.: tenuioribus magis sanguis, plenioribus magis caro abundat, Cels. 2, 10.

C. To overflow with any thing, to have an abundance or superabundance of, to abound in (the most usual & gnif); constr. with abl., and once poet. with gen. (cf. Rudd. II. p. 189 n.). (a) With abl.: divitibus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 17: vilita abundat porco, haecdo, agno, etc., Cic. Sen. 16, 56: praecipue philosophiae, id. Off. 1, 1: ingenio, otio, id. de Or. 1, 6, 22: mulier abundat acaucia, id. Clu. 84: cujus oratio omnibus

ornamentis abundant, id. Balb. 7: equitatu, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: magna copia frumenti, id. ib. 8, 40: aqua, Auct. B. Alex. 1: et aequalium familiaritibus et consuetudine propinquorum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: citi entibus, Quint. 5, 10, 26.—Poet.: amore abundas, you are too fortunate in love (successu prospero affluus, Don.), Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 11; cf. Lucil.: ille abundans cum septem incolimus pinis redit, ap. Don. Ter. l.c.—(β) With gen.: quorum et abundantum rerum et quarum indigeamus, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 498, 7.—Esp., to abound in wealth, to be rich (cf. abundantia, II.): et absentes adsunt et egentes abundant, Cic. Lael. 7, 23: Caetam, si quando abundare coepero, ornabo, id. Att. 1, 4, 3.—Hence, **abundans**, antis, P. a. *overflowing*. **A. Lit.**, of rivers, fluvius, etc.: fluvius abundantior aestate, l. e. fuller, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 227: abundantissimus amnis, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: menses (mullerum), Plin. 22, 25, 71, § 147.—**B. Trans f.** Existing in abundance, copious, abundant: non adesa jam, sed abundant etiam pecunia sic dissolutus, Cic. Quint. 12, 40.—**2. Containing abundance, abounding, rich, full**; constr. with *abl. gen.*, or *absol.* (a) With *abl.*: vir abundans bellicis laudibus, Cn. Pompeius, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 78: abundantior consilio, ingenio, sapientia, id. Pis. 26, 62: rerum copia et sententiarum varietate abundantissimus, id. de Or. 2, 14, 58.—(β) With *gen.*: (via) copiosa omniumque rerum abundans, Nep. Eum. 8, 5: lactis, Verg. E. 2, 20: corporis, Claud. ap. Eutrop. 2, 380: pietatis, id. IV. Cons. Hon. 113.—(γ) *Absol.*: non erat abundans, non inopem tantum oratio, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: abundantior atque ultra quam oportet, fusa materia, Quint. 2, 4, 7: abundantissima cena, Suet. Ner. 42; cf. id. Calig. 17.—Also in a bad sense, of discourse, *pleonastic, superabundant*, Quint. 12, 10, 18; 8, 3, 56.—Hence, *adv.*: ex abundantis, *superabundantly*, Quint. 4, 5, 15; 5, 6, 2; Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 46 ab.—**b. Esp.**, *abounding in wealth, rich* (syn. dives, opp. egenus): (supellex) non illa quidem luxuriosi hominis, sed tamen abundantis, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 66: haec utrum abundantis an egentis signa sunt? id. Par. 6, 1, § 43.—Hence, *adv.*: **abundanter**, abundantly, copiously: loqui, Cic. de Or. 3, 35: ferre fructum, Plin. 24, 9, 42.—*Comp.*, Cic. Trop. 10.—*Sup.*, Suet. Aug. 74.

abundus, a, um, *adj.* [abundans, Hand, Turs. I. p. 71], *copious* (post-class.): lavacrui nitidus et abundis, Gell. 1, 2, 2: aqua, Paul. Nol. 734 Murat.

abusio, ōnis, f. [abutor]. **I.** In rhet. lang., a *harsh use of tropes*, Gr. *κατάρσις*, Auct. Her. 4, 33, 45; Cic. Or. 27, 94; Quint. 8, 2, 5: per abusione, id. 3, 3, 9 al.—**II.** In g. n., *abuse, misuse* (eccl. Lat.).

abusivē, *adv.* [abusivus]. **I.** By an improper use, Quint. 8, 6, 35; 9, 2, 35.—**II.** Slightly, not in good earnest, Amm. 24, 4.

abusivus, a, um, *adj.* [abutor], *misapplied*: appellatio, Auct. Pan. ad Const. 4.

abusor, oris, m. [id.], *he who misuses* (eccl. Lat.).

abusque, *prep.* (vox Vergil.), *even from, as far as from*, like *ab* constr. with *abl.*: Siculo prospexit abusque Pachyno, Verg. A. 7, 289: animalia maris Oceano abusque petiverat, Tac. A. 15, 37; so App. Mag. p. 311 *med.*; Amm. 19, 4, 41 (in Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 97, the correct read. is usque).

abusus, ūs, m. [abutor], *a using up, consuming, wasting*, Cic. Top. 3; Dig. 7, 5, 5 al.

ab-utor, ūsus, 3, v. *dep.*, to use up anything, to use to the end, to consume entirely (utendo vel in usum consumere, Non. p. 76, 29); constr. in ante-class. period with *acc.* in class. per. with *abl.* **I.** Lit. (a) With *acc.*: nos aurum abusos, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 126; so, argentum, id. Pers. 2, 3, 10: qui abusum sum tantum rem patriam, id. Trin. 3, 2, 56: operam, Ter. And. prol. 5 Ruhnk.: meretricem, id. Phorm. 2, 3, 66: suam vim, Lucr. 5, 1032.—(β) With *abl.*: sumus parati abuti tecum hoc otio, to spend this leisure time with you, Cic. Rep. 1, 9 Creuz.; so, otio liberaliter, Vell. 2, 105, 1: omni tempore, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 25: sole, id. Att. 12, 6, 2: studis, id. Fam. 9, 6, 5: me abutsum isto proemio, id. Att. 16, 6, 4 al.: abuti

aliquē re ad aliquid, to make use of for any purpose, to take advantage of: abuti sagacitate canum ad utilitatem nostram, id. N. D. 2, 60, 151; cf. id. Lig. 1, 1; id. Mil. 2, 6.—Hence, **II.** In a bad sense, to misuse, to abuse: sapientiam tuam abusa est haec, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 29; so in the exordium of the first oration against Cat.: Quosque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? will you abuse our patience? libertate, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 43, § 113: intemperanter otio et luteris, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 6: its festivitibus insolentius, id. Or. 52, 176 al.: legibus ac majestate ad quaestum, id. Rosc. Am. 19, 54; cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 25, § 61; id. N. D. 1, 23, 64 al.—**B. Esp.**, in rhet. (of words), to use improperly, Cic. Or. 27, 94; id. de Or. 3, 43, 169; Quint. 5, 10, 6 al.

Pass.: abusa, consumed, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 44; so also Varr.: utile utamur potius quam ab rege abutamur, ap. Prisc. p. 792 P., and Q. Hortensius, ib., abusis locis: abutendus, Suet. Galb. 14.

Abydus and **Abydos**, i (in MSS. also **Abodenus**), f. (m., Verg. G. 1, 207), = *Ἄβυδος*, a town in Mysia, on the narrowest point of the Hellespont, opposite Sestos, now perh. *Aidos* or *Avido*, Mel. 1, 9, 1; Auct. Her. 4, 54, 68: ostrifer, Verg. G. 1, 207; mea, Ov. H. 18, 127; 19, 30 al.: Abydum oppidum, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 141.—**II.** Hence deriv.: **Abydēnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *belonging to Abydus*: juvenis, i. e. Leander, Stat. S. 1, 2, 87; the same also: **Abydēnus**, Ov. H. 18, 1.—In plur.: **Abydēni**, the inhabitants of *Abydus*, Liv. 31, 16.

Abyla, ae, f., = *Ἄβυλα*, a spur of a mountain in Africa, on the strait of Gibraltar, one of the Pillars of Hercules, opposite Calpe, Mel. 15, 3; Avien. Perieg. 111.

1. abyssus, i, f., = *ἄβυσσος* (sc. *Ἄβυσσος*). **I.** A bottomless pit, an abyss, Isid. Orig. 13, 20.—**2.** The sea, Vulg. Gen. 1, 2.—**3.** The place of the dead, Orcus, Hades, Vulg. Rom. 10, 7.—**4.** Tartarus, hell, where the wicked are confined, Vulg. Luc. 8, 31; ib. Apoc. 9, 1. So in eccl. Lat.

1 AC, a Latin root, denoting (1) sharp and (2) quick, kindred with the Greek *ἀκρος* and *ἀκρίς*, Sanscr. *acu* (= *celeriter*). Hence the Latin *acer*, *acies*, *acuo*, *acus*, *acutus*, *aquila*, *accipiter*, *acupedius* (prob. also *equus*), *ocior*, and *oculus*.

2. ac, conf, v. atque.

2. acacia, ae, f., = *ἀκακία*. **I.** The acacia-tree, the Egyptian *pod-thorn*: *Mimosa Nilotica*, Linn.; described by Plin. 24, 12, 67, § 109 sq.—**II.** The juice or gum of the same, Cels. 6, 6; Plin. 20, 21, 85, § 233; Scrib. Comp. 23 al.

1. acadēmia, ae, f., = *ἀκαδημία*, and less correctly *ἀκαδῆμια*, the Academy, a gymnasium about six stadia from Athens, named after the hero *Academus* or *Echedemus* (cf. Plut. Thes. 31), celebrated as the place where Plato taught; whence his scholars were called *Academici*, and his doctrine *Philosophia Academica*, in distinction from *Stoica*, *Cynica*, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 98; id. Or. 3, 12; id. Fin. 5, 1, 1 al.—**II.** Meton. **A.** For *The philosophy of the Academy*: instaret academia, quae quidquid dixisset, id te ipsum scire negaret, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 43; id. Off. 3, 4, 20 al.: Academia vetus, id. Ac. 1, 4, 18; id. Fin. 5, 8, 21: recens, id. Leg. 1, 13, 39; cf. recentior, id. de Or. 3, 18, 68; and adolescentior, id. Fam. 9, 8, 1: nova, id. Ac. 1, 12, 46 al.—**B.** Cicero, as a partisan of the Academy philosophy, named his estate, on the way from Lake Avernus to Puteoli, *Academia*; there also he wrote the *Academia*. He had another *Academia* at his Tusculan villa, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3; 3, 3; id. Att. 1, 4, 3 al. (The long Cic. Div. 1, 13, 22; Tull. Laurea ap. Plin. 31, 2, 3, § 8; short, Claud. de Cons. Mall. Theod. 94; Sid. 15, 120.)

(**Academicē**, *es*, in Cic. Att. 13, 16; better written as Greek, *Ἀκαδημική σύνταξις*, i. e. *Academia*, the *Academic*, v. *academicus*.)

1. academicus, a, um, *adj.*, = *ἀκαδημικός*, relating to the Academy, *Academic*: philosophi, Gell. II, 5.—Hence, *subst.*: **academicus**, i, m., an *Academic philosopher*, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 1; and in plur., id. ib. 1, 1,

1; id. Ac. 2, 44; id. Fin. 2, 11, 34 al.; hence, *questio, inquiry* in the *Academic philosophy*, id. Att. 13, 19, 3 (v. *academia*, II. B.).—In neut. plur.: **Academica**, one of Cicero's writings, the *Academic*, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 8; id. Att. 13, 19, 5; also called *Academici libri*, id. Tusc. 2, 2, 4.

Acadēmūs, i, m., = *Ἀκαδημῶς*, a *Grecian hero*, from whom the *Academia* near Athens is said to have derived its name: inter silvas Academia, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 46.

1. acalanthis, idis, f., = *ἰσκαλανθίς*, i. q. *acanthis*, a very small bird of a dark-green color; according to Voss, the *thistle-finch, goldfinch*, Verg. G. 3, 338.

1. acalēphē, ēs, f., = *ἰσκαλήφη*, a *nettle*, Macer. de Virt. Her. 2, 2.

Acāmas, antis, m., = *Ἀκάμας*, **I.** A son of *Theseus* and *Phaedra*, Verg. A. 2, 262.—**II.** A servant of *Vulcan*, Val. Fl. 1, 553.—**III.** A promontory of *Cyprus*, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 129.

1. acānos, i, m., = *ἄκανος*, a plant, a kind of thistle: Onopordon *Acanthium*, Linn.; Plin. 22, 9, 10, § 23.

1. acanthicē mastichē = *ἰσκακική μαστίχη*, the juice of the plant helxine, Plin. 21, 16, 66, § 96.

1. acanthillis, idis, f., = *ἰσκαθαλλίς*, wild asparagus, App. Herb. 84.

1. acanthinus, a, um, *adj.* [acanthus], resembling the plant bear's-foot, Col. 9, 4, 4, and Plin. 25, 7, 38, § 78.

1. acanthion, i, n., = *ἰσκαθίον*, a species of thistle, Plin. 24, 12, 66, § 108.

1. acanthis, idis, f., = *ἰσκακίς*. **I.** A little bird of a dark-green color, that lives in the thorn bushes, the *thistle-finch* or *goldfinch* (pure Lat. *carduelis*): *Fringilla carduelis*, Linn.; Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 175; 10, 74, 95, § 205.—**II.** A plant, called also *senecio groundsel*, Plin. 25, 13, 106, § 168.

1. Acanthus, a, um, *adj.*, from *Acanthus*, a town in Macedonia: sal, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 85.

1. acanthus, i, m., = *ἰσκαθος*. **I.** The plant bear's-breech, *bear's-foot*, or *brankurine*: *Acanthus mollis*, Linn.; Verg. E. 3, 45, 4, 20; id. G. 4, 123; id. A. 1, 649; Plin. 29, 29, 34, § 76 al.—**II.** *Fem.*, a thorny evergreen tree of Egypt, Verg. G. 2, 119; Vell. 2, 56, 2; Plin. 24, 12, 66 sq.

2. Acanthus, i, f., = *Ἀκανθῶς*, a town of Macedonia, nov. *Erizzo*, Liv. 31, 45 *fin.*; Mel. 2, 2, 9; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38.

1. acanthyllis, idis, f., = *ἰσκαθυλλίς*, a little bird, Plin. 10, 33, 50, § 96.

1. acapnos, on, *adj.*, = *ἄκαπνος*, without smoke: ligna acapna, wood so dry as to emit no smoke in burning, Mart. 13, 15: mel acapnon, honey obtained without driving away the bees by smoke, Col. 6, 33, 2; Plin. 11, 16, 15, § 45.

1. Acarnan, ānis (acc. *Acarnana*, Liv. 36, 11, 6; 37, 45, 17; acc. plur. *Acarnanas*, id. Epit. 33), *adj.*, pertaining to *Acarnania*, *Acarnania*: amnis, i. e. *Achelous*, Sil. 3, 42 (cf. Ov. M. 8, 569); subst., an *Acarnanian*, an inhabitant of *Acarnania*, Verg. A. 5, 293; Liv. l. c.; from

1. Acarnānia, ae, f., *Acarnania*, = *Ἀκαρνανία*, the most westerly province of Greece, Cic. Pis. 40, 96; Cels. B. C. 3, 55; Liv. 26, 25 al.; Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 1, 2 sq.—Hence,

1. Acarnanicus, a, um, *adj.*, *Acarnanian*: conjuratio, Liv. 26, 25, 18.

acarnē, v. *acharne*.

1. Acastus, i, m., = *Ἀκάστος*. **I.** Son of *Pelias*, king of *Thessaly*, husband of *Astydamia* or *Cretheis*, and father of *Laodamia*, Ov. M. 8, 306; 11, 410 al.—**II.** The name of one of Cicero's slaves, Cic. Att. 7, 1 al.

1. acatālecticus, i, a, um, = *ἰσκαταλέκτικος*, ἰσκαταλέκτικος, -τός, in prosody, a verse in which no syllable is wanting in the last foot (opp. *catalectic*), Diom. p. 501 P.; Prisc. 1216 P.

1. acātium, i, n., = *ἰσκατίον*, a light Greek boat, Plin. 9, 30, 49, § 94.

1. acātus, i, f., = *ἰσκατος*, a light vessel or boat (pure Latin, *actaria*), Trt. *art.* Marc. 5, 1 *med.*

1. acanumarga, ae, f. [a Celtic word

from agarium, stone), a kind of marl, perhaps stone-marl, Plin. 17, 7, 4, § 44.

† **acaustus**, a. um, *adj.* = *ἀκαυστος*, *incombustible*; hence *subst. m.* (sc. lapis), the *carbuncle*, since it was regarded as incombustible: *acaustoe* (i. e. *ἀκαυστος*), Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 92; v. Sil. a. h. 1.

Acbarus, i. m., a title of the Arabian kings, among the Greeks and Romans, Tac. A. 12, 12; also written Abgarus and Abgar, Capit. Anton. 9; Inscr. Orell. no. 921.

Acca, *ae, f.* [cf. Sct. *accā* = mater, and the Gr. *ἄκκα* = mater Cereris]. **I. Larentia**, the wife of the shepherd Faustulus, who nursed and brought up the twins Romulus and Remus; mother of the twelve Arvales Fratres, Varr. L. L. 6, 23; Gell. 6, 7. In her honor the Romans celebrated in December a feast called *Larentiā*, or *Acca* (v. Larentia).—**II. A companion of Camilla**, Verg. A. 11, 520.

Accālia, um, n., v. the preced. word and Larentia.

† **ac-cāno** or **ac-cīno**, to sing to or with any thing, acc. to Varr. L. L. 6, § 75 Müll., and Diom. p. 425 P.

* **ac-cantio**, āre, i, v. n., to sing at: *amulus*, Stat. Silv. 4, 4, 55.

accantus, ūs, m., = *accentus*, Mart. Cap. 3, p. 40; *Bēd. de Metris*, p. 2358 Putsch.

* **accēderet**, *adv.* [focedō], i. q. *propere*, *nearly*, Cassiod. (7).

ac-cēdo, cēssi, cēssum, 3, v. n. (*perf. sync.*, *accessis*, Verg. A. 1, 201), to go or come to or near, to approach (class.). **I. Lit.**

A. In gen., constr. with *ad*, in the local adverbs, the *acc.*, *dat.*, *infin.*, or *absol.*

(a) With *ad*: *accedam ad hominem*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 11; so, *ad accis*, id. Amph. 1, 1, 108; *ad flammam*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 103; *omnis ad aras, to beset every altar*, Lucr. 5, 1199; *ad oppidum*, Caes. B. G. 2, 13; *ad ludos*, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 65; *ad Caesarem* *supplex*, id. Fam. 4, 4, 3; *ad manum, to come to their hands* (of fishes), id. Att. 2, 1, 7; *ad Aquinum*, id. Phil. 2, 41, 106; so, *ad Heracleum*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 129.—*Impers.*: *ad eas (oleas) cum accederetur*, Cic. Caecin. 8, 22.—(β) With *in*: *ne in aedis accederes*, Cic. Caecin. 13, 36; *in senatum*, id. Att. 7, 1, 1; *in Macedoniam*, id. Phil. 10, 6; *in funus ahorum, to join a funeral procession*, id. Leg. 2, 26, 66 al.—(γ) With *local adv.*: *eadem pacto, quo huc accessi, abessero*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 84; *illo*, Cic. Caecin. 16, 46; *quo*, Sall. J. 14, 17.—(δ) With *acc.* (so, except the names of localities, only in poets and historians, but not in Caesar and Livy): *juvat integros accedere fontis atque haurire*, Lucr. 1, 927, and 4; *Scyllaeam rabiem scopulosque*, Verg. A. 1, 201; *Sicanios portus*, Sil. 14, 3; *cf. id.* 6, 604; *African*, Nep. Hann. 8; *aliquem*, Sall. J. 18, 9; 62, 1; Tac. H. 3, 24; *classis Ostia cum magno commatu accessit*, Liv. 22, 37, 1; *Carthagine*, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 3.—(ε) With *dat.* (poet.): *delubris*, Ov. M. 15, 745; *silvis*, id. ib. 5, 674; *caelo* (i. e. *to become a god*), id. ib. 15, 818, and 870.—(*γ) With *inf.*: *dum constanter accedo decerpere (rosas)*, App. M. 4, p. 143 *med.*—(η) *Absol.*: *accedam atque hanc appellabo*, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 17; *deici nullo modo potuisse qui non accesserit*, Cic. Caecin. 13, 36; *accessit propus*, ib. 8, 22; *quoties voluit blandis accedere dictis*, Ov. M. 3, 375 al.—*Impers.*: *non potis accedi*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38 (Trag. v. 17 ed. Vahl.); *quod ea proxime accedi poterat*, Cic. Caecin. 8, 21.

B. In partic. **1.** To approach a thing in a hostile manner (like *aggredior*, *adorior*), to attack: *acie instructa usque ad castra hostium accessit*, Caes. B. G. 1, 51; *esse propediem cum magno exercitu ad urbem accessurum*, Sall. C. 32 *fin.*; *ad manum, to fight hand to hand, to engage in close combat*, Nep. Eum. 5, 2; Liv. 2, 30, 12; *ad corpus alieuius*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2; *Atque accedit muros Romana iuventus*, Enn. ap. Gell. 10, 29 (Ann. v. 527 ed. Vahl.); *hostis accedere ventis navibus relivolis*, id. ap. Varr. S. 6, 5 (Ann. v. 380 ib.); and, in *malum part.*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 22.—**2.** Mercant. t. t. *accedere ad hastam, to attend an auction*, Nep. Att. 6, 3; Liv. 43, 16, 2.—**3.** In late Lat.: *ad manus* (different from *ad manum*, B. 1), *to be admitted to kiss hands*, Capit. Maxim. 5.

II. Fig. A. In gen., to come near to, to approach: *haud invito ad auris sermo mi accessit*, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 32; so, *clemons quidam sonus auris eius accessit*, App. M. 5, p. 160; *si somnus non accessit*, Cels. 3, 13; *cf. febris accessit*, id. 3, 34; *ubi accedenti anni*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 85; *cf. accedente senectū*, id. Ep. 2, 2, 211.

B. In partic. **1.** To come to or upon one, to happen to, to befall (a meaning in which it approaches so near to *accido* that in many passages it has been proposed to change it to the latter; cf. Ruhnk. Rut. Lyp. 1, p. 3; 2, p. 86; Dictat. in Ter. p. 222 and 225); *constr. with ad* or (more usually) with *dat.*: *voluntas vestra si ad potum accesserit*, Ter. Phorm. prol. 29; *num tibi stultitia accessit? have you become a fool?* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 77; *paulum vobis accessit pecuniae*, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 56; *dolor accessit bonis viris, virtus non est imminuta*, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 9; *quo plus sibi aetatis accederet*, id. de Or. 1, 60, 254 al.

2. With the accessory idea of increase, to be added = *addi*; *constr. with ad* or *dat.*: *primam facie* (i. e. *faciei*) *quod honestas accedit*, Lucil. ap. Gell. 1, 14; so *ap. Non.* 35, 20; *ad virtutis summam accedit nihil potest*, Cic. Fin. 4, 24; *Cassio animus accessit*, id. Att. 5, 20; 7, 3; id. Clu. 60 al.; *pretium agris, the price increases, advances*, Plin. Ep. 6, 19, 1.—*Absol.*: *plura accedere debent*, Lucr. 2, 1129; *accedit mors*, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 60; id. de Or. 2, 17, 73; *quae jacerent in tenebris omnia, nisi litterarum lumen accederet*, id. Arch. 6, 14 (so, not *accederent*, is to be read).—If a new thought is to be added, it is expressed by *accedit* with *quod* (*ad* to this, that, etc.) when it implies a logical reason, but with *ut* (*be side this, it implies that, or it occurs that*) when it implies an historical fact (cf. Zumpt, § 621 and 626): *accedit enim, quod patrem amo*, Cic. Att. 13, 21; so *Caes. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2*; *Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 22*; id. Att. 1, 92 al.; *Caes. B. G. 3, 2; 4, 16*; *Sall. C. 11, 5*, on the other hand: *huc accedit ut*, etc., *Lucr. 1, 192, 215, 265 al.*; *ad App. Claudii senectutem accedebat etiam ut caecus esset*, Cic. de Sen. 6, 16; so *id. Tusc. 1, 19, 43*; *id. Rosc. Am. 31, 86*; *id. Deiot. 1, 2*; *Caes. B. G. 3, 13; 5, 16 al.* When several new ideas are added, they are introduced by *res* in the plur.: *cum ad has suspiciones certissimae res accederent: quod per fines Sequanorum Helvetios transduxisset; quod obsides inter eos dandos curasset; quod ea omnia, etc.*, *Caes. B. G. 1, 19*. Sometimes the historical idea follows *accedit*, without *ut*: *ad haec mala hoc mihi accedit etiam: haec Andria . . . gravida e Pamphilo est*, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 11; *accedit illud: si maneo . . . cadendum est in unius potestatem*, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 1.

3. To give assent to, *accede*, to *assent*, to *agree with*, to *approve of*; *constr. with ad* or *dat.* (with persons only, with *dat.*): *accesit animus ad meam sententiam*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 13; so *Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25*; § 69; *Nep. Mil. 3, 5*; *Galba speciosiora studentibus accessit*, Tac. H. 1, 34; so *Quint. 9, 4, 2 al.*

4. To come near to in resemblance, to resemble, *be like*; with *ad* or *dat.* (the latter most freq., esp. after *Cic.*): *hominis ad Deos nulla re propius accedunt quam salutem hominibus dando*, Cic. Lig. 12; *Antonio Philippus proximus accedebat*, id. Brut. 147; *cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 3*; *id. de Or. 1, 62, 263*; *id. Ac. 2, 11, 36 al.*

5. To enter upon, to undertake; *constr. with ad* or *in*: *in eandem infamiam*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 84; *ad bellorum pericula*, Cic. Balb. 10; *ad poenam, to undertake the infliction of punishment*, id. Off. 1, 25, 89; *ad amicitiam Caesaris*, Caes. B. C. 1, 48; *ad vectigalia, to undertake their collection as contractor*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 42; *ad casum, the direction of a lawsuit*, id. ib. 2, 2, 38; *id. de Or. 1, 38, 175 al.* But, esp., *ad rem publicam, to enter upon the service of the state*, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28; *id. Rosc. Am. 1 al.*

* **acceleratio**, ōnis, f. [*accelero*], a hastening, acceleration: *orationis entuntiantiae*, Auct. Her. 3, 13, 23.

ac-cēlo, cēvi,atum (also *adc-*), i, v. a. and *n.*, *Act. to hasten, accelerate*: *gressum adcelerasse* *deceat*, Att. ap. Non. 89, 25 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 139); so *gradum*, Liv. 2, 43,

8; *mortem*, Lucr. 6, 772; *iter*, Caes. B. C. 2, 39; Liv. 31, 29; *oppugnationem*, Tac. A. 12, 46; *consultum alieui*, id. ib. 3, 75.—*Pass.*, Tac. Agr. 43; *id. H. 2, 85*; *id. A. 1, 60*.—**II. Neutr.**, to hasten, to make haste: *si adcelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur*. * *Cic. Nat. 2, 4, 6*; *ipse quoque sibi adcelerare*, Cic. Opt. 2, 2, 2; Liv. 3, 27, 8; Verg. A. 5, 675; 9, 221, 505; Plin. 2, 17, 14, § 74 al.: *ad aliquem opprimendum*, Liv. 27, 47, 8.—*With local accus.*: *Cremonam*, Tac. H. 2, 100.—*Impers.*: *quantum accelerari possent, ac speedily as possible*, Liv. 3, 46, 5.

* **accendium**, i, n. [focedō], a kindling, a setting on fire, Sol. 5, 5 *fin.*

1. accendo, ōnis, m. [*2. accendo*], a kindling, instigator; read by Salmassius in Tert. de Pall. 6, where the old reading *cerdo* is to be preferred.

2. ac-cendo, ūdi, ūsum, 3, v. a. [*cf. candeo*], prop. to kindle any thing above, so that it may burn downwards (on the contr., *succedere*, to kindle underneath, so that it may burn upwards; and *incendere*, to set fire to on every side) (class., esp. in the trop. signif., very freq.). **I. Lit.**, to set on fire, to kindle, light: *ut Pergama accessa* *cessit*, Liv. Andr. ap. Non. 512, 31 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 1); *faces accensae*, Cic. Pis. 5; *lumen de suo lumine, to kindle*, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 16, 51 (Trag. v. 388 ed. Vahl.); *cf. ita res accendunt lumina rebus*, Lucr. 1 *fin.*; and: *deus solem quasi lumen accendit*, Cic. Univ. 9, 28; so, *ignem*, Verg. A. 5, 4 al.

B. Meton., to light up, to illuminate: *luna radius solis accensa*, Cic. Rep. 6, 17 (cf. id. N. D. 1, 31, 87); so of the lustre of gold: *et gemmis galium clypeumque accendat auro*, Sil. 15, 681 (but in Cic. Arch. 6, 14, the correct read. is *accederet*, v. Halm a. h. 1).

II. Fig. to inflame a person or thing (by any thing), to set on fire, to kindle, to incite, rouse up; *aliquem* or *aliquid* *aliquare*: *placare hostem ferocem inimiciter accensum*, Att. ap. Non. 514, 22; *quos merita accendit Mezentius ira*, Verg. A. 8, 50; *nunc prone nunc dictis virtutem accendit amaris*, id. ib. 10, 368 (7, 482, bello amicos accendit, is more properly *dat.*). That to which one is excited is denoted by *ad*: *ad dominationem accensi sunt*, Sall. Jug. 31, 16; the person against whom one is excited, by *in* or *contra*: *in maritum accendebat*, Tac. A. 1, 53; *quae res Marium contra Metellum vehementer accendat*, Sall. J. 64, 4; *with quare c. subj.*: *accendit quare cupiam magis illi proximum esse*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 53. The historians use this word very often, esp. with *abstract subst.*: *certamen*, Liv. 35, 10; *discordiam*, id. 2, 29; *spem*, Tac. Ann. 12, 34 (cf. Verg. A. 5, 188); *dolorem*, id. ib. 15, 1 al. In Cic. de Ar. 1, 25, 114, *praecare enim se res habeat, si haec accendi aut commoveri arte possint*, *accendi* is obviously the first enkindling, rousing, of talent (*syn.* with *commoveri*); *cf. id. de Or. 2, 47*; *id. Phil. 3, 7*. And so perhaps *Sen. Ben. 7, 9*: *crystallina . . . quorum accendit fragilitas pretium, signifies vessels of crystal, whose fragility gives them value* (in the eyes of luxurious men).

ac-censio (5), ūsum, 2, v. a., to reckon to or among, to add to; as a *verb. finit.* very rare: *numine sub dominae lateo at que accensor illic*, i. e. *I am her companion*, Ov. M. 15, 546; and: *accensit, qui huc accensebantur*, id. est *attribuebantur*, Non. 520, 7.—But hence in frequent use, **accensus**, a. um, P. a., reckoned among, or *subst.* **accensus**, i, m. **A.** One who attends another of higher rank, an attendant, follower; hence, a state officer who attended one of the highest magistrates (consul, praetor, censor, etc.) at Rome or in the provinces, for the purpose of summoning parties to court, maintaining order and quiet during its sessions, and proclaiming the hours; an apparitor, attendant, orderly (on account of this office, Varr. 6, § 89 Müll. would derive the word from *accio*), Varr. ap. Non. 59, 2 sq.; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4 and 7; id. Att. 1, 16; Liv. 45, 29, 12; Suet. Caes. 20 al.—The person to whom one is accensus is annexed in *dat.* or *gen.*: *qui tum accensus Neroni fuit*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 28; *libertus accensus Gabinius*, id. Att. 4, 16, 12. The Decurions and Centurions also

had their *accensi* as *aids*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 58 Mill.; also at funerals, as leader of the procession, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 61. Cf. on the *accensi*, Necker's Antiq. 2, 2, p. 375 sq.

B. accensi, a kind of reserve troops who followed the army as supernumeraries (= *ascripti*), or, in later times, *supernumerarii*, to take the place of those who fell in battle. They had no arms, and were only clothed with the military cloak, and hence called *velati*: quia vestiti et inermes sequuntur exercitum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 369 Mill.; they used in battle only slings and stones. They were also employed in constructing public roads. Cf. Moimsen, *De gli Acece si Velati*, in *Annali del. Inst. vol. XXI.* (1849), p. 209 sq.; and Necker's Antiq. 3, 2, p. 342 sq.

accessibilis, e, *adj.*, prop. that may be burnt, but in the one place where it occurs, it is act., burning: Non accessistis ad accessibilem ignem, Vulg. Hebr. 12, 18.

I. accensus, a, um, *A. Part.* of accendo, kindled.—**B. P. a.** of accenseo, reckoned among v. these words.

2. accensus, us, m. [accendo], a kindling or setting on fire: lucernarum, Plin. 37, 7, 28, § 103 dub. (al. assensus): luminum, Symm. 3, 48; Plin. 37, 7, 23, acc. to Hard.

*** accentuñcula**, ae, *dim.* f. [accentus], *accent*, Gell. 13, 6, as a transl. of the Gr. *προσφῶδια*.

ac-centor, ōris, m. [ad + cantor], one who sings with another, Isid. Orig. 6, 19, 3.

accentus, us, m. [accino, the attuning a thing; hence] **I. Lit. A.** In gen., a blast, signal (late Lat.): aeneatorum accento, Amm. 16, 12, 36; id. 24, 4, 22; acutissimi tibiarum, Solin. 5 fin.—**B.** In gram. m., the accentuation of a word, *accent, tone* (post-Aug.): accentus, quos Graeci *προσφῶδια* vocant (so that it is a lit. transl. of the Gr. word, *πρῶς* = ad, and *φῶς* = cantus), Quint. 1, 5, 22; 12, 10, 33; Dion. p. 425 Putsch.—**II. F. i. g. *intensity, violence*: hiemis, Sid. Ep. 4, 6: doloris, Marc. Emp. 36.**

accepso, per sync. for accepero, v. accipio.

accepta, ae, f. [accipio] (sc. pars), a portion of land granted to an individual by the state, Sicul. Fl. p. 22 Goed. al.

*** acceptabilis**, e, *adj.* [accepto], acceptable, worthy of acceptance (eccl. Lat.), Tert. de Or. 7 al.

acceptator, ōris, m. [id.], **I. One** who accepts or approves of a thing (Eccl.).—**II. An avenue, access, passage for admittance of the people**, Inscr. Orell. no. 6589.

acceptilatio, ōnis, also written separately, accepti latio, f. [accipium fero], a formal discharging from a debt (by the verbal declaration of the debtor; accipium fero), Gai. 3, 169; id. 170; Dig. 4, 2, 9, § 2; 34, 3, 3, § 3; id. Lex. 5, § 3 al.; cf. Rein's Privatrecht, p. 359.

acceptio, ōnis, f. [accipio]. **I. A taking, receiving, or accepting**: neque dedicationem neque donationem sine acceptione intellegi posse, *Cic. Top. 8, 37: frumentis, Sall. J. 29, 4.—**B.** In later philos. lang., the acceptance, i. e. the granting of a proposition, Pseudo-App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 34 med.—**II. An esteeming, regarding** of a thing, Cod. Th. 1, 9, 2; of a person: personarum, Vulg. Paral. 2, 19, 7 (transl. of פְּנִיָּה מִשְׁנֵה אִי); cf. I. acceptor, no. II. B.

*** acceptito**, āre, *doub. freq.* v. a. [fr. accipio, and that fr. accipio], to take, receive, accept: stipendium, Plaut. ap. Non. 134, 29.

accepto, āvi, ātum, I, v. *freq.* a. [accipio], to take, receive, accept: argentum, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 32; so Quint. 12, 7, 9; Curt. 4, 6, 5; Dig. 34, 1, 9: jugum, to submit to, Sil. Ital. 7, 41. (But in Plin. 36, 25, 64, the correct read. is coeptare; v. Silig. a. h. l.)

I. acceptor, ōris, m. [id.]. **I. One** who receives a thing (post-class.): donationis, Cod. T. 8, 56, 10.—**Hence, absol.**, a receiver, collector, Inscr. Orell. no. 3199 and 7205.—**II. F. i. g. A.** One who receives a thing as true, grants or approves it, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 167.—**B.** One who unjustly regards the person, Eccl.

2. acceptor, ōris, m., = accipiter, a hawk: exta acceptoris, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 76 P.

*** acceptorius**, a, um, *adj.* [acceptor], that is fit or suitable for receiving: modulus, for drawing water, Frontin. de Aq. 34 fin.

*** acceptrix**, icis, f. [id.], she that receives: neque datorum neque acceptricis, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 18.

accetum, i, n., v. accipio, II. F.

acceptus, a, um, v. accipio, P. a.

accerso, ere, v. accerso *int.*

*** accessa**, ae, f. in later Lat. = accessus, the flood-tide, lect. dub., Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 244 (cf. Salmas. Exerc. p. 203).

accessibilis, e, *adj.* [accedo], accessible (late Lat.), Tert. Adv. Prax. 15.

accessibilitas, atis, f. [accessibilis], accessibility, Tert. Adv. Prax. 15.

accessio, ōnis, f. [accedo], a going or coming to or near, an approach. **I.** In gen.: quid tibi in concilium huc accessio est? why comest thou hither? Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 86; cf.: quid tibi ad hasce accessio est aedis prope? id. Truc. 2, 2, 3; Cic. Univ. 12: ut magnas accessiones fecerint in operibus expugnandis, sallies, Caes. B. Alex. 22: suo labore suisque accessionibus, i. e. by his labor of calling on people, by his visits, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53 fin.—**II.** In part. **A.** In medicine, t. t., the access, attack, or paroxysm of a disease, Cels. 2, 12; 3, 8 sq.; Sen. Ep. 85, 12; id. N. Q. 6, 18, 6; Suet. Vesp. 23 al.—**B.** A coming to in the way of augmentation, an increase, addition. **I.** In abstracto: paucorum annorum, Cic. Lael. 3, 7: pecuniae, Nep. Att. 14, 2: fortunae et dignitatis, Cic. Fam. 2, 1; 7, 6; 10, 9; id. Rep. 2, 21: odii, Caes. B. Alex. 48: dignitatis, Vell. 2, 130 fin.—**2.** The thing added, the addition, or accession: in concreto: Scaurus accessionem adunxit aedibus, added a new part, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138; so id. Att. 16, 16. Thus Syphax is called, accessio Punicis belli, as not being the chief enemy in the Punic war, but, as it were, an appendage to the war, Liv. 47, 7; so in Pliny: turba gemmarum potamus—et aurum jam accessio est, and gold is only accessory, a mere appendage, 33 proem. fin.—**C.** In rhetor., an addition that makes a definition complete: nisi adhiberet illam magnam accessionem, Cic. Ac. 2, 35, 112; so id. Fin. 2, 13.—**D.** The addition to every kind of fee or tax (opp. decessio), Cato R. 144: decumae, Cic. Rab. 11; so id. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 76; ib. 49, § 116 al.

*** accessito**, āre, *doub. freq.* v. [id.], to approach repeatedly: eodem ex agro, Cat. ap. Gell. 18, 12.

1. accessus, a, um, *Part.* of accedo.

2. accessus, us, m. [accedo], a going or coming to or near, an approaching, approach (syn. aditus; opp. recessus, discessus). **I. Lit.**: accessus nocturnus ad urbem, Cic. Mil. 19: (bestiarum) ad res salutare (opp. recessus), id. N. D. 2, 12 fin.: accessus prohibet refugitque viriles, Ov. M. 14, 636: solis accessus discessusque, Cic. N. D. 2, 7; of the tide, id. Div. 2, 14 fin.; of a disease, Gell. 4, 2; of soldiers: difficilis, Caes. B. Afr. 5: maritimus, from the sea: pedestris, on the land side, id. B. Alex. 26: loci, to a place, id. B. Hisp. 38.—**B. Transf.** **1.** Poet. of permission to approach, access. admittance (cf. aditus): dare accessum alicui, Ov. Pont. 2, 41: negare, id. Her. 10, 64.—**2.** The place by which one approaches, a passage, an entrance (in sing. and plur.), Verg. A. 8, 229; Suet. Caes. 58; Flor. 2, 12, 5; for ships, Liv. 29, 27, 9.—**II. F. i. g. A.** An approaching, approach: ita pedetemptum cum accessu a se ad causam facti, tum recessus, an approach to the matter, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 7.—**B.** An accession, increase: accessu istius splendoris, Cod. Th. 6, 35, 7.

Accianus, a, um, v. Attius (Attianus).

accidens, ōnis, m. f. fr. accidō.—

II. As subst. n. A. The accidental, non-essential quality of any thing, το *τυχεῖς* ἄλλο (opp. substantia, the Greek *οὐσία*): causa, tempus, locus, occasio . . . rerum sunt accidentia, the accidental or extraneous circumstances, Quint. 5, 10, 23; so 3, 6, 36; 4, 2, 130: ex accidentibus (= epithetis), id. 8, 3, 70; hence, *an adjective*, Macr. S. 1, 4.—**B.** An accident or chance. **1.** In gen., Dig. 35, 2, 51: per accidens, accidentally, Firm. Math. 5, 4.—**2.** In part., an unfortunate circumstance: accidentia (opp. prospera), Pseudo-Quint. Decl. **accidentia**, ae, f. [accido], that which happens, a casual event, a chance: esse illam naturae accidentium, Plin. 32, 2, 9, § 19; Tert. de Anim. II, 11 al.

1. ac-cido, cīdi, cīsum, 3, v. a. [caedo], to begin to cut or to cut into [cf.: adamo, addubito, etc.]; hence, so to cut a thing that it falls, to fell, to cut [as verb. finit. very rare]. **I. Lit.**: accidunt arbores, tantum ut summa species earum stantum relinquatur, Caes. B. G. 6, 27, 4: accide ornum ferro, Verg. A. 2, 626; cf.: velut accisis recescent stirpibus, Liv. 26, 41, 22: accisis crinibus, cut close, Tac. G. 19: ab locustis genus omne accidit frugum, eaten up, Arnob. 1, 3.—**Poet.**, to use up: fames accisio coget dapis consumere mensas, Verg. A. 7, 125.—**II. Fig.**, to impair, weaken: ita proelio uno accidit Vestinorum res, ut, etc., Liv. 8, 29, 12; so, post accisais a Camillo Volscorum res, id. 6, 5, 2; cf. 6, 12, 6.—**Hence, accisus**, a, um, P. a., cut off or down; impaired, ruined: accisae res (opp. integrae), troubled, disordered, or unfortunate state of things: res, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14, 34; Liv. 3, 10, 8; 11, 12, 14; 10, 13; Hirt. B. G. 8, 31; Liv. 8, 11, 8: robur iuventutis, id. 7, 29 fin.: opes, Hor. S. 2, 2, 114: accisae desolataeque gentes, Sil. 8, 590: reliquiae (hostium), Tac. A. 1, 61.

2. ac-cīdo, cīdi, no *sup.*, 3, v. n. [caedo], to fall upon or down upon a thing, to reach it by falling. **I. Lit. A.** In gen. constr. with ad, in, local adverbs, with dat. or absol.: utinam ne accidisset abiogna ad terram trabes, Enn. ap. Curt. Her. 2, 22 (Trag. p. 281 ed. Vahl., where it is: accidisset, acc. to the MSS., v. Vahl. N. v.); signa de caelo ad terram, Plaut. Rud. prol. 8; so, tam crebri ad terram accidebant quam pira, id. Poen. 2, 38: trabs in humum accidens, Varr. ap. Non. 494 fin.; so, imago aetheris ex oris in terrarum accidit oras, Lucr. 4, 215: rosa in mensas, Ov. F. 5, 360: quo Castalia per struces saxae lapsu accidit, Liv. Andr. ap. Fest. p. 310 Mill. (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 5); ut missa tela gravius acciderent, fall upon, hit, Caes. B. G. 3, 14; so Liv. 2, 50, 7.—**B. Esp.**: a. ad genua or genibus, of a suppliant, to fall at one's knees: me orat mulier lacrimansque ad genua accidit, Enn. ap. Non. 517, 15 (Com. v. 9 ed. Vahl.); so Ter. Heec. 3, 3, 18; Suet. Caes. 20; id. Claud. 10; for which: pedibus praetoris, Liv. 44, 31; also: ad genibus, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 5, and absol.: quo accidam? quo applicem? Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 114 ed. Vahl., where it is: accidam).—**C. Transf.**, to strike the senses, to reach a thing by means of the senses; constr. with ad, the dat. or acc.: vox, sermo accidit ad auris (or auribus; also, auris alicujus), the voice, the speech falls upon or reaches the ear: nota vox ad auris accidit, Att. ap. Non. 339, 5: nova res molitur ad auris accidere, Lucr. 2, 1024; and: nihil tam populare ad populi Romani auris accidisse, Cic. Sest. 50, 107: auribus, Liv. 24, 46, 5; Quint. 12, 10, 75: auris, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 31; absol., Liv. 10, 5, 2; 27, 15, 16 sq.; Curt. 4, 4, 5 al.; cf. also: clamor accidit auris, Liv. 26, 40, 10; and absol.: clamor accidit, id. 4, 33, 9; 40, 32, 2; likewise: nomen famaeque accidit ad alicquem, id. 21, 10, 12; v. Fabri ad h. l.—**Hence** sometimes in Livy: vox or fama accidit (ad auris or ad alicquem), with an acc. c. inf.: ut vox etiam ad hostes accideret captum Cominium esse, Liv. 10, 41, 7: quia repente fama accidit classem Punicam adventare, the report came, id. 27, 29, 7; v. Weissenb. a. h. l.

II. F. i. g. A. In gen., to fall out, come to pass, happen, occur; and with dat. pers., to happen to, to befall one. (The distinction between the syn. evenio, accido, and contingo is this: evenio, i. e. ex-venio, is used of either fortunate or unfortunate events: accido, of occurrences which take us by surprise; hence it is used either of an indifferent, or, which is its general use, of an unfortunate occurrence: contingo, i. e. contingo, indicates that an event accords with

one's wishes; and hence is generally used of fortunate events. As Isid. says, Differ. 1: *Contingunt bona: accidant mala: eveniunt utraque*: res accidit, Caes. B. G. 1, 14; Id acciderat, ut Galli consilium caperent, ib. 3, 2; si quid adversi acciderit, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 121; cf. ib. 1, 26, 57; nollem accidisset tempus, in quo, etc. id. Fam. 3, 10; si qua calamitas accidisset, id. Verr. 2, 3, 55; id. Rosc. Am. 34: contra opinionem accidit, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: pejus Sequanis accidit, ib. 1, 31; periculum accidit, ib. 3, 3; detrimentum accidit, ib. 7, 52. Also of fortunate occurrences: omnia tibi accidisse gratissima, Cic. Fam. 3, 1; 11, 15; accidit satis opportune, Caes. B. G. 4, 22; cf. Brem. Nep. Milt. 1, 1; Herz. Caes. B. G. 7, 3.—**C**ONSTR. with *ut* (Zumpt, § 621), sometimes with *quod*: accidit perincommodum, quod eum nusquam vidisti, Cic. Att. 1, 17; or with *inf.*: nec enim acciderat mihi opus esse, id. Fam. 6, 11. **P**LEONAST. in narrations: accidit *ut* happened, or came to pass, that: accidit ut una nocte omnes Hermae deicerentur, *it happened that*, Nep. Alc. 3; so Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 8; id. Att. 1, 5, 4 al.—**B**. In part. 1. Si quid cui accidit, or si quid humanitas accidit, euphemist. for *to die*; if any thing should happen to one (for which Ennius says: si quid me fuerit humanitus, Ann. v. 128 ed. Vahl.); si quid pupillo accidisset, Cic. Inv. 2, 21; Caes. B. G. 1, 18; si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, Cic. Phil. 4, 4; Dig. 34, 4, 30 § 2 al. (cf. the Greek εἰ τι πάθῃ); so, per apostopelam, sive—quod hunc timeo, sive superstitis eris, Ov. Her. 13, 164. (But Cic. Milt. 22, 58; Caes. B. G. 2, 35, and similar passages, are to be taken in the usual signif.)—2. *To turn out* (this very rare): timeo "incertum" hoc quorsum accidat, Ter. And. 1, 5, 29; si secus acciderit, Cic. Fam. 6, 21, 2.—3. In gram., *to belong to*: plurima huic (verbo) accidit (i. e. genus, tempora), Quint. 1, 5, 41 al.

***accicō**, ēre, 2, v. a., old form for accio. i. e. *to fetch, to bring*: ego illum huc accicō, Plaut. Mil. 3, 31, 61; duob. (Ritschl and Fleckeisen: operatum rucinobis).

accinctus, a, um, P. a. of

accingo, xxi, nectum, 3, v. a. **I**. Lit., *to gird to or on, to gird round or about* (in prose, first after the Aug. per.; in poetry, a favorite word with Verg.); lateri ense, *self*: accingitur ense, id. ib. 7, 640; cf.: quo (ense) fuit accinctus, Ov. M. 6, 551; so, ferro, Tac. A. 6, 2.—**B**. Transf. *to arm, equip, furnish, provide*: facibus pubes accingitur, Verg. A. 9, 74; gladius accincti, Liv. 40, 13; hence: accinctus miles, *an armed soldier*, Tac. A. 11, 18: ornat Phraten accingite (sc. diademate imposito) paternum ad fastigium, id. ib. 6, 32: accinctus gemmis fulgubus ensis, Val. Fl. 3, 514.

II. Fig. **A**. In gen., *to endow, provide*; in medicine: magicas accingier artes, *to have recourse to*, Verg. A. 4, 493.—

B. In part.: accingere se or accingi, *to enter upon or undertake a thing, girded, i. e. well prepared, to prepare one's self, make one's self ready* (taken from the girding of the flowing robes when in active occupation); constr. *absol.*, with *ad, in, dat.*, or *inf.*: tibi omne est excedendum, accingere, *make yourself ready*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 4; so id. Eun. 5, 9, 30; Lucr. 2, 1043: illi se praedae accingunt, Verg. A. 1, 210: accingit ad consulatum, Liv. 4, 2; in Tac. very often actively, *to make any one ready for something*: turmas pedum ad munia accingere, A. 12, 31: accingit ad ultionem, id. H. 4, 79: in audaciam, id. ib. 3, 66 al.; with *inf.*: accingit dicere pugnas Caesaris, Verg. G. 3, 46; so: navare operam, Tac. A. 15, 51.—**b**. Also in the active form, as *v. neutr.*: se accingere: age, anus, accinge ad molas, Pompon. ap. Non. 469, 28 (Rib. Com. Rel. p. 235): accingunt omnes operi, *all go vigorously to the work*, Verg. A. 2, 235.—Hence, **accinctus**, a, um, P. a., *well girded*. **A**. Lit.: cuius aut familiaris habitus condecior aut militaris accinctior, Anson. Grat. Act. 27.—**B**. Fig., *ready, strict* (opp. negligens): tam in omnia pariter intenta bonitas et accincta, Plin. Pan. 30 fin.: comitatus, id. ib. 20, 3.

† **accino**, ēre, v. n. [cano], *to sing to* any thing, acc. to Diom. p. 425 P.; cf. acano.

accio, ivi, itum, 4, v. a., *to call or summon, to fetch* (rare but class.). **I**. Lit.: cuius vos tumulti causā accierim, Att. ap. Non. 484, 7 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 199): horripis acciebat vocibus Oreum, Lucr. 5, 996: tu invita mulieres, ego accivero pueros, Cic. Att. 5, 1, 3; 13, 48, 1; id. de Or. 3, 35, 141; Sall. J. 108; Liv. 2, 6; Tac. A. 1, 5 al.—

II. Fig.: accire mortem, *to kill one's self*, Vell. 2, 38 fin.; Flor. 4, 2, 71: scientiam artemque haruspicum accibam, Tac. H. 2, 3; cf.: accitis quae usquam egregia, id. A. 3, 27; and: patrios mores funditus everti peraccitam lasciviam, i. e. *borrowed*, id. ib. 14, 20 (but in Cic. Fin. 5, 31, 93, the read. acciret is very doubtful; v. Madv. a. h. 1.; Klotz reads faceret; B. and K., crearet).

accipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, v. a. (*fut. perf. accipso* = accepero, Pac. ap. Non. 74, 31, or Rib. Trag. Rel. 118) [capio], *to accept*. **I**. In gen.: *to take a person, or thing to one's self*: leno ad se accipiet hominem et aurum, *will take the man and his money to himself* (into his house), Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 51. **a**. Of things received by the hand, *to take, receive*: cetera manus vestras meaque accipite, Enn. ap. Non. 85 (Trag. v. 320 ed. Vahl.); ex tua accipi manu pateram, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 132; hence, trop. of the word given, the *promise*, with which a grasping of the hand was usually connected: accipe, daque fidem, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 33 ed. Vahl.); so in the Gr. πορτὸ δόματα καὶ λαβῆσαι; cf. Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 87; so Verg. A. 8, 150; in Ter. of a person to be protected: hanc (virginem) accip, acceptam servabo, Ter. And. 1, 5, 62; cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 5, and Sall. C. 6, 5, 5.—**b**. Of things received or taken by different parts of the body: accipite hoc unus in vestros collos, Cato ap. Non. 200, 23; gremio, Verg. A. 1, 685; oculis aut pectore noctem (i. e. somnum), id. ib. 4, 531.—**C**. In gen., very freq. (a) as implying action, *to take, to take possession of, to accept* (Gr. ἀδεχεσθαι); (β) of something that falls to one's share, *to get, to receive, to be the recipient of* (Gr. λαμβάνειν).—(a) *To take, accept*: hanc epistulam accipe a me, *take this letter from me*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 52; 4, 2, 26; cf. id. Ep. 3, 4, 26: persuasit alius, ut pecuniam accipere malent, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 82: conditionem pacis, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: armis obsidibusque accipitis Crassus profectus, Nep. Epam. 4, 3; aliquid a patre, *to inherit*, id. Fimoth. 1, 1; id. Att. 1: accipe et haec, manum tibi quae monumenta mearum sint, Verg. A. 3, 486 al.—Hence *to receive or entertain as guest*: haec (tellus) fessos placidissima portu accipit, Verg. A. 3, 78: Laures nymphae, accipite Aeneam, id. ib. 7, 155; Ov. M. 8, 655 al.—Of admittance to political privileges: Nomentani et Pedani in civitatem accipiti, Liv. 8, 14; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35: magnifice volo somno viros accipere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 34: in loco festivo sumus festive accipiti, id. ib. 5, 19; so id. Cist. 1, 1, 12; id. Men. 5, 2, 44; id. Pers. 1, 1, 32, etc.; Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 52; Lucr. 3, 907; Cic. Att. 16, 6; Ov. F. 2, 735 al.—Hence also ironically, *to entertain, to treat, deal with*: ego te miseris iam accipiam modis, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 3: hominem accipiam quibus dictis maeret, id. Men. 5, 1, 7: indignis accipit modis, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 12. Perh. also Lucil. ap. Non. 521, 1: adeo male me accipit decimae, *treat or use me ill, deal harshly with me*; and, id. 240, 8; sic, inquam, veteratorem illum vetulum lupum Hanni balem accipitum (Non. explains the latter in a very unusual manner, by *deceptum*).—

(β) *To get, to receive, to be the recipient of*, Pac. ap. Non. 74, 31; Lucr. 1, 819, 909; 2, 762, 885, 1009; ictus, id. 4, 1048 (cf. Verg. A. 3, 243: vulnere accipitum tergo): aridior nubes accipit ignem, *takes or catches fire*, Lucr. B. 150; Caes. B. G. 1, 48: humanitatem his tribuere debemus, a quibus acceptam, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9: pecuniam ob rem iudicandam, id. Verr. 1, 38: luna lumen solis accipit, id. de Or. 3, 45; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 17: praerulum accipimus a maioribus morem, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 44: praeccepta, Caes.

B. G. 2, 6: accipi tuas litteras (in another sense than above), *I have received your letter, it has reached me* (allatae sunt ad me), Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 14; 2, 1, 1; 10, 1 al.: accepta injuria ignoscere, *quam persequi malebant*, Sall. C. 9, 3; Caes. B. G. 2, 33: calamitatem, ib. 1, 31; detrimenta, ib. 5, 22; cf. Cic. Mur. 21, 44 al. So often of dignities and offices: provinciam, id. Fam. 2, 10, 2: consulatum, Suet. Aug. 10: Galliam, id. Caes. 22 al.

II. In part. **A**. *To take a thing by hearing, i. e.*, 1. *To hear, to perceive, to observe, to learn* (cf. opp. do = *I give* in words, i. e. *I say*): hoc simul accipit dictum, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 204): quod ego inaudivi, accipite, Pac. ap. Non. 126, 22 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 81): hoc etiam accipere quod dico, Lucil. ap. Non. 240, 1: carmen veribus, Lucr. 4, 983 (so id. 6, 164); 1, 270; cf. Verg. A. 2, 65: voces, Lucr. 4, 613 (so 6, 171): si te aequo animo ferre accipiet, Ter. And. 2, 3, 23: quae gerantur, accipies ex Pollione, Cic. Fam. 1, 6; 1, 9, 4; Liv. 1, 7.—Hence very freq. in the hist., *to get or receive intelligence of any thing, to learn*: urbem Romam, sicuti ego accipi, condidere atque habuere initio Trojani, as *I have learned*, Sall. C. 6, 1, and so al.—2. *To comprehend or understand any thing communicated*: haud satis meo corde accipere querelas tuas, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 18: et si quis est, qui haec putet arte accipi posse, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 114: ut non solum celeriter acciperet, quae tradebatur, etc., Nep. Att. 1, 3; so Quint. 1, 3, 3; 2, 9, 3 al.—3.

With the accessory idea of *judging, to take a thing thus or thus, to interpret or explain, usually constr. with ad or in c. acc.*: quibus res sunt minus secundae . . . ad contumeliam omnia accipit magis, *the more unfortunate one is, the more inclined is he to regard every thing as an insult*, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 15: in eam partem accipio, id. Eun. 5, 2, 37; cf. Cic. Fam. 10, 6; id. Att. 16, 6; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 2: non recte accipis, *you put a wrong construction upon this*, id. And. 2, 2, 30: quae sibi quisque facilia factu putat, aequo animo accipit, Sall. C. 3, 2.—Hence: accipere aliquid omni, or in omen, *to regard a thing as a (favorable) omen, to accept the omen* (cf. ἀδεχεσθαι τὸν οἶον), Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103; 2, 40, 83; Liv. 1, 7, 11; 21, 63 fin.; Tac. H. 1, 62; id. A. 1, 28; 2, 13; Flor. 4, 12, 14 al.—Hence poet.: accipio agnoscoque deos, Verg. A. 12, 260; cf. Ov. M. 7, 620.—**B**. *To take a thing upon one's self, to undertake* (syn. suscipio): accipito hanc ad te litem, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 23: mea causa causam accipite, Ter. Heu. alt. prol. 47; cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 24; so id. Verr. 2, 3, 22; Quint. 20 al.—Hence also

C. *To bear, endure, suffer* any thing disagreeable or troublesome: hancine ego ut contumeliam tam insignem ad me accipiam! Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 1: nil satis firmi video, quomobrem accipere hunc me expediat metum, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 96; 5, 1, 59; id. Eun. 4, 6, 24; id. Ad. 2, 1, 53; id. Ph. 5, 2, 4; Cic. Tus. 5, 19, 56: calamitatem, id. Off. 3, 26: injuriam, id. ib. 1, 11 al.—**D**. *To accept a thing, to be satisfied with, to approve*: dos, Pamphile, est decem talenta; Pam.: Accipio, Ter. And. 5, 4, 48: accipit condicionem, dein quaestum accipit, id. ib. 1, 1, 52: visa ista . . . accipio iisque interdum vitam assentior, nec percipio tamen, Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 66: preces suas acceptas ab dis immortalibus ominati, Liv. 42, 30, 8 Drak. Cf. Herz. Caes. B. G. 5, 1: "equi te esse feri similem, dico". Rideamus et ipse Messius: "accipio." *I allow it, Exactly so*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 58.—**E**. In mercant. lang., t. t., *to receive or collect a sum*: pro quo (frumento) cum a Varinio praetore pecuniam accepisset, Cic. Fl. 45; hence *subst.*: **acceptum**, i. n., *the receipt, and in account-books the credit side*: in acceptum referre alicui, *to carry over to the credit side, to place to one's credit*, Cic. Verr. 1, 36, 57; id. Rosc. Com. 2, id. Phil. 2, 16; id. Caec. 6, 17; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 234 (opp. datum or expensum).—Hence also trop., *to owe or be indebted to one, in a good or a bad sense*: ut esset nemo qui non mihi vitam suam, liberos, remp. referret acceptam, Cic. Phil. 2, 5; omnia mala, quae postea vidimus, uni accepta referemus Antonio, *ascribe, id. ib. 22*; Caes. B. G. 8, 58; id. B. C. 3, 57: **Acceptum**

refero versibus, esse nocens, Ov. Trist. 2, 10.
-F. In the gram. m., to take a word or phrase thus or thus, to explain a word in any manner: adversus interdum promissive accipitur, Charis. p. 207 P. a. —[Syn. nanciscor and adipiscor: he to whom something is given, accipit; he who gets by a fortunate occurrence, nanciscitur; he who obtains it by exertion, adipiscitur. "Suminus ipsi: accipimus ab alio," Vel. Long. p. 2243 P. —"Inter tenere, sumere et accipere hoc interest, quod tenemus quae sunt in nostra potestate: suminus ipse: accipimus data," Isid. Diff. 1]. —Hence, **acceptus**, a, um, P. a., welcome, agreeable, acceptable (syn. gratus. **Acceptus** is related to **gratus**, as the effect to the cause; he who is **gratus**, i. e. dear, is on that account **acceptus**, welcome, acceptable; hence the usual position: gratus esse acceptus). —First, of persons: esset acceptus apud te servus acceptissimus? Plaut. Cap. 3, 5, 56; piebi acceptus erat, Caes. B. G. 1, 13; acceptus erat in oculis, Vulg. 1 Reg. 18, 5. Of things: dis et hominibus est acceptum quod, etc., Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 5; quod vero approbaris, id gratum acceptumque habendum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45; natus eorum gratum acceptumque esse, Nep. Hann. 7, 3; quorum mihi dona accepta et grata habeo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 56; rem populo Romano gratam acceptamque, Cic. Phil. 13, 50; tempore accepto exaudivi, Vulg. 2 Cor. 6, 2. —**Comp.**, Plaut. Pers. 4, 9, 96; Cic. Rep. 6, 13; Tac. A. 6, 45 al. —**Sup.**, see above. —**Adv.** **accepte** does not occur.

accipenser, v. accipenser.

accipiter, tris (earlier also tris, Prisc. p. 695 P.), m. (f. Lucr. 4, 1006) [com. deriv. from accipio; see 2. accipitor; but cf. ἀκκιπτερος, swift-winged], a general name for birds of prey, esp. those of the falcon kind, Plin. 10, 8, 9, § 21; Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 16; Lucr. 5, 107; Cic. N. D. 3, 19; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 50 al. —**B.** In part. **I.** The common hawk, Falco palumbarius, Linn.; Hor. C. 1, 37, 17 sq.; Ov. M. 5, 605 sq.; Col. 8, 4, 6; 3, 8, 4 al.: sacer, because auguries were taken from it, Verg. A. 11, 721 (cf. Hom. Od. 15, 525 sq.). —**2.** The sparrowhawk, Falco nisus, Linn., used in fowling; Mart. 14, 216. —**II.** Transf. of a rapacious man: labes populi, pecunia accipiter, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 5.

* **accipitrina**, ae, f. [accipiter], hawkweed, hieracium, Linn.; App. Herb. 30.

* **accipitro**, are, 1, v. a. [id.], used by Laevius for lacerare, to tear, to lacerate, ap. Gell. 19, 7, 11.

accisus, a, um, P. a. of accidō.

accitō, ōnis, f. [accio], a calling or summoning (late Lat.), Arn. 4, p. 134.

1. accitus, a, um, Part. of accio.

2. accitus, is, m. (only in abl. sing.)

[accio], a summoning to a place, a summons, a call: magistratus accitus istius evocatur, Cic. Ver. 2, 3, 28, § 68: accitu cari genitoris, Verg. A. 1, 677.

Accius, ii, m., v. Attius.

acclamatio (adc.), ōnis, f. [acclamo], a calling to, an exclamation, shout. **I.** In gen.: acuta atque attenuata nimis, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 21; the calling of the shepherd, Col. 7, 3, 26; so in plur., id. 6, 2, 14. —**II.** In part. **A.** A cry of disapprobation (so esp. in the time of the republic): ei contigit non modo ut adclamasset, sed ut convicio et maledictis impeditore, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2, 2, 1, 2; quanto jam levior est adclamatio, C. Rabir. 18; id. de Or. 2, 83, 339 et al.; Suet. Dom. 23 al. —**B.** On the contrary, esp. later, a shout of approbation (e. g. on the appearance of a person honored by the people), a huzza: adclamaciones multitudinis assentione immodica pudorem operantis, Liv. 31, 15, 2; so Suet. Caes. 79; id. Aug. 58; id. Oth. 6 (made by the voice); while plausus is made with the hands, Quint. 8, 3, 3). —**C.** Rhetor. a figure of speech — exclamation, ἐπιφωνημα, exclamation, Quint. 8, 5, 11.

(**acclamito**, are, a false read. in Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 3, for oclamitatus.)

ac-clāmo (adc.), āvi, ātum, 1, v. n., to raise a cry at, to shout at, to exclaim (in a

friendly or hostile manner), with and without the dat.; also with the acc. of the thing called. **I.** To shout at in a hostile sense, to disapprove or blame by shouting (so partic. in the time of the republic): non metuo, ne mihi adclametis, cry out against, Cic. Brut. 73, 256; cf. id. Muren. 8; id. Piso. 65; id. Verr. 2, 48; id. Caccin. 28; so Sen. Ep. 47, 11; Suet. Galb. 20 al.: hostis omnibus, qui adclamasset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20; so Vell. 2, 4, 4; Suet. Caes. 70 al. —**II.** After the Aug. period, to cry at with approbation, to shout applause, to approve with loud cries, to applaud, huzza: populus et miles Neroni Othoni adclamavit, Tac. H. 1, 78; Suet. Claud. 7; 27; id. Dom. 13 al.: prosequentibus cunctis servatorem libera-toremque adclamantibus, they applauded him with loud exclamations as their saviour and deliverer, Liv. 34, 50 fin.; so Tac. A. 1, 44 al. —**Impers.**: ei adclamatum est, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 18.

* **ac-clāro** (adc.), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to make clear or evident, to show or make known; in the lang. of the augurs: uti signa nobis certa adclarassis (i. e. adclaraveris), Liv. 1, 18 fin.

acclinis, e, adj. (also adc.) [ad-clino], leaning on or against something, inclined to or toward (poet. and in post-Aug. prose); constr. with dat. **I.** Lit.: corpusque levabat arboris adclinis trunco, Verg. A. 10, 834; so Ov. M. 15, 737; Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 36 al. —In prose, Plin. 8, 15, 16, § 39; Just. 28, 4; crates inter se acclines, Col. 12, 15, 1. —**II.** Esp. of localities, Amm. 14, 8; 29, 5. —**III.** Trop., inclined to, disposed to (= inclinatius, propensus): acclinis falsis animus meliora recusat, Hor. S. 2, 2, 6.

ac-clino, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to lean on or against something (not before the Aug. period; mostly poet.). **I.** Lit.: se acclinavit in illum, Ov. M. 5, 72; latus leoni, Stat. Silv. 4, 2, 51. —Most freq. in part. pass.: acclinatus: colla acclinata, Ov. M. 10, 268; cf. terrae acclinatus, id. ib. 14, 666; castra tumulo sunt acclinata, Liv. 44, 3, 6; maria terris, Stat. Silv. 5, 4, 5. —**II.** Trop., with se, to incline to a thing: ad causam senatus, Liv. 4, 48, 9.

ac-clivis, e, also (but much less freq.) -vius, a, um, adj. [ad + clivus], up hill, mounting upwards, ascending, steep: stadium, Lucil. ap. Non. 4, 11: ea vine pars valde acclivis est, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 4; so, leniter acclivis aditus, Caes. B. G. 2, 29 al.; acclivus, Ov. M. 2, 19.

acclivitas, ātis, f. [acclivis], an ascending direction, an activity, ascent: pari acclivitate collis, Caes. B. G. 2, 13; so Col. 2, 4, 10. —**Concr.** of the rising place itself, Amm. 14, 2, 13.

acclivus, a, um, v. acclivis.

Acco, ōnis, m., a chieftain of the Senones, Caes. B. G. 6, 4; 44 al.

ac-cognosco, are, 3, v. a., to know or recognize perfectly, Petr. Fragm. 69 Burm.; Tert. ad Ux. 2, 6; adv. Marc. 4, 20 al.

accōla, ae, c. [accolo], a dweller by or near a place, a neighbor (incola, one who dwells in a place): optati cives, populares, incolae, accōlae, advenae, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 1; pastor accōla ejus loci, Liv. 1, 7, 5; 37, 53; Tac. A. 2, 68; Verg. A. 7, 729 al.: accōlae Cereris, i. e. dwellers at her temple, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 111. —In Tacitus, adj. of the tributary streams of the Tiber: Tiberim accolis fluvii orbatum, the neighboring rivers, A. 1, 79. (The Vulg. uses this word in the sense of incolae: accola in terra, Psa. 104, 23; Act. 7, 6; terrae, Lev. 18, 27.)

ac-cōlo (adc.), cōlui, cultum, 3, v. a., to dwell by or near, constr. with acc. or absol. (a) With acc.: Histrum fluvium, Naev ap. Cic. Or. 45, 152 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 14); arcem, Att. ap. Non. 357, 14 (ib. p. 202): illum locum, *Cic. Rep. 6, 18 fin.; vltm, Liv. 28, 13, 4; Macedonia, id. 39, 46, 7; Pontum, Tac. H. 3, 47; Nilum, Verg. G. 4, 288; cf.: Rhe-num, Tac. H. 1, 51; nives Haemi, Ov. F. 1, 390: Capitoli saxum, Verg. A. 9, 448 al.; hence, pass.: fluvius crebris oppidis accollitur, Plin. 3, 1, 30, § 9. —(3) Absol.: vicine Apollo, qui aedibus Propinquus nostris aedolis, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 1, 4 (the dat. aedibus belongs to propinquus, not to aedolis, as Prisc. p. 1203 P. seems to have construed). —**P-o-e-t.**: accollere vitem, to be

a cultivating neighbor of it, Cat. 62, 55 dub. (Müller reads colere.)

accommodāte, adv., v. accommodo, P. a. fin.

accommodātio, ōnis, f. [accommodo], the fitting or adjusting of one thing to another. **I.** In gen.: a verborum et sententiarum ad inventionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9. —**II.** Esp. the adapting of one's feeling or will to another's, compliance, complaisance, indulgence: ex liberalitate atque accommodatione magistratum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 82, § 189.

accommodātus, a, um, P. a. of

ac-com-mōdo, āvi, ātum (better, adc.), 1, v. a., to fit or adapt one thing to another, to lay, put, or hang on (in good prose, esp. in Cic., very freq.), constr. with ad, dat., or absol. **I.** Lit.: coronam sibi ad caput, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 250; clypeum ad dorsum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 93; gladium dextrae, Lucil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 21, 48; so, hastam dextrae, Sil. 5, 146; calcautione capiti, Cic. Fragm. Or. in Clod. 5; so, lateri ensem, Verg. A. 2, 393; absol.: insignia, Caes. B. G. 2, 21, 5. —**B.** In gen.: to prepare for any use: Arabus lapis dentificis accommodatur crematus, Plin. 36, 21, 41, § 153.

II. Trop., to adjust or adapt to, to accommodate to: meum consilium accommodabo ad tuum, Cic. Fam. 9, 7; so id. Att. 10, 7; 12, 32; id. Leg. 3, 2 al. —Hence, with se, to adapt one's self to another's opinion, wishes, etc., to conform to, to comply with: omnes qui probari volunt, ad eorum qui audiunt arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt et accommodant, Cic. Or. 8, 24; aliquid de aliqua re, to be compliant to one in any thing: peto a te . . . ut de habitacione adcomodes, id. Fam. 13, 2.

—**B.** In gen., to bring a person or thing to something, to apply: testes ad crimen, Cic. Ver. 1, 18, 55; vim ad eloquentiam, id. Or. 7: curam pratis, etc., to apply, Quint. 1, 12, 7: nonnullam operam his stididic, id. 1, 10, 15; cf. 1, 8, 19: verba alicui (equival to dare), id. 6, 1, 27; cf. 11, 1, 39 al.; intentionem his, Plin. 2, 5, 2 al. —Hence, with se (in a more general sense than above), to apply or devote one's self to, to undertake: se ad rem publicam et ad res magnas gerendas, Cic. Off. 1, 21; of property, to lend it to one for use, si quid istius eorum aedibus accommodavit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 57. —Hence, **accommodātus**, a, um, P. a., fitted or adapted to, suitable, conformable, or appropriate to (only in prose; in poetry, **accommodus** is used), with ad or dat.: papes ad magnitudinem fluctuum accommodatae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13; oratio ad persuadendum accommodata, Cic. Ac. 1, 8; quae mihi intelligis esse accommodata, conformable to my interest, id. Fam. 3, 3.

—**Comp.**: oratio contentiosis concitatis accommodator, id. Clu. 1, 5; so Caes. B. G. 3, 13: nobis accommodator, Quint. 4, 1, 5; Suet. Ner. 8. —**Sup.**: exemplum temporibus suis accommodatissimum, Cic. Fragm. Corn. 7; so Plin. 13, 3, 6; 26; Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 7; Quint. 12, 10, 63 al. —**Adv.**: **accommodāte**, fitly, suitably, agreeably: dicere quam maxime adc. ad veritatem, Cic. de Or. 1, 83, 149. —**Comp.**, id. Or. 33, 117. —**Sup.**, id. Fin. 5, 9, 24.

ac-com-mōdatus (adc.), a, um, adj., fit, suitable (vox vera) and poet. for **accommodatus**; with dat.: valles adcommoda fraudi, Verg. A. 11, 522; so, membra bellis, Stat. S. 4, 4, 65; nox fraudi, id. Theb. 10, 192. —Also in late prose, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 41; Pall. Jul. 8, 2; Veg. 4, 2, 13 al. —**Comp.**, sup., and adv. not found.

* **ac-con-gēro** (adc.), essi, estum, 3, v. a., to bear or bring to: ego huic dona adcon-gessi, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 17.

ac-con-pōro (adc.), are, v. a. [ad + con-porus]: aliquid alicui, to incorporate, to fit or join to (late Lat.), Amm. 16, 8, 11; Sol. 37.

ac-crēdo (adc.), didi, ditum, 3, v. a. (press. sub. adcreditas, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 4), to yield one's belief to another, i. e. to believe unconditionally (rare). (c) With dat.: quisnam istuc adcredat tibi? Plaut. Asin. 3, 37: neque mi posthac quidquam adcredetas, id. ib. 5, 2, 4; so, tibi nos, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 25. —(3) **Adquid**: facile hoc, Lucr. 3, 866.

(-y) *Absol.*: vix adcredens, *Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3: primo non accreditit, Nep. Dat. 3, 4. (**accrémentum**, *i*, a false read. in Plin. 9, 1, 2, for nutrimentum.)

ac-cresco (adcc.), *evi*, *ctum*, 3, *v. n.*, to grow, to become larger by growth, to increase. **I.** *Lit.*: nobis jam paulatim adcresecere puer incipiat, Quint. 1, 2, 1; so, adcresecens imperator, Amm. 27, 6, 13: eruca, Plin. 11, 32, 37; ib. 35, 41: flumen subito, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 97; so, nondum adcrecente unda, Tac. A. 2, 8: caespes jam pectori usque adcreverat, id. ib. 1, 19.—*Part.*: adcretus, in pass. sense, wrapped up, Plin. 11, 32, 3.—**B.** Of abstract subjects: valetudo decrescit, adcrecit labor, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 4: amicitiam, quae incepta a parvis cum aetate adcrevit simul, Ter. And. 3, 3, 7; doctores, Nep. Att. 2, 4: invidia, Hor. S. 1, 6, 26: magnam facinus, Sen. Ben. 1, 10, 4.—

II. *Transf.*, in gen. **A.** To be added by way of increase or augmentation, to be joined or annexed to: si decem jugera (agri) alluvione adcreverit, Dig. 19, 1, 13, § 14: veteribus negotiis nova adcreverunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 8, 3: sibi adcreverae putat, quod cuique adstruatur, id. Pan. 62, 8: trimetris adcreverit jussit nomen iambeis, Hor. A. P. 232: cum dictis factisque omnibus vana adcreverit fides, Liv. 1, 54, 2.—Hence, **B.** *Jurid.*, *t. t.*, to fall to one, as an increase of his property, Gai. 2, 199; Dig. 12, 4, 12 al.: jus adcrendi, the right of increase, Gai. 2, 126; Dig. 7, 2, 1, § 3 al.

***accrētio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [accresco], an increasing, increment: lunam accretione et deminutione luminis... significantem dies, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68.

Accūa, *ae*, *f.*, a town of Apulia, Liv. 24, 20, 8; dub. v. Weissenf. a. h. 1.

accūbitio, *ōnis*, *f.* [accubito], a rare colat. form of accubito, a lying, reclining, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 128, acc. to the MSS.

***accūbitalia**, *ium*, *n.* [id.], sc. stragulae, the coverings spread over the table-couches, Trebell. Claud. 14.

accūbitatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [accubito], a reclining, lying at the table, Spart. Ver. 5; cf. accubito.

accūbitio, *ōnis*, *f.* [accubito]. **I.** A lying or reclining, esp. at meals (in the Rom. manner, on the triclinium or accubitorium): accubito epulari amonico, Cic. de Sen. 13, 45; cf. Non. 193, 30; so Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94 (but in Off. 1, 35, 128, the MSS. give accubatio).—**II.** *Concr.*, a couch, Lampr. Sev. 34; cf. accubatio.

accūbitio, *āre*, = accubito, Eccl.

accūbitōrius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [accubito], pertaining to reclining: vestimenta, Petr. 30.

accūbitum, *i*, *n.* [id.], a couch for a large number of guests to recline on at meals (while the triclinium contained only three seats), Lampr. Heliog. 19, 25 al.

accūbitus, *ūs*, *m.*, = accubito. **I.** A reclining at table, Stat. Ach. 1, 110 (quoted by Prisc. 863 P.); id. Theb. 1, 714; and perh. also Varr. ap. Isid. Orig. 20, 11, 19.—**II.** *Per* in *e* t. o. n., a couch, Vulg. Cant. 1, 11; a place on a couch, ib. Luc. 14, 7.

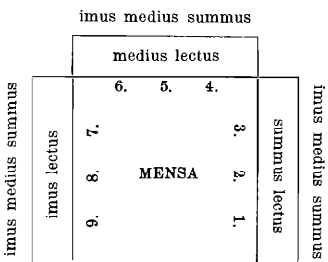
ac-cūbo (adccūbo), *i*, *v. n.*, *t. t.* (the forms accubui and accubitum belong to accubito, to lie near or by a thing. **I.** In *gen.*, constr. with *dat.* or *absol.*: quod tui custodes semper accubant, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 57: Furiarum maxima iuxta accubant, Verg. A. 6, 606: accubantes effodiunt, Plin. 35, 6, 19, § 37.—Rarely with *acc.*: lectum, App. M. 5, p. 160.—Of things: nigrum nemus, Verg. G. 3, 334: cadus (vin.), Hor. C. 4, 12, 18.—Also of places (for adjaere): theatrum Tarpeio monti accubans, Suet. Caes. 44.—**Esp.** **II.** To recline at table (in the Rom. manner): accubantes in conviviis, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10; so, in convivio, Nep. Pel. 3, 2; Cic. Tusc. 3, 23: morem apud majores hanc epularum fuisse, ut deinceps, qui accubarent, canerent ad tibiam, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 3; cf.: regulus accubans epulari coepit, Liv. 41, 2, 12; so, *absol.*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 53; Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 2: Suet. Caes. 49 al.: cum aliquo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 72 infra, Liv. 39, 43, 3: contra, Suet. Aug. 98.—**B.** To lie with, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 39; 3, 3, 50; Suet. Vesp. 21.

***ac-cūbūo** (better, accubio, Lachm.

ad Lucr. 5, 679 *fin.*), *adv.* [accubo], lying near, a word formed by Plautus to answer to assiduo (fr. sedeo), Truc. 2, 4, 68.

***ac-cūdo**, *ere*, 3, *v. a.*, *lit.* to strike or stamp upon, to coin (of gold; cf. cudo); hence, *metaph.*, to coin further, to add to a sum of money: tris minas accudere etiam possum, et triginta sient, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 96.

ac-cumbo (adcc.), *cūbui*, *cūbitum*, 3, *v. n.*, to lay one's self down at a place; and hence, to lie somewhere. **I.** In *gen.* (so very rare): in via, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 13; of one swimming: summis in undis, Manil. 5, 429.—**II.** In *part.* **A.** To recline at table, in the manner in which the Romans (and finally even the Roman women, Val. Max. 2, 1, 2) reclined, after luxury and effeminacy had become prevalent. While they extended the lower part of the body upon the couch (triclinium, lectus triclinaris), they supported the upper part by the left arm upon a cushion (or upon the bosom of the one nearest; hence, in *sinnu* accumbere, Liv. 39, 43; cf. ἀνακλιθῆαι = εἶναι ἐπὶ κόλπῳ τινός, Ev. Joh. 13, 23), the right hand only being used in taking food: hoc auge, adcumbe, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 15; so id. Most. 1, 3, 150, etc.: Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31; id. Mur. 35; Liv. 28, 18; c. acc.: mensam, Att. ap. Non. 415, 26; Lucil. Sat. 13; ib. 511, 16: cotidianis epulis in robore, Cic. Mur. 74: in convivio, id. Verr. 1, 66: in epulo, Cic. Vatin. 12: epulis, Verg. A. 1, 79; tecum, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 75; *absol.*, Cic. Deiot. 17.—Since three persons usually reclined upon such a couch (cf. Cic. Pis. 27), these expressions arose: in *summo* (or *superiore*, also *supra*), medium and *imum* (or *infra*) *adcumbe*; and the series began on the left side, since they lay supported by the left arm. The whole arrangement is explained by the following figure:



Among the three lecti, the lectus medius was the most honorable; and on each lectus, the locus medius was more honorable than the summus; and this had the preference to the imus or ultimus. The consul or other magistrate usually sat as imus of the lectus medius (fig. no. 6), in order that, by his position at the corner, he might be able, without trouble, to attend to any official business that might occur. The place no. 7 seems, for a similar reason, to have been taken by the host. See on this subject Salmas. Sol. p. 886; Smith's Antiq.; Becker's Gall. 3, p. 206 sq. (2d ed.); and Orell. excurs. ad Hor. S. 2, 8, 20. This statement explains the passages in Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 14; id. Most. 1, 1, 42; id. Stich. 3, 2, 37, etc.; Cic. Att. 1, 9; id. Fam. 9, 26; Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 702; Hor. S. 2, 8, 20.—**B.** *In mal. part.* (rarely), Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 73; Men. 3, 2, 11; 5, 9, 82.

accūmulāte (adcc.), *adv.*, v. accūmulō *fin.*

***accūmulatio** (adcc.), *ōnis*, *f.* [accūmulō] a heaping up, only as *t. t.* in the lang. of gardening, of the heaping up of earth round the roots of plants, Plin. 17, 26, 39, § 246.

***accūmulator** (adcc.), *ōris*, *m.* [id.], one who heaps up or accumulates: opum, Tac. A. 3, 30.

ac-cūmulō (adcc.), *āvī*, *ātum*, 1, *v. a.* [accumulus], to add to a heap, to heap up, accumulate, to augment by heaping up (mostly poetical). **I.** *Lit.* **A.** In *gen.*: venturum flatu congeriem arenae accūmulatum, Plin. 4, 1, 2: confertos acervatum mors accumulabat, Lucr. 6, 1263.—*Absol.*,

of heaping up money: auget, addit, adcumulat, *Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 59. (The syn. *augere* and *addere* are used of any object, although still small, in extent or number, after the increase; but *adcumulare* only when it becomes of considerable magnitude; hence the climax in the passage quoted from Cic.)—**B.** *Esp.*, botan. *t. t.*, to heap up earth round the roots of plants, to trench up, Plin. 17, 19, 31, § 139; 18, 29, 71, § 295; 19, 5, 26, § 83 al.—**II.** *Tr op.*, to heap, add, increase: virtutes generis meis moribus, Epitaph of a Scipio in Inscr. Orell. no. 554: caedem caede, to heap murder upon murder, Lucr. 3, 71: alieum donis, to heap offerings upon one, Verg. A. 6, 886: honorem alicui, Ov. F. 2, 122: curas, id. H. 15, 70.—*Absol.*: quod ait (Vergilius) sidera lambit (A. 3, 574), vacanter hoc etiam accumulavit et inaniter, has piled up words, Gell. 17, 10, 16.—Hence, **accūmulāte**, *adv.*, abundantly, copiously (very rare): id prolixae accumuleteque fecit, Cic. Fl. 89: accumulate largiri, Auct. Her. 1, 17 *fin.*: prolixae accumuleteque pollicetur, App. M. 10, p. 212.

accūrāte, *adv.*, v. accuro, *P. a.*

accūratiō, *ōnis*, *f.* [accuro], accuracy, exactness, carefulness (very rare): mira in inveniendis componendisq; rebus, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: ad omnem accurationem = accuratissime, Veg. 1, 66, 35.

accūratus, *a*, *um*, *P. a.*, from

ac-cūro (adcc.), *āvī*, *ātum*, 1, *v. a.* (arch. accurassis = accuraveris, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 29; id. Pers. 3, 1, 65), to take care of, to do a thing with care. **I.** In *gen.* (in Plaut. and Ter. very often; more rare in the class. per., partic. in the *verb. fin.*; while the *P. a.* occurs very often in Cic., see below). (a) With *acc.*: prandium alicui, Plaut. Mer. 1, 3, 25: quod factu est opus, id. Cas. 3, 25: rem sobrie aut frugaliter, id. Pers. 4, 1, 1 al.: melius adcuratur, quae consilio geruntur, quam quae sine consilio administrantur, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 58: virtus et cultus humanus sub tecto adcuratur, id. Fr. in Col. 12 praef.: barbam, Lampr. Heliog. 31.—(β) *Absol.*: ergo adcurare: proprato opus est, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 210, v. Ritschl a. h. 1.—(γ) With *ut* or *ne*: omnes bonos bonasque adcurare addeceat, suspicionem et culpam ut ab se segreget, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 42; so with *ut*, Ter. And. 3, 2, 14; with *ne*, id. Hec. 5, 1, 12.—**II.** *Esp.*: adcurare alicquem, to treat one carefully, regale a guest, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 55.—Hence, **accūratus**, *a*, *um*, *P. a.*, prepared with care, careful, studied, elaborate, exact (never of persons, for which *diligens* is used; syn.: meditatus, exquisitus, elaboratus, politus): accurata malitia, a studied artifice, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 20: accuratae et meditatae commentationes, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 257: adcuratus et exquisitus dicendi genus, id. Brut. 82, 283: accuratissima diligentia, id. Att. 7, 3 al.: adcuratum habere = adcurare, to take care, be at pains, Plaut. Bac. 3, 6, 21.—*Adv.*: **accūrāte**, carefully, nicely, exactly (syn.: diligenter, studioso, exquisito, Cic. Att. 16, 5; id. Parad. 1, 4; id. Brut. 22 al.—*Comp.*, id. Att. 8, 12; Caes. B. G. 6, 22; id. B. Alex. 12.—*Sup.*, id. Fam. 5, 17; Nep. Lys. 4, 2.

ac-curro (adcc.), *cūcurri* and *curri*, *cursum*, 3, *v. n.*, to run to a place, to come to by running, to hasten to. **I.** *Lit.* constr. *absol.*, with *ad* and *in*: expeditus facito ut sis, si inlaemoro ut accurras, Cic. Att. 2, 20, 12 (accucurrisse); 19, 48: cupide ad praetorem accurrit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 3; so Caes. B. G. 1, 22; ib. 3, 5; Sall. J. 106, 2: in Tusculanum, Cic. Att. 15, 3: ad gemitum collabentis, Tac. A. 2, 31: in castra, Caes. B. Alex. 53: in auxilium accurrerunt, Suet. Calig. 58: ad auxilium accurrit, id. Ner. 34: auxilio suis, Sall. J. 101, 40.—*Impers.*: accurritur ad universis, Tac. A. 1, 21.—**II.** *Tr op.*, of ideas: istae imagines ita nobis dicto audientes sunt, ut simul atque velimus accurrant, come up, present themselves, Cic. Div. 2, 67, 138.

ac-curvus (adcc.), *ūs*, *m.* [accuro], a running or coming to: Remi, Ov. F. 2, 3, 72: comitum, Stat. Th. 6, 511: populi, Tac. A. 4, 41: subitus militum, Val. Max. 6, 8, 6: tot provinciarum, Tac. H. 4, 25 al.: civium, Sen. Hipp. 894.

* **accūsābilis**, e, *adj.* [accuso], *blame-worthy, reprehensible*: turpitudō, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 75.

accūsātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *complaint, accusation, indictment*. **I.** In abstr.: ratio iudiciorum ex accusatione et defensione constat, Cic. Off. 2, 14: comparare and constanter accusationem, to bring in, Cic. Verr. 1, 1: intentare, Tac. A. 6, 4: capessere, id. ib. 4, 52: exercere, id. H. 2, 10: factitare, to pursue or urge, Cic. Brut. 34: accusatione desistere, to desist from, give up, id. Fragm. Corn. ap. Ascon.; later demittere, Aur. Vit. 28, 2: accusationi respondere, to answer, Cic. Clu. 3.—**II.** In concrete, the bill of indictment, the action or suit: in accusationis septem libris, i. e. in the Orations against Verres, Cic. Or. 29, 103; so Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 110.

accūsātivus, a, um [id., prop. belonging to an accusation, hence], in gramm. with or without casus, the *accusative case*, as if the defendant in a suit, Varr. L. 1, 8, § 67 Müll. (in the prec. §: casus accusandi); Quint. 7, 9, 10, and all the later writers.—Hence, praepositiones accusativae, i. e. those joined with the accusative, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 28 al.

accūsātor, ōris, m. [id.], *orig. one who calls another to account*; hence, transferred to public life, an *accuser, a plaintiff*, esp. in a state-offence (while *petitor* signifies a plaintiff in private causes; yet *accusator* is often used for every kind of accuser, and then includes the *petitor*, v. accuso no. II. A.). **I.** In gen. (very freq.): accusatorem pro omni actore et petitore appello, Cic. Part. Or. 32, 110: possumus petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere? id. Quint. 13 fin.; cf. Quint. 6, 1, 36: accusatores multos esse in civitate utile est, ut metu contineatur audacia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20: acres atque acerbi, id. Brut. 36: vehementes et molestus, id. ib. 34 fin.: graves, voluntarii, id. Leg. 3, 20, 47: firmus versusque, id. Div. in Caecil. 9, 29 al.: eundem accusatorem capituli sui ad iudicem esse, Liv. 8, 32, 9: ita ille imprudens ipse suos fuit accusator, Nep. Lys. 4, 3: graviter eos accusat quod, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 5: accusatores tui, Vulg. Act. 23, 35; 25, 18 al.—**II.** Esp., in silv. age, an *informant, a denouncer* (= delator): accusatorum denuntiationes, Suet. Aug. 66; so Juv. 1, 161.

accūsātorius, adv., v. accusatorius.

accūsātorius, a, um, *adj.* [accusator], *pertaining to an accuser, accusatory*: lex, Cic. Mur. 5: jus et mos, id. Flacc. 6, 14: artificium, id. Rosc. Am. 17, 49: animus, id. Clu. 4, 11: vox, Liv. 45, 10: spiritus, id. 2, 61: vita, Quint. 12, 7, 3: libelli, Dig. 48, 5, 17, § 1 al.—**Adv.** **accūsātorie**, in the manner of an accuser, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 72, § 176; 2, 3, 70, § 164; Liv. 40, 12, 6.

accūsātrix, icis, *f.* [id.], *she who makes accusation against any one, a female accuser* (v. accuso no. I.): tu mi accusatrix ades, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 10; so Plin. Ep. 10, 67; cf. Prisc. Op. Min. 102 Lind.

* **accūsātio**, ōre, *v. freq.* [accuso], to accuse: nil erit quod deorum ullum accusites, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 23.

ac-cūso (also with ss; cf. Cassiod. 2283 P.), avi, ātum, *v. a.* [fr. causa; cf. cludo with clūdō], *orig. = ad causam provocare, to call one to account, to make complaint against, to reproach, blame*. **I.** In gen., of persons: si id non me accusas, tu ipse oburgandus es, if you do not call me to account for it, you yourself deserve to be reprimanded, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 59: quid me accusas? id. As. 1, 3, 21: meretricem hanc primum adendum censo, oremus, accusamus gravius, denique minitemur, *we must entreat, severely chide, and finally threaten her*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 94 sq.: ambo accusandi, *you both deserve reproach*, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 67: cotidie accusabam, *I daily took him to task*, id. ib. 1, 1, 50: me accusas cum hunc casum tam graviter feram, Cic. Att. 3, 13; id. Fam. 1, 1 Manut.: me tibi excuso in eo ipso, in quo te excuso, id. Q. Fr. 2, 2: ut me accusare de epistularum negligentia possis, *that you may blame me for my tardiness in writing*, id. Att. 1, 6.—**Also** metaph. of things, *to blame, find fault with*: alicujus desperationem, Cic. Fam. 6, 1: inertiam adolescentium, id. de

Or. 1, 58 (cf. incusare, Tac. H. 4, 42); hence also: culpam alicujus, to lay the fault on one, Cic. Planc. 4, 9; cf. id. Sest. 38, 80; id. Lig. 1, 2; id. Cael. 12, 29.—Hence,

II. Esp. **A.** Transferred to civil life, to call one to account publicly (ad causam publicam, or publice dicendam provocare), to accuse, to inform against, arraign, indict (while incusare means to involve or entangle one in a cause); t. t. in Roman judicial lang.; constr. with aliquem alicujus rei (like κατηγορεῖν, cf. Prisc. 1187 P.): accusant i, qui in fortunās hujus invaserunt, causam dicit is, cui nihil reliquerunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5: numquam, si se ambitu commaculasset, ambitus alterum accusaret, id. Cael. 17: ne quis ante actarum rerum accusaretur, *that no one should be called to account for previous offences*, Nep. Thras. 3, 2; Milt. 1, 7. Other rarer constructions are: aliquem aliquid (only with id., illud, quod), Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 59; cf. Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 21: aliquo crimine, Cic. Verr. 1, 16; Nep. Milt. 3; id. Lys. 3, 4; id. Ep. 1 al.: de pecuniis repetundis, Cic. Clu. 41, 114; cf. de veneficiis, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 90: inter scarios, id. ib. 32; cf. Zumpt, § 446; Rudd, 2, 165 sq.; 169, note 4.—The punishment that is implied in the accusation is put in gen.: capitis, to accuse one of a capital crime, Nep. Paus. 2, 6; cf. Zumpt, § 447.—**B.** Casus accusandi, the fourth case in grammar, the *accusative case*, Varr. L. 8, § 66 Müll.; v. accusativus.

Acē, ēs, *f.*, Ἄκη, a town in Galilee, afterwards called Ptolemais or Acoza, now St. Jean d'Acra, Nep. Dat. 5; Plin. 5, 19, 17, § 75.

† **acēdiōr**, āri, *v. dep.* [ἀκηδιότα], to be morose, peevish, Vulg. Sir. 6, 26; 22, 6.

† **acētētus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀκέντητος, without points or spots: calix, Fronto de fer. Als. 3.—**Subst.** **acētēteta**, ōrum, n., = ἀκέντητα, used of crystals, Plin. 37, 2, 10, § 28.

acēo, ni, 2, v. n. [v. 2. acer], to be sour. **I.** Lit. (of wine): vinum, quod neque acat neque munitur, Cato R. R. 148.—**II.** Fig., to be disagreeable (late Lat.): mentio pectori acat, Sid. Ep. 7, 6 a med.

† **acēphālus**, i, *adj.*, = ἀκέφαλος. **I.** Without head, without chief or leader.—**Subst.** **Acēphāli**, a sect of heretics, Isid. Or. 8, 5, 66; cf. 5, 39, 39 sq.—**II.** In prosody, of a hexameter which begins with a short syllable (e. g. ἐρεῖδι), Vel. Long. p. 2219 P.

1. acer, cris, n. [kindred with Germ. Ahorn] (*f.* Serv. ap. Prisc. p. 698 P.), the maple-tree, Plin. 16, 15, 26, § 66 sq.—**II.** Transf., the wood of the maple-tree, maple-wood, used, on account of its hardness and firmness, for writing-tablets, Plin. 33, 11, 52, § 146; Ov. Am. 1, 11, 28.

2. acer, cris, cre, *adj.* (m. acris, Enn.; v. acer, Naev. and Enn.; acrus, a um, Pall.; Veg.; cf. Charis. 63 and 93 P.) [cf. ἀκρίς, ἀκόν, ἀκμή, ἄκρος, ἀκός, ἄξός; Sanscr. aḥan = dart, acus = swift; Germ. Ecke; Engl. edge, to egg; and with change of quantity, ācus, acuo, aceo, ācies, ācerbus], sharp, pointed, piercing, and the like. **I.** Prop., of the senses and things affecting them, sharp, dazzling, stinging, pungent, fine, piercing: praestans valetudine, viribus, forma, acerrimis integermissus sensibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45. So, **a.** Of the sight: acerrimus sensus videntis, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 357: acres oculi, id. Planc. 27: splendor, Lucr. 4, 304: quidam colores rubris acerrimi, Sen. Q. N. 1, 14 al.—**b.** Of the hearing: voce increpēt acri? Lucr. 3, 953: aurium mensura, quod est auris iudicium et certius, Cic. de Or. 3, 47: acrem flammæ sonitum, Verg. G. 4, 409: acri tibiā, Hor. C. 1, 12, 1.—**c.** Of smell, Lucr. 4, 122: extinctum lumen acri nidore offendit nares, id. 6, 792; cf. ib. 1216: unguentis minus diu delectetur summa et acerrima suavitate conditis, quam his moderatis, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99: odor, Plin. 12, 17, 40.—**d.** Of taste: ut viuet acria, ut est sinapi, cepa, allium, Var. ap. Non. 201, 13: acres humores, sharp juices, Cic. N. D. 2, 23: lactuca innatat acri stomacho, an acid stomach, Hor. S. 2, 4, 59; cf. ib. 2, 8, 7: dulcibus cibus acres otosque miscere, Plin. Ep. 7, 3 al.—**e.** Of sensation in its widest extent: aesta-

tem auctumnus sequitur, post acer hieus fit, sharp, severe, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 647 P. (Ann. v. 406 ed. Vahl.—cf. Lucr. 3, 20, 4 261); and so Hor.: solvitur acris hieus, C. I. 4, 1.

-B. Of the internal states of the human system, violent, sharp, severe, gnawing: fames, Naev. ap. Prisc. 1, 1 (B. Funic. p. 18 ed. Vahl.); somnus, Enn. ap. Prisc. 1, 1 (Ann. v. 369): morbus, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 119: dolor, Lucr. 6, 650: sitis, Tib. 1, 3, 77 al.

II. Of the states of mind: violent, vehement, passionate, consuming: mors amici subigit, quae mihi est senium multo acerrimum, Att. ap. Non. 2, 22: acri ira percitus, Lucr. 5, 400; cf. 3, 312; 6, 754 (on the contrary 5, 1194: iras acerbas): acres curae, Lucr. 3, 463, and Var. ap. Non. 243: luctus, ib. 87: dolor, Verg. A. 7, 291: metus, Lucr. 6, 1211; Verg. A. 1, 362: amor, Tib. 2, 6, 15: acrior ad Venerem cupido, Curt. 6, 5 al. (Among unpleasant sensations, acer designates a piercing, wounding by sharpness; but acerbus the rough, harsh, repugnant, repulsive).—**B.** Applied to the intellectual qualities, subtle, acute, penetrating, sagacious, shrewd: acrem irritat virtutem animi, Lucr. 1, 70: acri iudicio perpende, id. 2, 1043: memoria, strong, retentive, Cic. de Or. 2, 87: vir acri ingenio, id. Or. 5; cf. id. Sest. 20, 21.

-C. Applied to moral qualities. **1.** In a good sense, active, ardent, eager, spirited, brave, zealous: milites, Cic. Cat. 2, 10: civis acerrimus, an ardent patriot, id. Fam. 10, 28: defensor, id. ib. 1, 1: studio acriore esse, id. de Or. 1, 21: jam tum acer curas venientem extendit in annum rusticus, Verg. G. 2, 405 al.—**2.** In a bad sense, violent, hasty, hot, passionate, fierce, severe (very freq.): uxor acerrima, enraged, angry, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 56; Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 32: dominos acres, Lucr. 6, 63; Nep. Tim. 3, 5; cf. Bremi Nep. Eum. 11, 1. Also, of animals, Lucr. 4, 421; 5, 860; Verg. A. 4, 156; Hor. Epod. 12, 6; 2, 31; Nep. Eum. 11, 1.—**D.** Of abstract qualities (mostly poet.), Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 32: egestas, Lucr. 3, 65: poenae, id. 6, 72: impetus, ib. 128; 392: acerrimum bellum, Cic. Barb. 6: nox acerrima atque acerbissima, id. Sull. 18: acres supplicium, id. Cat. 1, 1; in Quint.: acres syllabae, which proceed from short to long, 3, 4.—**Acer** is constr. with abl., and also (esp. in the hist. of the silv. age) with gen., Vell. 1, 13; Tac. H. 2, 5 al.; cf. Ramsh. § 107, 6 note. With in, Cic. Fam. 8, 13; with inf., Sil. 3, 338.—**Adv.** **acriter**, sharply, strongly, vehemently, eagerly, zealously, etc., in all the signif. of the *adj.*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 110; id. Ps. 1, 3, 39; Lucr. 6, 788; Cic. Tusc. 1, 30 al.—**Comp.** Lucr. 3, 54; 5, 1147; Hor. S. 2, 3, 92; Tac. A. 6, 45; 13, 3.—**Sup.** Cic. Fl. 11, id. Fam. 10, 28; 15, 4.—**Also**, **acere**, Sal. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 132, 25; App. M. 10, 322; and perh. Pers. 4, 34.

1. acērātus, a, um, *adj.* [acus, ēris], mingled with chaff; lutum, Fest. p. 20, and 187 Müll.; cf. Non. 445, 14.

2. † acērātus, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀκέραιος, without horns = cochleae, Plin. 30, 6, 15, § 46 tub. (acc. to others, acērātae = ἀκίρατοι, complete).

acērbē, adv., v. acerbus *fn.*

acērbitas, ātis, *f.* [acerbus *fn.*], sharpness, sourness, harshness, the harsh taste of fruits. **I.** Prop.: fructus non laetos et uberes, sed magna acerbitate permixtos tulisses, Cic. Planc. 38, 92.—Hence, **II.** Fig., sharpness. **A.** Of moral qualities, harshness, severity, rigor, moroseness (opp. comitas, lenitas, and the like): severitatem probi, acerbiterum nullo modo, Cic. de Sen. 18: acerbitas morum immanitasque naturae, id. Phil. 12, 11; so id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13; Suet. Caes. 12; id. Ner. 44; cf. Brem. Nep. Dion. 6, 5.—**Also** satirical severity: acerbitas et abunde salis, Quint. 10, 1, 94; cf. ib. 95, 117.—**Also** violence, anger: dissenso sine acerbitate, Cic. Off. 1, 25; id. Lael. 23, 87.—**And** hatred: nomen vestrum odio atque acerbitate scitote nationibus exteris futurum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 30.—**B.** Of one's lot or fortune, grief, sorrow, pain, anguish, affliction, and the like: acerbitas summi luctus, Cic. Fam. 5, 16: lacrimas, quas tu in meis acerbitate plurimas effudisti, Cic. Planc. 42, 101: omnes acerbitates, omnes dolores cruciatuque perferre,

id. Cat. 4, 1; so id. Sest. 38; id. Att. 9, 6; Nep. Alc. 6 al.
 * **acerbitudo**, inis, f. [id.] = acerbitas, acc. to Gell. 13, 3.

acero, avi, atum, 1, v. a. [id.] (vox Vergil.). **I.** To make harsh or bitter, to embitter; lit. and trop. (very rare): gaudia, Stat. Th. 12, 75; mortem, Val. Fl. 6, 655.—Hence in an extended sense. **II.** To augment or aggravate any thing disagreeable (cf. acuo): formidine crimen acerbit, Verg. A. 11, 407; nefas Eteoclis, Stat. Th. 3, 214.

acerbus, a, um, adj. [fr. 2. acer, like *superbus* fr. *super*, yet the short *ä* should be noticed], harsh to the taste, of every object which has an astringent effect upon the tongue (opp. *suavis*, Lucr. 4, 661 sq.).

I. Prop. o: Neptuni corpus acerbum, bitter, briny, Lucr. 2, 472; and esp. of unripe fruit, sharp, sour, harsh, and the like: uva primo est peracra gustata, deinde maturata dulcescit, Cic. de Sen. 15: saporum genera tredecim reperiuntur: acer, acutus, acerbus, acidus, salisus, etc., Plin. 15, 27, 32; and since the harshness of fruit is always a sign of immaturity, so Varro, Cicero, Pliny, et al. use acerbus as a syn. for crudus, immaturus, unripe, crude, lit. and trop.: nondum matura uva est, nolo acerbum sumere, Phaed. 4, 2, 4; so Ov. Am. 12, 24, 24; and trop.: impoliticæ res et acerbae si erunt relictae, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14; cf. Gell. 13, 2.—Hence: virgo acerba, not yet marriageable, Varr. ap. Non. 247, 15; and esp. poet. (opp. to virgo matura, v. maturus): funus acerbum, as a translation of the Gr. θύνατος ἄσπος (Eur. Orest. 1030), Auct. Or. pro Dom. 16: ante diem edere partus acerbus, premature, Ov. F. 4, 647.—**B.** Transf. (a) to sounds, harsh, hoarse, rough, shrill: serrae stridentis acerbum horrorem, Lucr. 2, 410; vox acerbissima, Auct. Her. 4, 47; (β) to feeling, sharp, keen: frigus, bitter, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 53.

II. Fig. **A.** Of men: Rough, coarse, repulsive, morose, violent, hard, rigorous, severe: melius de quibusdam acerbos inimicos mereri quam eos amicos, qui dulces videantur, Cic. Lael. 24: posse enim asotos ex Aristippi, acerbos e Zenonis schola exire, for there may go forth sensualists from the school of Aristippus, crabbed fellows from that of Zeno, id. N. D. 3, 31 (cf. Att. 6, 1); so of adversaries or enemies, violent, furious, bitter, Cic. Fam. 1, 4: acerbissimus hostis, id. Cat. 4, 6 fin., so id. Fam. 3, 8: acerbus odisti, Hor. S. 1, 3, 85 K. & H.: quid messes uris acerba tuas? Tib. 1, 2, 98 al.

B. Of things, harsh, heavy, disagreeable, grievous, troublesome, bitter, sad (very often, esp. in Cic.): ut acerbum est, pro benefactis cum mali mossem metas! Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 52; cf. Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 1; Att. ap. Non. 72, 29: in rebus acerbis, Lucr. 3, 54: acerbissimum supplicium, Cic. Cat. 4, 6: acerbissima vexatio, id. ib. 4, 1: acerba memoria temporis, id. Planc. 41: acerbissimâ morte affectus, Serv. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2 al.—Hence acerbum funus (diff. from above), a bitter, painful death, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 35: acerbum funus fliae, id. As. 3, 3, 5, and so Nep. Cim. 4: uita ejus fuit securâ et mors acerba, afflicting, painful, unwelcome.—In the neutr. subst. **acerbum**, i, calamity, misfortune, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 21; Verg. A. 12, 500—acerba, n. plur. ad. acc. to the Gr. idiom, Lucr. 5, 34 (cf. acuta et al.), several times imitated by Verg. A. 12, 398; 9, 794; id. G. 3, 149.—**Adn.**

acerbe, harshly, sharply, severely, etc., in the trop. sign. of the adj., Cic. Fam. 1, 5; id. N. D. 2, 33; id. Planc. 1: idem acerbe severus in filium, id. Off. 3, 31, 112; Liv. 3, 50, 12; 7, 3, 9; Tac. A. 2, 87 al.—**Comp.**, Cic. Lael. 16; Suet. Tib. 25.—**Sup.**, Cic. Att. 1, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 2; also Cic. Planc. 35, 86, where, of an exclamation of severe grief, acerbissime for acerrime is defended against Lambinus and Ernesti by Wunder, Planc. l. c. p. 217; so B. & K.

acernus, a, um, adj. [1. acer], of maple (late Lat.): cancelli, Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 745, note 513: pocula, Ven. Ep. 1 ad Greg. Pap.; cf. acernus.

acernia, ae, f., an unknown fish, Casiod. Var. 2, 4.

acernus, a, um, adj. [1. acer], made of

maple = equus trahibus contextus acernis, Verg. A. 2, 112; 9, 87: solio, ib. 8, 178: mensa, Hor. S. 2, 8, 10; cf. Mart. 14, 90: mensae, Ov. Met. 12, 254 al.

acerosus, a, um, adj. [acus, eris], full of chaff: far, mixed with chaff, Gr. ἀβύρροπος, Lucil. ap. Non. 445, 14: caenum, id. ib.; v. Fest. s. v. OBACERARE, p. 187 Müll.

acerra, ae, f. [etym. unc., perh. from acer = maple], a casket in which was kept the incense used in sacrifices, esp. in burning the dead, an incense-box: ne sumptuosa respersio, ne longae coronae, nec acerrae praetereantur, from the XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60: plenâ veneratur larem, Verg. A. 5, 745; cf.: plena turis, Hor. C. 3, 8, 2; tacitâ libabit acerrâ, Pers. 2, 5; so also Ov. M. 13, 703; id. Pont. 4, 8, 39; Fratr. Arval. in Orell. I. L. 2270, p. 391 al. Cf. Fest. s. h. v. p. 18 Müll, who gives another sign: "ACERRA, ara, quae ante mortuum poni solebat."

Acerrae, ōrum, f. **I.** A town in the interior of Campania. N. E. of Naples, now *Acerca*, exposed to frequent inundations from the Clanii, on which it is situated; hence in Verg.: vacuis Clanii non aequus Aceris, G. 2, 225 Wagner; imitated by Silius, 8, 538.—**Deriv.**, **B. Acerrani**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of A., Liv. 27, 3, 6; Vell. 1, 14, 4; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63.—**II.** A town in Umbria, called, for the sake of distinction, *Acerrae Vatriae*, now *Gerrha*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.

† **acercocomes**, ae, m., = ἀκερκοκόμος, with unshorn hair; in Juv., a young man, a youth, 8, 128.

† **acerus**, a, um, adj., = ἄκρος, without wax: mel acerum, which flows spontaneously from the comb, Plin. 11, 15, 15, § 38 lec. dub.

* **acervalis**, e, adj. [acervus], that is heaped up, used by Cic. in dialect. lang. for the Gr. ἀσπετρῆς, a sophism by accumulation, Div. 2, 4, 11.

acervatim, adv. [id.], by heaping up or accumulation, by or in heaps. **I.** Prop.: confertos ita acervatim mors accumulabat, Lucr. 6, 1263: stercus asperi oportere in agro, non acervatum poni, Varr. R. R. 1, 38, 1; so Col. 9, 13, 4; acervatim se de vallo praecipitaverunt, Caes. B. A. 31: cadere, Vulg. Sap. 18, 23; cf.: pulmentis acervatim, panibus aggeratim, poculis agminatim ingestis, App. M. 4, p. 146 Flm.—**II.** Fig.: i. q. summatum, crowded together, briefly, summarily: acervatim reliqua dicam, Cic. Clu. 10: multa acervatim frequentans, crowding together many thoughts in one period, id. Or. 25, 85; so Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 69: hactenus populus Romanus cum singulis genibus, mox acervatim, Flor. 1, 17, 1.

* **acervatio**, ōnis, f. [acervo], a heaping up, accumulation: saporum, Plin. 11, 53, 117.

acervo, avi, atum, 1, v. a. [acervus], to form a heap, to heap or pile up, to amass (rare, not in Cic.; per. not before the Aug. period). **I.** Prop.: jam pigritiâ singulos sepeliendi promiscue acervatos cumulos hominum urebant, Liv. 5, 48, 3: aggerem, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1216: panicum praedens acervator grans, Plin. 18, 7, 10: acervantur muricum modo, they gather or collect together, id. 32, 9, 31.—**II.** Trop., to accumulate, to multiply: leges, Liv. 3, 34; Quint. 9, 3, 47; Phn. 26, 4, 10, § 21; 36, 15, 24, § 101 al.

acervus, i, m. [v. 2. acer], a multitude of objects of the same kind, rising in a heap. **I.** Prop. **A.** A heap considered as a body: frumenti, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 55; cf. id. Cas. 1, 1, 38; Att. ap. Non. 192, 3; altus, Lucr. 3, 198; 1, 775: ut acervus ex sui generis grans, sic beata vita ex sui similibus partibus effici debet, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15: acervi corporum, id. Cat. 3, 10: pecuniae, id. Agr. 2, 22: tritici, id. Ac. 2, 29: farris, Verg. G. 1, 185; thus Ovid calls Chaos: caecus acervus, M. 1, 24.—**B.** A heap considered as a multitude (cf. Germ. *Haufen* and Eng. colloq. *heap*): aeris et auri, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 47.—**II.** Fig. **A.** In gen., a multitude: facinorum, Cic. Sull. 27: officiorum negotiorumque, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 27: praecceptorum, Ov.

Rem. Am. 424 al.—**B.** Esp., in dialectics, t. c., a sophism formed by accumulation, Gr. ἀσπετρῆς, Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 49; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 47; cf. acervalis.

acesco, acui, 3, v. incho. [aceo], to become sour, to turn sour: quodcumque infundis acescit, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 54: lac, Plin. 20, 14, 53: musta, id. 7, 15, 13; id. 11, 16, 15, § 45; 11, 35, 41; Dig. 18, 1, 9, § 2 al.

Acesines, ae, m., = Ἀκεσίνης, a river in India, which falls into the Indus, now the *Chenab*, Curt. 9, 3, 20; Mel. 3, 7, 6; Plin. 6, 20, 23 al.

Acesinus, a, um, adj., pertaining to the river *Acesinus* in the Tauric Peninsula (*Crimea*): agmina, Val. Fl. 6, 69.

† **acesis**, is, f., = ἄκεσις, a sort of borax, used in medicine, Plin. 33, 5, 28, § 92.

Acesta, ae, also **Acestê**, es, f., = Ἀκεστῶν and Ἀκεστῆν, a town in the N. W. part of Sicily, near the coast; earlier *Egesta*, later *Segesta*, near the modern *Alcamo*, Verg. A. 5, 718; 9, 218; cf. Serv. ad 1, 550, and Heyne Excurs. I. ad Aen. v.—**II.** Deriv. **A. Acestenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of A., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 36, § 83.—**B. Acestaei**, the same, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

Acestes, ae, m., a mythical king of Sicily, Verg. A. 5, 757; Ov. M. 14, 83.

acetabulum, i, n. [acetum], orig., a vessel for vinegar, Isid. Orig. 4, 12; but in gen., **I.** Any cup-shaped vessel, Quint. 8, 6, 35; Vulg. Ex. 25, 29: acetabula argentea, id. Num. 7, 84; as a liquid or dry measure, the fourth part of a hemina, Cato R. 102; Plin. 18, 7, 14, 21, 34, 109; and with jugglers, the cup or goblet with which they performed their feats, Sen. Ep. 45, 7.—**II.** In anatomy, the socket of the hip-bone, Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 179.—**III.** In zoology, the suckers or cavities in the arms of polypi, Plin. 9, 29, 46; 30, 48.—**IV.** In botany, the cup of flowers, id. 18, 26, 65, § 245.

acetaria, ōrum, n. [id.], sc. olera, that which is prepared with vinegar and oil, salad, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 58; 20, 20, 81, § 212.

acetasco, tavi, 3, = **acesco** [id.], to become sour, App. Herb. 3.

† **aceto**, are, 1, v. a., old form for agito, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll.; cf. the letter C.

acētum, i, n. [orig. P. a. fr. *aceo*, to become sour, hence sc. vinum], sour wine, wine-vinegar, or simply *vinegar* (acc. to Varr. l. c. 9, § 66 Müll., only in the *sting*). **I.** Lit.: cum aceto pransurus est sale, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 32; Verg. M. 113: aceto, Hor. S. 2, 3, 117; vetus, i. e. spoiled, id. ib. 2, 62; Liv. 19, 21, 37; Cels. 2, 18; 2, 21; Vulg. Joan. 19, 29 al.: mulsum aceti, *vinegar-mead*, v. *mulsum*.—**II.** Trop., of acuteness of mind, sense, wit, shrewdness, sagacity (like *sals*, *sales*, wit, witty sayings, witticisms, fr. *sals*, salt): Ps. Equid habet is homo aceti in pectore? Char. Attici acutissimi, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 49; id. Bacch. 3, 1; Hor. S. 1, 7, 32; Pers. 5, 86 al.

Achaemēnes, is, m., = Ἀχαμένης, the ancestor of the old Persian kings, grandfather of Cyrus: dives Achaemēnes, poem for great or Asiatic wealth in gen., Hor. C. 2, 12, 21.

Achaemēnides (Ache), is, m., a companion of Ulysses, Verg. A. 3, 614; Ov. M. 14, 161.

† **achaemēnis**, idis, f., = ἀχαμηνίς, an amber-colored plant in India, used in magical arts, Plin. 24, 17, 102; 26, 4, 9; App. Herb. 56.

Achaemēnius, a, um, adj. [Achaemēnes q. v.], Persian: urbes, Ov. M. 4, 212: costum, Hor. C. 3, 1, 44 al.

Achaetus, i, m., a river of Sicily, Sil. 14, 268.

1. Achaeus, i, m. **I.** Son of *Xuthus*, brother of *Ion*, and ancestor of the *Achaei*.—**II.** A king of *Lydia*, Ov. Ib. 301.

2. Achaeus, a, um, adj., = Ἀχαιοί, **I.** Belonging to *Achaea*; subst., an *Achaeon*: Achaeis in finibus, Lucr. 5, 1114; Liv. 35, 13.—**B.** In gen., a Greek; subst., a Greek (v. *Achaei*, II.), Juv. 3, 61; Stat. Th. 2, 164; Plin. 4, 7, 14.—**II.** An inhabitant of a Greek colony on the Black Sea, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 27.—**III.** Portus *Achaërum*, the har-

bor before Troy, where the Greeks landed, Plin. 4, 12, 26.

Achaia or (in poets) **Achaia** (quadrasyll.), ae, f. [Ἀχαια]. **I.** The province of Achaia, in the northern part of the Peloponnese, on the Gulf of Corinth, earlier called Aegialea (maritime country), Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 5, 6.—Hence, **B.** In gen. (cf. the Homeric Ἀχαιοί), for Greece, opposite to Troja: et quot Troja tulit, vetus et quot Achaia formos, Prop. 2, 21, 53; cf. Ov. M. 8, 268; id. Her. 17, 209 al.—**II.** After the destruction of Corinth by Mummius, B. C. 146, Greece proper became a Rom. prov. under the name of Achaia.—Hence, **Achaia**s, idis, adj., An Achaean or Greek woman, Ov. H. 3, 71.—**Achaicus**, a, um, adj., Achaean, Grecian. **I.** Poet. opp. to Trojan: manus, Verg. A. 5, 623: ignis, Hor. C. 1, 15, 35.—**II.** Belonging to the Roman province Achaia: homines, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1; negotium, id. Fam. 4, 4, 2: conciliium, Liv. 43, 17, 4.—Hence L. Mummius obtained, for the destruction of Corinth and the complete subjugation of Greece, the honorary title of **Achaicus**. Vell. 1, 13, 2; Plin. 35, 4, 8, § 24; and so as surname of one of his descendants: Mummius Achaica, Suet. Galb. 3.—**Achaia**s, idis, adj. f. **I.** Achaean, Grecian: urbes, Ov. M. 5, 306.—**II.** Subst., = Achaia, Achaia, Greece, Ov. M. 3, 577; 7, 504.—**Achaia**s, a, um, adj.: Achaean, Grecian (poet. for Achaicus and Achaesus): castra, Verg. A. 2, 462; so Sil. 14, 5; 15, 306.

achantum, i, n., a kind of frankincense. Verg. 1, 20.

achanum, i, n. [ἀχανής, mule, stupid, Gesner], a disease of animals, Verg. 3, 2.

Acharnae, arum, f., a demus or borough of Attica, Stat. Th. 12, 623.—Hence, **Acharnānus**, a, um, of Acharnae, Nep. Them. 1.

acharnē, es, f., a sea-fish, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 145. (Al. acarne.)

Acharrae, arum, f., a town of Thesaly, Liv. 32, 13, 13.

1. achates, ae, m. and f., = ὁ ἀχάτης, the agate, so called from Achates, a river in Sicily, where it was first found, Plin. 37, 10, 55; Sil. 14, 228.

2. Achates, ae, m., a river in the southern part of Sicily, between Thermae and Selinus, now unknown, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90.

3. Achates, ae, m., the armor-bearer and faithful friend of Aeneas, Verg. A. 1, 120; 174; Ov. Fast. 3, 603 al.

Acheloiās, ādis, patron. f. [Achelous], daughter of Achelous; hence (plur.), the Sirens, Ov. M. 14, 87: Parthenope, Sil. 12, 34; cf. the follg. art.

Achelōis, idis, patron. f. [id.], daughter of Achelous; hence (plur.), the Sirens, Ov. M. 5, 552.

Acheloius, a, um, adj. [id.]. **I.** Pertaining to the river Achelous, Verg. G. 1, 9; Ov. H. 16, 265: Callirrhoe, daughter of Achelous, id. M. 9, 413.—**II.** Aetolian: heros, i. e. Tydeus, the son of Oeneus, king of Aetolia, Stat. Th. 2, 142.

Achelōis, i, m., Ἀχελῷος. **I.** A celebrated river of Middle Greece, which, rising in Pindus, separates Aetolia from Acarnania, and empties into the Ionian Sea, now the Aspropotamo, Mel. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 4, 1, 2 al.—Hence, **II.** The river-god Achelous, Ov. M. 8, 549 sq.; 10, 8 sq.; Prop. 2, 34, 33 al.

Achemenides, is, v. Achaem.

Acherini, orum, m., an unknown people in Sicily, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43.

Acheron, ntis (collat. form Acheros, Liv. 8, 24, 11; the form Acheruns, untis, see below), m., = Ἀχέρων (interpr. ὁ ἀχαιεύων, the stream of woe). **I.** A river in Epirus, which flows through the Lake Acherusia into the Ambracian Gulf, now Suli, Liv. 8, 24, 3; Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 4.—**II.** A fabulous river in the Lower World: illi qui fluere apud inferos dicuntur, Acheron, Cocytus, Styx, etc., Cic. N. D. 3, 17: via Tartarei quae fert Acherontis ad undas, Verg. A. 6, 295 al.—Hence, **B.** The Lower World itself: Acherontem obibo, ubi mor-

tis thesauri objacent, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 201 Müll. (Trag. v. 278 ed. Vahl.); lectere si nequeo Superos, Acheronta movebo, Verg. A. 7, 312: perripit Acheronta Hercules labor, Hor. C. 3, 36. In prose: ut eum suo sanguine ad Acherontem, si possent, cuperent redimere, Nep. Dion. 10, 2.—Hence, **Acheronteus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to the Acheron, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 351.

Acherontia, ae, f., a small town of Apulia, near the frontiers of Lucania, situated on a hill, now Acerenza: celsa, Hor. C. 3, 4, 14.

Acheronticus, a, um, adj., belonging to the Acheron or the Lower World: stagna, Prud. Cath. 5, 127: libri, sacred books, written, according to tradition, by the Etruscan Tages, prob. relating to the Acherontian rites of the dead, Arn. adv. Gent. 2, p. 87; cf. Serv. ad Aen. 8, 398; and Müll. Etrusc. 1, p. 77.

Achēros, v. Acheron init.

Achērus, untis, m. [v. Acheron] (f., Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 2: cf. Non. 191, 24; poet. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37; the u for o, as in Enn. and Lucr. frondes for frondes, acc. Gr. Acheruntia, Lucr. 4, 170; 6, 251); a form much used by ante-class. poets, esp. by Plaut., **I.** For Acheron no. II. B.: adsum atque advēno Acherunte, poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37; Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 245; si ab Acherunte veniam, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 20; so Lucr. 3, 37; 623 al.—And with the ending i (as in Karthagini): si neque hic neque Acherunti sum, ubi sum? Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 21; so id. Capt. 3, 5, 31; 5, 4, 1.—Acheruntis pabulum, food for Acheron; said of a corrupt, abandoned man, in Plaut. Cas. 2, 1, 12: Acheruntis ostium, disparagingly of bad land, id. Trin. 2, 4, 124: mittere aliquem Acheruntē, to kill one, id. Cas. 2, 8, 12; and: abire ad Acheruntē, to die, id. Poen. prol. 71: ulmorum Acheruns, jestingly of a slave, upon whose back rods had been broken, id. Am. 4, 2, 9 (cf. Capt. 3, 4, 117).—Hence, **Acherunticus**, a, um, adj., belonging to, or fit for, Acheruns, or the Lower World: regiones, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 21: senex, i. e. with one foot in the grave, id. Merc. 2, 2, 19; id. Mil. 3, 1, 83.

Acherusia, ae, f. [Acheruns]. **I.** Acherusia Palus, A. A lake in Epirus, through which the Acheron flows, Plin. 4, 1, 1.—**B.** A lake in Campania, between Misenum and Cumae, now Lago di Fusaro, Plin. 3, 5, 9.—**II.** A cave in Bithynia, from which Cerberus is said to have been dragged, Mel. 1, 19, 7; Plin. 6, 1, 1; the same called **Acherusis**, idis, f., Val. Fl. 5, 73.

Acherūsus (old writing Acherunus), a, um, adj. [id.]. **I.** Pertaining to the Acheron in Calabria: aqua, Liv. 8, 24.

II. Pertaining to the Acheruns (Acheron), or the Lower World: templa, the Lower World, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 43 (Trag. v. 107 ed. Vahl.); in Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 Müll.; and in Lucr. 1, 120; cf. Lucr. 3, 25 and 86: humor, Sil. 13, 398: vita, a life of gloom, Lucr. 3, 1024.—**III.** Pertaining to Acheron in Epirus: amnis, Just. 12, 2, 3.

† **achēta**, ae, m., = ἀχέτης, ἰχέτης (sounding; pr. the chirper), the male singing cicada, Plin. 11, 26, 32, § 92.

Achilla, ae, v. Acholla.

Achillas, ae, m., the murderer of Pompey, Caes. B. C. 3, 104; 108; Luc. 8, 538.

achillea, ae, f., a plant, perhaps the same as achilleos, Plin. 26, 15, 90.

Achilleides, v. Achillides.

Achilleis, idis, f. [Achilles], a poem of Statius, of which only two books were finished, the Achilleid.

achilleos, i, f., Ἀχιλλεύος, sc. herba, a medicinal plant, said to have been discovered by Achilles, miffoil or yarrow, Plin. 25, 5, 19; cf. achilla.

Achilles, is, m., = Ἀχιλλεύς (poet., after the manner of the Gr. Nom., Achilleus, trisyll., Inscr. Grut. 669, 6.—Gen. Achillei, quadrisyll., Hor. C. 1, 15, 34; id. Epod. 17, 14; and Achilli, as Neocli, Lacyd from Neocles, Lacydes, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 14; Verg. A. 3, 87; cf. Val. Prob. 1403 P.—Acc. Achillia, Luc. 10, 523.—Voc. Achille, Prop. 1, 11, 40.—Abl. Achilli, Ov. Pont. 3, 4, 49), the celebrated Grecian hero in the Trojan

war, distinguished for strength and beauty; son of Peleus, king of Thessaly, and of Thetis, Ov. M. 12 fin. and 13 init.; Stat. Achill. al. In the fine arts, Achilles is represented with hair long and erect, like a mane, a body straight and slender, nostrils (μυκρῖ pes) distended with courage and pride, and a physical frame throughout noble and powerful, Müll. Arch. § 413.—**II.** As an appellation, a handsome and powerful man, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 63; Verg. A. 6, 89; Gell. 2, 11.—Hence, **Achilleus**, a, um, adj., Ἀχιλλεύος, of or pertaining to Achilles: stirpis Achilleae fastus, Verg. A. 3, 326: manes, Ov. M. 13, 448: statuae, statues like Achilles, Plin. 34, 5, 10: cothurnus, the lofty and grave tragic style (since Achilles was a hero of the early epos and drama): Achilleo componere verba cothurno, Prop. 3, 32, 41 (Aeschyleo, Müller).—Also, **Achiliacus**, a, um, Ven. 7, 8, 63.

Achillides, ae, patron. m. (more correct than Achilleides), = Ἀχιλλεύδης, a descendant of Achilles, Ov. H. 8, 3.

Achivus, a, um (gen. plur. Achivom, Verg. A. 11, 266), adj. [fr. Achaeus, with the Digamma, Achaeos, Achifus, Achivus], Achaean, Grecian (v. Achaia): tellus, Ov. Pont. 1, 4, 33: castra, id. H. 1, 21.—Hence, **Achivi**, the Greeks, Cic. Div. 1, 14: quidquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi, whatever wrongs the (Grecian) kings are guilty of (before Troy) their subjects must suffer for; but it soon became a general proverb: whatever errors the great commit, the people must atone for, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 14.

achlis, is, f., a wild beast of the North, which modern naturalists consider to be the same as the alces.—Acc. achlin, Plin. 8, 15, 16, § 39.

Acholla, ae, f. (also Achilla), a town in Africa, in the vicinity of Thapsus, now El-Achah, Auct. B. Afr. 33.

† **achor**, ōris, m., = ἀχώρη, the scab or scald on the head, Macer, de Ruta, 1, 12; Theod. Prisc. 1, 5.

Achrādina, or Acradina, ae, f., a part of the city of Syracuse, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53; Liv. 25, 24, 10.

† **achras**, ādis and ādos, f., = ἀχράς, a wild pear-tree, Col. 7, 9, 6; 10, 15, 250.

acia, ae, f. [i. acus], a thread for sewing, βόμια, Titin. ap. Non. 3, 21 (Rib. Com. Rel. p. 115); Cels. 5, 26, 23.

* **achilla**, ae, f. [id.], a small pin for a head-dress, Cod. Theod. 3, 16, 1; Inscr. Grut. 1004, 5.

Acidālia, ae, f., = Ἀκιδάλια, an epithet of Venus, perhaps from the Fountain Acidalio, in Dacotia, where the Graces, daughters of Venus, used to bathe, Verg. A. 1, 720 Serv.—Hence, **Acidālius**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Venus: Iudit Acidalio nodo, with the girdle of Venus, Mart. 6, 13: arundo, id. 9, 14: ales, i. e. a dove, Carm. ad P. 79.

acide, adv., v. acidus fin.

* **aciditas**, ātis, f. [acidus], sourness, acidity: stomachi, Marcell. Emp. 20.

acidulus, a, um, adj., dim. [acidus], a little sour, sourish, acidulous: sapor, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 45: aqua, mineral water, id. 2, 103, 105, § 230; 31, 2, 5, § 9; so, ions, ib.

acidus, a, um, adj. [aceo], sour, tart, acid. **I.** Lit.: sapor, Plin. 15, 27, 32, § 106: sorba, Verg. G. 3, 380: inula, Hor. S. 2, 2, 43: lac, Plin. 28, 9, 36, § 135: caseus, ib. 9, 34, § 132: acidissimum acetum, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 49.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Like acer, from taste to sound, harsh, rough, shrill: sonus acidior, Petr. 68; cf. cantium, ib. 31.—**2.** Acidia creta, chalk steeped in vinegar, Mart. 6, 93.—**II.** Fig., sharp, keen, pungent: homo acidiae lingue, Sen. Contr. 5, 34; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 53: quod petis, id sane est inivisum acidumque duobus, unpleasant, disagreeable, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 64.—Adv.: **acide**, bitterly, disagreeably: non acide feras, Vult. Ecclus. 4, 9.—Comp.: sibi acidius fuit, Petr. S. 92.

† **aciēris**, is, f. [acies], "securis aerea, qua in sacrificiis utebantur sacerdotes." Paul. ex Fest. p. 10 Müll.

acies, ei, f. [v. 2. acer] (gen. acii and

acie, like dil and die, facit and facie, fr. dies, facies, Cn. Mat. ap. Gell. 9, 14; Caes. B. G. 2, 23; Sall. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 208; or Sall. Fragm. ed. Kritz. p. 118; cf. Prisc. p. 780 P.), a sharp edge or point.

I. Lit. of a sword, dagger, sickle, etc.: gladiorum, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 11; Vulg. Heb. 11, 34; securium, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 43; § 113; falcis, Verg. G. 2, 365; bastae, Ov. M. 3, 107; ferri, Plin. 7, 15, 13. — **B.** Transf. **1.** Of the sense or faculty of sight, **a. Keenness of look or glance, sharpness of vision or sight:** oculorum, Lucil. ap. Non. 34, 32; cf. Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 4; Lucr. 1, 324; also acies alone, id. 2, 420; and in plur., id. 4, 693: ne vultum quidem atque aciem oculorum ferre potuisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: pupula ad te dirigit aciem, Cat. 63, 56: tanta tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22: bonum incolunt acies, misera caecitas, id. Fin. 5, 28, 84; so ib. 4, 24; Verg. A. 12, 558 al. — Hence, **b. Concr., the pupil of the eye,** Lucr. 3, 411; cf. with 414: acies ipsa, quae cernimus, quae pupula vocatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 57; in Albania gigni quosdam glaucā oculorum acie, Plin. 7, 2, 2 (cf. ib.: glaucis oculis); and poet. (as pars pro toto) for the eye, Lucr. 3, 363; 4, 249; 281; 358; 720: huc geminas nunc flecte acies, Verg. A. 6, 789; 12, 658 (hence the word is also used in the plur., cf. below, 2.). — **C.** A looking at an object with fixed attention, look, aim: ad eam rem habeo omnem aciem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 38. — On the contr., prima acie, at the first glance, Lucr. 2, 448 (cf. primo aspectu, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98). — **2.** In milit. lang., the front of an army (conceived of as the edge of a sword), line of battle, battle-array. **a.** In abstr. (cf. Vitr. praef. l. 7, p. 154 Rod.): quibus ego si aciem exercitus nostri ostendero, Cic. Cat. 2, 3, 5: aciem instruire, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: dirigere, id. ib. 6, 8: extra aciem procurare, id. B. C. 1, 55: statuit non proliis, neque in acie, sed alio more bellum gerendum, Sall. J. 54; cf. Liv. 3, 41, 4; also of the arrangement of ships for a naval engagement, Nep. Hann. 11; cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 58. — Hence, metaph. **B. The battle-array, in concr., an army drawn up in order of battle:** acies est instructa a nobis decem cohortium, Galba ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30: hostium acies cernebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: altera pars acie viassetis fuminis undas, Matus ap. Gell. 9, 14 (as transl. of Il. 21 init.): dubitavit acie pars, Sall. Fragm. l. 1: stabit ante aciem, Vulg. Deut. 20, 2; 1 Par. 12, 33: prima acies hastati erant, the van, the first line, Liv. 8, 8: tertiam aciem laborantibus subsidio mittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: ab novissima acie, from the rear: ante signa procedere, Liv. 8, 10: dextra acies (= dextrum cornu), the right wing, Liv. 27, 48, 8: agmina magis quam acies pugnant, in marching order, rather than in order of battle, id. 25, 34 (acies is here, and in similar cases, considered as the sing. used collectively; v. Oud. and Herz. Caes. B. G. 7, 62; yet the plur. is more than probable). Rarely of cavalry, Liv. 8, 39; Vell. 2, 112. — **Poet. l.** acies Vulcanica, of a long line of fire, Verg. A. 10, 408. — **C.** The action of the troops drawn up in battle-array, a battle, engagement, = pugna: in acie celebri objectans vitam, Pac. ap. Non. 234, 25; Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 4: mea facta in acie oblit, Att. ap. Non. 502, 1: in acie Pharsalica, Cic. Lig. 3; so id. Fam. 6, 3: in acie vincere, Caes. B. G. 7, 29: dimicare, id. 7, 64: copias in aciem ducere, Liv. 31, 34: producere in aciem, Nep. Mil. 5: excedere acie, Caes. B. C. 2, 41; Liv. 31, 17: direxerunt aciem contra eos, Vulg. Gen. 14, 8; 2 Par. 18, 33. — **3.** Acies ferri, steel, Plin. 34, 41, 4. — **4.** Poet., sheen, brightness: obtusā stellarum, Verg. G. 1, 395.

II. Fig. **A.** (Acc. to I. B.) (like *acumen*). Acuteness of the mind, sharpness, force, power (so very often in Cicero, but always with the gen. mentis, animi, ingenii): (cum animus) exaceruit illam, ut oculorum, sic ingenii aciem ad bona eligenda, etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 60; so, ingenii, id. Ac. 2, 39, 122: mentis, id. N. D. 2, 17, 45; id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: animi, id. Sen. 23, 83; id. Phil. 12, 2; Vell. 2, 118, 4; cf.: rerum diversitas aciem intentionis abruptum, Flor. 1, 1, 3. — **B.** A verbal contest, disputation, discussion, debate: orationis aciem contra conferam, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 20: ad philosophos me revocas, qui in aciem non saepe prod-

eunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 60: nos jam in aciem dimicationemque venimus, id. Or. 13 fin.; cf. id. Opt. Gen. Or. 5, 17; Quint. 2, 10, 8; 4, 17; 10, 1, 29.

Acilianus, a, um, adj., pertaining to Acilius: annales, the annals of C. Acilius Glabrio, Liv. 25, 39; libri, id. 35, 14.

Acilius, i, m., the name of several Romans, among whom was M' Acilius Glabrio, trib. pleb., by whom the severe law de pecuniis repetundis was introduced, Cic. Verr. 1, 9 and 17. — C. Acilius Glabrio, the historian, Cic. Off. 3, 32, 115. — Hence, Acilius, a, um, adj., Acilian: lex, Cic. Verr. 1, 1. **acina, v. acinus.**

† **acinacēs, is, m., — ἀκινάκης, the short sabre of the Persians, Medes, and Scythians, a scimitar, Her. C. 1, 27, 5; Curt. 3, 3, 4; 4, 15, 17 al.**

* **acinarius, a, um, adj. [acinus], pertaining to the grape:** dolia, vessels for holding grapes, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 4.

acinaticius, a, um, adj. [id.], prepared from grapes: vinum, made from dried grapes, Pall. 1, 6, 9; Dig. 33, 6, 9.

† **acinos, is, f., — ἀκίνος, a fragrant plant, perih. wild basil, Plin. 21, 27, 101, § 174.**

acinosus, a, um, adj. [acinus], like or similar to grapes. Plin. 12, 13, 27, § 47; id. 21, 17, 68, § 109.

acinus, i, m., and acinum, i, n., partic. in plur. acina, orum (also acina, ae, f. Cat. 27, 4). I. A berry, esp. the grape, Col. 11, 2, 60; also: hederæ sambucique, Plin. 15, 24, 29, § 100 sq.; cissanthemi, ib. 25, § 116: ligustri, ib. 24, 74: trychni, ib. 21, § 177. — II. Per meton., the stone of a berry, Cic. Sen. 15, 52.

† **Acionna, ae, f., a Gallic deity, Inscr. Orell. 1955.**

acipenser, ōris, and acipensis, is (also acip., not accipenser) m., — ἀκίπενσιος, a fish very highly esteemed in the age of the greatest luxury of the Romans, perh. the sturgeon, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18; id. Fin. 2, 8; Hor. S. 2, 2, 47; Ov. Hal. 132.

I. Acis, idis, m., — Ἄκισ, a river in Sicily, which rises in Mount Aetna, and falls into the sea; now Fiume di Taçi, Ov. F. 4, 468; Sil. 14, 221; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 332 al. — Hence, II. A river-god, acc. to the myth, son of Faunus, beloved by Galathea on account of his beauty, Ov. M. 13, 750 sq.

2. Acis, idis, f., one of the Cyclopes, i. q. Siphnus, Plin. 4, § 66.

acisco, ēre, i. q. aceso, Garg. Mart. ap. Maj. Auct. Class. 3, p. 419.

† **acisculus, i, m. [perh. acsia, and so more prop. acisculus] a little aedae, Isid. Gloss. — II. As a surname, Quint. 6, 3, 53.**

† **aciscularius, ii, m. [acisculus], λατόμος [stone-cutter], Gloss.**

† **aclassis, is, f., "tunica ab humeris non consuta," Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müller.**

aclys, ūdis (better than aclis), = ἀκκλῆς (first used by Verg.), a small javelin, Verg. A. 7, 730; Sil. 33, 362 al.; cf. Non. 554, 3.

Acmon, ōnis, m. I. A companion of Aeneas: Acmon Lynnesium, Verg. A. 10, 128. — II. A companion of Diomed, Ov. M. 14, 484; acc. Acmonia, ib. 497.

Acmonēnsis, e, adj., pertaining to Acmonia, a town of Phrygia, Cic. Fl. 15, 34; Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 106.

Acmonides, is, m., one of Vulcan's workmen, Ov. P. 4, 288.

acnua or acna, ae, f. [ἀκνεα or ἀκνα], a measure or piece of land, 120 feet square, Varr. R. R. 1, 10; Col. 5, 1, 5; cf. Isid. Orig. 15, 15, 5.

acoenonētus, i, m., v. the foll.

† **acoenonētus, i, m., = ἀκοινονότος, one who has not common-sense. Juv. 7, 218: communi carens sensu, Schol. ad h. l. (Herm. and Rib.; but Jahn and Mayor here read ἀκοινονότος [in Greek letters]; perh. not sharing, i. e. selfish).**

† **acoetis, is, f., ἀκοίτις, a bed-fellow, a wife: Amphitryonis, Lucil. ap. Non. 26, 5.**

† **acōnae, ūrum, f., = ἀκῶναι, pointed stones: nudae cautes, Plin. 27, 3, 3, § 10.**

† **acōniti, adv., = ἀκοίτι, without la-**

bor (lit. without dust, the figure taken from the athlete, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 51), Plin. 35, 11, 40; § 139.

† **acōnitum, i, n., = ἀκόνιτον, a poisonous plant, wolf's-bane, monk's-hood, acōnite, Plin. 27, 2, 2; 6, 1, 1 fin.: acōnion, Ov. M. 7, 407. — In plur., Verg. G. 2, 152; Ov. M. 7, 419; Aus. Idyll. 12, 9, 11; Luc. 4, 392. — For a strong poison in gen., Ov. M. 1, 147; Juv. 10, 25.**

† **acōntias, ae, m., = ἀκόντιας. I. A quick-darting serpent, Amm. 22, 15, 27. — II. In plur., acōntiae, ūrum, = ἀκόντιαι, meteors or shooting-stars with dart-like trains, Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 89.**

Acōntius, i, m. I. A lover of Cydippe, Ov. Her. 20, 239, and 21, 229. — II. A mountain in Boeotia, Plin. 4, 7, 12.

† **acōntizo, āre, v. n., = ἀκόντιζω, lit., to shoot a dart; v. hence, intrans. of blood, to spout or gush forth, Verg. 1, 26 and 27.**

† **Acōntizōmenos, i, m., = ἀκόντιζόμενος (struck with a dart), the title of a comedy of Naevius, see the fragment in Rib. Com. Rel. p. 5.**

† **acōpos, -us, i, m., or acōpon, -um, i, n., = ἀκόπος (removing weariness, pain, etc.). I. A kind of stone, perh. crystalline quartz or spar, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 143. — II. f., a plant useful in childbirth, also called anagros, id. 27, 4, 13. — III. Acopum (se. medicamentum or unguentum), i, n., a soothing salve, Cels. 4, 31; 5, 24; Plin. 23, 8, 80; 29, 3, 13 al.**

acor, ōris, m. [aceo], a sour taste, sourness. I. Lit., Col. 3, 21, 5; 7, 8, 1; Plin. 11, 41, 96; 18, 11, 26; of meat, Quint. 9, 3, 27. — II. Fig. hortor ut jucundissimum genus vitae nonnullis interdum quasi acrobis condias, i. e. excitements, Plin. Ep. 7, 3 fin.

† **acōrna, ae, f., = ἀκόρνα, a kind of thistle, Plin. 21, 16, 66, § 95.**

† **acōrus, i, f., and acōrum, i, n., = ἀκόρος and ἀκόρον, an aromatic plant, conjectured by some to be our sweet-flag or calamus, Plin. 25, 13, 100, § 157 sq.; 26, 5, 15, 28; Cels. 3, 21; 2, 23 al. In the form acorus, i, f., App. Herb. 6.**

ac-quietesco (acqu), ēvi, ētum, 3, v. n., lit., to become physically quiet, to come to physical repose; v. hence, in gen., to repose or rest (freq. in Cic.). I. Lit. i. sine respirante, quiesco. — Pe. Immo ad quietem, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 20; id. As. 2, 6, 60: vitandi calorū causā Lanuvii ter horas acquieveram, Cic. Att. 13, 34: a lassitudine, Nep. Dat. 11, 3: somno, Curt. 9, 5, 16; cf.: gravi sopore, id. 6, 10, 6, and absol. of sleep, id. 8, 6, 3: sum anres extremum semper expectant in cogit acquiescant, Cic. Or. 59. — II. Euphemism (as in all languages), to die (esp. after a wearisome life): sic vir fortissimus multis variisque peractantibus laboribus anno acquirit septagesimo, Nep. Hann. 13, 1; cf. morte, Tac. A. 14, 64; and in many epitaphs: HIC ADQUIESCIT, etc., Inscr. Orell. 2313; 4084; 4491 al.; so, quiesco, q. v.

II. Fig. A. To come to a state of repose in relation to one's wishes, desires, etc.; to repose in; to find rest, pleasure, etc., in; to rejoice in. In Cic. mostly with in, and of things: in the historians and later writers, with ad, et, or abl., and also of persons: quae delectet, in qua acquiescam, Cic. Att. 4, 16; senes in adolescentium caritate acquiescant, id. Lael. 27; id. Fin. 3, 2, 6; qui iam aetate provecti in nostris libris acquiescunt, id. Div. 2, 2, 5. Examples in Cic. of a person: tecum ut quasi loquerer, in quo amo acquiesco, Att. 9, 10, and with in, qui maxime P. Clodii morte acquiescant, id. Mil. 37, 102: cui velut oraculo acquiescebat, Suet. Vit. 14: uno solatio acquiescens, id. Cal. 51; id. Tib. 56: amicos elegit, quibus etiam post eum principes acq̄uerunt, id. Tit. 7. — **B. To be satisfied with, to acquiesce in or give assent to: tu, cum es commotus, acquiescis, assentiris, approbas (where the climax of the ideas should be noticed, you acquiesce to them, i. e. you cease to oppose them; you assent to them, i. e. you make known your approbation by words), Cic. Ac. 2, 46, 141; so Suet. Vit. 14; Dig. 24, 3, 22, § 6; 38, 1, 7 al.**

ac-quaero (acqu), sivi, situm, 3, v. a. [quaero], to add to, to get or acquire (in

addition), with *ad* or *dat.* (freq. in Cic.).
I. Lit.: mihi quidem ipsi, quod est quod ad vitae fructum possit acquiri? Cic. Cat. 3, 12, 2, 8: vides quam omnis gratias non modo retinentes, sed etiam acquirendas putemus, *but even now favor is to be acquired*, id. Att. 1, 1; Sall. J. 13, 6; and p. oet.: viresque acquirit eundo, *and gains* (ever new and greater) *strength in her course*, Verg. A. 4, 175.—**II.** In gen. A. *To get, obtain, procure, secure*: quod ad usum vitae pertinet, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 22; id. Fam. 10, 3: famam, Phaedr. 1, 14: moram, Cic. Caeec. 2: vires, Ov. M. 7, 459: acquirere paucā (sc. nova verba), Hor. A. P. 55.—**AB.** In later Lat., *absol.*, *to acquire or amass riches or money* (cf.: quaero, quaestus; abundo, abundantia) [mox acquirendi docet insatiabile quintum, Juv. 14, 125]: acquirendi ratio, Quint. 12, 7, 10.

acquisitio, ōnis, f. [acquirō], *acquisition*. **I.** In *abstr.*, Dig. 44, 4, 3, § 1; Tert. Exh. Cast. 12.—**II.** *Concr.*, *an increase, accession*, Frontin. Aequad. 10; 69 sq.

† **acra**, ōrum, n., also ae, f., = *ἀκρα*, a promontory or headland, App. de Mundo proem.: Acra Iapygia, a promontory in Magna Graecia, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 100.

Acrae, ārum, f., = *Ἀκραι*. **I.** A city of Sicily, on a lofty hill near Syracuse, *now Paluzzo*, Liv. 24, 36; Sil. 14, 206.—**II.** A town in the Chersonesus Taurica (Crimea), Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 86.

Acraephia, ae, f., *Ἀκραιφία*, a town of Boeotia, *now Kardhiza*, Liv. 33, 29; Plin. 4, 8, 12, § 26.

† **Acraeus**, a, um, adj., = *ἀκραιός*, dwelling on the heights: *an epithet of Jupiter and of Juno, whose temples stood on heights*, Liv. 38, 2; 32, 23.

1. Acragās, antis, m., *Ἀκράγας* (acc. Gr. Acragāta, Ov. F. 4, 475), a mountain on the S. W. coast of Sicily, and a city upon it; the city was also called Agrigentum, *now Girgenti*, Verg. A. 3, 703; Mel. 2, 7, 16; cf. Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89 (v. Agrigentum); the birthplace of the philosopher Empedocles, who was hence called Acragantinus, Lucr. 1, 716.

2. Acragās, antis, m., a celebrated grutter (caelator), Plin. 33, 12, 55, § 154.

† **acratophorum**, i, n., = *ἀκρατοφόρον*, a vessel (a pitcher or flask) for holding unmixed wine, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 5; Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 15.

acre, advs., v. 2. acer fin.

acredo, inis, f. [fr. 2. acer, as dulcedo fr. dulcis], a sharp or pungent taste, Pall. 2, 15, 19: tollere, Plin. Val. 1, 25: humorum, Theod. Prisc. 1, 16.

acredula, ae, f., the name of an unknown bird, by which Cic. translates the *δολοῦρον* of Aratus, Div. 1, 8, 14; acc. to some, the thrush or the owl, Auct. Carm. Phil. 15.

Acrae, ārum, f., *Ἀκραι*, a town of Laconia, Liv. 35, 27, 3.

acriculus, a, um, adj. *dim.* [2. acer], somewhat sharp, testy: ille acriculus senex Zeno, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 38 (cf. acerbus), and the passage there quoted fr. Cic. N. D. 3, 31).

acridium, ii, n., another name for the scammonia, acc. to Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 64.

acrifolium, ii, n. [2. acer, auct. ap. folium], an unknown tree of ill omen, Auct. ap. Macr. Sat. 2, 16.

Acritae, ārum, f., a town in Sicily, on the road from Syracuse to Agrigentum, Liv. 24, 35, 8.

acrimonia, ae, f. [2. acer], sharpness or pungency (so far as it has a quickening, animating power, diff. fr. acerbitas, which design. a disagreeable sharpness). **I.** Lit., of taste: si ulcus acrimoniā brassicae ferre non poterit, the pungency, irritation, smart, Cato R. R. 157, 5: dulcis cum quadam acrimonia, Plin. 24, 14, 78; § 128: cf. sinapis, id. 18, 13, 34, § 128 al.—Of smell, Plin. 27, 13, 109, § 133.—**II.** Fig., sharpness, acrimony, austerity of character, energy of acting: "animi vivacitas." Non. 73, 17: mei feri ingeri iram atque animi acrem acrimoniā, Naev. ap. Non. 73, 18 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 11); cf.: vim, ferociam, animi, atrocitatem, iram, acrimoniā, Att.

ib. (Ribbeck, p. 196): convenit in vultu pudore et acrimonia esse, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 26; cf. ib. 4, 13, 19; 24, 34: si Glabronis patris vim et acrimoniā cepisset ad resistendum hominibus audacissimis, Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 62.—Of abstract objects: vis et acrimonia causae, Cic. Inv. 2, 48, 143: licentiae, Auct. Her. 4, 37, 49.—Of discourse, sharpness of speech (opp. sermo): tum in sermone, tum in acrimonia, *now in common conversation, now in sharp talk*, Auct. Her. 4, 42, 54.

Acrisionē, es, f., *Ἀκρисиώνη*, the daughter of Acrisius, i. e. Danaē, Verg. Cat. 11, 33.

Acrisionēus, a, um, adj., pertaining to Acrisius: arces, i. e. Argos, Ov. M. 5, 239: muri, i. e. Ardea, built by Danaē, the daughter of Acrisius, Sil. 1, 661; so, coloni, Verg. A. 7, 410 (where some improperly refer it to Danaē).

Acrisioniades, ae, m. patron., *Ἀκρисиωνιάδης*, a descendant of Acrisius, i. e. Perseus, son of Danaē, Ov. M. 5, 70.

Acrisius, ii, m., *Ἀκρисиός*, King of Argos, son of Abas, and father of Danaē; unintentionally killed by his grandson, Perseus, Ov. M. 4, 608 sq.; Verg. A. 7, 372; Hor. C. 3, 16, 5 al.

1. acritas, ātis, f. [2. acer], i. q. acritudo, Gell. 13, 3, 2: vis veritatis atque acritas, Att. ap. Non. 493, 14 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 190).

2. Acritās, ae, m., *Ἀκρίτας*, the most southerly promontory in Messenia, *now Capo di Gallo*, Mel. 2, 3, 8; 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 5, 7, § 15.

acriter, adv., v. 2. acer fin.

acritudo, inis, f. [2. acer], the quality of acer, sharpness. **I.** Lit., of a mind, Vit. 2, 9, 12; 8, 3, 18 sq.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Liveliness, vivacity, force*: vigor et acritudo populi Romani, Gell. 10, 27: haut quismquam potis est tolerare acritudinem, Att. ap. Fest. p. 356 Müll. (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 196).—**B.** *Harshness of character*: morum, App. M. 9, 224.

† **acra** or **acrōn**, ōnis, m., = *ἄκρων*, the extremity of a thing; so, of a member of the body, Verg. 2, 28, 17; 5, 65, 2; of the stem of a plant, Apic. 4, 4.

† **acroāma**, ātis, n., = *ἀκρόαμα*.—Prop., that which is heard with pleasure, a gratification to the ear; as music or reading; esp. used for entertainment at meals, with music or reading, Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 13; Suet. Vesp. 19; Petron. Fragm. Tragun. p. 297.—Hence, meton. (like the plur. in Greek), the entertainer at table, by music (a performer) or by reading (a reader); also, a buffoon: cum ex Themistocle quaereretur, quod acroāma aut cuius vocem lubentissime audiret, Cic. Arch. 9: nemo in convivio ejus (Attici) aliud acroāma audivit, quam anagnosten, id. Att. 14, 1: non solum spectator, sed actor et acroāma, Cic. Sen. 54: festivum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 22. Cf. Smith's Antiq., and Becker's Gall. 3, p. 203 (2d ed.).

† **acroamātarius**, a, nm, adj. [acroāma], belonging to a musical or reading entertainment: SER. ACROAMAT. GRAEC. i. e. serva acroamataria Graecia, Inscr. Orell. 2885.

acroamāticus, a, um, adj., read in the old edd. of Gell. 20, 5, where the MSS. give, in the same sense, *actroamatus*, q. v.

† **acroasis**, is, f., = *ἀκροασις* (a hearing, a listening to), the discourse delivered before an assembly, public lecture (cf. the use of *contio* among Eng. and collegium among Germ. scholars, for discourse, etc.): ut eas vel in acroasi audire legere, in a public lecture, Cic. Att. 15, 17, 2: Callias acroasin fecit, Vit. 10, 22: plurimam acroasem fecit, Suet. Gram. 2 (al. ἀκροάσεις).

† **acroaticus**, a, nm, adj., = *ἀκροατικός*, designed for hearing only, esoteric (opp. *ἑσωτερικός*), in the Aristotelian philosophy, acc. to the interpreters, Gell. 20, 5.

Acroceraunia, ōrum, n. [fr. *ἀκρος* and *κεραυνός*; pr. Thunder-Heights], a very rocky promontory in Epirus, running out into the Ionian Sea, *now Glossa*, called by the Italians *Linguetta* (the mountain to which it belongs was called Ceranuni

montes or Ceraunia; see this art.): infamis scopulos Acroceraunia, Hor. C. 1, 3, 20; the same in sing.: promontorium Acroceraunium, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 97; for *any dangerous place*: haec tibi sint Syrtes; haec Acroceraunia vita, Or. Am. 739.

† **acrocordion**, ōnis, f., = *ἀκροκόρδιον*, a kind of uart, Cels. 5, 28, 14.

† **acrocōlefiūm**, ii, n., = *ἀκροκόληφιον*, the upper part of the foot of a swine, Verg. 6, 1, 2.

acrocōlion, ii, n., = *ἀκροκόλιον*, i. q. acro, Cael. Aur. Auct. 1, 11; cf. Verg. 2, 47, 1.

Acrocōrinthus (-us), i, f., *Ἀκροκόρινθος*, the citadel of Corinth, situated on a height, from which the two seas could be seen, the Aegean and Ionian, Mel. 2, 4, 7; Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 11; Liv. 33, 31 fin.: 34, 50, 8; Stat. Th. 7, 108.

acrocōrium, ii, n., a kind of onion, Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 95.

† **acrōlithus**, a, um, adj., = *ἀκρόλιθος* (of stone at the extremity): *statuae, statuae whose extremities only consisted of marble, the remainder of wood*, Trebb. Poll. XXX. Tyr. c. 32 (in Vit. 2, 8, 11 written as Greek); cf. Müll. Arch. § 48, 1; Winckelm. Hist. Art. 1, 2, 17.

Acron, ōnis, m. **I.** A king of the Caeuēnenses, who, in the war with the Romans on account of the rape of the Sabine, was slain by Romulus, Prop. 4, 10, 7.—**II.** A Greek slain by Mezentius, Verg. A. 10, 719.—**III.** Helenius Acron, a commentator on Terence, Horace, and perh. Persius; cf. Teuffel, Rom. Lit. II. § 370.

Acronius lacus, a part of Lake Constance, *now the Ueberlingen Lake*, Mel. 3, 2, 8.

Acronoma saxa, an unknown place in Lower Italy, Cic. Att. 13, 40, 2.

acropodium, i, n. [*ἀκρος*, extreme, and *πόδις*, foot], the pedestal of a statue, Hyg. F. 88.

acror, ōris, m. [2. acer], = acritudo, Fulg. Cont. Verg. init.

Acrota, ac, m., king of the Albanii, brother of Romulus Silvius, Ov. M. 14, 617.

† **acroteria**, ōrum, n., = *ἀκροτήρια*, the projecting or extreme part of a thing. **I.** Of a harbor, Vit. 8, 12.—**II.** In architecture, the projecting parts of a pediment, serving as a support for figures or statues, Vit. 3, 5, 12 sq.; cf. Müll. Arch. § 284.

† **acrozymus**, a, um, adj., = *ἀκροζυμος*, slightly leavened, Isid. Or. 20, 2, 15.

1. acta, ae, f., = *ἄκτις*, the sea-shore, as place of resort: in acta jacebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 25; so id. Cael. 15; id. Att. 14, 8; id. Fam. 9, 6; Nep. Ages. 8, 2; Verg. A. 5, 613 al. (perh. also in Verg. Cul. 13; v. Sillig. N. er.).

2. acta, ōrum, v. ago, P. a. **actaea**, ae, f., a strong-smelling plant, herb Christopher, Actaea spicata, Linn. p. 217, 7, 26, § 43.

Actaeon, ōnis, m., *Ἀκταίων*, a grandson of Cadmus, who, having seen Diana bathing naked with her nymphs, was torn to pieces by his own dogs, Ov. M. 3, 230 sq.; ib. 720; id. Tr. 2, 105; Varr. R. 2, 9, 9; Hyg. F. 181 al.

Actaeus, a, um, adj., *Ἀκταῖος*, pertaining to Attica, Attic, Athenian: in Actaeo Aracyntho, Verg. E. 2, 24 (as being on the border of Attica): arces of Athens, Ov. M. 2, 720; fratres, i. e. *Clytus and Eubus*, ib. 7, 681: mel Hymetti, Col. 10, 386: imbres, a rain of honey, Stat. Th. 4, 453.—Hence, subst.: **Actaei**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Attica, Nep. Thras. 2, 1.—**Actaea**, ae, f., a female Athenian; of Orithyia, Ov. M. 6, 711.

actarius, ii, m., v. actuaris.

1. actē, ēs, f., = *ἄκτις*, a plant, perh. = ebulum, Plin. 26, 11, 73, § 120; Ap. Herb. 91.

2. Actē, ēs, f., = *Ἀκτῆ*. **I.** Lit., coastland or maritime country; hence, the earlier name for Attica, the province of Middle Greece, in which Athens was situated, Plin. 4, 7, 11; Gell. 14, 6.—**II.** One of the Horae, Hyg. F. 183.—**III.** A con-

cabine of Nero, Suet. Ner. 28; Tac. A. 13, 12; Inscr. Orell. Cic. 735; 2885.

Actiācus, a um, *adj.* [Actium], *relating to Actium*: victoria, at Actium, Suet. Aug. 18; Iudi, the games which Augustus revived at Actium in honor of his victory, id. Tib. 6; Phoebus, who had a temple here. Ov. M. 13, 715; aequor, id. H. 15, 166; legiones, which had fought at Actium, Tac. A. 1, 42.

Actiās, ādis, *f. I.* [Acte.] *Attic, Athenian*, Verg. G. 4, 463.—**II.** [Actium.] *Of Actium*: Cleopatra, conquered at Actium by Augustus, Stat. S. 3, 2, 120.

actiōphōrōe, *adj.* [*Gr. nom. plur.*], = ἀκτινοφόρος (bearing rays), *epithet of the cochleo*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 147; v. Jan ad h. l.

actinosus, a, um [actis], *pr full of rays, hence*, *glorious*: ecclesia, Ambros. in Psa. 41.

actio, ōnis, *f.* [ago], *a doing, performing, acting, action, act. I.* In gen.: non modo deos spoliati motu et actione divina, sed etiam homines inertes efficit, Cic. N. D. 1, 37; 2, 16; virtutis laus omnis in actione consistit, id. Off. 1, 6; id. Fin. 5, 19, 54.—With *subject, gen.*: ad eas res parandas, quibus actio vitæ continetur, *active, practical life*, id. Off. 1, 5; corporis, id. Div. 1, 32; mentis, id. N. D. 1, 17; and with *object, gen.*: itaque nec actio rerum illarum (the public performance of those things) aperta petulantia vacat, id. ib. 1, 35, 127; ib. 1, 43; actio ullius rei, id. Ac. 2, 33, 108; and so *plur.*: periculose reum actiones sunt, Off. 1, 2, 4; hence: actio gratiarum, the giving of thanks, id. Fam. 10, 19 (cf.: gratias agere)—**II.** Esp. *A. Public functions, civil acts, proceedings, or duties. 1.* In gen., Cic. Fam. 9, 8; tribunorum, id. official duties, Liv. 5, 11; so, consularis, id. 4, 55 al.: actiones nostras scriptis mandamus, Cic. Off. 2, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 5.—Hence *negotiation, deliberation*: discessu consulum actio de pace sublata est, Cic. Att. 9, 9.—Esp. *2.* Of judicial proceedings. *a.* An *action, suit, process (in abstr.)*, with a *gen.* more precisely defining it, e. g. actio furis, injuriarum; also with *de*: actio de repetundis, de arboribus succis, etc.: actionem alicui intendere, Cic. Mil. 14; instituere, to bring an action against one, id. Mur. 9; multas actiones (processes, suits) et res (the property in suit) peribant, Liv. 39, 18 al.—*b.* The accusation (in coner.), the statement of the crime, the indictment, charge, accusation: Inde illa actio, OPE CONSOLIOQVE TYO FERTVM AIO FACTVM ESSE, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74; cf. id. Caecin. 3; id. de Or. 1, 36, 167.—Hence, in gen., *judicial forms* (the omission of which rendered a suit null and void): actiones Manilianæ, forms relative to purchase and sale; cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 246; Hostilianæ, id. 1, 57, 245.—Hence, *c.* A *pleading of a case* (spoken or written); so Cic. calls his Orats. against Verres, actions, *pleas*, simply dividing them into *actio prima* and *actio secunda*: actio causæ, Cic. Caecin. 2, 4; actiones litium, id. Phil. 9, 5, 11; so, Suet. continuæ actiones, Ner. 15; in prima parte actionis, Quint. 10, 1, 20 al.—*d.* *Permission for a suit*: dare alicui actionem (which was the right or duty of the praetor or judge), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 27.—*e.* The *judicial management of a suit, the trial, the day of trial*: prima, altera, tertia, Cic. Verr. 1, 30; 2, 2, 6.—**B.** *Gesticulation connected with oral delivery. 1.* Of an orator; the exterior art or bearing, the action, delivery: Demosthenem ferunt et qui quævisisset quid primum esset in dicendo, actionem; quid secundum, idem et idem tertium respondisse, Cic. Brut. 38; cf. id. de Or. 1, 18; so that it often includes even the voice: actio ejus (Pompeii) habebat et in voce magnum splendorem et in motu summam dignitatem, id. Brut. 68; cf. id. de Or. 17: est actio quasi sermo corporis, id. de Or. 3, 59; cf. ib. 2, 17 al.—Hence, also—*2.* Of an actor, *action*: in quo tanta comædij actio non posset, id. de Or. 3, 26.—**C.** In dramatic lang., the action, the connection or series of events, the plot, in a play: habet enim (fabula) varios actus multasque actiones et consiliorum et temporum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 6.

actio, ōnis, *f.* [ago], *a doing, performing, acting, action, act. I.* In gen.: non modo deos spoliati motu et actione divina, sed etiam homines inertes efficit, Cic. N. D. 1, 37; 2, 16; virtutis laus omnis in actione consistit, id. Off. 1, 6; id. Fin. 5, 19, 54.—With *subject, gen.*: ad eas res parandas, quibus actio vitæ continetur, *active, practical life*, id. Off. 1, 5; corporis, id. Div. 1, 32; mentis, id. N. D. 1, 17; and with *object, gen.*: itaque nec actio rerum illarum (the public performance of those things) aperta petulantia vacat, id. ib. 1, 35, 127; ib. 1, 43; actio ullius rei, id. Ac. 2, 33, 108; and so *plur.*: periculose reum actiones sunt, Off. 1, 2, 4; hence: actio gratiarum, the giving of thanks, id. Fam. 10, 19 (cf.: gratias agere)—**II.** Esp. *A. Public functions, civil acts, proceedings, or duties. 1.* In gen., Cic. Fam. 9, 8; tribunorum, id. official duties, Liv. 5, 11; so, consularis, id. 4, 55 al.: actiones nostras scriptis mandamus, Cic. Off. 2, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 5.—Hence *negotiation, deliberation*: discessu consulum actio de pace sublata est, Cic. Att. 9, 9.—Esp. *2.* Of judicial proceedings. *a.* An *action, suit, process (in abstr.)*, with a *gen.* more precisely defining it, e. g. actio furis, injuriarum; also with *de*: actio de repetundis, de arboribus succis, etc.: actionem alicui intendere, Cic. Mil. 14; instituere, to bring an action against one, id. Mur. 9; multas actiones (processes, suits) et res (the property in suit) peribant, Liv. 39, 18 al.—*b.* The accusation (in coner.), the statement of the crime, the indictment, charge, accusation: Inde illa actio, OPE CONSOLIOQVE TYO FERTVM AIO FACTVM ESSE, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74; cf. id. Caecin. 3; id. de Or. 1, 36, 167.—Hence, in gen., *judicial forms* (the omission of which rendered a suit null and void): actiones Manilianæ, forms relative to purchase and sale; cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 246; Hostilianæ, id. 1, 57, 245.—Hence, *c.* A *pleading of a case* (spoken or written); so Cic. calls his Orats. against Verres, actions, *pleas*, simply dividing them into *actio prima* and *actio secunda*: actio causæ, Cic. Caecin. 2, 4; actiones litium, id. Phil. 9, 5, 11; so, Suet. continuæ actiones, Ner. 15; in prima parte actionis, Quint. 10, 1, 20 al.—*d.* *Permission for a suit*: dare alicui actionem (which was the right or duty of the praetor or judge), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 27.—*e.* The *judicial management of a suit, the trial, the day of trial*: prima, altera, tertia, Cic. Verr. 1, 30; 2, 2, 6.—**B.** *Gesticulation connected with oral delivery. 1.* Of an orator; the exterior art or bearing, the action, delivery: Demosthenem ferunt et qui quævisisset quid primum esset in dicendo, actionem; quid secundum, idem et idem tertium respondisse, Cic. Brut. 38; cf. id. de Or. 1, 18; so that it often includes even the voice: actio ejus (Pompeii) habebat et in voce magnum splendorem et in motu summam dignitatem, id. Brut. 68; cf. id. de Or. 17: est actio quasi sermo corporis, id. de Or. 3, 59; cf. ib. 2, 17 al.—Hence, also—*2.* Of an actor, *action*: in quo tanta comædij actio non posset, id. de Or. 3, 26.—**C.** In dramatic lang., the action, the connection or series of events, the plot, in a play: habet enim (fabula) varios actus multasque actiones et consiliorum et temporum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 6.

actio, ōnis, *f.* [ago], *a doing or being employed in, often or much* (only of judi-

cial or dramatic action): multas privatas causas, Cic. Brut. 70; tragœdias, id. Rep. 4, 35; so Tac. H. 3, 62; Suet. Galb. 3; cf. Gell. 9, 6.

Actium, i, n. **I.** A promontory and town in Epirus, on the Ambracian Gulf (now La Punta), where Augustus conquered Antony and Cleopatra, 31 B. C., and, in commemoration of it, repaired the temple of Apollo, which existed there, and revived the *Actian games*, Mel. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5; Cic. Fam. 16, 6.—**II.** A harbor in Coreyra, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3.

***actiuncula**, ae, *f. dim.* [actio], a short judicial harangue, Plin. Ep. 9, 15.

1. Actus, a, um, *adj.* poet. for Actiacus, pertaining to Actium: Iudi, Verg. A. 3, 280; 8, 675; 704; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 61; Phoebus, as having a temple at Actium (v. Actium), Prop. 4, 6, 67.

2. Actus, i, m., a proper name, Suet. Tib. 47.

active, *adv.*, v. the foll. art. *fn.*

actīvus, a, um, *adj.* [ago]. **I.** *Active*: philosophia, practical (opp. to contemplativa); philosophia et contemplativa est et activa; spectat simul agitque, Sen. Ep. 95, 10; (opp. to spectativus) thesina a causa sic distinguunt, ut illa sit spectativæ partis, haec activæ, Quint. 3, 5, 11; (rhetoric) quia maximus ejus usus actus continetur, dicatur activa, id. 2, 18, 5.—**II.** In gramm. v. verba activa, id. 2, 18, 5.—**III.** In gramm. v. verba activa, id. 2, 18, 5.—**IV.** In gramm. v. verba activa, id. 2, 18, 5.—**V.** In gramm. v. verba activa, id. 2, 18, 5.—**VI.** In gramm. v. verba activa, id. 2, 18, 5.—**Adv.** **active**, in gramm., *actively, like a verb active*, Prisc. pp. 794, 799 P.

1. actor, ōris, m. [id.]. **I.** One who drives or moves something: pecoris actor, Ov. H. 1, 95; habenæ, a slinger, Stat. Ach. 2, 419.—**II.** In gen., he who does any thing, a doer or performer (cf. ago, II.). **A.** In gen. of every kind of action: ut illum efficeret oratorem verborum actoremque rerum, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 57 (a translation of the Homer. ἀκτινοφόρος ἐργων, Il. 9, 443): Cato dux, actor, actor rerum illarum fuit, id. Sest. 28 *fin.*; so Caes. B. C. 1, 26; Nep. Att. 3, 2 al.—**B.** In judicial lang., one who brings an action, a plaintiff: accusatorem pro omni actore et petitoro appello, Cic. Part. 32; esp. of lawyers: Moloni Rhodio et actori summo causarum et magistro, id. Brut. 89 *fin.*; so Hor. A. P. 369 al.—Also, one who conducts a suit, an advocate, Cic. Caec. 1. Hence, **C.** At a later period, an agent or attorney; in gen., an administrator or manager or steward, overseer of property or an estate.—So in Tac.: actor publicus, he who administers the public property, Ann. 2, 30; 3, 67; actor summarum, a keeper of accounts or cashier, Suet. Dom. 11, and so often in the Dig.: subactoribus, overseers (of a household), Vulg. Gal. 4, 2.—**D.** In rhetor. lang., one who delivers any oral discourse; and esp. one who delivers an oration, an orator: inventor, compositor, actor, Cic. Or. 19.—**2.** A player, an actor: actores secundarium et tertiarum partium, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15; so id. de Or. 1, 26; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16 (cf. ago, II., and actio, II. C.).

2. Actor, ōris, m. **I.** A companion of Aeneas, Verg. A. 9, 500.—**II.** An Aeneas, ib. 19, 94; 96.—Hence, **Actōrides**, ae, patron. m., son or grandson of Actor: his son, Menoetius, Ov. F. 2, 39; his grandson, Patroclus, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 29; id. M. 13, 273; Erithos, id. ib. 5, 79.—In plur.: **Actōridæ**, i. e. Eurytus and Cleatus, sons of Actor, King of Phthia, id. ib. 8, 308.

1. actorius, a, um, *adj.*, i. q. activus, Tert. An. 14.

2. Actōrius, ii, m., a Roman name, Suet. Caes. 9 al.

actrix, icis, *f.* [actor]. **I.** A female plaintiff, Cod. Th. 7, 16, 41.—**II.** A stewardess, Inscr. Murat. 913, 6.

***actualis**, e, *advj.* [id.], *active, practical*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 17.—**Adv.** **actualiter**, *actively*, Myth. Vatic. vol. 3, p. 181 ed. Bod.

actuarii, ae, v. l. actuarius.

actuariolum, i, n. *dim.* [actuarius], a small, swift vessel impelled by oars,

row-boat, barge, Cic. Att. 10, 11, 4; 16, 3, 6; 16, 6, 1.

actuariūm, ii, v. the foll.

1. actuariūm, a, um, *adj.* [ago], *that which is easily moved, swift, agile*: navigis, a swift sailor, Caes. B. G. 5, 1; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 535, 1; and Sisenus, ib. 534, 33; Liv. 25, 30; navigum, Caes. R. C. 1, 27; cf.: "actuarie aves sunt, quae velis simul et remis aguntur," Isid. Or. 19, 1, 24; also, *abs.* **acturiā**, ae, *f.*, or **actuariūm**, ii, n., the same, Cic. Att. 5, 9; cf. Gell. 10, 25; lines, a road 12 feet wide between fields, Hyg. de Lim. p. 151; canes, hunting-dogs, hounds, acc. to Vel. Long. 2234 P.

2. actuariūm, ii (written by some *acturius*, to distinguish it from the preceding, Vel. Long. 2234 P., and so found in Inss. ap. Grut. 260; ap. Henzen, 6284), *sc. scriba*, m. [2. actus, II. B. 1.]. **I.** A short-hand writer, Suet. Caes. 55; Sen. Ep. 33, 9; cf. Lips. Tac. Ann. 5, 4.—**II.** One who writes out accounts, Petr. 53.

actum, i, v. ago.

actūose, *adv.*, see the foll. art. *fn.*

actuosus, a, um, *adj.* [actus], *full of activity, very active* (with the access idea of zeal, subjective impulse; diff. from *industrius*, which refers more to the means by which an object is attained, Doed. Syn. 1, 123); virtus actiosa (est), et deus vester nihil agens expertis virtutis (est), Cic. N. D. 1, 40; so id. Or. 36, 125; Sen. Ep. 39.—Hence, acc. to Fest. s. v. actus, p. 15, *subst.*, an actor or dancer.—**Adv.** **actūose**, in a lively manner, with activity, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102.

1. actus, a, um, *P. a.*, from ago.

2. actus, ūs, m. [ago]. **I. A.** The moving or driving of an object, impulse, motion: linguae actus, Pacuv. ap. Non. 506, 17; mellis constanter est natura . . . et cunctantior actus, Lucr. 3, 192; levi admonitu, non actu, infecti lucis feram, by driving, Cic. Rep. 2, 40; tertur in abruptum magno mons inprobus actu, Verg. A. 12, 687; pila contorsit violento spiritus actu, Sen. Agam. 432; hominum aut animalium actu vehiculum adhibemus, Caes. Aurel. Tard. 1, 1.—Hence, **B.** Transf. **I.** The right of driving cattle through a place, a passage for cattle: aquae ductus, haustus, iter, actus, Cic. Caec. 26; Ulp. Dig. 8, 3, 1.—**2.** A road between fields; a cart- or carriage-way, Dig. 8, 1, 5; 8, 5, 4; 43, 19, 1 al.—And, **3.** A measure or piece of land (in quo boves aguntur, cum aratur, cum impetu justo, Plin. 18, 59); actus minimus, 120 feet long and 4 feet wide: quadratus, 120 feet square; and duplicatus, 240 feet long and 120 feet wide, Varr. L. L. 5, § 34 Mull.; id. R. R. 1, 10; Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll. Also a division made by bees in a hive, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 22.

II. The doing or performing of a thing, an act, performance. **A.** In gen. (so not in Cic.; for Leg. 1, 11, inst. of pravis actibus, is to be read, pravitatibus; but often in the post-Aug. per.): post actum operis, Quint. 2, 18, 1; in vero actu rei, id. 7, 2, 41; rhetorice in actu consistit, id. 2, 18, 2; donec restitua diurni actus conficeret, Suet. Aug. 78; so id. Claud. 30; non consenserat actibus eorum, Vulg. Luc. 23, 51.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Public employment, business of state, esp. judicial: actus rerum, jurisdiction, Suet. Aug. 32; id. Claud. 15, 23; also *absol.* actus, Dig. 39, 4, 16; 40, 5, 41 al.—**2.** The action accompanying oral delivery. **a.** Of an orator: motus est in his orationis et actus, Quint. 9, 2, 4; 11, 3, 140.—**b.** Of an actor: the representation of a play, a part, a character, etc.: neque enim histrioni, ut placeat, peragenda est fabula, modo in quocunque fuerit actu, probetur, Cic. de Sen. 19, 70; carminum actus, recital, Liv. 7, 2; histrionum actus, Quint. 10, 2, 11; in tragico quodam actu, cum elapsum baculum cito resumpsisset, Suet. Ner. 24.—Hence, also, a larger division of a play, an act: primo actu quinto, Tert. Hec. prol. 31; neque minor quatio, nec sit productior actu Fabula, Hor. A. P. 189, and t. p. o. p. (in Cic. very often): extremus actus aetatis, Cic. de Sen. 2; id. Marcell. 9; quartus actus improbitatis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 6; so id. Phil. 2, 14; id. Fam. 5, 12 al.

actutum, *adv.* ('ab actu' (as *astutus* from *astu*; or with *tum* as enclitic, in *der Handlung da*, Corss. Aussspr. II, 849), 'id est, celeritate,' Prisc. 1013 P., so Hand, s. v. who explains: *uno actu, nulla re intercedente*; Lindem. de Adv. Lat. Spec. 4, p. 17, regards it as formed from an obs. *vb.* *actuo*, with the meaning *cum multo actu non segnitur*; cf. ait et dicto citius placat, *qs. while in the act of speaking*, Verg. A. 1, 142; cf. Hor. S. 2, 80; *immediatè, quickly, instantly* (in Plaut. very often, more rarely in Ter., and, except in Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 26; Verg. A. 9, 255; Ov. M. 3, 567; id. H. 12, 207; Liv. 29, 14, 5; and Quint. 4, 3, 13, perh. not occurring in the class. per.): ite actutum, Naev. ap. Non. 923, 1; aut hic est aut hic adfore actutum auctum, Pac. ap. Non. 237, 11; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 198: redibo actutum . . . id actutum diu est, id. ib. 1, 3, 32; and so id. Cure. 5, 3, 49; id. Cap. 3, 5, 75 al.: vos ite actutum, Att. ap. Non. 357, 13; Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 26; id. Ph. 5, 6, 12; and often in late Lat.: si bene aestimo, actutum merebitur, Symm. Et. 1, 41; 2, 64; 3, 43; 5, 35.

† **acuarius**, *i. m.* [I. acus], *one who makes needles or pins*, Inscr. Orell. 4139.

acula, *ae. f. dim.* [id.], *a little needle*, acc. to Cleodon, p. 1896: frigit fricamentum corpus acula (lect. dub.), Att. Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 195.

aculeatus, *a. um, adj.* [aculeus], *furnished with stings or prickles, thorny, prickly*. I. Lit., of animals and plants: animalia, Plin. 20, 22, 91: bruchus, Vulg. Jer. 51, 27: herbae, Plin. 24, 19, 119: ictus, *a puncture made by a sting*, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 223.—II. Fig. **A.** *Stinging, pointed, sharp*: istaec . . . aculeata sunt, animum fodicant, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 30: litterae, Cic. Ad. 14, 18, 1.—**B.** *Subtle, cunning*: contorta et aculeata sophismata, Cic. A. 2, 24.

Aculeo, *ōnis, m.* *a Roman cognomen in the gens Furia*, Liv. 38, 55, 4.—*C. Aculeo, a famous lawyer, friend of L. Licinius Crassus*, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 191; 2, 1, 2 al.

aculeolus, *i. m. dim.* [aculeus], *a little needle or pin*: aculeolis in cochleare tili, an old reading in Mart. 8, 71, where now *aculis* *vix* cochleare is read.

aculeus, *i. m.* [acc. to Prisc. 618 P. *dim.* from I. acuis, with the gender changed, like diecula fr. of Val. Prob. 1463 P.], *a sting*. I. Lit. **A.** Of animals: apus aculeus, *sing. clamore ferre non possumus*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22; so Plin. 11, 17, 17: neparus, Cic. Fin. 5, 15 al.—Also, *the spur of a foal*, Col. 8, 2, 8: *ocustarum*, Vulg. Apoc. 9, 10.—**B.** Of plants, *a spine or prickle*: spinarum, Plin. 13, 9, 19: cardiorum, id. 20, 23, 90.—**C.** Of an arrow or dart, *the point*, Liv. 38, 21, 11.—II. Fig., *a sting*. **A.** Of a sharp cutting remark: pungit quasi aculeis interrogatianus, Cic. Fin. 4, 3; so id. Ac. 2, 31; id. Planc. 24 al.; Liv. 23, 42, 5.—**B.** Of harsh treatment: aculeos severitatis iudicium evellere, Cic. Clu. 55 *fin.*; so id. Cael. 12, 29.—**C.** Of painful thought or care: mentis ille pectus pingit aculeus, quid illi negoti fuerit ante aedis meas, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 158: domesticarum sollicitudinum, Cic. Att. 1, 18.

acumen, *inis, n.* [acuo], *a point to prick or sting with*; *diff. fr. accumen*, which designates merely the summit or extremity of a thing, Doed. Syn. 2, 108. I. Lit.: *tum clipeus resonat et ferri stridit acumen*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 828 P. (Ann. v. 369 ed. Vahl.): *coni*, Lucr. 4, 431: *nasi*, id. 6, 1193 (i. e. *the pointed contraction of the nose before death*; cf. Bentl. ad Hor. S. 1, 3, 29): *stili*, Cic. de Or. 1, 33: *ferrum Diana volanti abstrulente jaculo*: *lignum sine acumine venit*, Ov. M. 8, 353; 3, 84. Hence, also, *the sting of an animal*: *scorpi*, Cic. Art. 685: *auspicium ex acuminibus, a military omen of victory, when the spears stuck in the ground suddenly begin to burn or shine at the points*, Cic. Div. 2, 36, 77, and id. N. D. 2, 3; cf. Liv. 22, 1; 43, 13.—In Plin., of the taste: *sharpness or pungency*, 14, 20, 25.—II. Fig., of the mind, like *acies*. **A.** *Acuteness, shrewdness, keenness, acumen*: *sermonis leporem, ingeniorum acumen*, dicendi *topiam*, Cic. Fl. 4; so Nep. Alc. 11; Plin. 2, 27, 27, § 97.—Also, so Nep. Alc. 1, 1; so Lucr. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 2: *Empedocles an Sternium deliret acumen*, Hor.

Ep. 1, 12, 20.—Poet. also in *plur.*: *serus Graecis admovet acumina chartis*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 161.—**B.** *Cunning, subtlety*: *argutiae et acumen Hyperidis*, Cic. Or. 31; so id. de Or. 2, 63.—Also in *plur.*: *dialectici ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus*, id. de Or. 2, 38: *meretricis acumina*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 55.—Hence,

acuminarius, *a. um, adj.* [acumen], *good for sharpening*: *mola, for sharpening weapons*, Schol. ad Stat. Th. 3.

acumino, *avi, ātum, i. v. a.* [id.], *to make pointed, to sharpen, in verb finit.*: *contextum spinae acuminavi in caudam*, Lact. Opif. 7, 7.—*Part. perf.*: *telum culicis*, Plin. 11, 2, 1: *cornu lunae*, id. 18, 85, 79: *corpus*, id. 11, 24, 28.

acūo, *ui, ūtum, 3. v. a.* (*part. fut.* *acuturum*, not used) [cf. 2. acer], *to make sharp or pointed, to sharpen, whet*. I. Lit.: *ne stridorem quidem serrae audiunt, cum acutur*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40; so, *ferrum*, Verg. A. 8, 386; Hor. C. 1, 2, 21: *enses*, Ov. M. 15, 776: *gladium*, Vulg. Deut. 32, 41: *sagittas*, id. Jer. 61, 11.—Poet.: *fulmen*, Lucr. 6, 278: *dentis*, Hor. C. 3, 20, 10; cf. Tib. 4, 3, 3.—II. Trop. **A.** *First, of the tongue, qs. to whet, i. e. to sharpen, exercise, improve*: *acuer*: *linguam exercitatione dicendi*, Cic. Brut. 97: *linguam consus*, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 23; so Vulg. Psa. 139, 4; so in gen.: *se, to exercise one's self, to make one's self ready*: *acueram me ad expectandam hanc jus legationem*, Cic. Att. 2, 7: *mentem, ingenium, prudentiam, etc.*: *to sharpen*: *multa, quae acuant mentem, multa quae obtundant*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33; so id. Brut. 33; id. Phil. 2, 17; id. de Or. 1, 20.—**B.** *Acuer* aliquid (*non* or *without* ad aliquid), *to spur on, incite, stir up, arouse*: *ad crudelitatem*, Cic. Lig. 4; id. Fam. 15, 21: *illos sat actas acuet*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 49; Cic. Rosc. Am. 83, 110: *itaque duas res, quae langorem afferunt ceteris, illud acuebant, otium et solitudo*, id. Off. 3, 1; Liv. 28, 19: *curis acuens mortalia corda*, Verg. G. 1, 123: *auditive lupo acuit balatibus agni*, id. ib. 4, 435: *quomo Juno his acuit verbis*, id. A. 7, 380.—**C.** *Aliquid, to rouse up, kindle, excite* (mostly poet.): *saevus in armis Aeneas acuit Martem*, et se suscitavit ira, Verg. A. 12, 108; *nam*, Vulg. Sap. 5, 21: *studia*, Val. Max. 2, 2, 30.—**D.** In grammar, *acuer* syllabam, *to give an acute accent to* (opp. *gravem ponere*), Quint. 1, 5, 22; cf. Prisc. Op. Min. 159 Lind.: *accentus acutus ideo inventus est, quod acuat sive elevet syllabam*.—Hence, **acutus**, *a. um, P. a.*, *sharpened, made pointed*; hence, **A.** Lit., *sharp, pointed* (*acer* denotes natural sharpness, etc.: *acutus*, that produced by exertion, skill, etc.: *sermo acer, impassioned, passionate*; *sermo acutus, pointed, acute discourse*): *vide ut sit acutus culter probe*, Plaut. Mil. 5, 4; *ferrum*, Hor. A. P. 304: *cuspius*, Verg. A. 5, 208: *gladius*, Vulg. Psa. 56, 6; *carex*, Verg. G. 3, 231; *elementa, i. e. pointed, jagged atoms* (opp. *to perplexa, connected*), Lucr. 2, 463: *nasus*, Plaut. Cap. 3, 4, 114: *oculi, of a pointed shape*, id. Ps. 4, 7, 121: *aures, pointed*, Hor. C. 2, 19, 4; *saxa*, id. ib. 3, 27, 61; so Verg. A. 1, 45.—**2.** Transf. **a.** Of the senses themselves, *sharp, keen*: *oculos acris atque cicutos*, Cic. Plane. 66: *nares*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 29; Cels. 2, 6.—**b.** Of objects affecting the senses, *sharp, acute*; of the voice, *soprano or treble*: *inde loci litus sonitus effudit acutos*, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll. (Ann. v. 522 ed. Vahl.): *hinnitu*, Verg. G. 3, 94: *voices*, id. Cir. 107; Ov. M. 3, 224: *stridore*, Hor. C. 1, 34, 15: *voceum ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipient, from the highest treble to the lowest base*, Cic. de Or. 1, 69, 251; cf. ib. 3, 67, 216; Somn. Scip. 5; Rep. 6, 18.—**c.** In gen., of things affecting the body, of either heat or cold from their similar effects, *keen, sharp, violent, severe*: *sol*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 17: *radii solis*, Ov. H. 4, 159; *gelu*, Hor. C. 1, 9, 4; cf. Lucr. 1, 495; Verg. G. 1, 93; so, *febris*, Cels. 2, 4; *morbus*, id. 3 (opp. *longus*), *rapid*.—Subst. with gen.: *acuta belli, violent, severe misfortunes of war*, Hor. C. 4, 4, 76 (= *graves belli molestias*).—**B.** Fig. 1. Of intellectual qualities, *acute, clear-sighted, intelligent, sagacious* (very freq.): *Antisthenes homo acutus magis quam eruditus*, Cic. Att. 12, 37; so id. de Or. 1, 61; id. N. D.

1, 16; Nep. Dion. 8, 1: *homo ingenio prudentiae acutissimus*, Cic. de Or. 1, 39: *acutae sententiae*, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 2, 5: *motus animorum ad excogitandum acuti*, id. Or. 1, 113: *studia*, id. Gen. 50: *conclusiones*, Quint. 2, 20, 5. **2.** In grammar, *accentus acutus, the acute accent* (opp. *gravis*), Prisc. p. 159, ed. Lindem.—*Comp.* Plin. 13, 1, 2.—*Adv.*: **acutè, sharply, keenly, acutely**: *cernere*, Lucr. 4, 804; ib. 811: *conlecta*, Cic. Deiot. 33: *excogitati*, id. Verr. 4, 14; *respondeo*, id. Cael. 17: *scribo*, id. Verr. 3, 20; so, **acutum**: *cernis*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 26: *resonarent*, ib. 8, 41; *and, acuta*; *canis ululat*, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 9 Müll. (Ann. 346 Vahl).—*Comp.*, Cic. Inv. 2, 16.—*Sup.*, Cic. Off. 1, 44; id. Verr. 3, 20.

† **acupediū**, *dicēbatur*, *cui praecipuum erat in currendo acumen pedum*, *swift of foot*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 9 Müll. [qs. acer + pes; cf. Gr. ἀκτύπος, ἀκτύπος].

1. acus, *ūs, f.* [cf. 2. acer]. I. *A needle or pin*, as being pointed, both for common use and ornament: *quas sarcinaria veletiam ornatrix utitur*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 9 Müll. **A.** Lit.: *mirabar vitulus, quod acu punctum videtur*, Cic. Mil. 24.—Hence, *acu pingere, to embroider*, Verg. A. 9, 582; Ov. M. 6, 23; cf. Plin. 8, 48, § 191; Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 22.—Esp. *a hair-pin*: *figat acus tortas sustinate comas*, Mart. 14, 24: *foramen acis, the eye of a needle*, Vulg. Matt. 19, 24.—Also, *a surgeon's needle, a probe*, Cels. 7, 17.—Hence, **B.** Trop.: *acu rem tangere, to touch the thing with a needle*; in Engl. phrase, *to hit the nail on the head*, Plaut. Rud. 6, 2, 19; so, to denote careful and successful effort: *si acum quaereres, acum invenisses*, id. Men. 2, 1, 13.—II. *The tongue of a buckle*, Treb. Poll. Claud. 14.—III. I. q. *aes*, Cris. Col. 2, 10, 40.—IV. *An implement of husbandry*, Pall. 1, 43, 2.

2. acus, *ēris, n.* (also, *ūs, f.* v. 1. acus, III.) [kindred with *acus*, ās, Goth. *ahana*, old Norse *agn*, old Germ. *agan*],—*αχρουν*, *the husk of grain and of pulse*; *chaff*, Cato, R. R. 54, 2; Varr. R. R. 1, 52; 57; 3, 9, 8.

3. acus, *i. m.* [I. acus], *a kind of sea-fish with a pointed snout, the horn-pike or gar-pike* (Gr. βελόνη): *acus sive belone unum piscium, etc.*, Plin. 9, 61, 76, § 166: *et satius tenues ducere credis acus*, Mart. 10, 37, 6; cf. Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 145, where *belonae* again occurs. (Some read *una for unus* in the passage from Plin., and *acūs* for *acos* in Mart., as if these forms belonged to 1. acus.)

Acusilas, *ae, m.* [from Ἀκουσίλαος], *an Argive historian*, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 63.

acūtalis, *e, adj.* [acutus], *pointed*: *terminus*, Front. Col. p. 132 Goes.

acūtarius (for *acutarius*), *a. um, adj.* [id.], *that sharpens instruments*: *acutarius taber*, Ins. ap. Henzen. 7216.

acūtatus, *a. um, adj.* [id.], *sharpened*: *sagittae*, Verg. 1, 22, 4.

acūtē, *adv.*, v. acuo, P. a. *fin.*

acūtōr, *ōris, m.* [acuo], *one that sharpens, a sharpener*, Not. Tir. p. 120.

acūtūle, *adv.*, see the foll. art. *fin.*

acūtulus, *a. um, adj. dim.* [acutus], *somewhat pointed, acute, or subtle*: *conclusiones*, *Cic. N. D. 3, 7, 18: *doctores*, Gell. 17, 5.—*Adv.*: **acūtūle**, *somewhat sharply*, Aug. Conf. 3, 7.

acūtum, *adv.*, v. acuo, P. a.

acutus, *a. um, v. acuo, P. a.*

acva and **acvarius**, in Inscr. for *acua* and *aquarius*.

† **ācylos**, *i, f.* = *ἄκυλος*, in the Aescr. of the *holm-ouk* (ilex), Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 19 (cf. Hom. Od. 10, 242).

† **ācyrōlōgia**, *ae, f.* = *ἀκυρολογία*, in rhetoric, *an impropriety of speech*; e. g.: *spereare for timere*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 419 (in pure Lat. *improprius* or *impropria dictio* is used instead of it: (quod proprietate est contrarium) id apud nos *improprius*, ἀκροποι apud Graecos vocatur; quale est tantum spereare dolorem; Quint. 8, 2, 3; cf. Don. ap. Lind. Corp. Gr. 1, 28; Charis. p. 242; Diom. 2, p. 444).

ad, *prep.* with *acc.* (from the fourth century after Christ written also *at*; Etrusc. *su-* + *asc*; *az*; Umbr. and Old Lat. *ar*, as

in Eng. Tab., in S. C. de Bacch., as arveho for adveho; arferunt, arfuisse, for aduecunt, etc.; arborer for additer; so, ar me advenias, Plant. Truc. 2, 2, 17; cf. Frise. 559 P.; Vel. Long. 2232 P.; Fabretti, Glos. Ital. col. 5) (cf. Sanser. adhi; Goth. and Eng. at; Celt. pref. ar, as armor, i. e. ad mare; Rom. al.).

1. As antith. to *ab* (as in to *ex*), in a progressive order of relation, *ad* denotes, first, the direction toward an object; then the reaching of or attaining to it; and finally, the being at or near it.

A. In space. **1.** Direction toward to, toward, and first, **a.** Horizontally: fugere ad puppim colles campique videntur, the hills and fields appear to fly toward the ship, Lucr. 4, 390; meridie umbræ cadunt ad septentrionem, utro vero ad occum, and to toward the north and west, Plin. 2, 13, and so often of the geog. position of a place in reference to the points of compass, with the verbs *jacere*, *vergere*, *spectare*, etc.: Asia jacet ad meridiem et austrum, Europa ad septentriones et æquionem, Varr. L. L. 5, § 31 Müll. and in Plin. very freq.: Creta ad austrum... ad septentrionem versa, 4, 20; ad Atticam vergente, 4, 21 al.—Also Trop.: animus alius ad alia vitia propensor, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 81.—**b.** In a direction upwards (esp. in the poets, very freq.): manusque sursum ad caelum sustulit, Naev. ap. Non. 116, 30 (B. Pun. p. 13, ed. Vahl.); manus ad caeli templa tendebam lacrimans, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. I, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 50 ed. Vahl.); cf.: duplices tendens ad sidera palmas, Verg. A. 1, 93; molem ex profundo saxeam ad caelum vomit, Att. ap. Frise. 1325 P.; clamor ad caelum volvendus, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 104 Müll. (Ann. v. 520 ed. Vahl.) (cf. with this: tollitur in caelum clamor, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1, or Ann. v. 422); ad caelumque ferat flammam fulgura rursum, of Acta, Lucr. 1, 725; cf. id. 2, 191; 2, 325; sidera sola micant; ad quæ sua brachia tendens, etc., Ov. M. 7, 188; altitudo pertingit ad caelum, Vulg. Dan. 4, 17.—**c.** Also in the direction downwards (for the usu. *in*): tardiore semper ad terras omnium quæ geruntur in caelo effactu cadente quam visū, Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 216.

2. The point or goal at which any thing arrives. **a.** Without reference to the space traversed in passing, to, toward (the most common use of this prep.): cum stupro redire ad suos popularis, Naev. ap. Fest. p. 317 Müll. (B. Pun. p. 14 ed. Vahl.); ut ex tam alto dignitatis gradu ad superos videatur potius quam ad inferos pervenisse, Cic. Lael. 3, 12; ad terras decidat aether, Lucan. 2, 58.—Hence, (*a*) With verbs which designate going, coming, moving, bearing, bringing near, adapting, taking, receiving, calling, exciting, admonishing, etc., when the verb is compounded with *ad* the prep. is not always repeated, but the constr. with the *dat.* or *acc.* employed; cf. Rudd. II. pp. 154, 175 n. (In the ante-class. per., and even in Cic., *ad* is generally repeated with most verbs, as, ad eos accedit, Cic. Sex. Rosc. 8; ad Sullam adire, id. ib. 25; ad se adferre, id. Verr. 4, 50; reticulum ad narvis sibi admovebat, id. ib. 5, 27; ad laborem adhortantur, id. de Sen. 14; T. Vectium ad se arcessit, id. Verr. 5, 114; but the poets of the Aug. per., and the historians, esp. Tac., prefer the dative; also, when the compound verb contains merely the idea of approach, the constr. with *ad* and the *acc.* is employed; but when it designates increase, that with the *dat.* is more usual: accedit ad urbem, he approaches the city; but, accedit provinciae, it is added to the province.)—(**β**) Ad me, te, se, for donum meam, tuam, suam (in Plaut. and Ter. very freq.): oratus sum venire ad te huc, Plaut. Mil. 5, 1, 12; spectatores plaudite atque ite ad vos commissum, id. Stich. *fin.*: armis ad me, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 64; ancillas traduce huc ad vos, id. Heaut. 4, 4, 22; transeundumst tibi ad Mevedeum, id. 4, 4, 17; intro nos vocat ad sese, tenet intus apud se, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 86 P.: te oro, ut ad me Vibonem statim venias, Cic. Att. 3, 3; 16, 10 al.—(**γ**) Ad, with the name of a deity in the *gen.*, is elliptical for ad templum or aedem (cf.: Thespiadas, quæ ad aedem Felicitatis sunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 4; id. Phil. 2, 35; in aedem Veneris, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 120; in aedem Concordiæ, Cic. Cat. 3, 9,

21; 2, 6, 12): ad Dianæ, to the temple of, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 43; ad Opes, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 14; ad Castoris, id. Quint. 17; ad Juturnæ, id. C. Ru. 101; ad Vestæ, Hor. S. 1, 9, 35 al.; cf. Rudd. II. p. 41, n. 4; and p. 334.—(**δ**) With verbs which denote a giving, sending, informing, submitting, etc., it is used for the simple *dat.* (Rudd. II. p. 175): litteras dare ad aliquem, to send or write one a letter; and: litteras dare *alicui*, to give a letter to one; hence Cic. never says, like Caesar and Sall., *alicui* scribere, which strictly means, to write for one (as a receipt, etc.), but always *mittere*, *scribere*, *perscribere* *ad* aliquem: postea ad piestores dabo, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 119; praecepta quæ ad patrem vis nuntiari, id. Capt. 2, 2, 109; in servitutum pauperem ad divitem dare, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 48; nam ad me Publ. Valerius scripsit, Cic. Fam. 14, 2 *med.*: de meis rebus ad Lollium perscripsi, id. ib. 5, 3; velim domum ad te scribas, ut mihi tui libri pateant, id. Att. 4, 14; cf. id. ib. 4, 16; ad primam (sc. epistulam) tibi hoc scribo, in answer to your first, id. ib. 3, 15, 2; ad Q. Fulvium Cons. Hirpini et Lucani dederunt sese, Liv. 27, 15, 1; cf. id. 28, 22, 5.—Hence the phrase: *mittere* or *scribere* *librum* ad aliquem, to dedicate a book to one (Greek, *προσφωνεῖν*): has res ad te scriptas, Lucii, misimus, Aeli, Lucil. Sat. 1, ap. Auct. Her. 4, 12; quæ institueram, ad te mittam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5; ego interea admonitum tuo perfecti sane argutulos libros ad Varronem; and soon after: mihi explices velim, maneasne in sententia, ut mittam ad eum quæ scripsi, Cic. Att. 13, 18; cf. ib. 16; Plin. 1, 19.—So in titles of books: M. Tullii Ciceronis ad Marcum Brutulum Orator; M. T. Cic. ad Q. Fratrem Dialogi tres de Oratore, etc.—In the titles of odes and epigrams *ad* aliquem signifies to, addressed to.—(**e**) With names of towns after verbs of motion, ad is used in answer to the question Whither? instead of the simple *acc.*; but commonly with this difference, that ad denotes to the vicinity of, the neighborhood of: miles ad Capuam profectus sum, quinque anno post ad Tarentum, Cic. de Sen. 4, 10; id. Fam. 3, 81; ad Veios, Liv. 5, 19; 14, 18; cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 7; id. B. C. 3, 40 al.—Ad is regularly used when the proper name has an appellative in apposition to it: ad Cirtam oppidum iter constituunt, Sall. J. 81, 2; so Curt. 3, 1, 22; 4, 9, 9; or when it is joined with usque, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34, § 87; id. Deiot. 7, 19.—(When an adjective is added, the simple *acc.* is used post, as well as with *ad*: magnam iter ad doctas proficisci cogit Athenas, Prop. 3, 21, 1; the simple *acc.*, Ov. H. 2, 83; doctas jam nunc at, inquit, Athenas.)—(**f**) With verbs which imply a hostile movement toward, or protection in respect to anything, *against* = adversus: nonne ad senem aliquam fabricam fingit? Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 34; Lernaes pugnet ad hydras, Prop. 3, 19, 9; neque quo pacto fallam, nec quem dolum ad eum aut machinam commoliar, id. poet in Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73; Belgarum copias ad se venire vidit, Caes. B. G. 2, 5; 7, 70; ipse ad hostem veliatur, Nep. Dat. 4, 5; id. Dion. 5, 4; Romulus ad regem impetus facit (a phrase in which *in* is commonly found), Liv. 1, 5, 7, and 44, 3, 10; aliquem ad hostem ducere, Tac. A. 2, 62; clipeos ad tela protecti obiciunt, Verg. A. 2, 443; munio me ad haec tempora, Cic. Fam. 9, 18; ad hos omnes casus provisæ erant praesidia, Caes. B. G. 7, 65; 7, 41; so with nouns: medicamentum ad aquam intercutem, Cic. Off. 3, 24; remedium ad tertianam, Petr. Sat. 18; munimen ad imbris, Verg. G. 2, 352; farina cum melle ad tussim siccam efficacissima est, Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 243; ad muliebrem ingenium efficaces preces, Liv. 1, 9; 1, 19 (in these two passages *ad* may have the force of *apud*, Hand).—(**g**) The repetition of *ad* to denote the direction to a place and to a person present in it is rare: nunc tu abi ad forum ad herum, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 100; cf.: vocatis classico ad concilium militibus ad tribunos, Liv. 5, 47.—(The distinction between *ad* and *in* is given by Diom. 409 P., thus: *in* forum ire est in ipsum forum intrare; *ad* forum autem ire, in locum foro proximum; ut *in* tribunal et *ad* tribunal venire non unum est; quia ad tribunal venit litigator, in tribunal vero prator aut iudex; cf. also Sen. Ep. 73, 14, deus ad homines venit, immo,

quod propius est, in homines venit.)—**h.** The terminus, with ref. to the space traversed, *to, even to*, with or without usque, Quint. 10, 7, 16; ingurgitavit usque ad imum gutturem, Naev. ap. Non. 207, 20 (Rib. Com. Rel. p. 30); dictator perventur usque ad oppidum, Naev. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 153 Müll. (B. Pun. p. 16 ed. Vahl.); via pejor ad usque Bala moenia, Hor. S. 1, 5, 96; 1, 1, 97; rigidum permanat frigus ad ossa, Lucr. 1, 355; 1, 969; cum sudor ad imos Manaret talos, Hor. S. 1, 9, 10; ut quantum posset, agmen ad mare extenderet, Curt. 3, 9, 10; laeva pars ad pectus est nuda, id. 6, 5, 27 al.—Hence the Plinian expression, petere aliquid (usque) ad aliquem, to seek something everywhere, even with one: ut ad Aethiops usque pervetur, Plin. 36, 6, 9; § 51 (where Jan non reads ad Aethiopia); so, vestis ad Seras peti, id. 12, 1, 1.—Trop.: si quid poscam, usque ad ravim poscam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 10; deverbasse usque ad necem, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 13; and without usque: hic ad incitas redactus, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 136; 4, 2, 52; id. Poen. 4, 2, 85; illud ad incitas cum redit atque intertercionem, Lucil. ap. Non. 123, 20; virgis ad necem caedi, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 29, § 70; so Hor. S. 1, 2, 42; Liv. 24, 38, 9; Tac. A. 11, 37; Suet. Ner. 26; id. Dom. 8 al.

3. Nearness or proximity in gen. = *apud, near to, by, at, close by* (in ante-class. per. very freq.; not rare later, esp. in the historians): pendent penicula menta unum ad quemque pedum, *trains are suspended at each foot*, Enn. ap. Non. 149, 33 (Ann. v. 363 ed. Vahl.); ut in servitute hic ad suum maneat patrem, Plaut. Capt. prol. 49; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 98; 3, 5, 41; sol quasi flagitator astat usque ad ostium, *stands like a creditor continually at the door*, id. Most. 3, 2, 81 (cf. with same force, Att. ap. Non. 522, 25; *apud ipsum catus*); ad foris assistere, Cic. Verr. 1, 66; id. Arch. 24; astiterunt ad januam, Vulg. Act. 10, 17; non adest ad exercitum, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 6; cf. ib. prol. 133; adestant ad spectaculum istud, Vulg. Luc. 23, 48; has (testas) e fenestris in caput Deicunt, qui prope ad ostium adspiraverunt, Lucil. ap. Non. 288, 31; et nec opinanti Mors ad caput adstitit, Lucr. 3, 959; quod Romanis ad manum domi supplementum esset, *at hand*, Liv. 9, 19, 6; haec arma habere ad manum, Quint. 12, 5, 1; domium esse ad villam, Cic. Sull. 20; so id. Verr. 2, 21; errantem ad flumina, Verg. E. 6, 64; Tib. 1, 10, 38; Plin. 7, 2, § 12; Vitruv. 7, 14, 7, 12; and e lili p. t. (cf. supra, 2, 7); pecunia utinam ad Opes maneret! Cic. Phil. 1, 17.—Even of persons: qui primum pilum ad Caesarem duxerat (for *apud*), Caes. B. G. 6, 38; so id. ib. 1, 31; 3, 9; 5, 53; 7, 5; id. B. C. 3, 60; ad inferos poenas paritidii luent, *among*, Cic. Phil. 14, 13; neque segnius ad hostes bellum apparatur, Liv. 7, 7, 4; pugna ad Trebiam, ad Trasimenum, ad Cannas, etc., for which Liv. also uses the *gen.*: si Trasimeni quam Trebiae, si Cannarum quam Trasimeni pugna nobilior esset, 23, 43, 4.—Sometimes used to form the name of a place, although written separately, e. g. ad Murcim, Varr. L. L. 5, § 154; villa ad Gallinas, a villa on the Flaminian way, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 37; ad urbem esse (of generals), to remain outside the city (Rome) until permission was given for a triumph: "Esse ad urbem dicebantur, qui cum potestate provinciali aut nuper e provincia revertissent, aut nondum in provinciam profecti essent... solebant autem, qui ob res in provincia gestas triumphum peterent, extra urbem expectare, donec, lege lata, triumphantes urbem introire possent," Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 3, 8.—So sometimes with names of towns and verbs of rest: pons, qui erat ad Genavam, Caes. B. G. 1, 7; ad Tibur mortem patri minatus est, Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 10; conchas ad Caietam legunt, id. Or. 2, 6; ad forum esse, to be at the market, Plaut. Fs. 4, 7, 136; id. Most. 3, 2, 158; cf. Ter. Ph. 4, 2, 8; id. And. 1, 5, 19.—Hence, *ad* v. r. b., ad dextram (sc. manum, partem), ad laevam, ad sinistram, to the right, to the left, or on the right, on the left; ad dextram, Att. Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 225; Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 1; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 44; Cic. Univ. 13; Caes. B. C. 1, 69; ad laevam, Enn. Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 51; Att. ib. p. 217: ad sinistram, Ter

Ad. 4, 2, 43 al.: ad dextram... ad laevam, Liv. 40, 6; and with an ordinal number: cum plebes ad tertium miliarium condisset, at the third milestone, Cic. Brut. 14, 54, esp. freq. with *lapis*: sepultus ad quintum lapidem, Nep. Att. 22, 4; so Liv. 3, 69 al.; Tac. H. 3, 18; 4, 60 (with *apud*, Ann. 1, 45; 3, 45; 15, 60) al.; cf. Rudd. II. p. 287.

B. In time, analogous to the relations given in A. **1.** Direction toward, i. e. approach to a definite point of time, *about, toward*: domum reductus ad vesperum, toward evening, Cic. Lael. 3, 12; cum ad hiemem me ex Cilicia recepissem, toward winter, id. Fam. 3, 7.—**2.** The limit or boundary to which a space of time extends, with and without *usque, till, until, to, even to, up to*: ego ad illud frugis usque et probus vir, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 53; philosophia jactis usque ad hanc aetatem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 5; id. de Sen. 14; quid si hic maneo potius ad meridiem, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 55; so id. Men. 5, 7, 33; id. Ps. 1, 5, 116; id. As. 2, 1, 5; ad multam noctem, Cic. de Sen. 14; Sophocles ad summam senectutem tragoedias fecit, id. ib. 2; cf. id. Rep. 1, 1; Alexandream se proficisci velle dixit (Aratus) remque integram ad reditum suum jusse esse, id. Off. 2, 23, 82; bestiae esse se natos amant ad quoddam tempus, id. Lael. 8; so id. de Sen. 6; id. Somm. Sc. 1 al.—And with *ab* or *ab-usque*, to desig. the whole period of time passed away: ab hora octava ad vesperum secreto collocatus sum, Cic. Att. 7, 8; usque ab aurora ad hoc die, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 8.—**3.** Coincidence with a point of time, *at, on, in, by*: praesto fuit ad horam destinatum, at the appointed hour, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22; admonuit ut pecuniam ad diem solverent, on the day of payment, id. Att. 16, 16 A; nostra ad diem dictam fient, id. Fam. 16, 10, 4; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5: ad lucem denique arte et graviter dormitave coepisse, (not toward) daybreak, id. Div. 1, 28, 59; so id. Att. 1, 3, 2; 1, 4, 3; id. Fin. 2, 31, 103; id. Brut. 97, 313; ad id tempus, Caes. B. C. 1, 24; Sall. J. 70, 5; Tac. A. 15, 60; Suet. Aug. 87; Domit. 17, 21 al.

C. The relations of number. **1.** An approximation to a sum designated, *near, near to, almost, about, toward* (cf. Gr. *ἐπι, πρὸς* with *acc.* and the Fr. *près de, à peu près, presque*) = *circiter* (Hand, Turs. I. p. 102): ad quadraginta eam posse enim minas, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 111; numerum Philippum ad tria milia, id. Trin. 1, 2, 115; sometimes with *quasi* added: quasi ad quadraginta minas, as it were about, id. Most. 3, 1, 95; so Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 93; sane frequentes fuimus omnino ad ducentos, Cic. Fr. 2, 1; cum annos ad quadraginta natus esset, id. Clu. 40, 110; ad hominum milia decem, Caes. B. G. 1, 4; oppida numero ad duodecim, vicis ad quadringentos, id. ib. 1, 5.—In the histt. and post-Aug. authors *ad* is added adverbially in this sense (contrary to Gr. usage, by which *ἀπὸ, πρὸς*, and *eis* with numerals retain their power as prepositions): ad binum milium numero utriusque saucis factis, Sisen. ap. Nou. 80, 4; occisis ad hominum milibus quattuor, Caes. B. G. 2, 33; ad duorum milium numero ceciderunt, id. B. C. 3, 53; ad duo milia et trecenti occisi, Liv. 10, 17, 8; so id. 27, 12, 16; Suet. Caes. 20; cf. Rudd. II. p. 334.—**2.** The *terminus*, the limit, *to, unto, even to*, a designated number (rare): ranam luridam concinere in aquam usque quo ad tertiam partem decoxeris, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26; cf. App. Herb. 41: aedem Junonis ad partem dimidiam detegit, *even to the half*, Liv. 42, 3, 2; miles (viaticum) ad assem perdidit, *to a fourthing, to the last fourthing*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 27; Plin. Ep. 1, 15: quid ad denarium solveretur, Cic. Quint. 4.—The phrase *omnes ad unum* or *ad unum omnes*, or simply *ad unum*, means *lit. all to one, i. e. all together, all without exception*; Gr. *οἱ καθ' ἕνα πάντες* (therefore the gender of *omnes* is changed according to that of *omnes*): praetor omnes extra castra, ut steruos, foras eiecit ad unum, Lucil. ap. Nou. 394, 22: de amicitia omnes ad unum idem sentium, Cic. Lael. 23: ad unum omnes cum ipso duce occisi sunt, Curt. 4, 1, 22 al.; nave Rhodias afflxit ita, ut ad unum omnes constratae eliderentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 27; onera-

riae omnes ad unam a nobis sunt exceptae, Cic. Fam. 12, 14 (cf. in Gr. *οἱ καθ' ἕνα*; in Hebr. אֶתְּכֶם כֻּלְּכֶם בְּיָדֵינוּ, Exod. 14, 28).—*Ad unum* without *omnes*: ego eam sententiam dixi, cui sunt assensu ad unum, Cic. Fam. 10, 16; Jupiter omnipotens si nondum exostis ad unum Trojanos, Verg. A. 5, 687.

D. In the manifold relations of one object to another. **1.** That in respect of or in regard to which a thing avails, happens, or is true or important, *with regard to, in respect of, in relation to, as to, to, in*.

a. With *verbs*: ad omnia alia acetate sapimus rectius, *in respect to all other things we grow wiser by age*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 45: numquam ita quisquam bene ad vitam fuisset, id. ib. 5, 4, 1: nil ibi libatum de toto corpore (mortui) certias ad speciem, nil ad pondus, *that nothing is lost in form or weight*, Lucr. 3, 214; cf. id. 5, 570; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21, § 58; id. Mur. 13, 29: illi regi Cyro subest, ad immutandi animi licentiam, crudelissimum ille Phalaris, *in that Cyprus, in regard to the liberty of changing his disposition* (i. e. not in reality, but inasmuch as he is at liberty to lay aside his good character, and assume that of a tyrant), *there is concealed another cruel Phalaris*, Cic. Rep. 1, 28: nil est ad nos, *is nothing to us, concerns us not*, Lucr. 3, 830; 3, 845: nil ad me attinet, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 54: nihil ad rem pertinet, Cic. Caecin. 58; and in the same sense elliptically: nihil ad Epicurum, id. Fin. 1, 2, 5; id. Pis. 68: Quid ad praetorem? id. Verr. 1, 116 (this usage is not to be confounded with that under 4.).—**b.** With *adjectives*: ad has res perspicax, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 129: virum ad cetera egregium, Liv. 37, 15: auxiliarius ad pugnam non multum Crassus confidebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 25: ejus frater aliquantum ad rem est avidior, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51; cf. id. And. 1, 2, 21; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 129: ut sit potior, qui prior ad dandum est, id. Phorm. 3, 2, 48: difficilis (res) ad credendum, Lucr. 2, 1027: ad rationem sollertiamque praestantior, Cic. N. D. 2, 62; so id. Leg. 2, 13, 33; id. Fin. 2, 20, 63; id. Rosc. Am. 30, 85; id. Font. 15; id. Cat. 1, 5, 12; id. de Or. 1, 25, 113; 1, 32, 146; 2, 49, 200; id. Fam. 3, 1, 1; Liv. 9, 16, 13; Tac. A. 12, 54 al.—**c.** With *nouns*: prius quam tuum, ut sese habeat, animum ad nuptias perspexerit, *before he knew your feeling in regard to the marriage*, Ter. And. 2, 3, 4 (cf. Gr. *ὅπως ἔχει τις πρὸς τὸ*); mentis ad omnia caecitas, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: magna vis est fortunae in utramque partem vel ad secundas res vel ad adversas, id. Off. 2, 6; so id. Par. 1: ad cetera paene gemelli, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 3.—So with *acc.* of *gerund* instead of the *gen.* from the same vb.: facultas ad scribendum, instead of scribendi, Cic. Font. 6; facultas ad agendum, id. de Imp. Pomp. 1, 2: cf. Rudd. II. p. 245.—**d.** In gram.m.: nomina ad aliqui dicta, *nouns used in relation to something*, i. e. which derive their significance from their relation to another object: quae non possunt intellegi sola, ut pater, mater: jungunt enim sibi et illa propter quae intelleguntur, Charis. 129 P.; cf. Prisc. 580 lb.—**2.** With words denoting measure, weight, manner, model, rule, etc., both prop. and fig., *according to, agreeably to, after* (Gr. *κατά, πρὸς*): columnas ad perpendicularium usque, Cic. Mur. 77: taleis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: facta sunt ad certam formam, Lucr. 2, 379: ad amissum non est numerus, Varr. 2, 1, 26: ad imaginem facere, Vulg. Gen. 1, 26: ad cursus lunae describit annum, Liv. 1, 19: omnia ad diem facta sunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: Id ad similitudinem panis effiebant, id. B. C. 3, 48; Vulg. Gen. 1, 26; id. Jac. 3, 9: ad aequos flexus, *at equal angles*, Lucr. 4, 323: quasi ad torum levantur, *to or by the lathe*, id. 4, 361: turres ad altitudinem valli, Caes. B. G. 5, 42; Liv. 39, 6: ad eandem crassitudinem structi, id. 44, 11: ad speciem cancellorum sceniorum, *with the appearance of, like*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 8: stagnum maris instar, circumseptum aedificis ad urbium speciem, Suet. Ner. 31: lascivum pecus ludens ad cantum, Liv. Andron. Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 1: canere ad tibiam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2: canere ad tibi-

nem, id. ib. 1, 2 (cf.: in numerum ludere, Verg. E. 6, 28; id. G. 4, 175): quod ad Aristophanis lucernam Incubravi, Varr. L. 1, 5; § 9 Müll.: carmen castigare ad unguem, *to perfection* (V. unguis), Hor. A. P. 294: ad unguem factus homo, *a perfect gentleman*, id. S. 1, 5, 32 (cf. id. ib. 2, 7, 86): ad istorum normam sapientes, Cic. Lael. 5, 18; id. Mur. 3: Cyrus non ad historiae fidem scriptus, sed ad effigium justo imperii, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: exercerim in venando ad similitudinem bellicae disciplinae, id. N. D. 2, 64, 161: so, ad simulacrum, Liv. 40, 6: ad Punicam ingenia, id. 21, 22: ad L. Crassi eloquentiam, Cic. Var. Fragn. 8: omnia fiend aut verum, Juv. 6, 324: quid aut ad naturam aut contra sit, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30: ad hunc modum institutus est, id. Tusc. 2, 3; Caes. B. G. 2, 31; 3, 13: ad eundem istunc modum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 70: quem ad modum, q. v.: ad istam faciem est morbus, qui me macerat, *of that kind*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 73; id. Merc. 2, 3, 90; cf. 91: cujus ad arbitrium copia materia cogitur, Lucr. 2, 281: ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt, *to their will and pleasure*, Cic. Or. 8, 24; id. Quint. 71: ad P. Lentuli auctoritatem Romā contendit, id. Rab. Post. 21: aliae sunt legati partes, aliae imperatoris: alter omnia agere ad praescriptum, alter libere ad summam rerum consulere debet, Caes. B. C. 3, 51: rebus ad volumentam nostram fluentibus, Cic. Off. 1, 26: rem ad illorum libidinem judicantur, id. Font. 36: ad vulgi opinionem, id. Off. 3, 21.—So in later Lat. with *instar*: ad instar castrorum, Just. 26, 3, 2: scoparium, App. M. 9, p. 232: speculi, id. ib. 2, p. 118: ad hoc instar mundi, id. de Mundo, p. 72.—Sometimes, but very rarely, ad is used *absol.* in this sense (so also very rarely *κατά* with *acc.*, Xen. Hell. 2, 3; Lucr. Dial. Deur. 8): convertit ad nos, *as we* (are turned), Lucr. 4, 371: ad navis feratur, *like ships*, id. 4, 897 Munro.—*With nouns*: ad spectus angustiae vallium, *like caves*, Caes. B. C. 3, 49.—Hence, **3.** With an object which is the cause or reason, in conformity to which, from which, or for which, any thing is or is done **a.** The moving cause, *according to, at, on, in consequence of*: cetera pars animae pariet et ad nomen mentis momenque movetur, Lucr. 3, 144: ad horum preces in Boeotiam duxit, *on their entreaty*, Liv. 42, 67, 12: ad ea Caesar veniam ipsique et conjugi et fratribus tribuit, *in consequence of or upon this, he, etc.*, Tac. Ann. 12, 37.—**b.** The final cause, or the object, end, or aim, for the attainment of which anything, (a) is done, (β) is designed, or, (γ) is fitted or adapted (very freq.), *to, for, in order to*. (a) Sequae ad ludos jam inde abhinc exerceat, Pac. ap. Charis. p. 175 P. (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 80): veium coctum ad nuptias, *in order to cook for the wedding*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 15: omnis ad perniciem instructa domus, id. Bacch. 3, 1, 6; cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 41; Liv. 1, 54: cum fingis falsas causas ad discordiam, *in order to produce dissension*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 71: quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 72: ut illum ille, qui postulat legatum ad tantum bellum, quem velit, idoneus non est, qui impetret, cum ceteri ad expilandos socios diripiendasque provincias, quos voluerunt, legatos eduxerint, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 19, 57: ego vitam quoad passabo tua interesse, aut ad spem servandum esse, retinebo, *for hope*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4; id. Fam. 5, 17: haec juventutem, ubi familiares opes defecerant, ad facinora incendebant, Sall. C. 13, 4: ad speciem atque ad usurpationem vetustatis, Cic. Ad. 2, 12, 31; Suet. Caes. 67: paucis ad speciem tabernaculis relictis, *for appearance*, Caes. B. C. 2, 35; so id. ib. 2, 41; id. B. G. 1, 51.—(β) Aut equos alere aut canes ad venandum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 30: ingenio egregie ad miseriam natum sum, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 11; (in the same sense in rem, Hor. C. 1, 27, 1, and the *dat.*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 6): ad cursum equum, ad arandum bovem, ad indagandum canem, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 40: ad frena leones, Verg. A. 10, 253: delecto ad naves milite, *marines*, Liv. 22, 19 Weissenb.: servos ad remum, *rovers*, id. 34, 6; and: servos ad militiam emendos, id. 22, 61, 20, 16: Lydamus ad cyathos, Prop. 4, 8, 37; cf.: puer ad cyathum statuetur, Hor. C. 1, 29, 8.—(γ) Quae oportet Signa esse

ad salutem. omnia huic esse video, *every-thing indicative of prosperity I see in him*, Ter. And. 3, 2, 2: haec sunt ad virtutem omnia, id. Heaut. 1, 2, 33: causa ad oburgandum, id. And. 1, 1, 123: argumentum ad scribendum, Cic. Att. 9, 7 (in both examples instead of the *gen. of gerund.*, cf. Rudd. II. p. 245): vinum murium est ad alendum crudum, Cato R. R. 125: nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, Cic. Brut. 24: reliquis rebus, quae sunt ad incendia, Caes. B. C. 3, 101 al.—So with the adjectives *idoneus, utilis, aptus*, instead of the *dat.*: homines ad hanc rem idoneos, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 6: calcei habiles et apti ad pedem, Cic. Or. 1, 54, 231: orator aptus tamen ad dicendum, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 5: sus est ad vescendum hominibus apta, id. N. D. 2, 64, 160: homo ad nullam rem utilis, id. Off. 3, 6: ad segetes ingeniosus ager, Ov. F. 4, 684.—(Upon the connection of *ad* with the *gerund.* v. Zumpt, § 666; Rudd. II. p. 261.)—**4.** Comparison (since that with which a thing is compared is considered as an object to which the thing compared is brought near for the sake of comparison), *to, compared to or with, in comparison with*: ad sapientiam hujus ille (Thales) nimius nugator fuit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 25; id. Trin. 3, 2, 100: ne comparandum hic quidem ad illum est, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 14; 2, 3, 69: terra ad universi caeli complexum, *compared with the whole extent of the heavens*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: homini non ad cetera Punica ingenia callido, Liv. 22, 22, 15: ad nihil ad nostram hanc, *nothing in comparison with*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 70; so Cic. Deiot. 8, 24; and id. Or. 2, 6, 25.

E. Adverbial phrases with *ad*. **1.** Ad omnia, *withal, to crown all*: ingentem vim pedum equitumque venire: ex India elephantos: ad omnia tantum adveni auri, etc., Liv. 35, 32, 4.—**2.** Ad hoc and ad haec (in the historians, esp. from the time of Livy, and in authors after the Aug. per.), = praeterea, insuper, moreover, besides, *in addition, ἐπι τοῦτοῖς*: nam quicumque impudicus, adulter, ganeo, etc.: praeterea omnes undique pariticide, etc.: ad hoc, quos manus atque lingua perjurio aut sanguine civili alebat: postremo omnes, quos, etc., Sall. C. 14, 2 and 3: his opinionibus infato animo, ad hoc vitio quod ingenii vehemens, Liv. 6, 11, 6; 42, 1, 1: Tac. H. 1, 6; Suet. Aug. 22 al.—**3.** Ad id quod, *beside that* (very rare): ad id quod sua sponte satis conlectum animorum rat, indignitate etiam Romani accendebantur, Liv. 3, 62, 1; so 44, 37, 12.—**4.** Ad tempus. **a.** *At a definite, fixed time, appropriate time*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 141: Cic. Att. 13, 45: Liv. 38, 25, 3.—**b.** *At a fit, appropriate time*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 141: Liv. 1, 7, 13.—**c.** *For some time, for a short time*, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 27; id. Lael. 15, 53; Liv. 21, 25, 14.—**d.** *According to circumstances*, Cic. Planc. 30, 74; id. Cael. 6, 13; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 9.—**5.** Ad praesens (for the most part only in post-Aug. writers). **a.** *For the moment, for a short time*, Cic. Fam. 12, 8; Plin. 8, 22, 34; Tac. A. 4, 21.—**b.** *Ad present, now*, Tac. A. 16, 5; id. H. 1, 44.—**c.** *So, ad praesentiam*, Tac. A. 11, 8.—**6.** Ad locum, *on the spot*: ut ad locum miles esset paratus, Liv. 27, 27, 2.—**7.** Ad verbum, *word for word, literally*, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4; id. Or. 1, 34, 157; id. Ac. 2, 44, 135 al.—**8.** Ad summam. **a.** *On the whole, generally, in general*, Cic. Fam. 14, 14, 3; id. Att. 14, 1; Suet. Aug. 71.—**b.** *In a word, in short*, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 149; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 106.—**9.** Ad extremum, ad ultimum, ad postremum. **a.** *At the end, finally, at last*. (a) *Of place, at the extremity, extreme point, top, etc.*: missile telum hastili abiegnio et cetera tereti, praeterquam ad extremum, unde ferrum exstat, Liv. 21, 8, 10.—(β) *Of time* = τὸς ἄκρος ἔξ, *at last, finally*: ibi ad postremum credit milites, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 52; so id. Poen. 4, 2, 22; Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89; id. Phil. 13, 20, 45; Caes. B. G. 7, 53; Liv. 30, 15, 4 al.—Hence, (γ) of order, *finally, lastly*, = denique: inventa componere; tum ornare oratione; post memoria seipere; ad extremum agere cum dignitate, Cic. Or. 1, 31, 142.—**b.** *In Liv., to the last degree, quite*: improbus homo, sed non ad extremum perditus, 23, 2, 3; cf.: consilii scelerati, sed non ad ultimum demeritis, id. 28, 28, 8.—**10.** Quem ad finem? *To what limit? How far?* Cic. Cat. 1, 1; id. Verr. 5, 75.—**11.** Quem ad modum, v. sub h. v.

A. *Ad* (v. ab, ex, in, etc.) is not repeated like some other prepositions with interrog. and relative pronouns, after nouns or demonstrative pronouns: traductis cogitationes meas ad voluptates. Quas? corporum credo, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 37 (ubi v. Kühner).—**b.** *Ad* is sometimes placed after its substantive: quam ad, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 39: senatus, quos ad soleret, referendum censuit, Cic. N. D. 2, 4: ripam ad Araxim, Tac. Ann. 12, 51; or between subst. and adj.: augendum ad invidiam, id. ib. 12, 8.—**c.** The compound *adque* for *ad* (like *etque*, *eque*, and, *poet.*, *aque*) is denied by Moser, Cic. Rep. 2, 15, p. 248, and he reads instead of *ad humanitatem adque mansuetudinem* of the MSS., *hum. atque mans.* But *adque*, in acc. with later usage, is restored by Hand in App. M. 10, p. 247, *adque* haec omnia obediendum *atque*; and in Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 9, utroque vorsum rectum sit ingenium meum, ad se *adque* illum, is now read, *ad te atque ad illum* (Fleck., Brix).

II. In composition. **A.** Form. According to the usual orthography, the *d* of the *ad* remains unchanged before vowels, and before *b, d, h, m, v*: *ad*bibo, *ad*duco, *ad*hiheo, *ad*moveo, *ad*venio; it is assimilated to *c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, t*: *ad*ceptio, *ad*ffigo, *ad*gero, *ad*labor, *ad*numero, *ad*appello, *ad*ripiio, *ad*sumo, *ad*tinco; before *g* and *s* it sometimes disappears: *agnosco*, *aspicio*, *asto*; and before *qu* it passes into *c*: *acquiro*, *acquiesco*.—But later philologists, supported by old inscriptions and good MSS., have mostly adopted the following forms: *ad* before *j, h, b, d, f, m, n, q, v*; *ad* before *c*, sometimes, but less well, before *q*; *ag* and also *ad* before *g*; *a* before *gn, sp, sc, st*; *ad* and also *ad* before *l*; *ad* rather than *an* before *n*; *ap* and sometimes *ad* before *p*; *ad* and also *ar* before *r*; *ad* and also *as* before *s*; *at* and sometimes *ad* before *t*. In this work the old orthography has commonly been retained for the sake of convenient reference, but the better form in any case is indicated.—**B.** Signif. In English *up* often denotes *approach*, and in many instances will give the force of *ad* as a prefix both in its local and in its figurative sense. **1.** Local. **a.** *To, toward*: *affero*, *accurro*, *accipio* (to one's self).—**b.** *At, by*: *astare*, *adesse*.—**c.** *On, upon, against*: *accumbo*, *adire*.—**d.** *Up* (cf. *de* = *down*, as in *delectio*, *decido*): *atollo*, *ascendo*, *adurgo*.—**2.** Fig. **a.** *To*: *adjudico*, *adsentior*.—**b.** *At or on*: *admiror*, *adludo*.—**c.** Denoting conformity to, or comparison with: *affiguro*, *adaequo*.—**d.** Denoting addition, increase (cf. *ab, de*, and *ex* as prefixes to denote privation): *addeco*, *adposco*.—**e.** Hence, denoting intensity: *adamo*, *adimpleo*, *aduro*, and perhaps *agnosco*.—**f.** Denoting the coming to an act or state, and hence commencement: *adhibito*, *adordio*, *adquiesco*, *adulesco*, *advesperascit*. See more upon this word in Hand, Turs. I. pp. 74–134.

adactio, ōnis, f. [adigo], a forcing or bringing to: ad legitimam juris jurandi adactionem, *to the taking of an oath*, Liv. 22, 38, where just before we find: milites jurjurando adacti.

1. adactus, a, um, Part. of adigo.

*** 2. adactus**, ūs, m. [adigo], a forcing or bringing to or together.—Hence, p. o. e. t. of the teeth, a biting, a bite: *dentis adactus*, Lucr. 5, 1330.

Adad Adadus, i, m., name of the supreme god of the Assyrians, Macr. Sat. 1, 32.

† **adadunēphros** = Ἀδάδων νεφρός (Adad's kidney), i, m. [Adad], a certain precious stone, Plin. 37, 11, 71, § 186.

adaequatio, ōnis, f. [adaequo], a making equal, an adjusting, adapting, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 1; Sol. 1, where more correctly *peraequatio*.

ad-aeque, adv., in like manner as, equally, so (most. ante- and post-class.; not in Cic.; and in Plautus always with the negatives nemo, numquam, neque, nullus, etc., by means of which the clause acquires a compar. signif.; hence, sometimes a compar. abl. and even a pleonastic compar., is allowed): numquam, ecastor, ullo die risi adaeque, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 3: neque munda ad-

aeque es, ut soles, id. Cist. 1, 1, 87: so id. Cas. 3, 5, 45; id. Capt. 5, 4, 2; id. Mil. Gl. 3, 1, 180: quo nemo adaequae antehac esset habitus parvus, id. Most. 1, 1, 29: qui homine hominum adaeque nemo vivit fortunatior, id. Capt. 4, 2, 48: ut quem ad modum in tribunis consulari potestate creandis ust sunt, adaeque in quaestoribus liberum esset arbitrium populi, Liv. 4, 43, 5 Weissenb., Hertz. (but Madv. here reads *adaequant*); alii, quos adaeque latrones arbitrare, Aen. 4, p. 145 f. n.; so id. ib. 8, p. 216; 10, p. 238: Cod. Th. 8, 18, 4.

ad-aequo, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. and n. **I.** Act. **A.** *To make equal to, to equalize, to level with*; hence, **a.** In Cic. usually with *cum* (cf. *aequare cum*, Verg. A. 1, 193): qui cum virtute fortunam aequavit, Cic. Arch. 10, 24: quae . . . admonet, commemoratio nem nominis nostri, cum omni posteritate aequandum, id. ib. 11, 29: in summa amorum copia cum familiarissimis ejus est adaequatus (i. e. par habitus), id. Balb. 28, 63.—**b.** In the hist. *attici rei* (cf.: *aequo and aequiparo*): molibus ferme (oppidi) moenibus adaequatis, *on a level with*, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: omnia tecta solo adaequare, *to level with the ground*, Liv. 1, 29: quibus duobus operibus vis nova haec magnificentia quidquam adaequare potuit, id. ib. 50; and with *solo* understood: Alesiam flammis adaequare, Flor. 3, 10, 23: cum Claudius libertos sibi et legibus adaequaverit, Tac. A. 12, 60: colonias jure et dignatione urbi . . . adaequavit, Suet. Aug. 46; so Dom. 2.—**2.** Trop., *to compare to or with*: qui formam, aetatem, genus mortis magni Alexandri fatis adaequarent, Tac. Ann. 2, 73.—**B.** *To attain to, to reach, by equalling*.—With *acc.* (cf.: *aequo and aequiparo*): ne quid absit quod deorum vitam possit adaequare, Cic. Univ. 11: longarum navium cursum adaequaverunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: ut muri altitudinem acervi armorum adaequarent, id. ib. 2, 32; cf. id. B. C. 2, 16, and Sall. J. 4.

II. Neut., *to be equal*. **a. Absol.**: senatorum urna copiose absoluti, equitum adaequavit, *the votes of the equites were equally divided*, there was an equal number for acquiring and for condemning, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6.—**b.** With *dat.*: turris quae moenibus adaequaret, Auct. B. G. 8, 41: se virtute nostris adaequare non posse intellegit, Caes. B. C. 2, 16 Dinter, where some read *nostros*: adaequare apud Caesarem gratia, sc. Aeduis, id. B. G. 6, 12.

adaeratio, ōnis, f. [adaero], a valuing, appraising, Cod. Th. 11, 20, 6; 11, 38, 13; 7, 4, 32.

ad-aero, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [aes], *to estimate by money, to rate, appraise, value*: in adaerandis reliquorum debitis non molestus, Ann. 31, 14: ita ut nihil adaeretur, i. e. ita ut nihil in pecunia praestetur, Ep. Imp. Valeriani ap. Trebell. Claud. 14.

ad-aestūo, āre, v. n., *to rush, to roar* (with the idea of *boiling up*): daestuat amnis, Stat. Th. 5, 517.

ad-aggero, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. (a double ad, as in *adalligo*), *to heap up*: cum ver adpetet, terram adaggerato bene, Cato, R. R. 94: so, terram circa arborem, Col. 5, 11, 8: terra Nilo adaggerata, *brought down or deposited by the Nile*, Plin. 13, 11, 21, § 69: nitro et sale adaggeratis, id. 36, 12, 17, § 81.

adāgio, ōnis, f., a rare form for *adagiū*: "adagiōne: proverbio," Gloss. Placid. Mai; Auct. ap. Varr. L. 7, § 31 Müll.; Aus. Monos. praef. 1.

adāgium, i, n. [prob. ad and aio, but acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 12 Müll.], "ad agendum apta," applicable to life, suitable for use], a proverb, an adage: vetus adagiū est, nihil cum fidibus graculo, Gell. I, praef.

ad-agnitio, ōnis, f. [double ad, as in *adaggero* and *adalligo*], *knowledge*: Dei ignoti adagnitionem intenter, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 28.

ad-aligidus, a, um, adj. [ad, intens.], *very cold, chilly*; of climate: adaligidum maxime, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 9, p. 54 Mai; in Naev. ap. Cic. Or. 45, 152, Clusman would read *adaligidum* for *atque aligidum* (B. and K.).

ad-aligo, āre, i, v. a. (double ad, as in *adaggero*), *to bind to, to fasten to, to attach*: unicum (ad arborem), Plin. 17, 23, 35,

§ 211: radices, id. 20, 21, 84, § 225: vermiculos brachio, id. 27, 10, 62, § 89.

Ādam, *indecl. m.*, Charis. 94 P., or *gen.* Adae, also **Ādāmus**, *f.*, **Ādam**. A common in quantity, cf. *Prod. Apoth.* 759 and 1078, with *As. Idyll.* 1, 14).

ādāmantūs, *a, um, adj.* [adamas], of hard steel, iron, etc., or hard as these: catenae, *adamantine*. Manil. 1, 921: nares (taurorum), *Ov. M.* 7, 104.

† **ādāmantinus**, *a, um, adj.*, = *adāmantivus*, *hard as steel*, etc., *adamantine*: saxa, *Lucr.* 2, 447: duritia, *Plin.* 37, 11, 73.—Hence *p. o. e.*, *extremely hard, invincible, invincibile*: clavi, *Hor. C.* 3, 24, 5: tunica, id. *ib.* 1, 6, 13: jugra, *Prop.* 3, 9, 9; cf. *acūsus*.

ādāmantis, *idis, f.*, a certain magic herb, which cannot be bruised or crushed [*ā-dāmaid*], *Plin.* 24, 17, 102, § 162; *App. Herb.* 4.

† **ādāmas**, *antis, m.* (*acc.* Gr. *adaman-ta*, *adamas*), = *adāmas* (invincible), *adamant*, the hardest iron or steel; hence *p. o. e.*, for any thing invincible, firm, lasting, etc. (first used by Verg.): porta adamae ingens solidoque adamante columnae, *Verg. A.* 6, 552; cf. *Mart.* 5, 11: adamante texto vincire, with *adamantine chains*. *Sen. Herc. F.* 607.—*Trop.* of character, hard, unyielding, inexorable: nec rigidos silices solidivime in pectore ferrum aut adamanta gerit, a heart of stone, *Ov. M.* 9, 615: lacrimis adamanta movebis, will move a heart of stone, id. *A. A.* 1, 659; so *id. Tr.* 4, 8, 45: voce tua posses adamanta movere, *Mart.* 7, 99: duro nec enim ex adamante creati, Sed tua turba sumus, *Stat. S.* 1, 2, 69.—**II.** The diamond: adamanta infragilem omni cetera vi sanguine hircino rumpente, *Plin.* 20, proem. 1; 37, 4, 15, § 59.

ādāmātor, *ōris, m.*, a lover, *Tert. Hab. Mul.* 2. In the *Gloss. Graec.* a transl. of ἑρπαιώδης.

ād-ambūlo, *āre, 1, v. n.*, to walk about, ut, or near a thing (rare); used only before and after the class. per.): ad osium, *Plant. Bacch.* 4, 5, 8.—Also with *aut.*: seni, *App. M.* 11, p. 261; so lateri, 3, 26.

Ādamīani, *ōrum, m.*, certain heretics who imitated the nakedness of Adam before the fall, *Isid. O.* 8, 5, 14.

ād-āmi, *āvi, ātūm, 1, v. a.* [*ad, intens.*], to love truly, earnestly, deeply (in the whole class. per. mostly)—in Cic. always—used only in the *perf.* and *pluperf.*; first in *Col.* 10, 199, and *Quint.* 2, 5, 22, in the *pres.*: nihil erat ejusquam, quod quidem ille adamasset, quod non hoc anno suum fore putaret, *Cic. Mil.* 32, 87; cf. *id. Ver.* 2, 2, 34; 2, 4, 45: sententiam, id. *A.* 2, 3, 9: Antistes patientiam et duritiam in Socratico sermone maxime adamarat, id. *de Or.* 3, 17, 62; cf. *ib.* 19, 71: laudum gloriam, id. *Fam.* 2, 4 *fin.*; cf. *id. Flacc.* 11: quem (Platonem) Dion admiratus est atque adamavit, *Nep. Dion.* 2, 3: agros et cultus et copias Gallorum, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 31: Achilleos equos, *Ov. Tr.* 3, 4, 28: villas, *Plin.* *Ep.* 3, 7: si virtutem adamaveris, amare enim parum est (*amare*, as the merely instinctive love of goodness, in contrast with the acquired love of the philosophers, *Doederl.*), *Sen. Ep.* 71, 5.—**II.** Of unlawful love, *Ov. A. A.* 2, 109; *Suet. Vesp.* 22; *Plin.* 8, 42, 64, § 155; 5, 4, § 23; *Petr.* S. 110 al.

ādāmpliatus, *a, um, P. a.*, from *ad-amplio*.

ād-amplio, *āre, 1, v. a.* [*ad, den. increase*], to widen, to enlarge, to increase: adampiensus pondus, *Vulg. Ital. Amos*, 8, 5, where St. Jerome has *augumentus*: medicum vestatate corruptam adampiavit, *Inscr. Grut.* 128, 5; 884, 8.

ād-amussim, *adv.*, v. *amussis*.

ād-aperio, *ui, ertum, 4, v. a.* [*ad, intens.*], to open fully, to open, throw open (not in Cic.): adorti adaperfas fores portae, *Liv.* 25, 30, 10 *Drak.* (cf. *aperire fores*, *Ter.* *Ad.* 5, 1, 13); so *Suet. Ner.* 12: *Curt.* 9, 7, 24; *Ov. Am.* 1, 5, 3; 3, 12, 12.—**II.** *Trag.* 3, 7, 24; *uncover, to bare*: caput, *Sen. Ep.* 64; *Val. Max.* 5, 2, 9: caelum, to make visible, *Plin.* 2, 47, 48, § 130: adaperfa fides, *manifest.*, *Stat. Th.* 1, 396: aures ad criminatio-

nem adaperfas, open to, ready to hear, *Curt.* 9, 7, 24.

* **ādāpertilis**, *e, adj.* [*adaperio*], that may be opened: latus hoc adapertile tauri, *Ov. Tr.* 3, 11, 46.

ādāperto, *ōnis, f.* [*id.*], an uncovering; hence, fig., with a revealing, disclosure (late Lat.): legis, *August. Quaest.* 83, 61.

ādāpertos, *a, um, Part.* of *adaperio*.

ādāpātatus, *a, um, P. a.* of *adapto*.

ād-āpto, *āvi, ātūm, 1, v. a.*, to fit, adjust, or adapt to a thing; with *dat.* only in *part. pass.*: galericulo capiti adaptato et annexo, *Suet. Oth.* 12; id. *Claud.* 33.

ād-āquo, *āvi, ātūm, 1, v. a.* [aqua], to bring water to, to give to drink (post-Aug.), *Vulg. Gen.* 24, 46; 29, 10.—Of plants: amygdalas, *Plin.* 17, 10, 11, § 64: vites, *Pall.* 3, 33.—* In *pass.*: adaquari (different from the foll.), to be brought to drink: jumentum, *Suet. Gall.* 7.

ād-āquor, *ātus, 1, v. dep.*, to bring or procure water for one's self, to fetch water: nec sine periculo possent adaquari oppidani, *Auct. B. G.* 8, 41, where *Dinter* gives [*ad*] *aquari*; v. *aquor*.

† **ādārcā**, *ae, and ādarce*, *es, f.*, = *ādārcn*, *ādārcns*, a froth or efflorescence deposited on sedge, etc., forming a spongy growth, also called calamachus; form *adarcā*, *Plin.* 32, 10, 52, § 140; id. 16, 36, 66, § 167: 20, 22, 88, § 241: form *adarcē*, *Veg.* 3, 48, 2; 4, 28, 15; *Cael. Aur. Tard.* 1, 1.

* **ād-āresco**, *ruī, 3, v. inch.* [*ad, intens.*], to dry up: ubi amurca adaruerit, vestimenta condito, *Cato, R. R.* 98.

ādāriarius, *a, um, adj.* [*ad-ara*], serving at the altar: MAGISTER ADARIARIUS, *Burton, Inscr.* p. 587.

ād-āro, *āre, 1, v. a.* [*ad, intens.*], to plough carefully: in an interpolation in *Plin.* 23, 1, § 2.

† **ādāsia** ovis vetula recentis partus, *Paul. ex Fest.* p. 12 *Müll.*; *Gloss. Mai Clas.* *Auct.* viii, p. 52.

ād-aucto, *āre, 1, v. freq.* [*adaugeo*], to augment much: non summam et patriam nostram, *Att. ap. Rem.* 75, 3 (*Rib. Trag. Rel.* p. 283).

ād-auctor, *ōris, m.*, an augments, *Tert. de Anim.* 2, where better *auctor*.

1. ādauctus, *a, um, Part.* of *adaugeo*.

2. ādauctus, *ūs, m.* [*adaugeo*], an increasing, increase, growth: quaecunque vides hilario grandescere adauctus, *Lucr.* 2, 1122: lunae (opp. defectio), *Sol.* 23 *fin.*

ād-āugeo, *xi, ctum, 2, v. a.*, to make greater by adding to, to increase, augment. **I.** In *gen.*: timet, ne tua duritia adaucta sit, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 26: haec magnificentia alius nefarius cumulat atque adangant, *Cic. Rose. Am.* 11; so *id. Inv.* 1, 3, 4; 2, 18; cf. *id. Ac.* 1, 5, 21; *Auct. Her.* 2, 25; *Plin. Pan.* 22; *Cels.* 4, 6 *med.*—**II.** *Esp.*, in sacrifices, t. t., to denote (cf. *augeo*): decumam esse adauctam tibi quam vovi, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 62.

ād-āugesco, *ēre, v. inch. n.* [*ad, intens.*], to begin to increase or augment, to grow, to thrive: neque adaugescit quidquam neque deperit inde, *Lucr.* 2, 296; so also *Cic. poet.* in *Div.* 1, 7 *fin.*

ādāxint, *v. adigo int.*

ād-bello, *āre, to make war upon* (late Lat.), *Amm.* 16, 9.

ād-bibo, *bibi, bibitum, 3, v. a.* [*ad, intens.*], to drink (not in Cic.). **I.** *Lit.*: quando adbibero, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 58; so *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 1, 8; *Gell.* 2, 22.—**II.** *Trop.*, of discourse, to drink in, *Plaut. Mil. Gl.* 3, 10 (cf. *devorare dieta*, id. *As.* 3, 3, 69, and *Ov. Tr.* 3, 5, 14; *Sid. Carm.* 16, 126).—Hence of instruction, to drink in eagerly, to listen to attentively: nunc adbite puro Pectore verba, *puer, Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 67.

* **ād-bitō**, *ēre, 3, v. n.* [*betō*], to come or draw near, to approach: si adbitēs propius, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 72.

* **ād-blātero**, *āre, 1, v. a.* [*ad, intens.*], to prattle, to chatter: affanias, *App. M.* 9, p. 221, 25 *Elm.*

ād-, words beginning thus, v. in *acc.*

† **ādax**, *ācis, m.* (an African word, *acc.* to *Plin.*, 1, c.), the name of a wild

animal in Africa, with crooked horns, *Capra cervicapra*, *Linn.*; *Plin.* 11, 37, 45, § 124.

ād-dēcet, *ēre, 2, v. impers.* [*ad, intens.*], it behoves, it becomes, it is fit or proper that (used only in *Enn.* and *Laut.*, in the latter very often), *cons tr.* with *acc.* or with *acc.* and *inf.*: sed virum virtute vera vivere animatum addeceat, *Enn. ap. Gell.* 7, 17, 10 (*Trag.* v. 338, *ed. Vahl.*; *Rib. p.* 52): ut matrem addeceat familias, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 3, 80: meo me aequum est norigerum patri, ejus studio servire addeceat, id. *Am.* 3, 4, 21: nam peculi proban nihil habere addeceat Clam virum, id. *Cas.* 2, 2, 26; so *id. Bacch.* 1, 2, 20; id. *Most.* 4, 2, 21; id. *Ps.* 1, 5, 156; id. *Trin.* 1, 2, 41.

ād-dēcimo, *āre, to take by the tenth part, to tithe* (v. *decimo*): vinearum redditus, *Vulg. 1 Reg.* 8, 15: greges vestros, *ib.* 8, 17.

ād-densēo, *ēre, and ād-densō*, *āre* (cf. *Wagner ad Verg. G.* 1, 248), 2 and 1, v. a., to make close, compact (very rare): extreni addensentes acies, *Verg. A.* 10, 432 *Rib.*—In *pass.*, of water, to become thick, to thicken: aquam radice ea addita addensari, *Plin.* 20, 21, 84, § 230.

ād-dico, *xi, ctum, 3, v. a.* (*imp.* *adice*, for *addic*, *Plaut. Poen.* 2, 50; *addixi*, *Mart.* 12, 16), *orig.*, to give one's assent to a thing ("addicere est proprie idem dicere et approbare dicendo," *Fest.* p. 13 *Müll.*), in its lit. signif. belonging only to *augural* and judicial language (opp. *adico*). **I.** A favorable omen, to be propitious to, to favor, usually with *aves* as *subj.*, and without *obj.*: cum sacellorum exaugurationes admitterent *aves*, in *Termini fano* non addixere, *Liv.* 1, 55, 3; so, *Fabio auspicianti* aves semel atque iterum non addixerunt, id. 27, 16, 15; also with *auspiciam* as *subj.*: addicentibus auspiciis vocat contionem, *Tac. A.* 2, 14; cf. *Drak. Liv.* 1, 36, 3; 27, 16, 15.—And with *acc.* of *obj.*: illum quem *aves* addixerant, *Fest.* p. 241 *Müll.*—In *judicial lang.*: aliquid aliquid or aliquid, to award or adjudge any thing to one, to sentence; hence *Festus*, with reference to the adjudged or condemned person, says: "alias addicere damnare est." *nbi* in *jus* venerit, addicet praetor familias totam tibi, *Plaut. Poen.* 1, 1, 57: bona alicui, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 1, 52: addicere erat tibi? had he been declared bound to you for payment? *id. Rosc. Com.* 14, 41; hence *ironic.*: Fufidium . . . creditorem debitoribus suis addixisti, who *aves* adjudged the creditor to his debtors (instead of the reverse), *id. Pis.* 35: liberum corpus in servitutum, *Liv.* 3, 56.—Hence *subst.*, **addictus**, *1, m.*, one who has been given up or made over as servant to his creditor: ducite nos quo tubet, tamquam quidem addictos, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 2, 87: addictus Hermippo et ab hoc ductus est, *Cic. Fl.* 20 *extr.*; cf. *Liv.* 6, 15, 20. (The *addictus*, *bondman*, was not properly a slave=servus, for he retained his *nomen*, *cognomen*, his *tribus*, which the *servus* did not have; he could become free again by cancelling the demand, even against the will of his dominus; the *servus* could not; the *addictus*, when set free, was also again *ingenitus*, the *servus* only *libertinus*; v. *Quint.* 7, 3, 27. The *inhuman law* of the Twelve Tables, which, however, was never put in execution, that one indebted to several creditors should be cut in pieces and divided among them, is mentioned by *Gell.* 20, 1: Niebuhr, *Rom. Gesch.* 1, 638; *Smith's Antiq.*: addicere alicui iudicium, to grant one leave to bring an action, *Varr. L. L.* 6, § 61 *Müll.*: addicere item, sc. iudici, to deliver a cause to the judge. This was the office of the praetor. Such is the purport of the law of XII. Tab. Tab. I: POST MERIDIUM PRESENTI STILITIM ADDICTO, *ap. Gell.* 17, 2: iudicem or arbitrum (instead of *dare iudicium*), to appoint for one a judge in his suit, *Dig.* 5, 1, 39, 46 and 80: addicere aliquid in diem, to adjudge a thing to one *ad interim*, so that, upon a change of circumstances, the matter in question shall be restored in integrum, *Dig.* 18, 2, 6, 1, 41; 39, 3, 9.—**B.** In auctions, to adjudge to the highest bidder, knock down, strike off, deliver to (with the price in *abl.*): equis est ex tanto populo, qui bona C. Rabirii Po-

stunt nummo sestertio sibi addici velit, Cic. Rab. Post. 17; so id. Verr. 2, 1, 55; Suet. Caes. 50.—Addicere bona alicujus in publicum, i. e. *to confiscate*, Caes. B. C. 2, 18; hence in Plaut., of a parasite, who strikes himself off, as if were, i. e. promises himself to one as guest, on condition that he does not in the mean time have a higher bid, i. e. is not attracted to another by a better table, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 76 sq.—**C.** In gen., *to sell, to make over to*: addice tuam mihi meretricem, Plaut. Poen. 2, 50: hominem invenire neminem potuit, cui meas aedes addiceret, traderet, donaret, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 41: Antonium regna addixit pecunia, Cic. Phil. 7, 5, 15; so Hor. S. 2, 5, 109.—In a metaph. signif., **D.** *To deliver, yield, or resign a thing to one*, either in a good or a bad sense. **a.** In a good sense, *to devote, to consecrate to*: senatus, cui me semper addixi, Cic. Planc. 39, 93: agros omnes addixit deae, Vell. 2, 26; hence, morti addicere, *to devote to death*, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45: nolite . . . omnem Galliam proferre et perpetue servituti addicere, *to devote to perpetual slavery*, Caes. B. G. 7, 77.—**b.** In a bad sense, *to give up, to sacrifice, to abandon* (very freq.): ejus ipsius domum evertisti, cuius sanguinem addixeras, Cic. Pis. 34, 83: libidini cuiusque nos addixit, id. Phil. 5, 12, 33; so id. Mil. 32; id. Sest. 17; id. Quint. 30; hence *poet.*: quid faciat? crudele, suos addicere amores, *to sacrifice, to surrender his love*, Ov. M. 1, 617 (where some read wrongly *addicere*).—**E.** In later Latin, *to attribute or ascribe a work to one*: quae (comediae) nomini eius (Plauti) addicuntur, Gell. 3, 3, 13.—Hence, **addictus, P. a.** (after II. D.), *dedicated or devoted to a thing*; hence, **a.** *Destined to*: gladiatorio generi mortis addictus, Cic. Phil. 11, 7, 16; cf. Hor. Epod. 17, 11.—**b.** *Given up to, bound to*: qui certi quibusdam destinatisque sententiis quasi addicti et consecrati sunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5: nullus addictus jurare in verba magistri, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 14: Prasinae factioni addictus et deditus, Suet. Cal. 55.—*Comp., sup., and adv.* not used.

addictio, ōnis, f. [addico], *the awarding or adjudging* (of the praetor or judge, v. addico, B.); bonorum possessionumque additio et condonatio, * Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 12; so Gai. Inst. 3, § 189; Dig. 40, 5, 4, §§ 2, 5; ib. 49, 14, 50.

addictus, a, um, P. a. of addico.
ad-disco, didici, no sup., 3, v. a. **I.** *To learn in addition to, to learn further*: Quid? qui etiam addiscunt aliquid? ad Solonem versibus gloriantem videmus, qui se cotidie aliquid addiscentem senem fieri dicit, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26; so id. Fin. 5, 29; id. de Or. 3, 36; Ov. M. 3, 593 al. (cf. addocere, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 18).—**II.** In gen., *to learn, to be informed, to hear*: quos cum venire rex addidisset, in fugam vertitur, Just. 2, 3, 13.

additamentum, i, n. [addo], *an addition, accession, increase*: inimicorum, * Cic. Sest. 31, 68: vitae, Sen. Ep. 17, 6: praeter nomen nihil est additamenti, Pseud.-Sall. ad Caes. de Rep. Ord. 2: pretii, App. M. 9, 6.

additicius (not -tius), a, um, adj. [id.], *added, annexed, additional*, Tert. de Rebus Carn. 52; Dig. 50, 16, 98.

additio, ōnis, f. [id.], *an adding to, addition*: figurarum additio et abjectio, Quint. 9, 3, 18: Sic corpori fit additio, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37; Prisc. p. 978 P.

additivus, v. additicius.
*** additivus**, a, um, adj. [id.], *added, annexed*; of the pronoun *ipse*, Prisc. p. 1095 P.

additus, a, um, P. a. of addo.
*** ad-divino**, āre, i, v. a. [ad intens.], *to divine, to prognosticate*: quemdam ex facie hominum additivamentem, ex his dixisse futurae mortis annos, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 88 dub. (Cod. Bamb. and Sillig: divinantem).

ad-do, d di, ditum, 3, v. a. [2. do] (addis for addideris, Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Mill.), *to put, place, lay, etc., a person or thing to another*. **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit. NEVE AVROE ADDITO. *let no gold be put into the grave with the dead*, Fragm. of the XII. Tab. in Cic. de Leg. 2, 24: Argus, quem quondam Ioni Juno custodem addidit, Plaut.

Aul. 3, 6, 20; so id. Mil. 2, 6, 69: adimunt diviti, addunt pauperi, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 47: spumantia addit Frena feris, Verg. A. 5, 818: Pergamaeque Iliacaeque jugis hanc addidit arcem, i. e. imposit, id. ib. 3, 336; Hor. Epod. 8, 10: flammae aquam, *to throw upon*, Tib. 2, 4, 42: incendia ramis, Sil. 7, 161: propiorum Martem, *to bring nearer*, id. 5, 442.—With *in*: uram in ollas addere, Varr. R. R. 2, 54, 2: glandeu in dolium, id. ib. 3, 15, 2: eas epistulas in eundem fasciculum velim addas, Cic. Att. 12, 53: addae manus in vincula meas, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 1; id. A. 2, 6, 672, 30.—**P o e t.**: cum carceribus sese effuderet quadrigae, addunt in spatia, i. e. dant se, Verg. G. 1, 513, v. Heyne and Forb.—Hence, **B.** Trop., *to bring to, to add to*; with *dat.*: pudicitiae hujus vitium me hinc abente-st additum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 179: fletum ingenio muliebri, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50; also *absol.*: operam addam sedulo, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 54; so id. Pers. 4, 4, 57: addere animum, or animos, *to give courage, make courageous*: mihi quidem addit animum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 31: sed haec sunt in iis libris, quos tu laudando animos mihi addidisti, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 4; so, animos cum clamore, Ov. M. 8, 388.—So also: addis mihi alacritatem scribendi, Cic. Att. 16, 3: verba virtutem nou addere, *impart, bestow*, Sall. C. 58: severitas dignitatem addiderat, id. ib. 57: audivimus, id. J. 94: formidinem, id. ib. 37: metum, Tac. H. 1, 62; cf. ib. 76: ex ingenio suo quisque demat vel addat fidem, id. G. 3: ardorem mentibus, Verg. A. 9, 184: ductoribus honores, id. ib. 9, 249; hence, addere alicui calcar, *to give one the spur, to spur him on*: anticipare atque addite calcar, Varr. ap. Non. 70, 13: vatibus addere calcar, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 217 (cf.: admovere calcar, Cic. Att. 6, 1, and adhibere calcar, id. Brut. 56).

II. Esp. **A.** *To add to by way of increase, to join or annex to, to augment*, with *dat.* or *ad* (the most common signif. of this word): etiam fides, ei quae accessere, tibi addam dono gratis, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 37: verbum addere etiam unum, id. Rud. 4, 3, 68; cf. Ter. And. 5, 2, 19: non satis habes quod tibi dicebam addo? id. ib. 4, 2, 27; so id. Eun. 1, 1, 33; id. Ph. 1, 1, 8: illud in his rebus non addunt, Lucr. 3, 900: quae no ad malum hoc addas malum, Caec. ap. Non. 154, 15: addendo deducendoque videre quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 59; so id. de Or. 2, 12 *fn.*; id. Fam. 15, 20; id. Att. 1, 13: acervum efficiunt uno addito grano, id. A. 2, 16, 49: hunc laborem ad cotidiana opera addebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: multas res novas in edictum addidit, *he made essential additions to*, Nep. Cat. 2, 3: eaque res multum animis eorum addidit, Sall. J. 75, 9: addita est alia insuper injuria, Liv. 2, 2: novae litterarum formas addidit vulgavitque, Tac. A. 11, 13; cf. ib. 14 al.—**P o e t.**: noctem addens operi, *also the night to the work*, Verg. A. 8, 411; ut quantum generi demas, virtutibus addas, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 22.—With *ad*: additum ad caput legis, Suet. Calig. 40; so Flor. 1, 13, 17.—**P o e t.** with *inf.*: ille viris pila et ferro circumdare pectus addiderat, *he instructed them in addition*, Sil. 8, 550: addere gradum (sc. gradui), *to add step to step, i. e. to quicken one's pace*: addere gradum, appropere, Plaut. Tr. 4, 3, 3; so Liv. 3, 27, 26, 9; Plin. Ep. 6, 20; cf. Doed. Syn. 4, 58: addito tempore, *in course of time*: conjugia sobrinarum diu ignorata addito tempore percerebuisse, Tac. A. 12, 6; so also: addita aetate, *with increased age*: in infantia scabant aures; quod addita aetate non queunt, *as they grow older*, Plin. 11, 48, 108, § 260.—**2.** Mercant. t. i., *to add to one's bidding, to give more*: in nihil addo, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 255.—**B.** When a new thought is added to what precedes, as an enlargement of it, it is introduced by *adde*, *adde huc*, *adde quod*, and the like (cf. *accedo*), *add to this*, *add to this the circumstance that, or besides, moreover* . . . : adde furorem animi proreptum atque oblivia rerum, *adde quod in migrans lethargi mergitur uidas*, Lucr. 3, 828 sq. (cf. the third verse before: *advertit id* quod eam de rebus saepe futuris Macerat) *adde huc*, si placet, unguentarios, salutores totumque ludum talarium, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: adde hos praeterea casus, etc., Hor. S. 2, 8, 71: adde huc populationem agrorum, Liv. 7, 30: adde quod pubes tibi crescit omnis, Hor.

C. 2, 8, 17; id. Ep. 1, 18, 52: adde quod ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes Emolliit mores nec sinit esse ferocem, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 49: adde huc quod merces sine fucis gestat, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 83: adde super dictis quod non leve vaelet, id. ib. 2, 7, 78.—So also when several are addressed, as in the speech of Scipio to his soldiers: adde defectionem Italiae, Siciliae, etc., Liv. 26, 41, 12.—Also with the *acc.* and *inf.*: addebat etiam, se in legem Voconiam juratum contra eam facere non aude, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 55; and with an anticipatory dem. pron.: Addit etiam illud equites non optimos fuisse, id. Delat. 8, 24: Addit haec, fortes viros sequi, etc., id. Mil. 35, 96 al.: addito as *abl. absol.* with a *subj. clause*; with the *addition*, with this *addition* (post-Aug.): vocatur patres, addito consulandum super re magna et atroci, with this *intimation*, that they were to luna infere terram sit, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 62 (cf.: addito in . . . laborentur, Cic. Off. 2, 12).—Hence, **additus**, a, um, P. a. (addo 1.), *joined to one as a constant observer*; so, **A.** *Watching or observing in a hostile or troublesome manner*: si mihi non praetor sit additus atque agitet me, Lucil. ap. Macr. Sat. 6, 4.—Hence, in gen. **B.** *Pursuing one incessantly, persecuting*: nec Teucris addita Juno Usquam aberit, Verg. A. 6, 90 Serv. (= addaxit, incumbens, infesta).

*** ad-dōceo**, cui, ctum, 2, v. a., *to teach something in addition to, to teach*: ebrictas addocet artes, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 18 (but in Cic. Clu. 37, 104, the correct read. is adducti, B. and K.).

*** ad-dormio**, īre, 4, v. n., *to begin to sleep, to go to sleep*: rursus addormiunt, Cael. Aurel. 1, 11, 38.

*** ad-dormisco**, ĩre, v. *incli. n.*, *to go to sleep*: quoties post cibum addormisceret, Suet. Claud. 8.

Addua, ae, m., Ἀδοῦας (cf. Weichert Poët. Lat. 180), *a river in Upper Italy, which flows into the Po near Cremona, now Adde*, Plin. 2, 103, 106; 3, 16, 20 al.
*** addubānum** = dubium, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Mill.

addūbitatio, ōnis, f. [addubito], *a doubting, a rhetor. fig.*, Mart. Cap. 5, p. 171; Cic. Off. 3, 18, where *addubitatio* is the better reading (B. and K.).

ad-dūbitō, āvi, ātum, i, v. n. and a., *pr., to incline to doubt, to begin to doubt* (in Cic. several times, but never in his orations). **I.** *To be in doubt, to doubt*; c o n s t r. (a) *With de or in aliqua re*: de quo Panaetium addubitare dicebant, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: de legatis paululum addubitatum est, Liv. 2, 4: in his addubitare primum est, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 18.—(β) *With pron., or num, an, etc.*: ut addubitet, quod potius dicat, Cic. Or. 40: addubitavi, num a Volumino senatore esset, id. Fam. 7, 32: an hoc inonestum necne sit, addubitares, Hor. S. 1, 4, 124; so Liv. 8, 10; cf. Drak. ad Liv. 2, 4, 7: illud addubitavit, utrum, etc., Nep. Con. 5, 4 (acc. to Br. ad h. l.: *to leave it undecided*; cf. with dubitare, Cic. N. D. 1, 1).—(γ) *With acc., to be doubtful of a thing, to call in question*: si plus adipiscere, re explicata, boni, quam addubitata mali, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83; so id. Div. 1, 47, 105.—(δ) *With inf., to hesitate*: aptare lacertos addubitavit, Sil. 14, 358.—(e) *Absol.*: eos ipsos addubitare coget doctissimorum hominum tanta dissentio, Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 14; Liv. 10, 19, 13; Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 1.

ad-dūco, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. (adduce for adduc, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 15; Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 29; Afr. ap. Non. 174, 32: adduxit for adduxisti, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 15; id. Eun. 4, 7, 24: adduxe = adduxisse, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 3), *to lead to, to bring or convey to, arvan to any place or to one's self* (opp. abduco, q. v.; syn.: adfero, apporto, adveho, induco). **I.** Lit.: quaeo, qui possim animum bonum habere, qui te ad me adducam domum, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 78: ille alter venit, quem secum adduxit Parmenio, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 27; Afr. ap. Non. 174, 32: quos secum Mitylenis Cratippus adduxit, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 5: Demetrius Epimachus secum adduxit, Vitr. 10, 22, 262.—With *ad*: ad lenam, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 65; cf. id. Mil. 3, 1, 193: ad cenam, Lucil. ap. Non. 159, 25 (cf.: abduxi ad cenam, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2,

9): adduxit ea ad Adam, Vulg. Gen. 2, 19; ib. Marc. 14, 53.—Or with a *local adv.*: tu istos adduce intro, Plaut. Poen. 5, 54: quia te adducturam huc dixeram semper non empse, id. Truc. 1, 2, 31; so Ter. And. 5, 3, 29: adduc huc filium tuum, Vulg. Luc. 9, 41.—**2.** In gen., without regard to the access. idea of accompanying, to *lead* or *bring* a person or thing to a place, to *take* or *conduct* from one place to another (of living beings which have the power of motion, while *affero* is properly used of things: attuli hunc. *Pseud.* Quid? attulisti? Ca. Adxudu volui dicere, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 21).—So of *conducting* an army: exercitum, Cic. Att. 7, 9: aquam, to *lead* to, id. Cacl. 14.—With *in*: gentes ferre in Italiam, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 2; cf. Oud. ad Caes. B. G. 4, 22, and Auct. E. G. 8, 35: in iudicium adductus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 28: adducta res in iudicium est, id. Off. 3, 16, 67; so id. Clu. 17.—With *dat.*: quero nutricum adducit, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 4: quae Gallia pueros venales isti adducebat, Cic. Quint. 6.—**P**oet. with *acc.*: Diae telluris ad oras applicor et dextris adducor litora remis, Ov. M. 3, 598 (cf. advertor oras Scythicas, id. ib. 5, 649, and Rudd. II. p. 327): adducere ad populum, i. e. in iudicium populi vocare, Cic. Agr. 2, 6.—Of a courtesan, to *procure*: puero scorta, Nep. Dion. 5: paecilum, Ov. Fast. 3, 483.—**P**oet. also of a place, which is, as it were, *brought near*. Thus Hor. in describing the attractions of his Sabine farm: dicas adductum propius frondere Tarentum, Ep. 1, 16, 11.—**B.** E s p. **1.** To bring a thing to a destined place by *drawing* or *pulling*: to draw or pull to one's self: tormenta eo graviore emissiones habent, quo sunt contenta atque adducta vehementius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24: adducto arcu, Verg. A. 5, 507; so, adducta sagitta, id. ib. 9, 632: utque volat molea, adducto concita nervo, Ov. M. 8, 357: adducta funibus arbor corrui, id. ib. 775: funem, Caes. B. G. 3, 14; so Luc. 3, 700: colla parvis lacertis, Ov. M. 6, 625: equos, id. Fast. 6, 586.—Hence trop.: habenas amicitiae, to *tighten*, Cic. Lael. 13, 45; cf. Verg. A. 9, 632, and 1, 63.—**2.** Of the skin or a part of the body, to *draw up*, *wrinkle*, *contract*: adducit cutem macies, *wrinkles the skin*, Verg. G. 3, 397: sitis miseradus adperit artus, Verg. G. 3, 483; so, frontem (opp. remittere), to *contract*: interrogavit, quae causa frontis tam adductae? *a brow so clouded?* Quint. 10, 3, 13; so Sen. Benef. 1, 1.

II. Fig. **A.** To bring a person or thing into a certain condition; with *ad* or *in*: nunquam animum quaesti gratia ad malas adducam patris, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 38: rem adduci ad interregnum, Cic. Att. 7, 9: ad arbitrium alterius, id. Fam. 5, 20: ad suam auctoritatem, id. Deiot. 10, 29: nunquam prius discessit, quam ad finem sermo esset adductus, Nep. Ep. 3: iam bos ad umbilicum adducere, Hor. Epod. 14, 8: in discrimen extremum, Cic. Phil. 6, 7; cf. Liv. 45, 8: in summam angustiam, Cic. Quint. 5: in invidiam falso crimine, id. Off. 3, 20: in necessitatem, Liv. 8, 7: vitam in extremum, Tac. A. 14, 61.—**B.** To bring or lead one to a certain act, feeling, or opinion; to *prompt*, *induce*, *prevail upon*, *persuade*, *move*, *incite* to it; with *ad*, *in*, or *ut* (very freq. and class., and for the most part in a good sense; while *seducere* and *inducere* denote instigating or seducing to something bad, Herz. Caes. B. G. 1, 3; although there are exceptions, as the foll. examples show): ad misericordiam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 42: ad nequitiam, id. Ad. 3, 3, 4: ad iracundiam, ad fletum, Cic. Brut. 93, 322: quae causa ad facinus adduxit, id. Rosc. Am. 31: in metum, id. Mur. 24: in summam expectationem, id. Tusc. 1, 17: in spem, id. Att. 2, 22: in opinionem, id. Fam. 1, 1: in suspitionem alicui, Nep. Hann. 7: ad paenitentiam, Vulg. Rom. 2, 4; ib. 10, 19.—With *gerund.*: ad suspiciendum, Cic. Pr. Cons. 16: ad credendum, Nep. Con. 3.—With *ut*: adductus sum officio, fide, misericordia, etc., ut onus hoc mihi suscipiendum putarem, Cic. Verr. 1, 2: nullo imbre, nullo frigore adduci, ut capite aperto sit, id. Sen. 10: id. Cat. 1, 2; id. Fam. 3, 9; 6, 10, etc.; Caes. B. G. 6, 12; Liv. 4, 49 al.—And *absol.* in *pass.*: quibus rebus adductus ad causam accesserim demonstravi, Cic. Verr. 1, 3: his rebus adducti, *being induced*, Caes. B. G. 1, 3; 6, 10.—With *quin*: adduci nequeo quin existimem, Suet. Tib. 21.—With *inf.*:

facilius adducor ferre humana humanitas, Afr. ap. Non. 514, 20.—**C.** Adducor with *inf.*, or with *ut* and *subj.* = adducor ad credendum, *πειθωμαι, to be induced to believe*: ego non adducor, quemquam bonum ullam salutem putare mihi tanti fuisse, Cic. Att. 11, 16: ut iam videar adduci, hanc quoque, quae te procreavit, esse patriam, id. V. 2, 3: illud adduci vix possum, ut . . . videantur, id. Fin. 1, 5, 14; id. ib. 4, 20, 55; Lucr. 5, 1341.—Hence, **adductus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Draxen tight, stretched, strained, contracted.*—**T**rop.: vultus, Suet. Tib. 68: frons in supercilia adductor, Capitol. Ver. 10; cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 16.—Hence, **B.** Of place, *narrow, contracted, strait*: (Africa) ex spatio paulatim adductor, Mel. 1, 4.—**C.** Of character, *strict, serious, severe*: modo familiaritate juvenili Nero et rursus adductus, quasi seria consociaret, Tac. A. 14, 4: adductum et quasi virile servitium, id. ib. 12, 7: vis pressior et adductor, Plin. Ep. 1, 16.—*Sup.* not used.—**Adv.** only in *comp.* **adductus**, **1.** *More tightly*: adductius contorquere jacula, Aus. Grat. Act. 27.—**2.** *Trop., more strictly*: impertare, Tac. H. 3, 7: regnari, id. Germ. 43.

adductus, *adv.* v. adductus *fin.*
adductor, *oris, m., a procurer* (cf. adduco, I. 2. *fin.*), Petr. Afran. ap. Meyer, Anthol. II. p. 27.

adductus, a, um, *P. a.* of adduco.

ad-ēdo, *adi, ēsum* (less correctly, adesum), 3, *v. a.* (adesit = adedit, Luc. 6, 265; cf. *ēdo*), to begin to eat, to bite, to nibble at, to gnaw, etc.—As *verb. finite* very rare, and mostly poet.; not found in prose of Cic. **I.** Prop.: angues duo ex occulto alapsi addere securi, Liv. 25, 16, 2; so, addo jecinore, Val. Max. 1, 6, 8: favos, Verg. G. 4, 242.—Hence metaph. of fire: cum me supremum adederit ignis, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 41: flamma plurima postibus haesit adesa, Verg. A. 9, 537.—**II.** In an enlarged sense (as a consequence of a continued biting, gnawing, etc.); and hence only in the *perf.* or *part. pass.*; cf. accidit, absumo, perumpo), to eat up, to consume entirely: frumento adeso, quod ex areis in oppidum portatum est, Sisen. ap. Non. 70, 32; so, exitis adesa, Liv. 1, 7, 13: pisces ex parte adesi, Quint. 6, 3, 90: and metaph., to use up, to consume, waste (as money, strength, etc.): non adesa jam, sed abundante etiam pecunia, Cic. Quint. 12: adesis fortunis omnibus, Tac. A. 13, 21: bona adesa, id. H. 1, 4: adesus cladius Asurubra, Sil. 13, 680.—Hence, **adēsus**, a, um, *P. a.*, eaten, gnawed; hence *p. o. t.*, worn away, esp. by water: adesi lapides, smooth, polished, Hor. C. 3, 29, 36 (after Theoc. 22, 49: *οὐκ ἔρωτος πεπλησέν*): scopulus, Ov. H. 10, 26: sale durus adeso casus, poet. for *sale adesus casus*, Verg. Rom. 98.

Adelphi (οε), *orum, m., = ἀδελφοί, The Brothers*, a comedy of Terence.

adelphis, *idis, f.* [ἀδελφή], sister; so called as resembling the *caryotis*, or because they hung two together from a branch], a kind of date, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 45.

ademptio, *ōnis, f.* [adimo], a taking away, a seizure: civitatis, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 30: bonorum, Tac. A. 4, 6: provinciae, ib. 2, 76.

ademptor, *ōris, m.* [id.], one who takes away: vitae, Aug. in Joann. Tract. 116.

ademptus, a, um, *Part.* of adimo.

1. ad-ēo, *ī*, and rarely *īvi, itum* (arch. adier for adiri, Enn. Rib. Trag. p. 59), 4, *v. n.* and *a.* (acc. to Paul. ex Fest. should be accented *ādeo*; v. Pest. s. v. *ādeo*, p. 19 Müll.; cf. the foll. word), to go to or approach a person or thing (syn.: accedo, aggredior, advenio, appeto). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., constr. (a) With *ad* (very freq.): sed tibi cautim est adeundum ad virum, Att. in Non. 512, 10: neque eum ad me adire neque me magni pendere visus, Plaut. Cur. 2, 2, 12: adeamne ad eam? Ter. And. 4, 1, 15; id. Eun. 3, 5, 30: aut ad consulat aut ad te aut ad Brutum adiscent, Cic. Fragn. ap. Non. 208, 5: ad M. Bibulum adierunt, id. Fragn. ap. Arus. p. 213 Lind.: ad aedis nostras nusquam adit, Plaut. Aut. 1, 1, 24: adibam ad istum fundum, Cic. Aet. 29.—(β) With *in*: prisuquam Romam atque in horum conventum adiretis, Cic.

Verr. 2, 4, 11, § 26 ed. Halm.—E s p.: adire in ius, to go to law: cum ad praetorem in ius adissemus, Cic. Verr. 4, § 147; id. Att. 11, 24; Caes. B. C. 1, 87, and in the Pibestic of Thersmen. lin. 42: qvo DE EA RE IN IOVS ADITVM ERIT, cf. Dirks., Versuche S. p. 193.—(γ) *Absol.*: adent, consistunt, copulantur dexterat, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 38: ecum video: adibo, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 5.—(δ) With *acc.*: ne Stygeos adeam non libera manes, Ov. M. 13, 465: voces aethera adiere domos, Sil. 6, 283: castrorum vias, Tac. A. 2, 13: municipia, id. ib. 39: provinciam, Suet. Aug. 47: non potenter adire eum, Vulg. Luc. 8, 19: Graios salis carmine patrio, to attain to, Verg. Cat. 11, 62; so with *latter supine*: planioribus aditu locis, places easier to approach, Liv. 1, 33.—With *local adv.*: quouam, Sall. J. 14: huc, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 60.—**B.** E s p. **1.** To approach one for the purpose of addressing, asking aid, consulting, and the like, to address, apply to, consult (diff. from aggredior, q. v.).—**C**onstr. with *ad* or *offener* with *acc.*; hence also *pass.*: quanto satius est, adire blandis verbis atque exquerere, sintne illa, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 35: aliquot me adierunt, Ter. And. 3, 3, 2: adii te heri de filia, id. Hec. 2, 2, 9: cum pacem peto, cum placo, cum adeo, et cum appello meam, Lucil. ap. Non. 237, 28: ad me adire quosdam memini, qui dicent, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: coram adire et alloqui, Tac. H. 4, 65.—*Pass.*: aditus consilium item illud responsum retulit, when applied to, Liv. 37, 6 *fin.*: neque praetores adiri possent, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5.—Hence: adiro aliquem per epistulam, to address one in writing, by a letter: per epistulam, aut per nuntium, quousi regem, adiri eum aiunt, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 9 and 10; cf. Tac. A. 4, 39; id. H. 1, 9.—So also: adire deos, aras, deorum sedes, etc., to approach the gods, their altars, etc., as a supplicant (cf.: acced. ad aras, Lucr. 5, 1199): quoi me ostendam? quod templum adeam? Att. ap. Non. 281, 6: ut essent simulacra, quae venerantes deos ipsos se adire crederent, Cic. N. D. 1, 27: adii Dominum et deprecatus sum, Vulg. Sap. 8, 21: aras, Cic. Phil. 14, 1: sedes deorum, Tib. 1, 5, 39: libros Sibyllinos, to consult the Sibylline Books, Liv. 34, 55; cf. Tac. A. 1, 76: oracula, Verg. A. 7, 82.—**2.** To go to a thing in order to examine it, to visit: oppida castellaque munita, Sall. J. 94: hiberna, Tac. H. 1, 52.—**3.** To come up to one in a hostile manner, to assail, attack: aliquem: nunc prius adito tu, ego in insidiis hic ero, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 52: nec quisquam ex agmine tanto audeat adire virum, Verg. A. 5, 379: Servilius obvia adire arma Iubetur, Sil. 9, 272.

II. Fig. **A.** To go to the performance of any act, to enter upon, to undertake, set about, undergo, submit to (cf.: accedo, aggredior, and adior).—With *ad* or *the acc.* (class.): nunc eam rem vult, scio, mecum adire ad pactionem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 25: tum primum nos ad causas et privatas et publicas adire coepimus, Cic. Brut. 90: adii causas oratorum, id. Fragn. Scaur. ap. Arus. p. 213 Lind.: adire ad rem publicam, id. de Imp. Pomp. 24, 70: ad extremum periculum, Caes. B. C. 2, 7.—With *acc.*: periculum capitis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38: laboribus susceptis periculose aditis, id. Off. 1, 19: in adeundis periculis, id. ib. 24; cf.: adeunda inimicitiae, subeunda saepe pro re publica tempestates, id. Sest. 66, 139: ut vitae periculum aditurus videretur, Auct. B. G. 8, 48: maximos labores et summa pericula, Nep. Timol. 5: omnem fortunam, Liv. 25, 10: deducere, Tac. A. 1, 39: servitutum voluntariam, id. G. 24: invidiam, id. A. 4, 70: gaudia, Tib. 1, 5, 39.—Hence of an inheritance, t. t., to enter on: cum ipse hereditatem patris non adisses, Cic. Phil. 2, 16; so id. Arch. 5; Suet. Aug. 8 and Dig.; hence also: adire nomen, to assume the name bequeathed by will, Vell. 2, 60.—**B.** Adire manum alicui, prov., to deceive one, to make sport of (the origin of this phrase is unc.; Acidalius conjectures that it arose from some artifice practised in wrestling, Wagner ad Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 8): eo pacto avarae Veneri pulcre adidi manum, Plaut. Poen. 2, 11; so id. Aul. 2, 8, 8; id. Cas. 5, 2, 54; id. Pers. 5, 2, 18.

2. ad-ēo, *adv.* [cf. quoad and adhuc] (acc. to Festus, it should be accented *ādēo*, v. the *preced.* word; but this distinction is merely a later invention of the grammarians;

cf. Gell. 7, 7). **I.** In the ante-class. per., **A.** To designate the limit of space or time, with reference to the distance passed through; hence often accompanied by usque (cf. ad), to *this, thus far, so far, as far*. **1.** Of space: surculum arituo usque adeo, quo praecurvis, fit in the scion as far as you have sharpened it. Cato, R. R. 40, 3.—Hence: res adeo rediit, the affair has gone so far (viz., in deterioration, "cum aliquid pejus expectatione contigit." Don. ad Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 5): postremo adeo res rediit: adulescentulus saepe eadem et gravior audiendo victus est. Ter. Hec. ut, 1, 1, 61; cf. id. Ph. 1, 2, 5.—**2.** Of time, so long (as), so long (till), strengthened by usque, and with dum, donec, following, and in Cic. with quoad: merces vectatum undique adeo dum, quae tum haberet, peperisset bona. Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 76; 3, 4, 72; id. Am. 1, 2, 10 al.: nusquam destitit instare, suadere, orare, usque adeo donec perpulit, Ter. And. 4, 1, 36; Cato, R. R. 67; id. ib. 76: atque hoc scitis omnes usque adeo hominem in periculo fuisse, quoad scitum sit Sestium vivere, Cic. Sest. 38, 82.—

B. For the purpose of equalizing two things in comparison, followed by ut: in the same degree or measure or proportion... in which; or so very, so much, so, to such a degree... as (only in comic poets), Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 38: adeo hominem esse inventum aut infelicem quemquam, ut ego sum? Ter. And. 1, 5, 10.—Also followed by quasi, when the comparison relates to similarity: gaudere adeo coepit, quasi qui cupiunt nuptias, in the same manner as those rejoice who desire marriage, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 12.—**C.** (Only in the comic poets): ad haec, praeterea, moreover, besides, too: ibi tibi adeo lectus dabitur, ubi tu haud somnum capias (beside the other annoyances), a bed, too, shall be given you there, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 80.—Hence also with etiam: adeo etiam argenti faenus creditum audio, besides too, id. Most. 3, 1, 101.—**D.** (Only in the comic poets.) Adeo ut (for this purpose, that, to the end that: id ego continuo huic dabo, adeo me ut hic emittat manu, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 32: id adeo te oratum advenio, ut, etc., id. Aul. 4, 10, 9: adeo ut tu meam sententiam jam jam poscere possis, faciam, etc., id. ib. 3, 2, 26 (where Wagner now reads at ut): atque adeo ut scire possis, factum ego tecum hoc dividio, id. Stich. 5, 4, 15. (These passages are so interpreted by Hand, I. p. 138; others regard adeo here = quin immo).—**E.** In narration, in order to put one person in strong contrast with another. It may be denoted by a stronger emphasis upon the word to be made conspicuous, or by *et, on the contrary*, etc.: jam ille illic ad erum cum advenerit, narrabit, etc.: ille adeo illum mentiri sibi credit, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 4 sq.; so id. Merc. 2, 1, 8 al.

H. To the Latin of every period belongs the use of this word, **A.** To give emphasis to an idea in comparison, so, so much, so very, with verbs, adjectives, and substantives: adeo ut spectare postea omnis oderit, Plaut. Capt. prol. 65: neminem quidem adeo infatuere potuit, ut ei nummum ullum crederet, Cic. Fl. 20, 47: adeoque inopia est coactus Hannibal, ut, etc., Liv. 22, 32, 3 Weiss: et votum adeo modesto, adeo venusto, ut nil supra, Ter. And. 1, 1, 92: nemo adeo ferus est, ut, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 39.—With usque: adeo ego illum cogam usque, ut mendicet meus pater, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 10: usque adeo turbatur, even so much, so continually, Verg. E. 1, 12; Curt. 10, 1, 42; Luc. 1, 366.—In questions: adeone me fuisse fungum, ut qui illi crederem? Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 49: adeone hospes hujus urbis, adeone ignarus es disciplinae consuetudinisque nostrae, ut haec nescias? Cic. Rab. 10, 28; so id. Phil. 2, 7, 15; id. Fam. 9, 10; Liv. 2, 7, 10; 5, 6, 4.—With a negative in both clauses, also with *quin* in the last: non tamen adeo virtutum sterile saeculum, ut non et bona exempla prodiderit, Tac. H. 1, 3; so Suet. Oth. 9: verum ego nunquam adeo astutus fui, quin, etc., Ter. Ad. 2, 13.—Sometimes the concluding clause is to be supplied from the first: quis genus Aeneadem, quis Trojae nesciat urbis?... non obtusa adeo cretastus pectora Poeni, viz., that we know not the Trojans and their history, Verg. A. 1, 565: adeo senerunt Juppiter et Mars? Juv. 6, 59.—Hence (post-Cic.):

adeo non ut... adeo nihil ut... so little that, so far from that... (in reference to which, it should be noticed that in Latin the negative is blended with the verb in one idea, which is qualified by *adeo*)=tantum abest ut: haec dicta adeo nihil moverunt quemquam, ut legati prope violati sint, these words left them all so unmoved that, etc., or had so little effect, etc., Liv. 3, 2, 7: qui adeo non tenuit iram, ut gladio cinctum in senatum venturum se esse palam diceret, who restrained his anger so little that, etc. (for, qui non=tenuit iram adeo, ut), id. 8, 7, 5; so 5, 45, 4; Vell. 2, 66, 4; Curt. 3, 12, 22.—Also with *contra* in the concluding clause: apud hostes Afri et Cartaginienses adeo non sustinebant, ut contra etiam pedem referrent, Liv. 30, 34, 5.

B. Adeo is placed enclitically after its word, like *quidem, certe, et* the Gr. γέ, even, indeed, just, precisely. So, **1.** Most freq. with pronouns, in order to render prominent something before said, or followed, or otherwise known (cf. in Gr. ἐγώ γε, σίγε, αὐτός γε, etc., Viger. ed. Herm. 489, vi. and Zeun.).: argenti male credi qui aiunt, nugae praediciant: nam et bene et male credi dico; id adeo hodie ego experis sum, just this (τοῦτό γε), Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 1; so id. Aul. 2, 4, 10; 4, 2, 15; id. Am. 1, 1, 98; 1, 2, 6; id. Ep. 1, 1, 51; 2, 2, 31; 5, 2, 40; id. Poen. 1, 2, 57: plerique homines, quos, cum nihil refert, pudet; ubi pudendumst tibi eos deserit pudor, is adeo tu es, you are just such a one, id. Ep. 2, 1, 2: cui tu obsecutus, facis huic adeo injuriam, Ter. Hec. 4, 6, 68: tute adeo jam ejus verba audies, you yourself shall hear what he has to say (σὺ γε ακούεις), Ter. And. 3, 3, 27: Dabellata tuo nihil scito mihi esse iunctidum: hanc adeo habeo gratiam illi, i. e. hanc, quae maxima est, gratiam (ταύτην γε τὴν χάριν), Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16: haec adeo ex illo mihi jam speranda fuerunt, even this, Verg. A. 11, 275.—It is often to be translated by the intensive *and, and just, etc.* (so esp. in Cic. and the histt.): id adeo, si placet, considerate, just that (τοῦτό γε σκοπεῖτε), Cic. Caec. 30, 87: id adeo ex ipso senatus consulto cognoscite, id. Verr. 2, 4, 64, 143; cf. id. Clu. 30, 80: ad hoc quicumque aliarum atque senatus partium erant, conturbari remp., quam minus valere ipsi malebant. Id adeo malum multos post annos in civitatem reverterat, And just this evil, Sall. C. 37, 11; so 37, 2; id. J. 68, 3; Liv. 2, 29, 9; 4, 2, 2: id adeo manifestum erit, si cognoverimus, etc., and this, precisely this, will be evident, if, etc., Quint. 2, 16, 18 Spald.—It is rarely used with *ille*: ille adeo illum mentiri sibi credit, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 6.—Sometimes with the *rel. pron.*: quas adeo haud quisquam liber umquam tetigit, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 57; Cic. Fin. 2, 12, 37.—With *interrog. pron.*: Quis adeo tam Latinae linguae ignarus est, quin, etc., Gell. 7, 17.—Adeo is joined with the pers. pron. when the discourse passes from one person to another, and attention is to be particularly directed to the latter: Juppiter, tuque adeo summe Sol, qui res omnes inspicis, and thou especially, and chiefly thou, Enn. ap. Prob. teque adeo decus hoc aevi inibit, Verg. E. 4, 11; id. G. 1, 24: teque, Neptune, invoco, vosque adeo venti, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 73; and without the copulative: vos adeo... item ego vos virgins circumvinciam, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 25.—Ego adeo often stands for ego quidem, eadem (ἐγώ γε): tum libertatem Chrysalo largiere: ego adeo nunquam accipiam, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 30; so id. Mil. 4, 4, 55; id. Truc. 4, 3, 73: ego adeo hanc primus inveni viam, Ter. Eun. 2, 16: nec me adeo fallit, Verg. A. 4, 96.—Ipse adeo (αὐτός γε), for the sake of emphasis: atque hercle ipsum adeo contor, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 24: ipsum adeo praesto video cum Davo, Ter. And. 2, 5, 4: ipse adeo senex ductor Rhoetus ibat pulsibus, Sil. 14, 487.—**2.** With the *conditional conj.* si, nisi, etc. (Gr. εἰ γε), if indeed, if truly: nihil est autem suum qui officium facere immemor est, nisi adeo monitus, unless, indeed, he is reminded of it, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 2: Si Num illi molestae quippiam haec sunt nuptiae? Da. Nihil Hercle: aut si adeo, bidui est aut tridui haec sollicitudo, and if indeed, etc. (not if also, for also is implied in aut), Ter. And. 2, 6, 7.—**3.** With *adverbs*: nunc adeo (νῦν γε), Plaut. As. 3, 1, 29; id. Mil. 2, 2, 4;

id. Merc. 2, 2, 57; id. Men. 1, 2, 11; id. Ps. 1, 2, 52; id. Rud. 3, 4, 23; Ter. And. 4, 5, 36; Verg. A. 9, 156: jam adeo (δὴ γε), id. ib. 5, 268; Sil. 1, 20; 12, 534; Val. Fl. 3, 70: umquam adeo, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 23: inde adeo, Ter. Hec. ut, 1, 1: hinc adeo, Verg. E. 9, 59: sic adeo (οὕτως γε), id. A. 4, 533; Sil. 12, 646: vix adeo, Verg. A. 6, 498: non adeo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 57; Verg. A. 11, 436.

4. With *adjectives*=vel, indeed, even, truly, fully: quot adeo cenae, quas deflevi, mortuae! how very many suppers, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 59: quotque adeo fuerint, qui temerare superbum... Lucil. ap. Non. 180, 2: nullumne malorum finem adeo poenaeque dabis (adeo separated from nullum by poet. license)? vitil thou make no end at all to calamity and punishment? Val. Fl. 4, 63: tris adeo incerto caeca caligine soles erramus, three whole days we wander about, Verg. A. 3, 203; 7, 629.—And with *comp. or the adv. magis, multo, etc.*: quae futura et quae facta, eloquar: multo adeo melius quam illi, cum sim Juppiter, very much better, Plaut. Am. 5, 2, 3; so id. Truc. 2, 1, 5: magis adeo id facilitate quam aliâ ullâ culpa meâ, contigit, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 15.—**5.** With the *conj. sive, aut, vel*, in order to annex a more important thought, or to make a correction, or indeed, or rather, or even only: sive qui ipsi ambissent, seu per internuntium, sive adeo adules peritiosio quo duint, Plaut. Am. prol. 71: si hercle scivissim, sive adeo joculari dixisset mihi, se illam amare, id. Merc. 5, 4, 33; so id. Truc. 4, 3, 1; id. Men. 5, 2, 74; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 9: nam si te tegeret pudor, sive adeo cor sapientia imbutum foret, Pacuv. ap. Non. 571, 10: mihi ademnda est ratio, quâ ad Antonii quaestum, sive adeo, quâ ad istius ingentem immanemque praedam possim pervenire, or rather, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 46, 110; Verg. A. 11, 369; so, atque adeo: ego princeps in adiutoribus atque adeo secundus, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9.—**6.** With the *imperative*, for emphasis, like *tandem, modo, dum, the Germ. so*, and the Gr. γέ (cf. L. and S.), *now, I pray*: propra adeo puerum tollere hinc ab janua, Ter. And. 4, 4, 20 (cf. ἐυλαβητέ γ' αὐτόν, Soph. Phil. 1003).—**C.** Like *admodum* or *nimis*, to give emphasis to an idea (for the most part only in comic poets, and never except with the positive of the *adj.*; cf. Consent. 2023 P.), indeed, truly, so very, so entirely: nam me ejus spero fratrem propemodum jam reperisse adolescentem adeo nobilem, so very noble, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 123: nec sum adeo informis, nor am I so very ugly, Verg. E. 2, 25: nam cum Lucilique casu non adeo fractus, Suet. Aug. 65: et merito adeo, and with perfect right, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 42: etiam num credis te ignorariet aut tua facta adeo, do you then, think that they are ignorant of you or your conduct entirely? id. Ph. 5, 8, 38.—**D.** To denote what exceeds expectation, even: quam omnium Thebis vir unam esse optimam didicist, quamque adeo civis Thebani rufimant probam, and whom even the Thebans (who are always ready to speak evil of others) declare to be an honest woman, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 44.—Hence also it denotes something added to the rest of the sentence, besides, too, over and above, usually in the connection: -que adeo (rare, and never in prose; cf. adhuc, I.): quin te Di omnes perant qui me hodie oculis vidisti tuis, meque adeo soletum, and me too, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 122; cf. id. 4, 32: haec adeo tibi me, ipsa palam fari omnipotens Saturnia jussit, Verg. A. 7, 427.

III. After Caesar and Cicero (the only instance of this use adduced from Cicero's works, Off. 1, 11, 36, being found in a passage rejected by the best critics, as B. and K.). **A.** For adding an important and satisfactory reason to an assertion, and then it always stands at the beginning of the clause, indeed, for: cum Hanno perâsset, nemini omnium cum eo certare necesse fuit: adeo prope omnis senatus Hannibalistic erat: the idea is, Hanno's speech, though so powerful, was ineffectual, and did not need a reply; for all the senators belonged to the party of Hannibal, Liv. 21, 11, 1; so id. 2, 27, 3; 2, 28, 2; 8, 37, 2; Tac. Ann. 1, 60, 81; Juv. 3, 274; 14, 233.—Also for introducing a parenthesis: sed ne illi quidem ipsi satis mitem gentem fore (adeo ferocia atque indomita

ingenia esse) ni subinde auro... principum animi conciliantur. Liv. 21, 20, 8; so id. 9, 26, 17; 3, 4, 2; Tac. A. 2, 28.—**B.** When to a specific fact a general consideration is added as a reason for it, *so*, thus (in Livy very often): haud dubius, facilem in aequo campi victoriam fore: adeo non fortuna modo, sed ratio etiam cum barbaris stabat, *thus not only fortune, but sagacity, was on the side of the barbarians*. Liv. 5, 38, 4: adeo ex parvis saepe magnarum momenta rerum pendit, id. 27, 9, 1; so id. 4, 31, 5; 21, 33, 6; 28, 19; Quint. 1, 12, 7; Curt. 10, 2, 11; Tac. Agr. 1: adeo in teneris consuescere multum est, Verg. G. 2, 272.—**C.** In advancing from one thought to another more important—immo, rather, indeed, nay: nulla umquam res publica ubi tantus paupertati ac parsimoniae honos fuerit: adeo, quanto rerum minus, tanto minus cupiditatis erat, Liv. praef. 11; so Gell. 11, 7; Symm. Ep. 1, 30, 37.—**D.** With a negative after *ne*—quidem or quoque, *so much the more or less, much less than, still less* (post-Aug.): huius totius temporis fortunam ne deflere quidem satis quisquam videtur potuit: adeo nemo exprimere verbis potest, *still less can one describe it by words*. Vell. 2, 67, 1: ne tecta quidem urbis, adeo publicum consilium nunquam adiit, *still less*, Tac. A. 6, 15; so id. H. 3, 64; Curt. 7, 5, 35: favore militum anxius et superbia viri aequalium quoque, adeo superiorum intolerantis, *who could not endure his equals even, much less his superiors*, Tac. H. 4, 80.—So in gen., after any negative: quaelibet enim ex his artibus in paucos libros contrahi solet: adeo infinito spatium ac traditione opus non est, *so much the less is there need, etc.*, Quint. 12, 11, 16; Plin. 17, 12, 35; § 179: Tac. H. 3, 39.—(The assumption of a causal signification of *adeo*=*ideo*, propterea, rests upon false readings. For in Cael. Cic. Fam. 8, 15 we should read *ideo*, B. and K., and in Liv. 24, 32, 6, *ad ea*, Weiss.).—See more upon this word in Hand, Turs. I. pp. 135–155.

Adeōna, ae, f., the tutelary goddess of new-comers, Aug. Civ. d. 4, 21.

adeps, ipis, comm. (in Plin. and Serv., m.; in Cels., Quint., and Pallad., f.; in Col. c.; cf. Prisc. 657 and 752 P.; Rudd. I. p. 34; Kottiu. s. v.) [from ἀλεφα with interch. of d and l], the soft fat or grease of animals, *suet, lard* (the hard is called *sebum*). **A.** Lit.: snulla, Varr. R. 2, 11, 7: ursinus, Plin. 28, 11, 46; § 163: vulpinus, ib.: anserinus, ib. 48: caprina, Col. R. 6, 12, 5: ad creandas adipēs, id. ib. 8, 14, 11.—And in the sense of *sebum*: adipē, qui prope omnes Italas lucernas illuminat, the tallow, Aug. de Mor. Manich. 2, 16.—Hence, **B.** Metaph. **1.** Of men: non mihi esse Lentuli somnum, nec Cassii adipēs, nec Cethegi temeritatem pertimescendum, the *corulence*, *Cic. Cat. 3, 7: dum sciat (declamator) sibi quoque tenuandas adipēs, Quint. 2, 10, 6 (v. adipatus, crassus, crassedo).—**2.** Of fat or fertile earth, *marl*, Plin. 17, 6, 4, § 42.—**3.** In trees, that part of the wood which is soft and full of sap, also called *alburnum*, Plin. 16, 38, 72, § 182.

Adēps the form *adipes*, assumed by Prisc. 752 and 1293 P., on account of Varr. R. 2, 11, rests upon an error, since not *adipes illa*, but *adeps snulla*, should be read there, v. Schneid. ad h. l.

adēptio, ōnis, f. [adipiscor], an obtaining, attainment: nos beatam vitam non depulsiōne mali, sed adēptione boni didicimus, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 41: bonorum (opp. malorum evitatio), Quint. 6, 10, 33: alciujus commodi, Cic. Part. Or. 32, 113.

1. adēptus, a, um, Part. of adipiscor.

2. adēptus, ūs, m., = adēptio, an obtaining: fidei, Paul. Nol. Ep. 32, 18 (in Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 48, Henry Stephens reads: ad virtutis adēptum, but the true reading is *habitu*, Madv.).

ad-ēquito, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. **I.** To ride to or toward a place, to gallop up to.—With *ad*: equites Ariovisti proprius tumulum accedere et ad nostros adēquitate, *Caes. B. G. 1, 46.—With *in*: in primos ordinē, Curt. 7, 4, 17.—With the local *adv. quo*: quo tam ferociter adēquitasset, inde se fundi fugarique, Liv. 9, 22, 6.—With *dat.*: portis, Liv. 22, 42, 5; so, portae Collinae, Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 76: vallo, Liv.

9, 22, 4: castris, Tac. A. G. 34.—With *acc. of limit*: adēquitate Syraculas, Liv. 24, 31: perarmatos adēquitate coepit, Curt. 4, 9, 14 (Vogel now reads here *ad perarmatos*).—**II.** To ride near to or by: juxta alciudem, Suet. Cal. 25: vehiculo anteae aut circa adēquitate. id. Aug. 64.

ad-erro, āre, 1, v. n., to wander to.—With *dat.*: scopolis, Stat. S. 2, 2, 120.—Trop.: ululatus aderrat auribus, Stat. Th. 9, 178.

*** ad-esco**, āre, 1, v. a., to feed or fatten: volentia adescata, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11.

*** adesdum** or **ades dum** (imper. from *adsum* with *dum*; cf.: agedum, manedum, etc., v. *dum*), *come hither*: Sosia, adesdum; paucis te volo, Ter. And. 1, 1, 2.

*** ad-esurio**, ūvi, 4, v. n. [ad. *intens.*], to be very hungry: adesurivit et inhiavit acrius lupus, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 132.

adesus, a, um, v. adeso, P. a.

(ad-expēto, āre, false read. in Sen. Ep. 117, 4.)

adf. Words beginning thus, v. under *aff.*

adg. Words beginning thus, v. under *agg.*

(ad-hābito, āre, 1, v. n.: adhabites, a false reading for *adhibes* in Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 72.)

ad-haerēo, haesi, haesum, 2, v. n., to cleave or stick to a thing. **I.** Lit., of iron adhering to a magnet: unus ubi ex uno dependet, subter adhaerens, Lucr. 6, 914; cf. id. 3, 557: tota adhaerens (lingua) crocodillis, *cleaving to his palate*, Plin. 11, 37, 65; § 171.—With *in* and *abl.*: tela in tuis visceribus, Cic. Vatin. 5, 13; so Ov. M. 4, 693.—With *acc.*: cratera et corvus adhaeret, Cic. Arat. 541 (so Tert.: humerum, de Pall. 5).—With *abl.*: fronte cuspis, Ov. M. 5, 38.—With *dat.*, p. o. t.: tonsis (ovibus) illotus sudor, Verg. G. 3, 443: veteri cratera limus adhaesit, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 80; and in later prose: navis ancoris, *is fastened to them*, Tac. A. 2, 23: stativis castris, id. ib. 3, 21; and: jumento, *to stick to*, Gell. 20, 1.—**II.** Fig. **A.** In gen., to cling to, adhere to: adhaesit homini ad intimum ventrem fames, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 83; and of fawning adherence to one, id. As. 1, 3, 59: cui canis ex vero dictum cognomen adhaeret, *adheres*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 56: nulli fortasse adhaerebat animus, i. e. inconstans fuit, Liv. 41, 20: obsidioni fortiter adhaerentes, Amm. 19, 3.—**B.** Adhaerere alicui, to be close to a person or thing, to be near, to hang on, keep close to, etc. (mostly post-Cic., esp. in the hist.): vineis modica silva adhaerebat, *was close to it, adjoined it*, Tac. H. 2, 25; so Amm. 18, 2.—Of persons: procul abesse Romanos: lateri adhaerere gravem dominum, i. e. he (the King of Macedon) hangs on them, threatens them by his nearness, Liv. 39, 25: nec unquam non adhaerentes, and never departing from his side, Suet. Galb. 14: comitem perpetuo alicui adhaerere, Plin. 10, 22, 26, § 51: tempus adhaerens, the time in hand, just the present time, Quint. 5, 10, 46: obvio quoque adhaerente, while each one adhered to him, Suet. Oth. 6; and so Trop.: adhaeret altissimis invidia, Vell. 1, 9.—**C.** To hang on a thing, i. e. to trail or drag after, to be the last, sarcastically in Cic.: tenesne memoria te extremum adhaesisse? hung on the end, i. e. extremo loco quaestorem esse factum, Vat. 5 (cf. haerere, Liv. 5, 2, fin., and Gron. ad h. l.); and without sarcasm, Curt. 10, 5, 19.

ad-haerescō, haesi, haesum, 3, v. *incho.* [adhaereo], to cleave or stick to, to adhere, lit. and trop. (in the trop. sense almost exclusively belonging to Cic.). **I.** Lit., constr. with *ad*, *in*, and *abl.* or *ubi*: tragnla ad turrim, Caes. B. G. 5, 46: ne quid emineret, ubi ignis adhaeresceret, id. B. C. 2, 9: tamquam in quodam incili, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 5: si potes in his locis adhaerescere, *if you can stick* (i. e. stay or sojourn) in such places, id. Att. 4, 4: in omnia conjurationis nefaria tela adhaerent, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 24; cf. ib. 5; ad quancunq; disciplinam, tamquam ad saxum, adhaerescunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 3: argumentum ratio ipsa confirmat, quae simul atque emissa est, adhaerescit, se. ad men-

tem, sticks fast to, is fastened upon the memory (the figure is derived from missiles), id. de Or. 2, 53.—With *dat.*: justitiae honestatque, to be attached or devoted to, Cic. Off. 1, 24.—And *absol.*: oratio ita libere fuebat, ut nunquam adhaeresceret, *never was at a stand, faltered*, Cic. Brut. 79: cf. ib. 98 (v. haerere): adhaerescere ad columnam (sc. Maeniam); sarcastically, to remain fixed at the debtor's columns, i. e. to be punished as a fraudulent debtor, Cic. Sest. 8, 18; cf. Liv. 5, 47.—**II.** Fig., to correspond to, to accord with, to fit to or suit: si non omnia, quae praeponebantur a me ad omnium vestrum studium, adhaerescerent, Cic. de Or. 3, 10, 37.

*** adhaese**, adv. [adhaereo], hesitatingly, stammeringly: loqui, Gell. 5, 9.

*** adhaesio**, ōnis, f. [adhaereo], an adhering, adhesion: complexiones et copulationes et adhaesiones atomorum inter se, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19, v. Madv. ad h. l.; Gloss. Placid. Clas. Auct. III. p. 427 Mal.

adhaesus, ūs, m. [id.], an adhering, adherence (only in Lucr.): pulveris, Lucr. 3, 38; 4, 1242: membrorum, id. 5, 842: umoris, id. 6, 472; cf. Non. 73, 6.

*** ad-hālo**, āre, v. a., to breathe on: si patentes (fungus) primo (serpens) adhalaverit, Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 96.

adhāmo, āre, 1, v. a. [hamus], to catch, secure: Qui serius honores adhamaverunt, vix admittuntur ad eos, Cic. ap. Non. 2, 5, where Mercer. better reads *adamaverunt*.

Adherbal, ilis, m., a Numidian prince, the son of Micipsa, slain by Jugurtha, Sall. J. 5 a.

ad-hibeo, ūi, itum, 2, v. a. [habeo], to hold toward or to, to turn, bring, add to; with *ad*, *in*, *dat.* or *absol.* **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: cor non adhibuisti, dum ista loqueris, tympanum, Plaut. Poen. 5, 38: luc adhibete auris (ad ea) quae ego loquar, id. Ps. 1, 2, 20: ad mea formosos vultus adhibete carmina, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 37; cf. ib. 13, 15: manus medicas ad vulnera, Verg. G. 3, 455: odores ad deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 40: quos negat ad panem adhibere quiddam, praeter nasturtium, to eat with it, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34: alicui calcaria, id. Brut. 56 (cf. addere calcas, v. addo): manus genibus adhibet, i. e. admovent, genua amplexatur, Ov. M. 9, 216: vincula cantis, to put them on them, id. F. 3, 293.—**B.** Trop.: metum ut mihi adhibeam, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 20; cf. Quint. 1, 3, 15: nunc animus nobis adhibere veram ad rationem, Lucr. 2, 1023; Cic. Har. Resp. 10, 20: vacuas auris adhibe ad veram rationem, Lucr. 1, 61; cf. Ov. M. 15, 238; Verg. A. 11, 315: ut oratio, quae lumen adhibere rebus debet, ea obscuritatem afferat, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 50: est ea (oratio) quidem utilior, sed raro proficit neque est ad vulgus adhibenda, id. Tusc. 4, 28, 60: adhibere cultus, honores, praes, diis immortaliibus, id. N. D. 1, 2; cf. Tac. A. 14, 53: alicui voluntates, Cic. Mur. 35: consolationem, id. Brut. 96: omnes ii motus, quos orator adhibere volet judici, which the orator may wish to communicate to the judge, id. de Or. 2, 45 a.—Hence = addere, adjungere, to add to: uti quattuor initiis rerum illis quintam hanc naturam non adhiberet, Cic. Ac. 1, 11, 39: ad domesticorum majorumque morem etiam hanc a Socrate adventitiam doctrinam adhiberunt, id. Rep. 3, 3.

II. Esp. **A.** Of persons, to bring one to a place, to summon, to employ (cf. the Engl. to have one v): hoc temere nunquam amittam ego a me, quin mihi testes adhibeam, Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 2; so Cic. Fin. 2, 21; Tac. A. 15, 14: medicum, Cic. Fat. 12: leges, ad quas (sc. defendendas) adhiberem, *we are summoned*, id. Clu. 52: nec, quoniam apud Graecos iudices res agetur, poteris adhibere Demosthenem, id. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: adhibebitur heros, shall be brought upon the stage, Hor. A. P. 227: castris adhibere socios et foedera jungere, Verg. A. 8, 56: aliquem in partem periculi, Ov. M. 11, 447: in auxilium, Just. 3, 6, 6.—**B.** Adhibere ad or in consilium, to send for one in order to receive counsel from him, to consult one: neque hoc ad concilium adhibendos censo, Cic. B. G. 7, 77, 3: in consilium, Plin. Ep. 6, 11, 1; so also *absol.*: a tuis reliquis non adhiberem, *we are not consulted*, Cic. Fam. 4, 7; so ib. 10, 25; 11,

7; id. Off. 3, 20; id. Phil. 5, 9; Caes. B. 1, 20; Suet. Claud. 35; cf. Curtius ad Sall. J. 113, and ad Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 15.—But sometimes adhere in consilium—admittere in cons., *to admit to a consultation*.—So trop. est tuum, sic agitare animo, ut non adhibere in consilium cogitationum tuarum desperationem aut timorem, Cic. Fam. 6, 1.—**C.** Adhibere aliquem cenae, epulis, etc., *to invite to a dinner, to a banquet, etc., to entertain*: adhibete Penatis et patrio epulis, etc., Verg. A. 5, 62; so Hor. C. 4, 3, 32; Suet. Caes. 78; Aug. 74; in convivium, Nep. praef. 7.—**Adh.** *absol.*: *to receive, to treat*: quos ego universos adhiberi liberaliter dico oportere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 5: Quintum filium severius adhibebo, id. Att. 10, 12.—**D.** Adhibere se ad aliquid, *to betake or apply one's self to a thing, i. e. to devote attention to it*: adhibere se remanum a curis veram ad rationem, Lucr. 1, 44 (cf. above I. A.); and *absol.*: adhibere se, *to appear or to behave one's self in any manner*: permagni est hominis, sic se adhibere in tanta potestate, ut nulla alia potestas ab iis, quibus ipse praesert, desideretur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7.—**E.** Adhibere aliquid ad aliquid, *quasi rei, or with in and abl., to put a thing to a determinate use, to apply, to employ, for or in anything definite* (theore. with intention and deliberation on the contr., *usurpare* denotes merely momentary use; cf. Cic. Lel. 2, 8; and *uti*, use that arises from some necessity; Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 1, 20): adhibere omnem diligentiam ad convalescendum, Cic. Fam. 16, 9; cf. ib. 6; Nep. Att. 21: cautionem privatis rebus suis, Cic. Att. 1, 19: medicinam aegroti, id. ib. 16, 15: humilitatem, id. i. inscriptionem addere, Liv. 26, 25: belli necessitatibus patientiam, id. 5, 6: fraudem testamenti, Suet. Dom. 2: curam viuis, id. Vesp. 5: fidem et diligentiam in amicorum periculis, Cic. Clu. 42, 118: misericordiam in fortunis alienis et sapientiam in salute reip., id. Rab. Perd. 2: flores in causis, id. Or. 19: curam in valetudine tuenda, Cels. 3, 18; and with *de*: curam de aliqua re, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 3; modum, *to set a limit to, to set bounds to*: vitio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17: sumptibus, Suet. Ner. 16; cf. id. Aug. 100; id. Tib. 34: voluptati, Quint. 9, 3, 74: memoriam contumeliae, *to retain it in memory*, Nep. Epam. 7.—**F.** Adhibere aliquid, in gen., *for use, employ, exercise*: neque quidem parsimoniam adhibere, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 79; fidem, id. Rud. 4, 3, 104: celeritatem, Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 2: calumniam, fraudem, dolum, id. Auct. Or. pro Dom. 14, 36: modum quemdam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 38; Suet. Calig. 2: nulla arte adhibita, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: sollicitiam, Tibull. 3, 4, 75: querelas, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: adhibere moram—*to differ*, Pompon. Dig. 18, 6, 16.—**G.** In later Lat.: aliquid aliquem, *to bring up, quote one to another as authority for an assertion*: is nos aquam multam ex diluta nive bibentis crecabat, severiusque increpabat adhibebatque nobis auctoritates nobilium medicorum, Gell. 19, 5, 3.

adhibitio, omis, f. [adhibeo] (late Lat.).
I. An admission (cf. adhibeo, II. C.): convivi, *to a banquet*, Gal. Inst. 1, 1.—**II.** An employing, application (cf. ib. II. F.): cucurbitarum, Marc. Emp. 15.
adhibitus, a, um, Part. of adhibeo.
ad-hinc, vi, or ii, itum, 4, v. n., *to neigh to or after*. **I.** Lit., constr. with *dat.* and *acc.*, also *ad* and *in* with *acc.*: fortis equus visae semper adhinc equae, Ov. Rem. Am. 634; cf. id. A. 1, 208; Plin. 30, 10, 36, § 95.—Hence, of few persons, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Mai. p. 19; Prud. ap. Symm. 1, 57: aliquem, August. de Mor. Manich. 2, 19: in aliquem, Arn. 4, p. 135: so, ad aliquam, Vulg. Jer. 5, 8 al.—**II.** Fig., *to strive after or long for with voluptuous desire*: admissarius iste ad illius orationem adhinnivit, *gave his passionate assent to, expressed his delight in, etc.*, Cic. Pis. 28, 69: virginis delicatas voculas, App. M. 6, p. 185.

(**ad-horreo**, ere, a false read. in Albinov. 1, 221, for *inhorreo*).
adhörtämen, Inis, n. [adhörtor], a means of exhortation, an exhortation—multa mihi apud vos adhortamina suppunt, App. Flor. 4, 18, p. 359.
adhörtatio, omis, f. [id.], an exhortation, encouragement (class.): omnia nostra adhortatione veniamus ad eorum sermonem, *Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 11: cum clamore comprobata adhortatio esset, Liv. 4, 38: 9, 13; Curt. 3, 11, 9; Plin. 8, 42, 65, § 159: Quint. 11, 3, 64; Suet. Aug. 94 al.

adhörtätivus, a, um, adj. [adhörtor], belonging to exhortation: modus, the mood of, Diom. I. p. 328 P. al.

adhörtator, oris, m. [id.], an exhorter, encourager, exciter: operis, Liv. 2, 58.—*Absol.*, Liv. 7, 32; 9, 13; 32, 25.

1. adhortatus, a, um, Part. of adhortor.

2. *adhörtatus, us, m. [adhörtor], an exhortation, persuasion: meo adhortatu, App. Mag. p. 338.

adhörtor, aris, ätus, 1, v. dep., *to encourage, urge, exhort one to a thing, constr. with ad, in, de, or absol.*: nam meae vitae consuetudo ad C. Rabirium defendendum est adhortata, Cic. Rab. Perd. 1: ne posset aliquando ad bellum faciendum locus ipse adhortari, id. Off. 1, 11, 35: loquacem ad certam laudem, id. Fam. 1, 7: loricatum ad discumbendum, Suet. Calig. 45: in bellum, Tac. H. 3, 61: in ultionem sui, Suet. Ner. 41: de re frumentaria Boios atque Aednos adhortari non destitit, *he did not cease to incite and spur on the Boii and Aedni, in respect to a supply of corn*, Caes. B. G. 7, 17.—*Absol.*: milites, Cic. Phil. 4, 5: nullo adhortante sibi quisque dux et instigator, Tac. H. 3, 38.—Followed by *ut, ne*, or the simple *subj.*: *adhört. adulescentes, ut turbulenti velint esse*, Cic. Phil. 1, 9: tandem Bruto adhortante, ne iamdudum operientes destitueret, Suet. Caes. 81: adhortor, propterea, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35: adhortari se, *to rouse or bestir one's self*: ferus ipse (leo) sese adhortans rapidum incitat animo, Catull. 63, 85.

Pass.: adulati erant ab amicis et adhortati, Cassius ap. Prisc. 791 P.: punctione aliqua adhortati vel titillati, Cael. Aelut. 2, 3.

adhospito, ävi, v. a., *to entertain as guest*.—Only trop.: Martem atque Concordiam multis immolationibus sibi adhospitavere, *to propitiate*, Dict. Cret. 1, 15 *fn.*

adhuc, adv. **I.** Prop., of place, *to this place, hitherto, thus far* (designating the limit, inclusive of the whole space traversed: hence often joined with *usque*; cf. ad. A. 1. B.): convenienti adhuc utriusque verba, *thus far, to this point, the statements of both agree*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 20: adhuc ae dixi, *causa cur Zenoni non fuisset*, Cic. Fin. 4, 16, 44; cf. Auct. Her. 1, 9, 16: his oris, *quas angulo Baeticae adhuc usque perstrinximus*, Mel. 3, 6, 1.—Hence, in the desig. of measure or degree, *so far, to such a degree*: et ipse Caesar erat adhuc impudens, qui exercitum et provinciam invito senatu teneret, Cic. Fam. 16, 11, 4; so Liv. 21, 18, 4; Quint. 2, 19, 2; 8, 5, 20.—More frequently,

II. Transf. **A.** Of time, *until now, hitherto, as yet* (designating the limit, together with the period already passed; cf. ad. A. 1. B.): res adhuc quidem hercle in tuto est, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 48: celebratur itidem ut celata adhuc est, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 20: sicut adhuc fecerunt, speculabuntur, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 6: ille vidit non modo, quot fuissent adhuc philosophorum de summo bono, sed quot omnino esse possent sententiae, id. Fin. 5, 6, 16: haec adhuc (sc. acta sunt): sed ad praeritum revertamur, id. Att. 5, 20; so ib. 3, 14 *fn.*; 5, 17, 46; id. Agr. 3, 1, 1: Britannici, qui adhuc pugnae expertes, Tac. Agr. 37; so Curt. 7, 7, 8 al.—With *usque* or *semper*: usque adhuc actum est probe, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 107; so id. Ps. 4, 7, 14; Ter. Auct. 1, 5, 27; id. Ad. 4, 4, 23; 5, 4, 5; id. Hec. 4, 1, 29; Cic. Rep. 2, 20: quod adhuc semper tacui et tacendum putavi, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 119.—With *iam* in subordinate propositions, for the purpose of more accurate design of time: quae adhuc te carens, dum hic fin. sustentabam, *what I have endured during the whole time that I have been here, until now*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 4: adhuc dum mihi nullo loco deesse vis, numquam te confirmare potuisti, Cic. Fam. 16, 4; so th. 18.—Hence the adverbial expression (occurring once in Plautus): adhuc locorum, *until now, hitherto*: ut adhuc locorum feci, faciam sedulo, Capt. 2, 3, 25.—

Adhuc denotes not merely a limitation of time in the present, but also, though more rarely, like *usque* eo and *ad id tempus*, and the Engl. *as yet*, in the past: adhuc haec erant, ad reliqua alacri tendebamus animo, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 4: Abraham vero adhuc stabat, Vulg. Gen. 18, 22: unam adhuc a te epistolam acceperam, Cic. Att. 7, 2: cum adhuc sustinisset multos dies, Vulg. Act. 18, 18: adhuc istum illud quodiam in libello... disertos me cognosce nonnullos, eloquentem adhuc neminem, Cic. de Or. 1, 21: una adhuc victoria Carus Metius censebatur, Tac. Agr. 45.—**B.** Adhuc non, or neque adhuc, *not as yet, not to this time*: nihil adhuc, *nothing as yet, or not as yet*: nunquam adhuc, *never as yet, never yet*: cupidissimi veniendi maximi injuriis affecti, adhuc non venerunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 27, 65: me adhuc non legisse turpe utriusque nostrum est, id. Fam. 7, 24, 7; so id. 3, 8, 25; 6, 14; 14, 6, 2; Mart. 7, 89, 10: cui neque fulgor adhuc nec dum sua forma recessit, Verg. A. 11, 70: nihil adhuc peccavit etiam, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 78: nihil adhuc est, quod vereare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 1: sed quod quaeris, quando, qua, quo, nihil adhuc scimus, Cic. Nep. 9, 7, 4; so 9, 17, 7; Caes. B. C. 3, 57; Nep. Milt. 5: numquam etiam quicumque adhuc verborum est protocutus perperam, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 92; cf. id. Capt. 5, 2, 7.—**C.** For etiam nunc, *yet, still*; to denote continuance (apparently not used by Cic.): stertis adhuc? *are you still snoring?* Pers. 3, 58; adhuc tranquilla res est, *it is still quiet*, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 15; so id. Ad. 1, 2, 42: Epheti regem est consecutus fluctuantem adhuc animo, Liv. 33, 49, 7; so 21, 43, 14; Tac. A. 1, 8, 17; id. H. 2, 44, 73; 4, 17; id. Germ. 28; Suet. Aug. 56, 69; Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 1; Curt. 8, 6, 18: quinque satis fuerant; nam sex septemve libelli est nimium: quid adhuc ludere, Musa, juvat? *why play still, still more, or further?* Mart. 8, 3; so id. 4, 91.—**D.** Hence also to denote that a thing is still remaining or existing: at in veterum comico-rum adhuc libris invento, *I yet find in the old comic poets*, Quint. 1, 7, 22: quippe tres adhuc legiones erant, *vere still left*, Tac. H. 3, 9; so id. G. 34; id. Ann. 2, 26; Mart. 7, 44, 1.—With *vb.* omitted: si quis adhuc precibus locus, exime mentem, Verg. A. 4, 319.—**E.** To denote that a thing has only reached a certain point, *now first, just now*: cum adhuc (*now for the first time*) naso odos obsecutus es meo, da vicissim meo gutturi gaudium, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 9: gangranum vero, si nondum plane tenet, sed adhuc incipit, curare non difficillimum est, Cels. 5, 26, 34; so Mart. 13, 102.—Hence, with *deinde* or *aliquando* following: quam concedis adhuc artem omnino non esse, sed priusquam edicto convocaretur ad curiam concurrit, obersatiisque adhuc foribus, *deinde apertis, tantas mortuo gratias agit, etc.*, Suet. Tit. 11; so Tac. A. 11, 23.—**F.** To denote that a thing had reached a certain limit before another thing happened (in prose only after Livy), *still, yet, while, yet*: inconditam multitudinem adhuc disiecit, *he dispersed the multitude while yet unranked*, Tac. A. 3, 42.—**G.** For etiam, *in-super, praeterea*, to denote that a thing occurs beside or along with another (belonging perhaps only to popular language, hence once in Plaut. and to the post-Aug. per.), *besides, further, moreover*: addam minam adhuc istic postea, Plaut. Truc. 5, 18: unam rem adhuc adiciam, Sen. Q. N. 4, 8: sunt adhuc aliae non omnittendae in auro differentiae, Plin. 33, 2, 10, § 37; so Quint. 2, 21, 6; 9, 4, 34; Val. Fl. 8, 429; Tac. A. 1, 17; id. Agr. 29; ib. 33; Flor. 1, 13, 17: Vulg. Amos, 4, 7; ib. Joan. 16, 12; ib. Heb. 11, 32.—**H.** In later Lat. adhuc is used like *etiam* in the Cic. per.—*era, yet, still*, for the sake of emphasis in comparative; then, if it enhances the comparative, it stands before it; but follows it, if that which the comp. expresses is added by way of augmentation; as, *he has done a still greater thing, and he has still done a greater thing* (this is the view of Haud, Turs. I. p. 166): tum Callicles adhuc concitator, Quint. 2, 15, 28: adhuc difficilior observatio est per tenores, id. 1, 5, 22: si mar-mor illi (Phidiae), sed adhuc viliores materiem obtulisses, fecisset, etc., Sen. Ep. 85, 34: adhuc diligentius, Plin. 18, 4: cui gloriae am-

plior ad hoc opportunitate cunulus accessit, Suet. Tib. 17: Di faveant, majora adhuc restant, Curt. 9, 6, 23; so Quint. 10, 1, 99; Tac. G. 19; Suet. Ner. 10. **I.** Adhuc semper = adeo, even (in the connection, et adhuc, -que adhuc; v. adeo, II.). **2.** Ita res successit meliusque adhuc, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 18: Tellurem Nymphasque et adhuc ignota precatur flumina, Verg. A. 7, 137: Nil parvum sapias et adhuc sublimia cures, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 15; so ib. 2, 114; Liv. 22, 49, 10; Sen. Ep. 49, 4. — **b.** Absol.: gens non autnata nec callida aperit adhuc secreta peccatoris licentia joci, Tac. G. 22: cetera similis Batavis, nisi quod ipso adhuc terrae suae solo et caelo aeriis animantur, ib. 29, 3 (cf.: ipse adeo under adeo, II., and at the end); so Stat. S. 1, 2, 55. — See more upon this word, Händl, Turis. I. pp. 156-167.

* **adhucine** = adhuc ne, *adv. interrog.*, still? yet? App. M. 9, p. 218, where some read *adhucine*.

Adiabena, ae, or **Adiabene**, *cs. f.*, = Ἀδίαβηνά, a region in the northern part of ancient Assyria, now Botan, Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66; Anm. 23, 6, 20 al. Hence, **II. Deriv.** **A. Adiabenus**, a, um, *adj.*, pertaining thereto. Monobact. Tac. A. 15, 14; so ib. 1: regimen, ib. 2. — **Adiabeni**, *orum, m.*, its inhabitants, Plin. 6, 9, 10, § 28. — **B. Adiabenicus**, a surname of the emperor Severus, as conqueror of Adiabene, Spart. Sev. 9; Suet. Ruf. 21; Inscr. Orell. 903 sq.

† **adiantum**, i, n., = ἀδίατρον, the plant maiden-hair, Plin. 22, 21, 30, § 62 (pure Lat.: capillus Veneris or capillaris herba, App. H. 47; Cael. Aurel. Tard. 3, 5).

† **adiaphoros**, on, = ἀδιάφορος, *in-different*: nec dolere adiaphoron esse, Varr. ap. Non. 82, 14 (better here written as Greek; cf. Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 53).

Adiatorix, igit, m., king of the Comani, taken prisoner by Augustus at Actium, Cic. Fam. 2, 12, 2.

adibilis [l. adeo], accessible (late Lat.): terra, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 11, 18.

adicio, v. adicio.

ad-igo, *gri, actum, 3, v. a.* [ago] (ad-axint = adegerint, Plaut. Anl. 1, 1, 11; Non. 75, 5; cf. adaxi for adegi), to drive, bring, or take a person or thing to a place (syn.: appello, adduco, afferro). — **C** on s. tr. usu. with *ad*, but also with *acc.*, *dat.*, *in* or *loc.* *adv.* **I.** Lit., of cattle (cf. ago, I.): abigo, abigens, etc.; quis has huc ovīs adigit? Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 3; lactantes vitulos ad matres, Varr. R. 2, 5, 16: pecore e longinquioribus vicis adacto, Caes. G. 7, 17: equos per publicum, Suet. Galb. 19.

— **O**f persons: mox noctu te adiget horsum insomnia, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 13: aliquid fulmine ad umbras, Verg. A. 4, 25: quis deus Italiam vos adigit? id. ib. 9, 601. — **H**ence: adigere aliquid arbitrium (ad arbitrium), to compel one to come before an arbiter (like adigere (ad) jus jurandum; v. infra): finibus regundis adigere arbitrum non possis, Cic. Top. 10, 43; so id. Off. 3, 16, 66; id. Rosc. Com. 9, 25. — **O**f things: classsem e Fonto Byzantium adigi jusserat, Tac. H. 2, 83: ceteras navium per fossas, id. A. 11, 18, and *absol.*: dum adiguntur naves, i. e. in mare impelluntur, id. Ann. 2, 7: tigna fiscucis, to drive in by rammers, Caes. B. G. 4, 17. — **E**s p. often of weapons, to drive home, plunge, thrust, to send to a place: ut telum adigi non posset, Caes. B. C. 3, 51; cf. id. B. G. 4, 23; so Verg. A. 9, 431; Or. M. 6, 271: hastae ardentis adactae, Tac. H. 4, 23: ferrum jugulo, Suet. Ner. 49; cf. Liv. 27, 49: per obsena ferrum, Suet. Calig. 58: ferrum in viscera, Sil. 7, 626. — **A**nd from the weapons transf. to the wound, to inflict (in the poets and Tac.): albe vulnus adactum, Verg. A. 10, 850: ubi vulnus Varo adactum, Tac. A. 1, 61: vulnus per galeam adigit, id. ib. 6, 35.

II. Fig. **A.** To drive, urge, or bring one to a situation, to a state of mind, or to an act (esp. against his will): tu, homo, adigis me ad insaniam, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 31: adigit ita Postumia, Cic. Att. 10, 9: acri cupidine adigi, Tac. A. 15, 33: ad mortem, id. ib. 12, 22. — **P**oet. with the *subj.* without ut: quae vis vium mihi aeternam ipsa adigit, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 19. — **W**ith the *inf.*: vertere morsum exignam in Cererem infuria adigit

edendi, Verg. A. 7, 114; cf. 6, 696; so Ov. Am. 3, 6, 3; Sil. 2, 472; Stat. Th. 4, 631. — **S**o also: tres liburnicas adactis per vim gubernatoribus accendit, Tac. Agr. 28; so id. A. 4, 45; 11, 10; id. H. 4, 15. — **B.** Adigere aliquid ad jus jurandum, jus jurandum, or jure jurando, or sacramento (*abl.*), t. t., to put one on oath, to cause one to take oath, to swear one (from the time of Livy oftener with *abl.*: so Tac. Just. Flor.; cf. on this point Curtius ad Sall. C. 22; Held ad Caes. B. C. 1, 76; Herz ad Caes. B. G. 7, 67; Pudd. H. p. 328, no. 16): omnibus jus jurandum popularis sceleris sibi adigerat, Sall. C. 22: provinciam omnem in sua et Pompeii verba jus jurandum adigebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 18: censors ita jus jurandum adigebant, Liv. 43, 19 *fin.*; so Gell. 4, 20; 7, 18: populum jure jurando adigit, Liv. 2, 1: omnibus junioribus jure jurando adactis, id. 6, 33; so 6, 38; 7, 9, 11 al.; Tac. H. 1, 55; id. 76; Just. 22, 4, 5; 8, 4, 11; Flor. 3, 1, 13. — **H**ence ellipt.: in verba adigere, *in verba jus jurandum adigere* in Tac. and Suet. (cf. the passage cited above, Caes. B. C. 2, 18): neque se neque quemquam Batavum in verba Galliarum adigit, Tac. H. 4, 61: provincia Narbon in verba Vitellii adacta, id. ib. 2, 14; so 4, 59; Suet. Vesp. 6. — **A**nd finally quite *absol.*: adigere (sc. jure jurando, sacramento), to bind by an oath: magno cum assensu adicitur . . . universos adigit, Tac. H. 4, 15. — **C.** P o e t. = subigere, to subject: bisque iugo Rhenum, his adactum legibus Istrum, Stat. Th. 1, 19: in faciem prorae pinus adacta novae, brought into the form of a ship, Prop. 4, 22, 14.

† **Ad** in Caes. B. C. 2, 1: mare quod adigit ad ostium Rhodani, we have a false reading, for which Nipperdey restored *adjuce*.

ad-imo, *emi, emptum, 3, v. a.* [emo] (ademptis = ademerit, Plaut. E. 3, 2, 27), to take to one's self from a person or thing, to take away, take any thing from, to deprive of (syn.: demere, eximere, auferre, eripere). **I.** Of things: si ego memorem quae me erga fecisti bene, nox diem adimat, would take away, consume, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 57: multa ferunt anni venientes comoda secum; multa recedentes adimunt, take them away with themselves, as a fine antithesis to secum ferunt, Hor. A. P. 175: ut istas compedes tibi adimam, nunc dem, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 31: metum, Ter. And. 2, 2, 2; so id. Heaut. 3, 1, 13; id. Hec. 5, 3, 19; id. Phorm. 1, 3, 9: Jupiter, ingentes qui das admisque dolores, Hor. S. 2, 3, 288: animam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 137: postquam adempta spes est, Ter. And. 2, 1, 4: alicui vitam, Cic. Planc. 42: pecuniam, id. Quint. 15, 49: somnum, id. Att. 2, 16: libertatem, id. Dom. 9: exercitum, id. Phil. 11, 8: aditum litoris, id. Verr. 2, 5, 32: omnia sociis, Sall. C. 12, 5: arma militibus, Liv. 22, 44: vires ad vincendum, id. 23, 18: imperium, id. 22, 27: pernicitatem, Tac. H. 1, 79. — **A**nd *absol.*: Qui propter invidiam adimunt diviti, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 46. — **P**oet. with *inf.* as object: adimam cantare severis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 9 (cf. Gr. ἀπαρρησμαι ἀείδειν, I will prohibit them to sing; so Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 47; Sil. 9, 425). — **II.** P o e t. of persons, to snatch away, to carry off: hanc, nisi mors, mihi adimet nemo, Ter. And. 4, 2, 14: virgo, quae puellas andis admisque leto, Hor. C. 3, 22, adimere, eximere, v. Lamb. ad Cic. Fam. 1, 7, cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 31; Bentl. Hor. C. 4, 15, 18; and cf. Doed. Syn. IV. pp. 123-126.)

ad-impleo, *evi, etum, 2, v. a.*, to fill up, to fill full (in the class. per., e. g. in Liv. 38, 7, 13, and Plin. 11, 37, 52, § 140, *dnb.*). **I.** Lit.: Gangem decem fluminibus adimpleri, Aethic. Cosmog. p. 709 ed. Gron.: quasi mare adimpleti sunt, Vulg. Eccl. 50, 3. — **B.** T r o p. = adimpleti tibiurum cantu vocant deam suam, Jul. Firm. de Err. p. 10 (cf. adimpletor): adimplebis me laetitia, Vulg. Psa. 15, 10. — **II.** M e t a p h., to fulfill (as a promise, prediction, duty), to perform, = absolvere, satisfacere, praestare: aliquid, Dig. 26, 7, 43: quod dictum est, Vulg. Matt. 1, 22: ut adimpleatur scriptura, ib. Joan. 13, 18: legem Christi, ib. Gal. 6, 2: Gratia vobis et pax adimpleatur, *De modo full, perfect*, ib. 2 Pet. 1, 2.

adimpletio, *onis, f.* [adimpleo]. **I.**

A completing, completion: tempus, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 17. — **II.** A fulfilling, fulfilment: novum (testamentum) veteris adimpletio est, Lact. 4, 20.

* **adimpletor**, *oris, m.* [adimpleo], he who fills (by inspiration), the inspirer: Filius Dei adimpletor prophetarum, Aug. de Temp. Sermo. 144, 3.

ad-incresco, *ere, v. n.*, to increase, Vulg. Eccl. 23, 3.

* **ad-into**, *ere, v. a.*, to put in besides: subsendes dignus additio, Cato, R. R. 19, 9.

ad-inflo, *are, v. a.*, to swell up: penas, August. C. D. 19, 23.

* **ad-ingero**, *3, v. a.*, to bring to in addition, to heap on: satiram in aliquem, Sisenat. ap. Serv. 2.

* **ad-inquiro**, *3, v. a.*, to investigate or inquire into further: aliquid, Jul. Val. 1, 49 Mai.

adinstar, more properly ad instar, v. instar.

ad-invento, *veni, ventum, 4, v. a.* [ad. *intens.*], to find out, to devise, Vulg. Exod. 35, 33; Dig. 48, 19, 28; cf. also Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 603: lapicidinae adinventae sunt, Labi Ins.: si quis inventus (for *adinventus*) fuerit hoc leccise, Mur. Ins. 794.

adinventio, *onis, f.* [adinventio], an invention, Vulg. Judic. 2, 19: Isa. 3, 8 al.

adinventor, *oris, m.* [id.], an inventor; transl. of εὐρηστωρ, Cyprian. Ep. 68, 10

ad-inventum, *1, v. [id.], an invention*, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

ad-invicem, *adv.*, a strengthened form of invicem (q. v.), Aug. de Trin. 7.

ad-involvo, *3, v. a.*, read by Alschefski in Liv. 1, 21, manu ad digitos usque adinvoluta, but Weissenb. still reads *involuta*.

* **adipalis**, e, *adj.* [adeps], of or with fat, greasy: unguen, Arn. 3, p. 115.

adipatum, i, see the foll. art.

adipatus, a, um, *adj.* [adeps], filled or supplied with fat, fatty, greasy. **I.** Lit. p. uis, Lucil. ap. Charis. 73 and 74 P.; hence *absol.*: **adipatum** (sc. edulium), i, *pastris* prepared with fat (cf. Charis. l. c.): li vida materno fervent adipata veneno, Juv. 6, 630. — **II.** T r o p. of discourse, coarse gross: omnium quoddam et tamquam adipatae orationis genus, Cic. Or. 8, 25; also ap. Non. 69, 6 (al. adipale).

adipatus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of fat: tori Hier. Ep. 147, 8.

ad-ipsisor, *eptus, 3, v. dep.* [apiscor] to arrive at, to reach. **I.** Lit.: occup sequi; vix adipiscendi potestas fuit, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 13. — **H**ence also with *acc.*, to reach to overtake: fugientes Gallos Macedoniae leviter ceciderunt, Liv. 44, 28; cf. Drak. v. Liv. 2, 30, 14. — **F**ar oftener. **II.** Fig., to attain to by effort, to get, obtain, acquire to get possession of (by overcoming natura obstacles; diff. from *impetare*, to react or obtain by victory over another's will and *nanctari*, by accident. Doed. Syn. III pp. 145, 146; IV. p. 369): nuptias effugere ego istas malo quam tu adipiscantur, Ter. And. 2, 1, 32: senectutem ut adipiscantur omnes optant; eandem accusant adepti Cic. de Sen. 2, 4: summus honores a populo Romano, id. Clu. 43: amplissimos dignitates gradus, id. Fam. 10, 6: gloriam, Vulg. Eccl. 44, 7; 46, 3: quanta instrumenta (homo habeat ad obtinendam adipiscendamque sapientiam, id. Leg. 1, 22, 59 al.; so Cues. B. G. 5, 39; Nep. Them. 9, 9; id. Chabr. 2; Sall. C. 11, 7; Liv. 1, 32; Vell. 2, 116; Tac. A. 11, 22; Suet. Aug. 16; Vulg. Heb. 6, 15. — **W**ith *ez*: adeptum esse omnia e natura e animo et corpore et vita, Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 19 cf. id. Leg. 1, 13, 35; 2, 23, 59. — **W**ith *ut* adepti sunt, it dies festos agitare possent Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21. — **A**bsol.: non potesti adipisci, Vulg. Jac. 4, 2.

† **Ad** 2. iis adipiscendi magistratus, they should strive for public honors (the con- sequens for the antecedens), Cic. Off. 1, 21, 72. — **b.** Nero in adipiscenda morte (Ephraoditi) manu adjunctus existimabatur, i. e. conscendit, in committing suicide, Suet. Dom. 14 *Ord.*; cf. Ov. Tr. 2, 92; Front. A. 4, 15; and: invenire mortem, Verg. A. 2, 645. — **c.** Pass.: non aetate, verum ingenio, adipiscitur sapientia, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 88: haec

adipescitur, C. Fannius ap. Prisc. p. 791 P. : amitti magis quam adipisci, Fab. Maximus, ib. : so esp. adeptus, Cic. de Sen. 2, 4; Sall. C. 7; id. J. 101; Tac. A. 1, 7, 9; Suet. Tib. 33; cf. Gell. 15, 13; Prisc. 790 sq.; Rudd. I. p. 288; Kritz ad Sall. C. 7, 3.—**D.** With *gen.*: arma, quis Galba rerum adeptus est, Tac. A. 3, 56; ib. 6, 45 (here Halm reads *apice-neretur*); Rudd. II. p. 120; Zumpt, § 466.

ādipsathéon, i, n. [ἀδῖψος + θεός, quenching the thirst of the gods], a *love, thorny shrub*, also called *erysaeum* or *dicheton*, Plin. 24, 13, 69, § 112.

† **ādipsos**, i, f., = *ādipsos* (quenching thirst). **I.** A species of date, Plin. 12, 22, 47, § 103.—**II.** *Liquorice*, glycyrrhiza, Plin. 22, 9, 11, § 26.

aditialis, e, adj. [aditus], pertaining to entrance: *cena, given by a magistrate when he entered upon his office, an inaugural feast*, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 6; Sen. Ep. 95, 41; 123, 4; Plin. 10, 20, 23, § 45; so, epulae, id. 29, 4, 14, § 58.

aditūculus, i, m. dim. [id.], "parvus aditus," Fest. p. 29 Müll.—The same in the fem., **aditūcula**, ae, Jul. Val. 3, 70 Mai.

aditio, ōnis, f. [i. adeo]. **I.** A going to, approach: quid tibi hanc aditio est? (i. e. aditio ad hanc, the verbal substantive with the case of the verb: v. Zumpt, § 681), why do you approach her? Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 62; praetoris, Dig. 89, 1, 1, al.—**II.** hereditas, the entering upon an inheritance (v. l. adeo, II. A.), Dig. 50, 17, 77 al.

adito, avi, v. freq. [id.], to go to or approach often: ad eum aditavere, Enn. ap. Diom. 336 P. (Trag. v. 433 ed. Vahl.); perh. also Col. 8, 3, 4: aditavit aviarius, etc. (instead of *habūit*): si aditavit propius, onde nasabit tibi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 75; where Ritschl reads *adbitis*.

1. aditus, a, um, Part. of i. adeo.

2. aditus, ūs, m. [l. adeo], a going to, approach, access. **I.** Lit.: quorum abitu aut aditu, Lucr. 1, 677: urbes permultas uno aditu atque adventu esse captas, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 8: quo neque sit ventis aditus, Verg. G. 4, 9; so id. A. 4, 293, 423 al.—With *ad*: aditus ad eum difficilior, Cic. Att. 15, 8; so id. N. D. 2, 47 fin.; Ov. F. 1, 173; Tac. A. 2, 28.—With *in* (cf. i. adeo): aditus in id sacrarium non est viris, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45; so Anct. Or. pro Dom. 42, 110 al.: aditus ad me minime provinciales, which are not made in the manner customary (with the pretor), Cic. Att. 1, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** The possibility, leave, permission, or right of approaching, or of admittance, access (cf. accessus): faciles aditus ad eum pravitorem, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 14; so id. Rosc. Am. 38; id. Fam. 6, 13; Nep. Paus. 3; Liv. 41, 23; Hor. S. 1, 9, 56: homo rari aditus, a man rarely accessible, Liv. 24, 5.—Trop.: si qui mihi erit aditus de trinis fortibus agendi, Cic. Fam. 6, 10; so Caes. B. G. 5, 41; id. B. C. 1, 31.—**B.** Concr., the place through which one approaches a thing, an entrance, avenue, etc. (opp. abitus; cf. also accessus): primo aditu vestibulo prohibere, Cic. Caecin. 12; id. Verr. 2, 2, 66, § 160: aditus insulae muniti, id. Att. 4, 16; so id. Phil. 1, 10; Caes. B. G. 4, 20; id. B. C. 2, 16; Liv. 36, 10; Ov. M. 3, 226; id. G. 6, 157; id. H. 18, 44.—Hence trop. (in Cic. very freq.): quartus aditus ad initia rerum, Varr. L. L. 5, 6 Müll.: aditus ad causam, Cic. Sull. 2: vestibula homines aditusque ad causam illustres facere, id. Or. 15; so id. de Or. 1, 21, 47; 3, 2; id. Off. 2, 9; id. Font. 5; id. Caecin. 25, 72; id. Agr. 2, 15; id. Att. 2, 17 al.

adjectantia, v. the foll. art.

ad-jacéo, cti, no sup., 2, v. n., to lie at or near, to be contiguous to, to border upon (most freq. used of the geog. position of a place).—**C**onstr. with *dat.*, *acc.*, *ad*, or *absol.* (in the hist. very freq.).—(a) With *dat.*: Tusens ager Romano adject, Liv. 2, 49, 9; marti, id. 26, 42, 4; Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 56; Front. Strat. 3, 9, 5: cum Romani adjectant vallo, Tac. A. 1, 65: munitionibus, id. ib. 4, 48: adjectant undis molis, Ov. M. 11, 729: quae adjectant torrens Jeboc, Vulg. Deut. 2, 37.—**T**rop.: velle adjectant mihi, Vulg. Rom. 7, 18; 7, 21.—(β) With *acc.*: gentes, quae mare illud adjectant, Nep. Tim. 2, 1: Etruriam, Liv. 7, 12, 6 (v.

Alsechski and Weissenb. ad h. 1.).—(γ) With *ad*: ad Syrtim, Mel. 1, 7, 2; so perh. also Caes. B. G. 6, 33, 2: quae (regio) ad Aduatucos adjectat (for the lect. vulg. *Aduatucos* or *Aduatucis*), and id. B. C. 2, 1; v. aduog *fn.*—(δ) *Absol.*: adjectat (via) et mollit et magis trita, Quint. 1, 6, 22: adjectante Tiberi, Tac. H. 2, 93; so, adjectantes populi, i. q. propinqui, *contiguous, neighboring*, Tac. A. 13, 55.—And **adjectantia**, ium, n., the adjoining country: lacum in adjectantia erupturum, Tac. A. 1, 79; 5, 14: projecto nitore adjectantia illustrare, Plin. 37, 9, 52, § 137.

* **ad-jaculātus**, a, um, adj., thrown or cast at: fulgor, Mart. Cap. 2, p. 41.

adjecticior or **-tius**, a, um [adjectio], adj., added besides (late Lat.): incommoda, Cassiod. Varr. 11, 8.

adjectio, ōnis, f. [id.], an adding to, addition, annexation. **I.** In gen.: Romana res adjectioe populi Albani aucta, Liv. 1, 30: illiberalis, a small addition, id. 38, 14 *est.*: calor, Sen. Ep. 189: litterarum, Quint. 1, 5, 16; also the permission of adding, etc. (cf.: accessus, aditus): Hispaniensium familiarum adjectiones dedit, he granted to them the right of settling new families, Tac. H. 1, 78.—More freq. **II.** Esp., as t. t. **A.** In archit. **1.** A projection in the pedestal of columns, the cornice of the pedestal, Vitruv. 3, 2.—**B.** In medicine, a strengthening, invigorating remedy: quae (i. e. diseases) non detractionibus, sed adjectionibus curantur, Vitruv. 1, 6, 3.—**C.** In rhet., the repetition of the same word, e. g. occidi, occidi, Quint. 9, 3, 28 (in Cic. adjectio, q. v.).—**D.** In actions, the addition to a bid, Dig. 18, 2, 17, al.; cf. adicio.

adjectivus, a, um, adj. [id.], in gram., that is added to the noun substantive, adjective: et significat vel laudem vel vituperationem, vel medium vel accensum, ut justus, impius, magnus, albus, Prisc. p. 578 P.; cf. Macr. S. 1, 4.

(**adjecto**, āre, i, v. a., false reading in Apic. 8, 2.)

1. adjectus, a, um, Part., of adicio.

2. adjectus, ūs, m. [adjectio], an adding or applying to: odoris (ad naris), Lucr. 4, 673; so id. 1, 689: cuneorum, adjection (opp. exemptio), Vitruv. 9, 6.

ad-jicio (better *adicio*), jēci, jectum, 3, v. a. [jacio], to throw or cast a thing to, to put or place at or near.—**C**onstr.: aliquid alienti rei. **I.** In gen.: rogium bustumve novum vetat propius sexaginta pedes adici aedes alienas, to place nearer than, Cic. Leg. 2, 24: hordei numero ad summam tritici adjecto, id. Verr. 3, 188: adjectoque cavae suppletur sanguine venae, Ov. M. 7, 291; so id. 266; 14, 276.—**M**ore freq. trop.: quo ne imprudens quidem oculorum adici fas fuit, to turn the eyes pryingly to, to direct the sight to, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 14, 36: Parthus adject Armeniae manum, Vell. 2, 100: aliquid calculum errori, to approve, Plin. Ep. 1, 2.—**W**ith *in*: virus in anguis, Ov. A. 3, 7: telum ex locis superioribus in litus, to throw, to hurl, Caes. B. G. 4, 23, 3.—**B.** Transf. to mental objects, to turn or direct the mind, eye, etc., to, to fasten them upon something.—**W**ith *ad*: quod qui amabilitatis animum adiceret, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 1: animum militi, id. Mil. 3, 3, 34: ad virginem animum adject, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 63: cum ad omnia vestra pauci homines cupiditatis oculos adjecissent, Cic. Agr. 2, 10: plane videbant adjectum esse oculum hereditati, id. Verr. 2, 2, 15, § 37 (diff. from adicere oculis, cited above): adject animum ad consulum, Liv. 25, 37: novo etiam consilio animum adject, id. 28, 33.—**II.** Esp. **A.** To add or apply to a thing by way of increase, to increase, = *inprode-va* (cf. addo).—**L**it. and trop.: constr. with *ad* or *dat.*: ad bellicam laudem inveniit gloriam, Cic. Off. 1, 32: decus alicui, Vell. 2, 36: aliquidum ea res duci famae et auctoritatis adject, Liv. 44, 33: so id. 10, 7; 24, 5; Tac. Agr. 26; Suet. Oth. 11: id. Tib. 67; id. Calig. 15; id. Caes. 38 al.: morem ritusque sacrorum adiciam, Verg. A. 12, 837: addecere bonae paulo plus artis Athenae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 43; so Ov. M. 10, 656; id. P. 1, 8, 56; Vulg. Matt. 6, 27

and 33; also to add a new thought to what has preceded (cf.: addo, accedo, advenio; hence, like addo, in the *sing.*, though several persons are addressed): huc naras adice septem, Ov. M. 6, 182.—**B.** Of a speaker, to add to what has already been said.—**C**onstr. with *acc.* and *inf.* (only in Vell. and in the hist. after the Aug. per): adiciens nunquam defuturos raptos Italiae libertatis lupos, Vell. 2, 27, 2; so, adjecterat Tiberius non id tempus censuram nec defuturum corrigendi auctorem, Tac. A. 2, 33: adject in domo ejus venenum esse, id. ib. 4, 21.—**R**arely followed by *orat. directa*: cum dixisset... adjectisset: Si quid hunc acciderit, etc., Vell. 2, 32, 1.—**W**ith *ut* and *subj.*, Liv. 2, 27.—**C.** In auctions, t. t., to add to a bid, to out-bid: liciti sunt usque adeo, quoad se efficeris posse arbitrantur; super adject Aeschrio, bid on, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 77 B. and K.; but cf. Zumpt ad h. l.; Dig. 18, 2, 19.—**D.** In gen., in the Vulg., by Hebraism (cf. *וּבְדוּ*), to add to do, to do further: adject Dominus loqui, the Lord furthermore spake, Isa. 7, 10: non adiect ut resurgat, ib. 24, 20: adiciens dixit parabola, ib. Luc. 19, 11.

(**ad-jubeo**, ēre, 2, v. a., false read. in Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 50, instead of *ad jubeat* (Ritschl); and in Cat. 32, 4, inst. of *adjuvato*.)

adjudicatio, ōnis, f. [adjudico], a judicial adjudging of a matter, an adjudication, Dig. 10, 2, 36; 28, 5, 78 al.

ad-jūdo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to grant or award a thing to one, as judge, to adjudge (opp. adjudico).—**W**ith *acc.* and *dat.* **I.** Lit.: me est aequum frui frateris armis mihi que adjudicari, Poet. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 26, 42: regnum Ptolemaeo, Cic. Agr. 2, 17; 2, 43: mulierem Veneri in servitutum, id. Div. in Caecil. 17, 56: Bruto legiones, id. Phil. 10, 6; so id. Off. 1, 10; Liv. 3, 72; Val. Max. 7, 3; Suet. Aug. 32 al.: nemo dubitabat, quin domus nobis esset adjudicata, Cic. Att. 4, 32; so Caes. B. G. 7, 37; cf. Sen. Hipp. 109.—**A**nd poet. of Augustus: si quid abest (i. e. dicioni Romanorum nondum subjectum) Italiae adjudicet armis, i. e. like a judge, he subjects the nations to the Roman sway, merely by his arbitrary sentence, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 57: causam alicui, to decide in one's favor, Cic. de Or. 2, 99, 129.—**II.** In gen., to assign or ascribe a thing to one: Pompeius saepe hujus mihi salutem imperii adjudicavit, has ascribed to me, Cic. Att. 1, 19: optimum saporem ostreis Lucrinis adjudicavit, conceded, Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 163.

(*For adjudicatio* in Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 6, Ritschl reads *judicatio*.)

adjuero = *adjuvero*, v. adjuvo.

ad-jūgo, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a., to yoke or fasten to or together, to unite. **I.** Lit., in the lang. of gardening: palmetes, Col. 4, 17, 6: pampinos adjugatae (vitis), Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 175.—**II.** In gen., to join or add to something: mater est terra, ea parit corpus, animam aether adjugat, Pac. ap. Non. 75, 11 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 88); so, blandam hortatricem adjugat Voluptatem, id. ib. 75, 13 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 100): adjugat corpora, of the sexes, Lact. Opif. Dei, 6.

adjuventum, i, n. [a contraction of adjuvamentum, from adjuvo], a means of aid; help, aid, assistance, support (class.): nihil aderat (in illa puella) adjuventi ad pulchritudinem, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 55: esse alicui magno adjuvento ad victoriam, Cic. Brut. 1, 4: Quam ad rem magnum attulimus adjuventum hominibus nostris, id. Off. 1, 1: adjuventa et subsidia consulatū, id. Mur. 18: adjuventa salutis, id. Sen. 27: multis aliis adjuventis petitionis ornatus, id. Mur. 53: mihi honoribus, id. Imp. Pomp. 24; id. Fin. 5, 21; id. Fam. 13, 30; Sall. J. 45, 2; Quint. proem. § 27; Ov. P. 4, 13, 31 al.

adjuvctio, ōnis, f. [adjuvgo], a joining or binding to, a union or conjunction (Cicero; so esp. in his rhet. writings). **I.** In gen.: si haec (sc. *φυσική* ή *προς* τὰ τέκνα) non est, nulla potest homini esse ad hominem naturae adjuvctio, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 4; so, animi, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 6, 21.—**II.** Esp. **A.** An addition: virtutis, Cic. Fin. 2, 13,

2, 47: Q. Hortensii operâ rem publicam ad-
 jutam (esse), id. Phil. 10, 26: si nos mediocri
 fortuna rei publicae adjuverit, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 15: aliquem in filiarum
 collocaet, id. Off. 2, 16: auxilium et copiam,
 i. e. militibus auxiliariis, id. Fam. 1, 7; cf. Liv. 29, 5: sua sponte esse adiutum profectus
 Nep. Chabr. 27; id. Milt. 2; id. Phoc. 2: Antiochum Aetolisque adiutores pronuntiat,
 Liv. 34, 37: fortis fortuna adjuvat, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 25, and Liv. 34, 37: aliquem ad bellum
 id. 29, 1: cf. id. 27, 15 Drak.: ad iustus casu. Suet. Tib. 13: suffragio, id. Vitell. 7: manu alieque, id. Dom. 14: adjuvare preces, id. Ner. 21: pennis ad iustus amoris, Ov. M. 1, 540; so Juv. 6, 504: Sil. 6, 249; cf. id. 5, 326.—**II.** E. s. p. **A.** To help, cherish (esp. a state of mind), to sustain: iam tu quoque huius adjuvas insaniam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 166: ferendus error immo vero etiam adjuvandum, Cic. Att. 12, 43: clamore Romani adjuvant militem suum, *animatae, encourage*, Liv. 1, 25; so Curt. 3, 6; ignem, Liv. 34, 39: formam curâ, Ov. M. 2, 732.—**B.** Absol. (very rare), to profit, avail, i. e. of use, be profitable (syn.: utile est, opere pretium est, convenit). (a) *Impers.*; in re mala animo si bono natura, adjuvat, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 10.—(b) With subject: solitudo aliquid adjuvat, Cic. Att. 12, 14: alteri non multum adjuvabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: adjuvat hoc quoque, Hor. S. 2, 5, 73. Rare constructions. **a.** With a whole subjective clause with *quod* as subject: multum eorum opinionem adjuvat, quod (the circumstance that) sine iumentis ad iter profectos videbant, Caes. B. C. 1, 69.—**b.** With two acc.: irrides in re tanta? neque me quidquam consilio adjuvas? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 29; cf. Rudd. II. p. 179, n. 75.—**c.** With *ut* or *ne*: ut amplissimum nomen comae egeretur, unus praeter ceteros adjuvisti, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 15: adjuvato, nequis iis minis observet tabellam, Cat. 324.—**d.** With *inf.*: adjuvat enim (pater, the male) incurbare, *helps to hatch*, Plin. 11, 24, 29, § 85.—**e.** With the *dat.* of the person and the *acc.* of the thing: operam mutuam dent et messen hanc nobis adjuvat, Gell. 2, 29; cf. adjuvo.—Hence, **adjuvans**, *antis*, P. a., *subst.* with *gen.*: non haec adjuvantia causarum, sed has ipsas esse omnium causas, Cic. Univ. 14.

adl. Words beginning thus, v. under all.

* **ad-mâ-tu-ro**, *äre, v. a., to bring to maturity*; fig.: to mature, ripen: admatu-rari defectionem civitatis, Caes. B. G. 7, 54, 2.

admensus, a, um, *Part.* of admetior.

* **ad-meo**, *äre, v. n., to go to or approach*: admeabant monstra natatu, Paul. Nol. 17, 119.

ad-metior, mensus, 4, *v. dep., to measure out*: vinum emporibus, Cato, R. R. 154: frumentum alieui, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 31; so Suet. Aug. 41; Curt. 8, 12.—*Pass.*: quod (sc. vinum) admensum erit, *measured out*, Cato, R. R. 148.

Admêtus, i, m. **I.** In mythology, a King of Phœre, in Thessaly, the husband of Alcesteis, whose sheep Apollo was condemned by Jupiter to tend for a long time, Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 9; id. A. 7, 761 (cf. Alcesteis).—**II.** In hist., a king of the Molossii, the friend and protector of Themistocles, Nep. Them. 8.

* **ad-mig-ro**, *äre, i, v. n., lit., to go to a place*; hence, trop., *to come to, to be added to*: ad pauperitatem si admigrant infamiae, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 19.

admiculâbundus, a, um [admiculo], *supporting one's self*, Auct. Itin. Alex. 21 Mai.

* **admiculâtor**, ôris, m. [id.], *one who supports, a supporter, assistant*; trop.: Tirone Cicero admiculatore et quasi administro in studiis litterarum usus est, Gell. 7, 3, 8.

admiculo, ôvi, âtum, i, *v. a.* [admiculum] (orig. belonging to agriculture and botany), *to prop up, to support*. **I.** Lit.: vites admiculatae sudibus, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 13; so Col.: vitem admiculato arborique iungito, de Arb. 16 (Cic. has for this admiculor, q. v.).—**II.** Trop., = adjuvo (only ante- and post-class.): admiculavi voluntatem tuam scribendo, Varr. ap. Non. 77, 16: tribunicio auxilio admiculati, id. ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.: id ipsum, quod dici-

mus, ex illis quoque Homericis versibus admiculari potest, i. e. confirmari, Gell. 2, 30; so id. 14, 2: Di vitam hominum admiculantes, Censor. 3.—Hence Varr. L. L. 8, § 44 Müll., calls adverbs partes admiculantes (orationem), *auxiliaries of discourse*.—Hence, **admiculatus**, a, um, P. a., *supported*; hence, *well furnished or provided*: memoria admiculata, Gell. praef. 1, 1.

* **admiculor**, âtus, i, *v. dep.* [id.], i. q. admiculo, *to support, prop* (a vine): ars agricolarum, quae circumcidat, amputet, erigat, extollat, admiculetur, etc.—* Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39; v. Madv. ad h. l. (Priscian considers this *dep.* as the usual form, and hence gives the example cited from Varr. under admiculo as an exception, Prisc. p. 791 P.; cf. id. 927 ib.).

admiculum, i, n. [ad-manus], *prop., that on which the hand may rest, then in gen., a prop, stay, support*. **I.** Lit. **A.** Orig. in the language of vine-dressers, the stake or pole to which the vine clings, and by which it is supported: vites claviculis admicula, tamquam manibus apprehendunt, atque ita se erigunt, ut animantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: admiculorum ordines, capitum iugatio, id. Sen. 15; so Plin. 17, 24, 36, § 215; cf. Drak. Liv. 6, 1, 4.—Hence, **B.** In gen., of any *prop, stay, or support, assistance*: admicula hominum, i. e. *œcen, implements of agriculture, etc.*, Varr. R. R. 1, 17; Liv. 21, 36: motam (Junonem) sede sua parvi molimenti admiculis, id. 5, 22: admicula gubernandi addidit Tiphys, *means of steering, the rudder*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 20f.; cf. id. 11, 37, 61, § 162.—**II.** Trop., *support, aid, auxiliary, assistant* (class.): ad legionem cum itant, admiculum eis danunt aliquem cognatum, *an assistant*, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 48: hanc igitur partem relictam explebitis, nullis admiculis, sed, ut dicitur, Marte nostro, Cic. Off. 3, 7: natura solitarium nihil amat, semperque ad aliquod tamquam admiculum addidit, id. Lael. 23 fin.: quo primo admiculo erecta erat (urbs), eodem innisa M. Furio principe stetit, Liv. 6, 1: id senectuti suae admiculum fore, id. 10, 22: eger admiculis, ut in commune consulat, Tac. A. 12, 5; so, in militia aut via fessus admiculum oro, id. ib. 14, 54: nullius externi indigens admiculi, Amm. 24, 8; 21, 12, 14, 6: Quibus debetis esse admiculo, Vulg. Esth. 16, 20.

ad-minister, tri, m., *he who is near to aid or assist, a servant, an attendant, assistant*; lit. and trop. (class.).—*Absol.*: Jovi se consiliarium atque administrum datum, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 43: cum neque bellum gerere sine administris posset, Sall. J. 74.—With *gen.*: puer victicus cotidiana administrator, Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 77: administri et satellites Sexti Naevii, id. Quint. 25, 80: satellites atque administri audaciae, id. Cat. 1, 3, 4: administri ipsius cupiditatum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 54: rerum transactor et administri, id. ib. 2, 69: socius et administri omnium consiliorum, Sall. J. 29, 2.—With *ad*: administri ad ea sacrificia Druidibus utantur, Caes. B. G. 6, 16.

administra, ae, f. [administer], *a female servant, assistant, or helper, a handmaid*.—Lit. and fig.: “*Camillam* qui glossemata interpretati dixerunt administram,” Varr. L. L. 7, § 34 Müll.: multae sunt artes eximiae huius administreae comitesque virtutis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 13, 36.

administratio, ônis, f. [administro], **I.** Lit., *a ministratio, aid, assistance*: quae nec haberemus, nisi manus et ars accessissent, nec his sine hominum administratione uteremur, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 12: aquae, *the right distribution of*, Vitruv. 9, 8, 10.—Hence, **II.** Fig., *the direction, management, or administration of a thing*, i. q. curatio, procuratio: utrum (di) omni curatione et administratione rerum vacent, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 2: rerum magnarum agitatio atque administratio, id. Inv. 2, 54, 163: mundi, id. N. D. 2, 34, 86; so id. Fam. 1, 9; 15, 1: portus, *the use of*, Caes. B. C. 1, 25; 2: Liv. 34, 6; Tac. Agr. 19; so *absol.*: Ideo habentes administrationem, *ministry*, Vulg. 2 Cor. 4, 1.

* **administratîoncûla**, ae, f. dim. [administratio], *a little administration*, Cod. Th. 8, 4, 10.

* **administrativus**, a, um, *adj.* [administro], *fit or suitable for the administration of a thing, practical*: (rhetorice ars) activa vel administrativa, Quint. 2, 18, 5.

administrâtor, ôris, m. [id.], *lit., he that is near to aid, assist, etc., in the care of a thing*: hence, *a manager, conductor* (cf. administro): (imperator est) administrator quidam belligerendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210: rerum civitatis, Dig. 3, 4, 10 al.

administrâtorius, a, um, *adj.* [administro], *performing the duties of an assistant, helper; serving, ministering*: angeli, qui sunt administratori spiritus, Hier. ad Jes. 46, 11; cf. Vulg. Hebr. 1, 14.

ad-ministro, âvi, âtum, i, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to be near as an aid, to attend upon, to assist, to serve* (ministrum esse ad aliquem rem): conductum esse eam, quae hic administraret ad rem divinam tibi, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 37: omnia per sacerdotes administrabantur, Vulg. Num. 18, 7: David in sua generatione cum administrasset, ib. Act. 13, 36: mel ad principia convivii et in secundam mensam administratur, *is served up*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 5.—Hence, with esp. ref. to the object, **II.** Fig., *to take charge of, to manage, guide, administer, execute, accomplish, do, perform, etc.* (the most usual signif. of this word; very freq. in Cic. and the hist.): a nobis omnia populi R. semper et belli adiumenta et pacis ornamenta administrata sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 47; so, provinciam, *to govern*, id. ib. 2, 64: leges et iudicia, id. Div. in Caecil. 22: rem publicam, id. Off. 1, 25; so Liv. 6, 6, 11; cf. Drak. Liv. 6, 6, 11: bellum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2, id. Div. 2, 36 (a military t. t.); cf. with exercitum, id. Inv. 1, 34, 58; Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 2, 20, and Curtius ad Sall. J. 92, 9; Caes. B. G. 5, 50; id. B. C. 1, 25, 26; Nep. Chabr. 2; id. Eum. 5 al.: rem familiarem, Cic. Inv. 1, 25: negotium alieuius, id. Fam. 13, 11: neque ab uno omnia imperia administrari poterant, *be issued, given*, Caes. B. G. 2, 22: classem, id. B. C. 3, 18: navem, *to guide, steer*, id. ib. 3, 14: legionarii, qui dextram partem operis administrabant, i. e. *who conducted the siege on the right side*, id. ib. 2, 8: illustriores legationes, Nep. Dion. 1: oppida et fines alieuius, Sall. J. 22; cf. also Suet. Caes. 76; id. Tib. 8; id. Vitell. 5; id. Vesp. 4; so *absol.* (the acc. must be supplied from that which precedes): neque administrandi (sc. navigium) neque repellendi facultas dabatur, Hirt. B. Al. 21: milites neque pro opere consistere neque inter vineas sine periculo administrare poterant, *nor... pursue their work without peril*, Sall. J. 92, 9: si celesiter administraverint (sc. hoc opus), Vitruv. 1, 5, p. 19 Rod. (others translate administrare in this place, *to put the hand to, to render service, to do one's duty, etc.*).—Unus: virtutem, innocentiam, diligentiam alieuius, *to employ*, Cato ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 5.

admirabilis, e, *adj.* [admiror]. **I.** *Worthy of admiration, admirable, wonderful*: admirabilis in dicendo vir, Cic. de Or. 1, 2: O clementiam admirabilem, id. Lig. 2, 6: gravitatem atque constantiam, id. Phil. 13, 41: scientia, id. ib. 9, 10.—Ironically: o admirabilem impudentiam, audaciam, temeritatem, Cic. Phil. 3, 7, 18; so, o admirabilior oratio, id. Or. 35: magnitudo pop. R. admirabilior adversis rebus quam secundis, Liv. 22, 37: admirabilem licentiam, Cic. Fat. 16: quam admirabile est nomen, Vulg. Psa. 8, 2: de tenebris vos vocavit in admirabile lumen suum, ib. 1 Pet. 2, 9.—**II.** *That produces wonder, wonderful, astonishing, strange, rare, paradoxical*: haec παρὰδοξα illi, nos admirabilia dicamus, Cic. Fin. 4, 27; cf. id. Par. praef. and Par. 4: admirabile genus (causae), a quo alienatus est animus eorum qui auditi sunt, id. Inv. 1, 15, 20: concursus, id. ib. 10, 7: gloria, id. ib. 3, 26.—*Comp.*: non esse admirabilem Romanos Graecia pelli quam Hannibalem Italia pulsum esse, Liv. 42, 50; also Flor. 4, 2, 47.—*Sup.* not used.—*Adv.*: **admirabiliter** (only in the *posit.*). **1.** *Admirably*, Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132; id. Opt. Gen. Or. 6, 37; id. Att. 5, 14, 2.—**2.** *Paradoxically, strangely, paradoxically*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16 fin.

admirabilitas, âtis, f. [admirabilis], *the quality that produces admiration or*

wonder, admirableness, wonderfulness (vis, quae admirationem excitat): quanta sit admirabilitas caelestium rerum atque terrestrium, Cic. N. D. 2, 36; cum admirabilitate maxima, id. ib. 2, 40; haec animi defectiva admirabilitatem magnam facit, excites great admiration of the possessor of this virtue, id. Off. 2, 11.

admirabiliter, adv., v. admirabilis.

admirandus, a, um, v. admiror fin.

admiratio, ōnis, f. [admiror]. I. An

admiring, admiration.—*Absol.*: tua divina virtus admirationis plus habet quam gloriae, Cic. Marcell. 26; qui (plausus) non nunquam ipsa admiratione compressus est, id. Deiot. 34; perspicua admiratione declaratur, id. Balb. 2; id. Off. 2, 10, 36.—More freq. with gen. of object: copiose sapienterque dicentis, Cic. Off. 2, 14; si quid fieri in isto studio admirationis, id. Mur. 25; admiratione afficiuntur ii, id. ib. 2, 10; admiratio nonnulla in bestiis aequalibus, id. N. D. 2, 48, 124 al.; cuius inciere admirationem sui, Nep. Iph. 3; hominis admiratio, Cic. Arch. 4; admiratio viri, Liv. 9, 8; so id. 7, 34; Suet. Ner. 52 al.; in magna admiratione esse, to be greatly admired, Plin. 36, 5, 10, § 32.—*In plur.*: haec sunt, quae admirationes in bonis oratoribus efficiunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 33; so id. Brut. 84, 290; Vitr. 7, 13.—II. Wonder, surprise, astonishment (cf. admiror, admirabilis): hoc mihi maximum admirationem movet, Cic. Phil. 10, 2; so, habere, id. Fam. 5, 12, 18; divitiarum, id. Off. 2, 20; id. de Or. 2, 62; id. Or. 3 al.; admiratio ancepsit sententiae, Liv. 21, 3; non sine admiratione, Suet. Calig. 19; so Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 50; 16, 26, 44, § 107; ut admirationem faciam populo, Vulg. Isa. 29, 14; miratus sum illam admiratione magna, ib. Apoc. 17, 6.—Also with quod: (Decium) admiratio incessit, quod nec pugnam inirent, etc., Liv. 7, 34, 12.

admirator, ōris, m. [id.], an admirer: alicuius, Plaedr. 4, 21, 21; Sen. Ep. 94, 70; mundi, id. Cons. ad Helv. 8; antiquitatis nimis admirator, Quint. 2, 5, 21 al.

admiror, ōtus, 1, v. dep., to wonder at, to be astonished at, to regard with admiration, to admire, to be in a state of mind in which something pleases us by its extraordinary greatness, its sublimity, or perfection; while mirari signifies to be surprised at, to have the feeling of the new, singular, unusual. I. In gen.: quorum ego copiam non modo non contemno, sed etiam vehementer admiror, Cic. de Or. 1, 51; ingenium tuum, Crasse, vehementer admirans, id. ib. 1, 20 fin.; restas, id. Brut. 94, 323; quem et admiror et diligo, id. Ac. 2, 36; so id. Scaur. 1, 4; magnitudinem animi, id. Fam. 1, 7; Nep. Dion. 2; id. Alcib. 11; illum, Verg. G. 4, 215 (cf. mirari in Hor. C. 4, 14, 43, and the Gr. θαυμάζω, Eurip. Med. 1144).—II. Esp. A. To gaze at passionately, to strive after a thing from admiration of it, to desire to obtain it: nihil hominem nisi quod honestum decorumque sit, aut admirari aut optare aut expetere oportere, Cic. Off. 1, 20; nihil admirari prope res est una, Numici, Solaque quae possit facere et servare beatum, not to be brought by anything into an impassioned state of mind, or into a state of desire or longing (as in the Gr. μὴ θαυμάζειν; acc. to Pythagoras the limit of all philot. effort), Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 1.—B. More freq., to fall into a state of wonder or astonishment at a thing, to wonder at, be astonished at.—*CONSTR.* with acc., with inf., de, super aliquid rem, with a relat. clause, quod, cur, etc.: quid admirati estis? why are you so surprised? Plaut. Am. prol. 99; admiratus sum brevitate epistulae, Cic. Att. 6, 9; hoc maxime admiratus sum, mentionem te hereditarium a sum esse facere, id. Phil. 2, 16 fin.; so Nep. Alcib. 1, id. Epam. 6, 3; de diplomate admiraris, quasi, etc., Cic. Att. 10, 17; de Dionysio sum admiratus qui, etc., id. ib. 9, 12; so id. Mur. 19; super quae admiratus pater, Vulg. Tob. 5, 10; ib. Act. 13, 12; cave quidquam admiratus sis, quia causa id fiat, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 22; admirantium, unde hoc studium existisset, Cic. N. D. 1, 3; admiratur quidquam Vettius dicturus sit, id. Verr. 3, 167; admiror, quo pacto, etc., Hor. S. 1, 4, 99; admiratus sum, quod, etc., Cic. Att. 6, 9; ne quis sit admiratus, cur, etc., id. Off. 2, 10, 35.

admiscere, Pass.: Propter venustatem vestimentorum admirari, to be admired, Canutius ap. Prisc. 792 P.—*Part. fut. pass.*: **admirandus**, a, um, to be admired; *admirabile*, wonderful: suspicienda et admiranda, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 148; quo magis pravitae eorum admiranda est, Sall. J. 2, 4.—Hence also *adj.*, = admirabilis: patiens admirandum in modum, Nep. Ep. 3; expositum quae in Italia viderentur admiranda, id. Cat. fin.; admiranda spectacula, Verg. G. 4, 3; vir subtilis et in plurimis admirandus, Quint. 3, 11, 22.—*Comp.* and *adv.* not used.—*Sup.* is found in Salv. Ep. 8; admiratissimi juvenes; cf. Barth. Adv. 35, 9.

ad-misceo, scui, xtum (better than -stum), 2, v. a., to add to by mingling, to mix with, mingle with, to admix (in admiscere there is a ref. to a principal constituent, to which something is added; in imiscere, to the intimate union of the ingredients: in permiscere, to the removal of their distinct characteristics). I. Lit., constr. with the abl. of that with which any thing is mingled: ac multo calore admixtum, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27 (cf. on the contr. ib. § 26; aquae admixtum calorem; and soon after: admixtum calorem); genus radicis admixtum lacte, Caes. B. C. 3, 48.—With *in* with acc.: admixtis in hemina seminis resinae coclearibus duobus, Plin. 20, 10, 66, § 104.—With cum: admiscere torrefacta sesama cum aniso, Col. 12, 15.—II. Transf. A. Of things, to mingle in, to mix with, to add to, etc.: nec tamen admixtionem in eorum corpus inane, Lucr. 1, 745; deus bonis omnibus mundum implevit; mali nihil admiscuit, Cic. Univ. 3; se admiscere atque implicare hominum vitiis, id. Fragm. ap. Aug. de Trin. 14, 19; sed hoc cum iis rationibus admisceri nolo, de mixed up, id. Att. 7, 1; admiscere huic generi orationis illud alterum, id. de Or. 2, 49; versus admiscere orationi, id. Tusc. 2, 11, 26; admiscenda venus est timori, Ov. A. A. 3, 609; non admixtum fidei, Vulg. Heb. 4, 2; ib. Eccl. 23, 10.—B. Of persons. 1. To mix up with, to add or join to: his Antonianis milites admiscuerat, Caes. B. C. 3, 4; expeditos antesignanos admiscuit, id. ib. 3, 75 fin.; ad id consilium admiscuerat, Cic. Phil. 12, 16; admiscerenturque plebeii, i. e. whether the plebeians should be admitted to the number of the decemvirs, Liv. 3, 32, 7; admixti funditoribus sagittarii, Curt. 3, 9; Verg. A. 7, 579.—2. To involve or entangle in a thing: se, to interfere or meddle with; ita tu istaec tua misceto, ne me admiscas, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 35; ne te admisce; nemo accusat, Syre, te, id. ib. 5, 2, 22; ad id consilium admiscere? Cic. Phil. 12, 7; Trebatium vero meum, quod isto admiscas nihil est, implete, involve in, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3.—Hence, **admixtus**, a, um, P. a., that is mingled with something, mixed, not simple; simplex animi natura est, nec habet in se quidquam admixtum, Cic. de Sen. 21; nihil est animis admixtum, nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, nihil duplex, id. Tusc. 1, 29.—*Comp.*, *sup.*, and *adv.* not used.

admissarius, a, um, adj. [admitto], sc. equus, asinus, etc., a horse, ass, etc., that is used for breeding, a stallion, etc.: equus, Varr. R. R. 2, 7; asinus, id. ib. 2, 8.—Hence, metaph. subst., II. Of a sensual, lewd man: scitus admissarius, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 19; admissarius iste, sic ad illius orationem adhiinnit, *Cic. Pis. 28, 69 (cf. adhiinnio); Sen. Q. N. 1, 16.

admissio, ōnis, f. [id.]. I. An admitting of the male to the female, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 18.—II. Admission to a prince, an audience (post-Aug.): quibus admissiois libere jus dedidit, Plin. 33, 3, 12, § 41; admissionum tuarum felicitas, Plin. Pan. 47; primae et secundae admissiones, Sen. Ben. 6, 33; cf. Lipsius ad Tac. A. 6, 9. (Special officers of reception were appointed, whose charge was called officium admissionis, the office of chamberlain, Suet. Vesp. 14; and the superintendent of them was called magister admissionum, chief marshal, lord chamberlain, Amm. 15, 5.)—III. The entrance upon an inheritance, Cod. 6, 15, 5.

admissionalis, is, m. [admissio], one who introduced those who came to an audience, an usher of the privy chamber, a

eschal (late Lat.), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 4; Cod. Th. 6, 35, 7 al.

† **admissivae**, aves, the birds which permitted (admittebant) to do that in reference to which they were consulted, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll.; cf. admitto, II. B.

admissor, ōris, m. [admitto], one that allows himself to do a thing, a perpetrator (late Lat.), Lact. Epit. 63; Aug. Cic. Div. 7, 3; cf. admitto, II. C.

admissura, i, n. [id.], a wrong done, a trespass, fault, crime: iudicia quae etiam nullo admissio consequi possent, Cic. Part. Or. 35; tale admissura, Liv. 25, 23; de admissis Poppeae, Tac. A. 11, 4; cf. admitto, II. C.

admissura, ae, f. [id.], the admitting of a male to a female, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, med.; so id. ib. 2, 4, 8; Col. 6, 24, 1; Plin. 8, 42, 66, § 164; Stat. S. 5, 2, 24; Vulg. Gen. 30, 42.

1. admissus, a, um, Part. of admitto. **2. admissus**, us, m. [admitto]. I. A letting in or admission: solis admissu, Vall. 4, 9, 4; 6, 2, 2.—II.—admissura, Veg. Vet. 4, 7, 3.

admixtio (better admixt-, q. v.), ōnis, f. [admiscere], a mixture; olei admixtione conspersus, Vulg. Lev. 7, 12.

admixtus, v. admixtus.

ad-mitto, misi, missum, 3, v. a. (ad-misse *sync.* for admissis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 4; admittit arch. for admittit, as Verg. A. 9, 231), orig. to send to; hence with the access. idea of leave, permission (cf. aditus, accessus), to suffer to come to a place, to admit.—*CONSTR.* with *in* and acc. (*in* and *abl.* is rare and doubtful), *ad*, or *dat.* (class.). I. Lit. A. In gen.: ad eum non admissa sum, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 41; so Eun. 2, 2, 50; quam multis custodibus opus erit, si te semel ad meas castas admiscro, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16; in cubiculo, id. Phil. 8, 10; lucem in thalamos, Ov. A. A. 3, 807; domum ad se filium, Nep. Tim. 1; plebem ad campestres exercitationes, Suet. Ner. 10; aliquid per fenestram, Petr. Sat. 79; cf. Or. A. 3, 695; admissis intra moenia hostibus, Fr. 1, 1.—B. Esp. 1. Of those who admitted one on account of some business; and under the emperors, for the purpose of salutation to allow one admittance or access, to grant an audience (the t. for this; v. admissio, admissio-nalis; opp. excludere, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 10; Plin. Pan. 48; cf. Schwarz ad h. l. 47, 3); nec quemquam admittit, admitted no one to his presence, Cic. Att. 13, 52; domus clari hominis, in quam admittenda hominum iustaque modi multitud, id. Off. 1, 39; casino salutatum veniebat, admittis est nemo, id. Phil. 2, 41, 105; Nep. Con. 3; id. Dat. 3; Suet. Aug. 79; spectatum admissi, Hor. A. P. 5; admittit orant, Verg. A. 9, 231; turpius eicitur quam non admittitur hospes, Ov. Tr. 6, 13; venit ad eum quemquam admitti, Nep. Eun. 12; Curt. 4, 1, 27; promissus salutationibus admittebat plebem, Suet. Aug. 52.—Metaph.: ante fores stantem dubitas admittere Famam, Mart. 1, 25.—2. Of a harlot: ne quemquam interea alium admittat, prostrus quam me ad se virum, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 83; Prop. 3, 20, 7.—Also of the breeding of animals, to put the male to the female (cf. admissarius, admissarius, admixtus, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 22; 3, 10, 3; Plin. 8, 43, 68 al.; cf. id. 10, 63, 63; Just. 1, 10; Col. 6, 37; 7, 2.—Also used of the female of animals, Varr. R. A. 2, 7, and Non. 69, 85.—3. Admittere aliquid ad consilium, to admit one to counsel or consultation: nec ad consilium casus admittitur, Cic. Marc. 2, 7; horum in numerum nemo admittetatur nisi qui, etc., Nep. Lys. 1 Halm.—Hence: admittere aliquid ad honores, ad officium, to admit him to, to confer on, Nep. Eun. 1; Suet. Caes. 41; Prop. 2, 34, 16; Sen. Herc. Oct. 335—4. Of a horse, to let go or run, to give loose reins to (cf. remittere, immittere, less emphatic than conticitare; usu, in the part. perf.): admisso equo in mediam aciem irruere, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 61; equis admixtis equis ad suos efferunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 34; Considius equo admisso ad eum accurrit, came at full speed, id. B. C. 1, 22; in Postumium equum infestus admisit, Liv. 2, 19; so Ov. H. 1, 36; id. M. 6, 237.—Hence of the hair, to let it flow loosely: admissae jubae, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 50 al.

II. Fig. A. Of words, entreaties, etc., to permit a thing to come, to give access or grant admittance, to receive: pacis mentionem admittere auribus, Liv. 34, 49; so 30, 3: nihil quod salutare esset, ad auris admittent, id. 25, 21: quo facilius aures iudicum, quae post diuturni erimus, admittant, Quint. 4, 3, 10.—Hence also *absol.*: admittere precationem, to hear, to grant, Liv. 31, 5 Gron.; Sil. 4, 698: tunc admittite jocos, give admittance to jesting, i. e. allow it, Mart. 4, 8.—So also: aliquid ad aurium, Liv. 7, 9: cogitationem, Laet. 6, 13, 8.—**B.** Of an act, event, etc., to let it be done, to allow, permit ("fieri pati," Don. ad Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 23).—With acc. of thing: sed tu quod cavere possis stultum admittere est, Ter. I. c.: quod semel admissum coerceri non potest, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 4: non admittere litem, id. Clu. 116: aspicere equid jam mare admittere, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 17: non admittere illicita, Vulg. 2 Macc. 6, 20.—With *subj. clause*: hosti non admissuro, quo minus aggrederetur, Tac. H. 2, 40.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: non admittit quemquam se sequi, Vulg. Marc. 5, 37; so *acc.* of person alone: non admittit eum, ib. 5, 19.—Hence, in the language of soothsayers, t. of birds which give a favorable omen, = addico, to be propitious, to favor: inpetritum, inauguratum, quovis admittunt aves, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 11: ubi aves non admittissent, Liv. 1, 36, 6; id. 4, 18 al. (hence: ADMISSIVAE: aves, in Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll.).—**C.** Of an unlawful act, design, etc., to grant admittance to one's self; hence, become guilty of, to perpetrate, to commit (it thus expresses rather the moral liability incurred freely; while committere designates the overt act, punishable by civil law, Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 3, 9; freq. and class.), often with a reflexive pron., in me, etc. (*acc.*): me hoc delictum admisisse in me, vehementer dolet, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 48: ea in te admististi quae, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 19, 47: tu nihil admittes in te formidine poenae, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 53: admittere in se culpam, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 61; Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 40: scelera, quae in se admerit, Lucil. 27, 5 Müll.: quid unquam Habitus in se admistit, ut, etc., Cic. Clu. 60, 167: quantum in se facinus, Caes. B. G. 3, 9.—And without such reflexive pron.: cum multos multa admisse accepertim, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 4: quid ego tantum scelus admisi miser? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 83; so, si Milo admisset aliquid, quod, etc., Cic. Mil. 23 fin.: dedecus, id. Verr. 1, 17: commissum facinus et admissum dedecus confitebor, id. Fam. 3, 10, 7: tantum dedecus, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: si quod facinus, id. ib. 6, 12: flagitium, Cic. Clu. 128: fraudem, id. Rab. 126: maleficium, id. Sext. Rosc. 62: scelus, Nep. Ep. 6: facinus miserabile, Sall. J. 53, 7: pessimum facinus pejore exemplo, Liv. 3, 72, 2: tantum dedecoris, id. 4, 2; so 2, 37; 3, 59 al.

admixtio (better than admist-),

ōnis, f. [admisceo], a mingling; in concreto, an admixture: animus omni admixtione corporis liberatus, Cic. de Sen. 22, 79; so, terreni, Pall. I, 5, 1: ardor nulla admixtione concretus, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 117.—In plur., Varr. R. R. I, 9, 2 al.

1. admixtus (better than admist-), a, um, P. a., from admisceo.

*** 2. admixtus** (better than admist-), i. s. m. [admisceo], = admixtio, a mingling; in concreto, an admixture: nullo admixtu voluptatis, Maec. S. 2, 1.

admoderate, adv., v. admoderor.

*** ad-mōdēratē**, āri, i, v. dep., to keep to or within due limits, to moderate: neque hercie equidem risu admoderate, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 81.—Hence, *** admoderate**, adv., fitly, suitably: humanis rationibus admoderate tempora mutare anorum, in conformity with the ways of men, Lucr. 2, 169.

*** ad-mōdūlor**, āri, i, v. dep., in music, to accord or harmonize with: Padus electricis admodulatur alnis, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 11.

ad-mōdum, adv. [modus], prop., to the measure or limit (scarcely found in the poets, except the comic poets); as, postea ubi occupat fervere, paulisper demittit, usque admodum dum quinque quinque numeres, quite to the limit till you count, until you count, Cato, R. R. 156, 2 (like fere and omnino, freq. put after its word).—

Hence, **I. To a (great) measure, in a high degree, much, very.**—With *adj.*, P. *adj.*, vbs., and *adv.* (a) With *adj.*: admodum causam gravem, Lucil. 29, 19 Müll.: admodum antiqui, Cic. Phil. 5, 47: admodum amplum et excelsum, id. Verr. 4, 74: utriusque nostrum gratum admodum feceris, id. Lael. 4, 16; so id. Verr. 2, 3, 10: nec admodum in virum honorificum, Liv. 6, 34, 8: in quo multum admodum fortunae iuratur, Cic. Fin. 5, 3, 12: neque admodum sunt militi, Nep. Reg. 1, 4: admodum magnis itineribus, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: admodum pauci, Cic. Phil. 3, 36; 14, 27; id. N. D. 3, 69; Tac. G. 18: pauci admodum, Liv. 10, 41: iter anustum admodum, Sall. J. 92: admodum magna ubertas, very excessive, Col. 4, 21: admodum dives, Suet. Caes. 1: brevis admodum, id. ib. 56.—And strengthened by *quam*, q. v. (only before and after the class. per): hic admodum quam saevus est, very cruel indeed, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 43: voce admodum quam suavis, Gell. 10, 9 (on this use of *quam*, cf. Rudd. II. p. 307, n. 15).—(β) With *part. adj.*: admodum iratum senem, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 13: iratum admodum, id. Ad. 3, 3, 49: natio admodum deum, Tac. A. 2, 8, 16: praeae admodum erectae, id. ib. 3, 13: admodum mitigati, Liv. 1, 10: munitus admodum, Tac. A. 2, 80: admodum fuit militum virtus laudanda, Caes. B. G. 5, 8.—Esp. is it joined (like κομῖον in Dem.) with words denoting age; as, puer, adolescens, juvenis, senex, to enhance the idea (for which in some cases the *dim.* or the prefix *per-* is used; as, puelus, adulescentulus, peradulescentulus: Catulus admodum tum adulescentus, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21; id. Off. 2, 13, 47; Tac. A. 1, 3: puer admodum, Liv. 31, 28; Sen. Brev. Vit. 7, 3; Quint. 12, 6, 1: admodum infans, Tac. A. 4, 13: juvenis admodum, id. H. 4, 5: fratres admodum juvenes, Curt. 7, 2, 12: admodum senex, Eutr. 8, 1: admodum parvulus, Just. 17, 3: non admodum grandem natu, Cic. Sen. 4, 10.—Also with *dim.*: neque admodum adulescentulus est, Naev. ap. Sergium ad Don. Keil, Gr. Lat. IV. p. 559 (Rib. Com. Fragm. Keil, Gr. Lat. IV. p. 559 (Rib. Com. Fragm. p. 11): hic admodum adulescentulus est, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 90; so Nep. Ham. 1, 1 (cf. peradulescentulus, id. Eum. 1, 4) and Tac. A. 1, 44.—(γ) With verbs (in earlier Latin), mostly with delectare, diligere, placere) et haec anus admodum frugit, Enn. ap. Fulg. p. 175: irridere ne videatur et gestire admodum, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 125: neque admodum: pueris abscessit, Naev. Rib. Com. Fragm. p. 11: me superiores literae tuae admodum delectaverunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 19; id. Att. 7, 24: ejus familiarissimos, qui me admodum diligunt, id. Fam. 4, 13: stomacho admodum prodest, Plin. 20, 3, 7, § 13: bucinum pelagio admodum adligatum, id. 9, 38, 62, § 134: (familia) ipsa admodum floruit, Suet. Tib. 3: Marius auctis admodum copiis... vicit, Flor. 1, 28, 13 Halim.—(δ) With *adv.*: haec inter vos nuper notitia admodum est, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 1: si quando demersimus, aut nihil superum aut obscure admodum certimus, Cic. Ac. ap. Non. 7, 57: acipenser, qui admodum raro capitur, id. de Fato ap. Maec. S. 2, 12: raro admodum admotum amicosum... uti solebat, Curt. 4, 13, 25: ubi satis admodum suorum animos est expertus, Liv. 34, 13, 4 Weissenb. (Hertz cancels satis): quae maxima admodum oratori accommodata est, Auct. ad Her. 4, 12, 17 (Oudendorp regarded this as a mere pleonasm, and Hand seems to agree with him; Klotz and B. and K. adopt after Goerenz the reading *maxime admodum oratoris*, but Hand condensed this form).—**II. To a (full) measure, fully, completely, wholly, quite, absolutely.** **A.** Of number (not used in this way by Cic., Tac., or Suet.): noctu turres admodum CXX. excitantur, full 120, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: sex milia hostium caesa, et quae admodum Romanorum, Liv. 22, 24, 14; 42, 65, 3; 44, 43, 8: mille admodum hostium utraque pugna occidit, id. 27, 30, 2: in laevo cornu Bactriani ibant equites, mille admodum a rando thousand, Curt. 4, 12, 3: mille admodum equites praemiseraut, quorum paucitate Alexander, etc., a thousand, but not more (as the context requires), id. 4, 9, 24: congregati admodum quingenti sponso hostes consecantur, trucidatisque admodum novem milibus, etc., Just. 24, 1.

ad- The meaning, circiter, fere, about, near, or nearly, which used to be assigned to this head, as by Graevius ad Just. 24, 26, Gronovius ad Liv. 27, 30, 2, is rejected by recent scholars, as Hand, Turs. I. p. 175 sq., and by Corradini, Lex. Lat. s. h. v.

B. Of time: legati ex Macedonia exacto admodum mense Februario redierunt, when February was fully ended, Liv. 43, 11, 9: Alexandri filius, rex Syriae, decem annos admodum habens, just ten years, Liv. Epit. 55: post menses admodum septem occiditur, Just. 17, 2, 3.—**C.** With negatives, just, at all, absolutely: equestris pugna nulla admodum fuit, no engagement with the cavalry at all, Liv. 23, 29, 14: armorum magnam vim transtulit, nullam pecuniam admodum, id. 40, 59, 2: horum illa nihil quidquam facere poterit admodum, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 65: Curio litterarum admodum nihil sciebat, Cic. Brut. 58, 210: oratorem plane quidem perfectum et cui nihil admodum desit, Demostenem facile dixeris, id. 9, 35: alter non multum, alter nihil admodum scripti reliquit (by the latter is meant Antonius, who indeed acc. to Brut. 44, 163, left a treatise de ratione dicendi, but no written oration at all, by which his eloquence could be judged), id. Or. 38, 132; id. Clu. 50, 140; id. Or. 2, 2, 8; epipoeia a tropo genere ipso nihil admodum distat, Quint. 9, 2, 44: quia nihil admodum super vite aut arbore colenda sciret, Gell. 19, 12.

-D. In emphatic affirmative or corroborative answers, = maxime (Gr. πᾶν γε), exactly, just so, quite so, certainly, yes (freq. in Plaut., only twice in Ter.); cf. the remark of Cic.: scis solere, frater, in hujusmodi sermone, ut transiri alio possit, dici Admodum aut Prorsus ita est, Leg. 3, 11, 26: nempe tu hanc dicis, quam esse aiebas dudum popularem meam. Tr. Admodum, Certainly, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 36: non quidam ad filium haec aegritudo attinet? Nihil. Admodum. H. does id. Barch. 5, 1, 24; id. 1, 40; id. Rud. 1, 5, 10; 1, 2, 55; 3, 6, 2; id. Ps. 4, 7, 54: Advisus modo? Pa. Admodum, Yes, Ter. Hec. 3, 8, 5; id. Phorm. 2, 2, 1.

-E. Admodum with an *adj.* may have the same force as in II., in: quandam formam ingenii, sed admodum impolitam et plane rudem, absolutely without polish and altogether rude, Cic. Brut. 85, 294, compared with: (oratorum) plane perfectum et cui nihil admodum desit, id. ib. 9, 35, where the same adverbs occur.

*** ad-moēnio**, ire, 4, v. a., to draw near the walls, to besiege, invest: oppidum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 150 (but not id. ib. 2, 1, 11; cf. Ritschl ad h. l.); and id. Cist. 2, 2, 5, for admoēnio, *admo* is a more correct reading; v. admoēvo).

ad-mōhor, itus, 4, v. dep., to move or bring one thing to or upon another (not in Cic.). **I.** In gen.: ubi sacro manus sis admoluit, put the hand to, lay hands on, Plaut. As. 3, 24: manus molli, App. M. 6, 10: dejerantes sese neque ei manus admolutores, i. e. vim illaturos, id. Flor. 1, 7: velut de industria ripes praealtas admolita natura est, has piled up, Curt. 8, 10, 24: imagini regis manus admoluit, App. Flor. p. 344, 14 Elm.—**II.** Esp. as a mild voice, to exert one's self to reach a place, to strive or struggle toward a place: ad hirundinum nidum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 6.

ad-mōnē-fācio, ēre, 3, v. a. [admoēno], to admonish, dub. in Cic. Planc. 34, 85, where B. and K. read *admoēno*; cf. also Wunder ad h. l.: in the Gloss. Gr. Lat. it also occurs as a transl. of ἀπονομιμαίω.

ad-mōnēo, ui, itum, 2, v. a., to bring up to one's mind, to put one in mind (in a friendly manner), to remind, suggest, advise, warn, admonish (by influencing more directly the reason and judgment; while in *adhortor* the admonition is addressed immediately to the will, Doed. Syn. 1, 164: "Moneo, et admoēno hoc differunt, quod *monemus* futura, *admonemus* praeterita; illa ut caveamus et discamus, haec ut recordemur." Aus. Popma, p. 29; cf. Ellendt ad Cic. Brut. 3, 11: "in mōnēte benevolentia, in admoēnēte memoria." Ernest. no. 1663).

I. In gen., const. *absol.* and with *aliquem* *aliquis* *rei* or *de aliqua* *re*, *aliquam rem* (Sallust employs them all); with *ut* or *ne* in an action follows; with *acc.* and *inf.* or a *rel. clause*, when merely an histor-

ical fact is brought to view, Zumpt, § 439 and 615. (a) *Abzol.*: qui admonent amice, docendi sunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 3: amiceis admonere, id. Att. 7, 26: si sitis admoneret, profluente aqua vitam tolerat, Tac. A. 15, 45 *fin.*: admonitus in somnis, Vulg. Matt. 2, 22.—(b) *Aliquem alium rei*: admonere alium egestatis, alium cupiditatis suae, Sall. C. 21: quoniam nos tanti viri res admonuit, id. J. 95: admonere aliquem foederis, Liv. 35, 13, 5, 51: iudices legum et religionis, Suet. Tib. 33: admonitus huius aeris alieni, Cic. Top. 1, 5: aetatis et conditionis admoneri, Suet. Dom. 2; cf. Drak. ad Liv. 2, 36, 5.—And with acc. of person omitted: adversae res admonuerunt religionum, Liv. 5, 51; 5, 46, 6: veterum recentiumque admonens, Tac. H. 3, 24.—(c) *Aliquem de aliqua re*: de aede Telluris et de porticu Catuli me admones, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: ut aliquod aliquando de doctrinae studiis admoneamur, id. Rep. 1, 9: de moribus civitatis tempus admonuit, Sall. C. 5: admonuit eos de auxiliis Dei, Vulg. 2 Macc. 8, 19.—Sometimes in passing from a subject already discussed to a new one, = docere, dicere, to treat of, to speak of: de multitudine (verborum) quoniam quod satis esset admonui, de obscuritate pauca dicam, Varr. L. L. 6, § 40 Mill.—(d) With two acc. (in gen., only) with illud, istuc, quod, multa, res, etc.; ridiculum est te istuc me admonere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 112: illud te esse admonitum volo, Cic. Cael. 3, 8: iam illud non sunt admonendi, ut, etc., id. Off. 2, 19, 68: illud me praeclearae admones, id. Att. 9, 5: sin quippiam essem admonitus, id. Fam. 5, 8: multa praeterea ostentis, multa extis admonemur, id. N. D. 2, 66: eum rem nos locus admonuit, Sall. J. 79.—(e) With acc. and *inf.*: admonuisti etiam dictum aliquod in petitionem tuam dici poterat, Cic. Planc. 34, 85 B. and K.: et meminere et admonere alii alios, supplicium ex se, non victoriam peti, Liv. 28, 19: nostri detrimentum admonentur diligenter stationes disponere, Auct. B. G. 8, 12.—(f) With a *rel. clause*: meus me sensus, quantia vis fraterni sit amoris, admonet, Cic. Fam. 5, 2.—(g) With *ut* or *ne*: admonere me res, ut, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 19, 67: Caninius non ster me tuis veribus admonuit, ut scriberem, id. Fam. 9, 6: ea res admonet, ut, etc., Tac. A. 3, 28; so, *corresp.* with *moneo*, Sen. Ep. 24, 16.—(h) With the simple *subj.* (in the historians): simulque admonerent liberis suis prospiceret, Nep. Ph. 1: nisi Seneca admonuisset venientem patri occurreret, Tac. A. 13, 5: admonuit negotiis abstinere, Suet. Tib. 50: illud me admones, cum illum video, ne nimis indulgeret, et cum gravitate potius loquar, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2 (where *ut* is to be supplied from the preceding *ne*).—(i) With a simple *inf.* (so most freq. after the Aug. per., but also in Cic.): ut mos erat istius atque ut eum suae libidinis facere admonerant, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 63: easdem decedere campis admonuit, Verg. G. 4, 186; so, Matrem Admonuit raptus sacris depellere taedas, id. A. 9, 109: sol acrior ire lavatum admonuit, Hor. S. 1, 6, 125; so Ov. M. 3, 601; 6, 150: nihil agere quod non prosit, fabella admonet, Phaedr. 3, 17; Tac. A. 15, 67: regrediendum (sc. esse sibi), Tac. Agr. 25.—(k) With *ad* and the *gerund.*: ad thesaurum reperendum, Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134.—(l) With *abl. of means or cause*: de quibus (discordiis) ipsis his proligis a dis immortalibus admonemur, Cic. Har. Resp. 21, 44: proximi diei casu admoniti omnia ad defensionem paraverunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: divina admonitus plagā, Vulg. 2 Macc. 9, 11.—II. Esp. **A.** To recall a thing to memory, to bring to remembrance (without any accessory notion of admonition); with acc. or gen.: cum memor anteaotus semper dolor admonet annos, Tib. 4, 1, 189 Mill. (some read here *admovent*): admonitum dominae deseruitque Venus, id. 1, 5, 40: nomen, quod possit eorum Admonuisse, Ov. M. 15, 543.—**B.** Of a creditor, to remind a debtor of his debt, to ask payment, to demand: cum tibi cotidie potestas hominis fuisset admonendi, verbum nullum facis, Cic. Quint. 12; so id. Top. 1 *fin.*—**C.** In the poets and in later Lat., to urge or incite to action (cf. admonitor): telo adiuonuit blygous, Verg. A. 10, 586; so Spart. Sever. 11 *fin.*: liberis verberibus, Sen. Clem. 1, 14; id. Const. Sap. 12 *fin.*

admonitio, ōnis, f. [admoneo]. **I.** A reminding, recalling to mind, suggestion: illud ne indignum quidem admonitione, in illis in epilogis vorti discernim, Cic. Quint. 6, 1, 37: tanta vis admonitionis inest in locis, ut, etc., id. Fin. 5, 1: qua admonitione succurrit quod Varro tradit, etc., Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 8: unius admonitione verbi in memoriam reponunt, Quint. 11, 2, 19: unius admonitione verbi, id. 6, 1, 37.—Hence, *transf.*: admonitio morbi, or doloris, the returning sensations of a former sickness: si qua admonitio doloris supersit, Plin. 25, 8, 49, § 88: admonitionem morbi sentire, id. 24, 17, 101, § 158.—**II.** A friendly, mild admonition (cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 83: admonitio, quasi lenior oburgatio; v. *admoneo*, 1); admonitio et praecceptum, Cic. Off. 1, 40 *fin.*; so id. de Or. 2, 70: si aliter sentirent certe admonitio tua me reprimere aut si dubitarent, hortatio impellere posset, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 4.—**III.** Correction, chastisement: plures admonitione notavit, Suet. Aug. 39: admonitio fustium, Dig. 48, 19, 7.

admonitor, ōris, m. [id.]. **I.** He that reminds or admonishes one of something, a monitor: nisi ad te quattuor admonitores non nimis verecundos, Cic. Fam. 9, 8; so id. Top. 1 *fin.*—**II.** One that urges to action, an admonisher (cf. *admonitio*, H. C.): admonitoraque operum caelo clarissimum alto Lucifer ortus erat, Ov. M. 4, 664: admonitor praeccepti, Cod. Th. 8, 8, 7.

admonitorium, ii, n. [id.], an admonition, a reminding, Dig. Ep. ad Trib. 12.

admonitrix, icis, f. [id.], she that reminds or admonishes, a female monitor: quid adhuc ego tui, malum, admonitricis? Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 20.

admonitum, i, n. [id.], a reminding, an admonition: cohortationes, consolationes, praeccepta, admonita, Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 64 B. and K.; where others read *monita*.

1. admonitus, a, um, *Part.* of *admoneo*.

2. admonitus, ūs, m. [admoneo], used only in the *abl.* **I.** A reminding, suggestion (class.): acrior de claris viris locorum admonitum cogitamus, Cic. Fin. 5, 2; Ov. R. A. 729: admonitum Allobrogum praetorem misi, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 8; Ov. R. 3, 612; Caes. B. C. 3, 92; Liv. 1, 48; Curt. 4, 13, 25; Tac. H. 3, 81.—**II.** Instance, request: admonitum tu perfecti fibros, Cic. Att. 13, 18; et Attici admonitum eam reficiendum curaret, Nep. Att. 20; Liv. 1, 48.—**III.** Reproof: acrior admonitum est, Ov. M. 3, 564.

ad-mordē, rsum, 2, v. a. (*perf.* ad-memorā, Plaut. Aul. Fragm. ap. Gell. 6, 9, 6), to bite at or gnaw, to bite into (cf. *acido*, to cut into). **I.** Lit.: ad-morsio signata in stirpe cicutrix, Verg. G. 2, 379.—So of Cleopatra: braccia ad-morsio colubris, Prop. 4, 10, 53.—**II.** Fig., of a miser, to bite, i. e. get possession of some of one's property, to fleece him: lepidum est, triparcos, vetulos bene ad-mordere, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 14: iam ad-mordere hunc mihi lubet, i. e. aggredi et ab eo aliquid corradere, id. Ps. 4, 7, 24.

1. ad-morsus, a, um, *Part.* of *ad-mordere*.

2. ad-morsus, ūs, m. [ad-mordeo], a biting at, a gnawing, a bite; trop.: veror ne libellus iste ad-morsus duri dentis uratur, Symm. Ep. 1, 15.

ad-motio, ōnis, f. [ad-moveo], a putting, moving, or bringing to, an applying; in music: digitorum, the application of the fingers: itaque ad pingendum, ad scalpendum, ad nervorum eliciendos sonos apta manus est ad-motio digitorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150; cf.: animis iudicium ad-movere orationem tanquam fidibus manum, id. Brut. 54, 200: spongiarum cum aqua frigida expressarum ad-motio gutturi, Caes. Aur. Tard. 2, 6.

ad-motus, a, um, *Part.* of *ad-moveo*.

ad-mōveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, v. a. (ad-mōram, ad-mōrim, etc., *sync.* for *ad-moveram*, *ad-moverim*, etc., Verg. A. 4, 367; Ov. P. 3, 7, 36), to move a person or thing; to bring, conduct, lead, carry, etc., to or toward a place (*syn.*: adduco, adicio, adhibeo, appello). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *constr.* with *ad* or *with dat.* (in the *hitt.*, of an army, implements for besieging, etc.; *class.* at all periods): dum ne exercitum propius ur-

ber Romam CC milia ad-moveret, Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5: copias in locum, Liv. 42, 57: signa Achradinae, id. 25, 24 *ext.*: so Flor. 2, 124; 3, 23: castra, Sil. 1, 296.—Hence, also, sometimes *absol.*, to draw near, to approach, to bring near: iam ad-movebat rex, Curt. 9, 4: iam opera ad-movendi deditio est facta, Liv. 32, 32: scalas moenibus, Tac. A. 13, 39.—**Trop.**: quot ad-movi illi fabricas! quot fallacias! Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 5 (where formerly *ad-movivi* was erroneously read): tanquam aliqua machina ad-mota, capere Assinii adolescentiam, Cic. Clu. 13; so also: ignes ardentisque laminae ceterique cruciatu ad-movebantur (sc. civi Romano), id. Verr. 2, 5, 63: dolorum faces, id. Off. 2, 10, 37: cumque quasi faces ei doloris ad-moverentur, id. Tusc. 2, 25, 61: fasciculum ad-nares, id. ib. 3, 18 *fin.*: pectus flagrantibus aris, Verg. A. 12, 171: ad-motae hostiae (sc. aris), Tac. A. 2, 69; so Suet. Calig. 32; Luc. 7, 165: Hannibalem ad-motum, i. e. adductum altariibus, *led* or *conducted* to, Liv. 21, 1: labra pœculis, Verg. E. 3, 43: ignes templis, Tib. 3, 5, 11: exercitum Arminum, Liv. 28, 46: vultum ad auditores, Auct. Her. 3, 15: animam ad-motus fugientem sustinet herbis, Ov. M. 10, 188: (opes) Stygias ad-moverat umbris, id. ib. 1, 139: manus operi, to apply, id. ib. 10, 254: capiti diadema, Suet. Caes. 79: digitum scripturae, id. Aug. 80: oscula, to give a kiss, Ov. M. 10, 644: aliquid ad munera publica, to promote, advance, Suet. Tib. 10: infantes papillae, to put to, id. Att. 44 al. *glossum*, to approach nearer, Stat. Th. 11, 560 (cf. *ad-gressum*).—**B.** Esp. **1.** To bring one thing near to another, and then the pass. port. of places, to lie or be situated near: nocturna ad lumina linum nuper ubi extinctum ad-moveas, Lucr. 6, 901: quae nisi ad-moto igne ignem concipere possit, Cic. de Or. 2, 45 *fin.*: culina ut sit ad-mota, i. e. near or close by, Varr. R. 1, 13, 2: genus ad-motum Superis, *nearly related*, Sil. 8, 295: ad-mota Nilo Africa, Liv. 10, 149.—Hence, aliquid alicui, to bring one near another, i. e. to make friends, to reconcile: uors Agrippae ad-movit propius Neronem Caesari, Vell. 2, 96.—**2.** With the access. idea of regard to an object to be attained, to move, bring, or apply a thing to; e. g. ad-movere aures (or aures), to lend an ear to: manus (or manus) operi, to put one's hand to a work, etc.: accessi, ad-stiti, animam (my breath) compressi, aures ad-movi, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 28: ad-movere aures et subsauscultaudo excipere voces, Cic. de Or. 2, 36 (cf.: aures adhibere, id. Arch. 3: praebere aures, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 25; and: tenere aures, id. ib. 4, 10, 49); and aures, poet. for auditores: cum tibi sol tepidus plures ad-moverit aures, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 19: ad-movent manus vegetalibus populi Romae, Cic. Agr. 1, 4; Ov. M. 15, 218; Liv. 5, 22, 4: in marmoribus, quibus Nicias manum ad-movisset, *which he had put his hand to*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 133: Curt. 6, 7: ruderibus per-gaudis manus prius ad-movit, Suet. Vesp. 8. But sometimes manus ad-movere signif., to lay violent hands on, to attack or assault: numquam deos ipsos ad-movere nocentibus manus, Liv. 5, 11 *fin.* al.—**II.** Fig., of mental objects, to put, apply, or direct to anything; quod praedicem . . . quot stimulos ad-movet animi, put the goad to, Cic. Sest. 5, 12: mulier saevissima est, cum stimulos odio pudor ad-movet, Juv. 10, 328: num ad-moveri possit oratio ad sensus animorum inflammandos, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 60: animis iudicium ad-movere orationem, tanquam fidibus manum, id. Brut. 54, 200: sed alia quaedam sit ad eum ad-movendo curatio (just before: ad-hibenda oratio; cf. *adhibeo*), id. Tusc. 4, 28, 61: mentem ad voces alicuius, to direct to, attend to, Auct. Harusp. Resp. 10: serus enim Graecis ad-movet acumina chartis, *not until late did (the Roman) apply his wits to Greek literature*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 161: terrorem, to strike with terror, Liv. 6, 10, 41, 17: spes est ad-mota, Ov. M. 11, 544: spes cupiditatis ad-mota occaecavit animum, Liv. 3, 10; id. 27, 43: desiderium patriae, to instil or infuse, Curt. 6, 2 al.

ad-mungo, ii, 4, v. n., of oxen, to low or bellow to: ad-mungit femina turao, Ov. A. 1, 279: submissis ad-mungit cornibus Apis, Claud. Cons. Honor. 4, 576; id. Rap. Pr. 3, 443

***ad-mulceo**, ūre, 2, v. a., to stroke, *carress*: nares, Pall. 4, 12, 2.

adurmuratio, ōnis, *f.* [adurmuratio, a *murmuring*, *murmur*.] In disapprobation: vestra adurmuratio facit, Quirites, ut agnoscere videamini, qui haec fecerint, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 13, 37; qui non adurmuraturone, sed voce et clamore abjecti hominis furorem frogistis, id. Pis. 14, 32; id. Verr. 6, 12, 27; 7, 16, 41.—**II.** In approbation: grata contentio adurmuratio, Cic. Verr. 2, 15, 45: secundae adurmurationes cuncti senatus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3.

ad-murmuro, avi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, to murmur with approbation or disapprobation (cf. acclamatio): quam valde universi adurmurārit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 16: adurmurante senatu neque me invito, id. Att. 1, 13, 2.—**Impers.**: cum esset adurmuratum, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285.

* **ad-murmuror**, ātus, āri, *v. dep.* Same as preceding: ad hoc pauca adurmurati sunt, Front. ad Caes. Ep. 2, 1.

ad-mūtūlo, avi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, to crop or clip close, to shave; hence, trop., to defraud, cheat, fleece one of his money (only in Plaut.); to Persa's, qui me usque admutilavisti ad cutem, you have shorn me to the skin, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 48; id. Mil. 3, 1, 173; id. Capt. 2, 2, 19 (cf. the simple verb, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 8).

adnascor, *v. agnascor.*

adnato, *v. annato.*

adnatus, a, um, *v. agnascor.*

adnavigo, *v. annavigo.*

adnecto, *v. annecto.*

ad-nepos (atn-), ōtis, *m.*, a son of the abnepos or of the abnepitis, i. e. the grandson of a great-grandson, or of a great-granddaughter, i. e. a fourth-grandson; corresponding in the descending line to atavus in the ascending. So in the epitaph of the emperor Commodus: DIVI NERVAE ADNEPOTI, Orell. Inscr. 887; so Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 7 al.

ad-nepitis (atn-), is, *f.*, a daughter of the abnepos or of the abnepitis, i. e. a granddaughter of a great-grandchild, i. e. a fourth-granddaughter, anth. to the atavia, Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 7.

adnomen, adnominatio, adnosco, *v. agnomen, agnominatio, agnosco.*

adn- For all words in adn- not found here, *v. under ann-*.

ad-obruo, ōre, 3, *v. a.*, to cover up with earth, to bury: alte circumfodere adobruere, Col. 4, 15, 3; 2, 11, 12; 5, 2; 11, 2, 54 al.

adolabilis, *v. adulabilis.*

adolatio, ōnis, *f.*, = adoratio, a read. in Tert. Apol. 25 *fn.*

† **adolēfactus**, a, um, *set on fire, kindled*: ARBORES ADOLĒFACTAE, fragm. of the Frat. Arval., Grut. Inscr. p. 121 [i. adoleofacio].

† **Adolēnda**, ae, *f.* [i. adoleo], appears to be the name of a Roman goddess, who presided over the burning of trees struck by lightning: (mmmolavit) ADOLĒNDAE, COMMOLĒNDAE, DEFERRUNDAE, OVES, II., etc., Frat. Arval., Orell. Inscr. 961 and 2270.

1. ad-ōleo, ui, ultum, 2, *v. a.* [oleo]. **I.** To magnify; hence in sacrificial language to which this word chiefly belongs, to honor, to worship, or to offer in worship to sacrifice, burn, according as it has such words as deos, aras, etc., or hostiam, viscera, and tura, for its object; *v. explanation of this word in Non. 58, 21*: "Adoleo verbum est proprie sacra reddentium, quod significat votis ac supplicationibus numen auctius facere;" and "Adoleo est urere, Verg. in Bucol. [8, 65], verbenasque adole pinguis et masculia tura. Adoleo, augere, honorare, propitiare: et est verbum sacram, ut macte, magis aucte," etc.; so Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 704: "Flammis adoleo penates, i. e. colere, sed adoleo est proprie augere. In sacris autem, κατ' εὐφημισίον, adoleo per bonum omen dicitur, nam in aris non adoleatur aliqua, sed cremantur," and ad E. 8, 65: "Adoleo: incende, sed κατ' εὐφημισίον dicitur; nam adoleo est augere" (not used in Cic.); sanguine conspergunt aras adolentque altaria donis, cover the altars with gifts, Lucr. 4, 1287: castis adolet dum altaria taedis, Verg. A. 7, 71: verbenasque adole pinguis et masculia tura, id. E. 8, 65 (on which Serv. 1. 1): flammis adoleo

penates, id. A. 1, 704: viscera tauri, Ov. F. 3, 803; 1, 276: focos, Stat. Th. 1, 514: crurore captivo adoleo aras, to sprinkle the altars with the blood of captives, Tac. A. 14, 30: precibus et igne puro altaria adoleunt, id. H. 2, 3: adoleo honores, to honor the gods by offered gifts: Junoni Argivae nullo adolemus honores, Verg. A. 3, 547: nullo aris adoleo honores, Ov. M. 8, 741.—**II.** In later Lat., in gen., to burn, consume by fire: ut leves stipulae demptis adoleatur aristis, Ov. M. 4, 192: igne adoleatur, Col. 12, 31: ut Aeneida, quell nondum satis elimasset, adolentem, Gell. 17, 10: quas (prunas) gravi frigore adolenti multas jusserat, Eutr. 10, 9.

* **2. ad-ōleo**, ōre, *v. n.* [oleo], to give out or emit a smell or odor, to smell: unde hic, amabo, unguenta adolent? Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 19 (cf. aboleo).

adolesc-, *v. adulesc-*.

ad-olesco, ōvi (rare uti, Varr. ap. Prisc. 872 P.; adolēsse sync. for adolevisse, Ov. H. 6, 11), ultum, 3, *v. inch.* [i. adoleo], to grow up, to grow (of everything capable of increase in magnitude). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., of men, animals, plants; seasons, passions, etc.; but esp. of age: postquam adolevit ad eam aetatem, uti, etc., Plaut. Cas. prol. 47: ubi robustis adolevit viribus aetas, Lucr. 3, 450; cf. 4, 1035; 2, 1123: adultum robor, id. 2, 1131; 5, 798: postquam adoleverit haec juvenvis, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 872 P.: qui adoleverit, Cic. N. D. 1, 35: viriditas herbescens, quae sensim adolevit, id. Sen. 15, 51: ter senos proles adoleverat annos, Ov. F. 3, 59: adolecere ramos cernat, id. M. 4, 376: adolēsse segetes, id. H. 6, 11: simul atque adoleverit aetas, Hor. S. 1, 9, 34: cum matura adoleverit aetas, Verg. A. 12, 438.—**Hence**, transf. from age to the person, to grow up, come to maturity, mature: adulta virgo, Liv. 26, 50 al.: arundines non sine imbre adolevit, Plin. 9, 16, 23, § 56: in amplitudinem, id. 12, 1, 3, § 7: in crassitudinem, id. 13, 7, 15, § 58; so 16, 34, 62, § 151; 8, 14, 14, § 36 al.: ac dum prima novis adolevit frondibus aetas, Verg. G. 2, 362: quoad capillus adoleveret, Gell. 17, 9.

—**B.** Fig., to grow, increase, augment, to become greater: cupiditas agendi adolevit una cum aetate, Cic. Fin. 5, 20: ratio cum adolevit, id. Leg. 1, 7: ingenium brevi adolevit, Sall. J. 63, 3: postquam res publica adolevit, id. C. 51, 40; id. J. 2: quantum superbiae socordiaegae Vitellio adoleverit, Tac. H. 2, 73: Cremona numero colonorum, adolevit, id. ib. 3, 34: ver adolevit, advances, id. A. 13, 36; 2, 50: caepe revirescit, decedente luna, inarescit adolescente, Gell. 20, 8.—**II.** Esp. in sacrificial lang., to be kindled, to burn (cf. i. adoleo): Panchaels adolevit ignibus arae, Verg. G. 4, 379.—**Hence**, **adolecens**, entis, *v. adules-*.

—**adulatus**, a, um, *P. a.*, grown up, adult. **A.** Lit. **1.** Of living beings: Ab his ipsis (virginibus), cum jam essent adultae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58; so, virgo, id. Brut. 96, 330; Liv. 26, 50: Hor. C. 3, 2, 8 al.; cf.: adultae aetate virginis, Suet. Aug. 69: pueri, Quint. 2, 2, 3: liberi, Suet. Tib. 10: filius, id. Claud. 39: catuli, Plin. 9, 8, 7, § 22: locustae, id. 11, 29, 35, § 105: fetus (apum), Verg. G. 4, 162.—**Comp.** (hirundinum) puliorum adultiores, Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 92.—**2.** Of things (concrete and abstract): vitium propagine, Hor. Epod. 2, 9: crinis, Stat. S. 2, 122: lanugo, Amm. 16, 12 al.: aetas, Lucr. 2, 1123; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 68, § 160: aetas, advanced, Tac. A. 2, 23: autumus, id. ib. 11, 31: nox, id. H. 3, 23.—**B.** Fig., grown, matured, adult: populus adultus jam paece et pubes, Cic. Rep. 2, 11; so, qui non nascentibus Athenis, sed jam adultis fuerunt, id. Brut. 7, 27; cf.: nascenti adhuc (eloquentiae) nec satis adultae, Tac. Or. 25: res nondum adultae, Liv. 2, 1, 6: pestis rei publicae (of Catiline), Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30: auctoritas nondum adulta, Tac. A. 1, 46: conjurato, id. ib. 15, 73; cf.: incipiens adhuc et needum adulta seditio, id. H. 1, 31 al.

† **adominatio**, ōnis, *f.*, a good or favorable omen, in Gloss. Gr. Lat.

1. Adōneus, ei, *m.* (trisyli). **I.** = Adonis, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 35; App. M. 2, p. 126.—**II.** An epithet of Bacchus, Gr. Ἀδωνεύς, εὐός, Aus. Epigr. 30, 6; cf. id. ib. 28.

2. Adōneus, a, um, *adj.*, pertaining to Adonis: caedes, Aus. Mon. de Hist. 3: Iulus, Grut. Inscr. 1123, 7.

Adōnia, ōrum, *n.*, τὰ Ἀδωνία, the festival of Adonis. It returned annually in June, about the time of the summer solstice, and was celebrated (even in Rome; cf. Manso, Essays on Myth.) with alternate lamentations and exultations, on account of the death of Adonis, Amm. 22, 9. This festival was a symbol of the dying and reviving again of nature; cf. Hier. ad Ez. 8; Creuz. Symb. 2, 86; Böttig. Sab. 1, 261 sq.

adōnidium, ii, *n.*, *v.* adonium, II.

Adōnis, nis or nidis, *m.*, = Ἀδωνίς and Ἀδών (nom. Adon, Venant. Carm. 7, 12 and 18; gen. Adonis, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 49; dat. Adonidi, Cic. N. D. 3, 23; acc. Adonidem, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 16: Adonim, Prop. 3, 5, 37, acc. to Müller, Adonem: Adonem, Serv. ad Verg. E. 10, 18; Arnob. 4, p. 184; voc. Adoni, Ov. Met. 10, 542; abl. Adone, App. M. 8, p. 213). **I.** A son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus, beloved by Venus on account of his extraordinary beauty; he was torn in pieces in the chase by a wild boar, which Mars (acc. to some, Diana) sent against him out of jealousy, but was changed by Venus to a flower, which bore the name Adonidium, and was yearly bewailed by her on the anniversary of his death, Ov. M. 10, 503 sq.; Macr. S. 1, 21; Serv. ad Verg. E. 8, 37; cf. with 10, 18, and Adonia: Adonis horti, Gr. κίονος Ἀδωνιδος, pots of lettuce and other plants, which blossom quick, but wither as soon, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 49; cf. Böttig. Sab. 1, 264.—**II.** A name of the Sun-god among the Assyrians and Phoenicians, Macr. S. 1, 21.—**III.** A name of a fish, i. q. exocoetus, Plin. 9, 19, 34, § 70.

† **adōnium**, ii, *n.*, = Ἀδωνίον. **I.** Acc. to some a plant, a species of southernwood, bearing a flower of golden color or blood-red, as if from the blood of Adonis; acc. to others, a mode of cultivating flowers, as if Adonis horti, the garden of Adonis, Plin. 21, 10, 34, § 60.—**II.** In gram., the Adonic verse, composed of a dactyl and spondee, — Serv. 1820 P.; Grot. 2, 104; e. g. Hor. C. 1, 4: terruit urbem; visere montes, etc., said to have been so named because used in the festival of Adonis; also **adōnidium**, Mar. Vict. 2, p. 2518 P.

ad-ōperio, ōri, ōrtum, 4, *v. a.*, to cover up or over (not used before the Aug. per., and gen. in the part. perf. pass.): capite adoperto, Liv. 1, 26; id. Epit. 89, and Suet. Ner. 48: purpureo adoperto auro, Varr. A. 3, 405: tempora adoperta cucullo, Juv. 8, 145: adopertam floribus humum, Ov. M. 15, 688; cf. id. ib. 8, 701: hiems gelu, id. F. 3, 235: aether nubibus, id. ib. 2, 75: lunaria somno, id. M. 1, 714: tenebris mors, Tib. 1, 1, 70: foribus adopertis, with closed doors, Suet. Oth. 11.—In the verb. finit.: Quidam prius toto sale sex horis (ova) adoperunt, Col. 8, 6: pellem setis adoperuit, Lact. Op. Dei, 7.—**Hence**, **adōpērite**, adv., *v. the foll. art.*

adōpērite, adv. [adoperio], covertly, in a dark, mysterious manner: denuntiare, Mart. Cap. 8, p. 303.

adōpērtum, i, *n.* [id.], that which is mysterious, a mystery, App. M. 2.

* **ad-ōpinor**, āri, *v. dep.*, to think, suppose, or conjecture further (= opinando participio): adopinamur de signis maxima parvis, Lucr. 4, 816.

adōptaticus (not **-titius**), a, um, *adj.* [adopto], adopted, received in the place of a child; only in Plaut., Poen. 5, 2, 85: Demarcho imo ipse fuit adoptaticus, ib. 100.—**Acc.** to Festus, it signifies the son of one who is adopted: ex adoptato filio natus, p. 29 Müll.

adōptatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.]; access. form of adoptio, by which it was supplanted after the class. per., an adopting, receiving as a child, vincticia: quid propagatio nominis, quid adoptationes filiorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31: adoptatio Theophani agitata est, id. Balb. 25, 57: ipsium illum adoptatione in regnum pervenisse, Sall. J. 11, 6: quod per praetorem fit, adoptatio dicitur; quod per populum, arrogatio, Gell. 5, 19; Tert. adv. Gent. 2, 1.

adōptātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], one that

adopts another, an adopter, Gell. 5, 19; Dig. 37, 9, 1, § 12 med.

adoptio, ōnis, f. [v. adoptio], a taking or receiving of one in the place of a child (also of a grandchild, Dig. 1, 7, 10), an adoption, adoption (properly of one still under paternal authority, in patria potestate; and on the contr. *arrogatio* referred to one who was already independent, homo sui juris. The former took place before the praetor or other magistrate and five witnesses, by a threefold mancipatio, i. e. sham sale; the latter could only be effected before the assembled people in the comitia curiata, Gell. 5, 19; Just. Inst. 1, 11; Dig. 1, 7. More used than adoptio, q. v.): emancipare filium alicui in adoptionem, Cic. Fin. 1, 7: dare se alicui in adoptionem, Vell. 2, 8, 2; Suet. Tib. 2; cf. Liv. 45, 40: adscire alicquem per adoptionem, Tac. A. 1, 3; or, in adoptionem, id. H. 2, 1: inserere alicquem familiae per adoptionem, Suet. Claud. 39 fin.: adscitus adoptione in imperium et cognomen, Tac. A. 11, 11: adoptio in Domitium festinat, id. ib. 12, 25: adoptionem nuncupare, to make known, to announce, id. H. 1, 17: adoptio consularis, performed by a consul, Quint. proem. 6, 13 Spald. al.—II. Trānsf., of plants, the grafting, Plin. proem. 1, 16.—Of bees, the admittance to or reception in a new hive: ut tamquam novae prolis adoptione domicilia confirmetur, Col. 9, 13, 9.—In eccl. Lat., in spiritual sense of adoption as children of God: adoptionem filiorum Dei, Vulg. Rom. 8, 23; ib. Gal. 4, 5; ib. Ephes. 1, 5.

adoptivus, a, um, adj. [adopto], pertaining to adoption, made or acquired by adoption. *Adoptivus*: filius, an adopted son: P. Scipio, Fragm. ap. Gell. 5, 19 (opp. naturalis, a son by birth): filiorum neque naturalium Drusum neque adoptivum Germanicum patria caritate dilexit, Suet. Tib. 52: pater adoptivus, who has adopted one as son (or grandson, v. adoptio), an adoptive father, Dig. 45, 1, 107: frater, soror, etc., a brother, sister, etc., by adoption, not by birth, ib. 23, 2, 12 and 38, 8, 3; so also, familia, the family into which one has been received by adoption, ib. 37, 4, 3: adoptiva sacra, of the family into which one has been adopted (opp. paterna): neque amissis sacris paternis in haec adoptiva venisti, Cic. Dom. 13, 35: nomen, received by adoption (opp. nomen gentile), Suet. Ner. 41: nobilitas, nobility acquired by adoption, Ov. F. 4, 22.—Trānsf., of the grafting of plants (cf. adoptio): fissaque adoptivas accipit arbor opes, bears fruits not natural to it, ingrafted, Ov. Med. Fac. 5, Mart. 13, 46: quae sit adoptivus arbor onusta, comis, Pall. de Insit. 20; cf. 144, 160 (cf. Verg. G. 2, 82: Miraturque (arbos) novas frondes et non sua poma).

ad-opto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to take to one's self by wish, choice (optando); to choose, select. I. In gen.: sociam te mihi adopto ad meam salutem, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 78: qui manstoretum me adoptavit bonis, who has chosen me as a guardian of his property, id. Truc. 4, 4, 6: quem sibi illa (provincia) defensorum sui juris adoptavit, Cic. Div. in Caecin. 16 fin.: eum sibi patronum, id. ib. 20, 64: quem potius adoptem aut invocem, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9: Praeter, Pater, adde; Ut cuique est aetas, ita quemque facetus adopta (i. e. adscisce, ad-junge, sc. tuo alioquo, Cruqui), make him by thy greeting a father, brother, etc., i. e. call him, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 55: Etruscas Turonus adoptat opes, strives after, Ov. F. 4, 880.—Hence: adoptare se alicui, to give or attach one's self to: qui se potentiae causā Caesaris libertis adoptasset, Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 12.—II. Esp. as t. l., to take one in the place of a child or grandchild, to adopt (diff. from arrego; v. adoptio). A. Lit., constr. with alicquem, also with ab aliquo alicquem (from the real father, a patre naturali), Plaut. Poen. prol. 74 (cf. id. ib. 4, 2, 82): adoptat illum puerum subreptitum sibi filium, id. Men. prol. 60: filium senatorem populum Romanum sibi velle adoptare, Cic. Dom. 14: adoptatus patricius a plebeo, id. Att. 7, 7: s; qui hunc minorem Scipionem a Paulo adoptavit, id. Brut. 19, 77: adoptavit eum heredenque fecit ex dodrate, Nep. Att. 5, 2: adoptatus testamento, Suet. Tib. 6: adoptari a se Pisonem

pronuntiat, Tac. H. 1, 18: Pisonem pro cione adoptavit, Suet. Galb. 17: quem illa adoptavit, Vulg. Exod. 2, 10.—With *in* and *acc.*: in regnum, Sall. J. 22, 3: in familiam nomenque, Suet. Caes. 83: in successione, Just. 9, 2.—B. Fig.: servi in bona libertatis nostrae adoptantur, are, as it were, adapted into freedom, are made participants of freedom, Flor. 3, 20; and of ingrafting (cf. adoptivus): venerit instio: fac ramum ramus adoptet, Ov. R. Am. 195; so Col. 10, 38. Those who were adopted commonly received the family name of the adoptive father, with the ending -anus, e. g. Aemilianus, Pomponianus, etc.—Hence Cic. says ironic of one who appropriated to himself the name of another: ipse se adoptat: et C. Stalenus, qui se ipse adoptaverat de Staleno Aelium fecerat, had changed himself from a Stalenus to an Aelius, Brut. 68, 241; and Vitruv.: Zoilus qui adoptavit cognomen, ut Homeromastix vocitaretur, had himself called, 7, 8. So: ergo aliquod gratum Musis tibi nomen adopta, Mart. 6, 31; in Pliny, very often, adoptare alicquid (also with the addition of nomine suo or in nomen), to give a thing its name: Baetis Oceanum Atlanticum, provinciam adoptans, petit, while it gives to the province the name (Baetica), Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 9: A Zuyrna Hermus campos facit et nomini suo adoptat, id. 5, 29, 31, § 119; so 25, 3, 7, § 22: in nomen, id. 37, 3, 12, § 50; so also Statius, Theb. 7, 259.

ador, ōris and ōris, n. [cf. 1. edo, ἕδομαι, Engl. to eat, Goth. ita, Sanscr. admi; and Ang.-Sax. ata = Engl. oat, and Sanscr. anam (for adnam) = food, corn], a kind of grain, spelt, Triticum spelta, Linn. (acc. to Paul. ex Fest.: Ador farris genus, edor quondam appellatum ab edendo, vel quod adoratur, ut fiat tostium, unde in sacrificio mola salsa efficitur, p. 3 Müll.: Ador frumenti genus, quod epulis et immolationibus sacris pium putatur, unde et adorare, propitiare religiones, potest dictum videri, Non. 52, 20: cum pater ipse domus palea porrectus in horna Esset ador loliumque, Hor. S. 2, 6, 89: adris de poline, Aus. Mon. de Cibis, p. 238; Gannius ap. Prisc. p. 700: satos adoris stravisse, id. ib.: ardor adoris, id. ib. (Ador is often indeclinable, acc. to Prisc. p. 785, 100, p.)

* **adorabilis**, e, adj. [adoro], worthy of adoration, adorable: beneficium deae, App. M. 11, p. 265.

adoratio, ōnis, f. [id.], worship, adoration, προσκύνησις (rare; not in Liv. 30, 16, 5, where the correct read is adulationi, Weissenb.): propitiare deos adoratione, Plin. 29, 4, 20, § 67.—In plur., App. M. 4, p. 155.

adorator, ōris, m. [id.], one who adores, a worshipper, Tert. de Spec. 8; Vulg. Joh. 4, 23.

* **ad-ordino**, āre, v. a., to set in order, to arrange: patellam, Apic. 4, 2.

adorea, ae, and **adōreum**, i, see the foll. art., II. A. and B.

1. adōreus, a, um, adj. [ador], pertaining to spelt, consisting of spelt. I. Adj.: far adōreum = ador, Cato, R. R. 83; Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 4; Col. 11, 2, 74 sq.: semen, Cato, R. R. 34; Col. 2, 6, 1: liba, Verg. A. 7, 109: bellaria, Stat. S. 1, 6, 10.—II. Subst. A.

adōrea (adoria, Paul. ex Fest. p. 3 Müll.; see below), ae, f. (sc. donatio), a reward of valor (in early ages this usually consisted of grain); hence, trop., glory, fame, renown: gloriam denique ipsam a farris honore adōreum appellabant, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 14; id. 8, 9, 19, § 83: praedā agroque adōreāque alicui populiarios suos, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 38: pulcher figuratus Ille dies Latio tenebris, Qui primus alma risit adōrea, in lordly honor, viz. by the defeat of Hasdrubal, Hor. C. 4, 4, 41. (Festus gives another explanation for the signifi. honor, renown, etc.: adriam laudem sive gloriam dicebant, quia gloriosum eum putabant esse, qui farris copia abundaret, Fest. p. 3 Müll.).

—B. **adōreum**, i, n. (sc. far), i. q. ador, spelt, Col. 2, 8, 5.

2. Adoreus, i, m., a mountain of Galatia, in the neighborhood of Pessinus, with the source of the river Sangarius, now Elmah Dagh, Liv. 38, 18, 8.

* **ad-ōrio**, ire, v. a., the act. form of

adorior, to attack, to assail: tunc ipse adior, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 801 P. (Trag. Rel. p. 8 Rib.).—Hence also pass. adortus, Aur. Fragm. Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.; and acc. to some, Flor. 2, 6, 46, where Halm reads adortatum.

ad-ōrior, ortus, a, v. dep. (part. adorus, Gell. 9, 2, 10; see the passage at the end of this art.; the second and third pers. of the pres. ind. acc. to the fourth conj.: adōrioris, adōrioris, forms analogous to orēris, oritur, of the simple verb occur in Lucr. 3, 613; Lucili. ap. Prisc. p. 880 P.), to rise up for the purpose of going to some one or something, or of undertaking something great, difficult, or hazardous (clandestinely, artfully, when a hostile approach is spoken of; while *aggredi* indicates a direct, open attack from a distance: aggredimur de longinquo; adōriorum ex insidiis et ex proximo; nam adōriori est quasi ad alicquem oriri, i. e. exurgere, Don. ad Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 50; cf. the same ad Heaut. 4, 5, 9. I. In g. n., to approach a person in order to address him, to ask something of him, to accost, etc. (cf. accedo, adeo); cesso hunc adōriori (quasi de improvviso alioqui), Don. Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 9: si ab eo nil fiet, tunc hunc adōrior hospitem, id. Phorm. 4, 2, 15.—II. Esp. A. To approach one with hostile intent, to assault, assail, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 886 P.: inermem tribunum gladius, Cic. Sen. 37: a tergo Milonem, id. Mil. 10: navem, id. Verr. 2, 5, 94 fin.: impeditos adōriebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: hos Conon adortus magno proelio fugat, Nep. Con. 4: urbem vi, Liv. 1, 53: oppugnatio eos aliquanto atrocior quam ante adorta est, id. 21, 11; cf. 21, 28: praetorem ex improvviso in itinere adortus, Tac. A. 4, 45: variis crimina iurgio, id. ib. 14, 52: minis, id. H. 1, 31: iurgio, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 50: senatum, Suet. Caes. 9.—Also absol., Hirt. B. Afr. 69.—B. To enter upon any course of action, esp. to engage in or undertake any thing difficult or dangerous; with acc. or inf.: commutare animum quicumque adōrior, Lucr. 3, 515: ne convellere adōriamur ea, quae non possunt commoveri, Cic. de Or. 2, 51, 205; id. Att. 13, 22: ἠπαρκείδων, si Brundisium salvi, adōriemur (sc. scribere), id. ib. 16, 2: Auct. Her. 2: majus adorta nefas, Ov. P. 2, 10, 16: hi dominam Diiti thalamo deducere adōri, Verg. A. 6, 397; cf. id. ib. 7, 386: Cat. 63, 11.—So esp. in the hist., Nep. Dion. 6: hanc (Munychiam) bis tyranni oppugnare sunt adōri, id. Thras. 2, 5; so also Liv. 2, 51, 28, 3; 37, 5, 32; 40, 22; 43, 21; 44, 12; cf. also 3, 44: hanc virginem Appius pretio ac spe pellicere adortus.—Once in the form of the part. perf. adōris: qui Hippium tyrannum interficere adōris erant, Gell. 9, 2, 10.

adōriosus, adij, in the Gloss. Gr. Lat. as translation of ἐνδοξος, that has often obtained the adorea, celebrated.

adornate, adv., v. adorno fin.

ad-orno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to prepare a thing for some definite object, to get ready, to furnish, provide, fit out, equip, κοσμεῖν. I. In g. n. (class.: esp. freq. in Plaut. and Cic.): quin tu mihi adornas ad fugam vitium, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 9: nuptias, id. Cas. 2, 6, 67; so also id. Aul. 2, 1, 35: fugam, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 6 (cf. fugam aut turium parat, id. Phorm. 1, 4, 14): maria classibus et praesidiis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 35: forum comitumque adornatum, ad speciem magnificentiae ornatum, ad sensum cogitationem acerbo et lugubri, id. Verr. 2, 1, 22: ut accedat nationem et petitionem consulatus adornat aquae instruat, prepare, id. Mur. 22, 46: testium copiam, to produce, id. Clu. 6: invynire et adornare comparationem criminis, id. ib. 67: contra haec Pompeius nave magnas onerarias adornabat, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: omni opulentia insignium armorum bellum adornaverat, Liv. 10, 38.—Ante-class. constr. with inf.: tragulam in te incere adornat, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 25.—And absol.: adorna, ut rem divinam faciam, Plaut. Rud. 4, 6, 2; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 34.—II. To put an ornament upon one; hence, to decorate, adorn, embellish with something (mostly in the Aug. per.; esp. in the hist.): alicquem aliqua re: (Numa) flaminem insigni veste et curuli regia sella adornavit, Liv. 1, 20: triumphum, Vell. 2, 122; so Suet. Aug. 29; id. Tib. 43; id. Calig. 45; id. Ner. 12; 38;

Curt. 3. 3. 13; 17 al.—Trop.: tantis adornata virtutibus, Vell. 2. 2: praecipuis donis, id. 2. 121: bene facta suis verbis, Plin. Ep. 1, 8. 15: adornata verbis, Tac. A. 1, 52. 1; legem leviter (sc. verbis) adornabit, ut iustum, Quint. 7. 1. 47.—Hence, ***adornate**, *adv.*: declamabat splendide atque adornate, *brilliantly and elegantly* (opp. circumcise ac sordide), Suet. Rhet. 6.

ād-oro, avi, atum, 1, v. a. **I.** In the earliest per., *to speak to or accost one, to address*; hence, also, *to treat of or negotiate a matter with one*: adorare veteribus est alloqui, Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 677: immo cum gemitum populum sic adorat, App. Met. 2, p. 127; 3, p. 130: adorare apud antiquos significabat agere: unde et legati oratores dicuntur, quia mandata populi agunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 19 Müll.; et oro and orator.—Hence, also, in judicial lang., *to bring an accusation, to accuse*; so in the Fragn. of the XII. Tab. lex viii.: sei (SI) ADORAT FVTO QVOD NEX MANESTVVM ERIT, Fest. v. s. xēc, p. 162 Müll.—**II.** In the class. per., *to speak to one in order to obtain something of him; to ask or entreat one*, esp. a deity, *to pray earnestly, to beseech, supplicate, implore*; constr. with acc., ut, or the simple subj.: quos adoret, ad quos precentur et supplicent, Liv. 38, 43: affaturus deos et sanctum sidus adorat, Verg. A. 2, 700: in rupes, in saxa (volens vos Turnus adoro) Ferite ratem, id. ib. 10, 677: Junonis prece nomen, id. ib. 3, 437: prece superos, Ov. Tr. 1, 3. 41: non te per meritum adoro, id. H. 10, 141.—With the thing asked for in the acc. (like rogo, peto, postulo): cum hostia caesa pacem deum adorasset, Liv. 6, 12 Drak.—With ut: adoravi deos, ut, etc., Liv. 7, 40; Juv. 3, 300: adorati ut, ut bene ac feliciter eveniret, Liv. 21, 17: Hanc ego, non ut me defendere temptet, adoro, Ov. P. 2, 2. 55.—With the subj. without ut, poet.: maneat sic semper adora, *I pray*, Prop. 1, 4, 27.—**III.** Hence, **A.** Dropping the idea of asking, entreating, *to reverence, honor, adore, worship* the gods or objects of nature regarded as gods; more emphatic than *venerari*, and denoting the highest degree of reverence (Gr. προσκυνησι); the habitus adorantium was to put the right hand to the mouth and turn about the entire body to the right (dextratio, q. v.); cf. Plin. 28, 2, 5, 25; Vit. Liv. 5, 21; App. M. 4, 28.—Constr. with acc., dat., with prepp. or absol. (a) With acc.: Actoremque viae Phoebum taciturnus adorat, Ov. M. 3, 18: Janus adorandus, id. F. 3, 881: in delubra non nisi adoraturus intras, Plin. Pan. 52: large deos adorare, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 62: nil praeter nubes et caeli nomen adora, Juv. 14, 97: adorare crocodilon, id. 15, 2.—In eccl. Lat. of the worship of the true God: adoravit Israel Deum, Vulg. Gen. 47, 31: Dominum Deum tuum adorabis, ib. Matt. 4, 10: Deum adora, ib. Apoc. 22, 9; so of Christ: videntes eum adoraverunt, ib. Matt. 28, 17: adorent cum omnes angeli Dei, ib. Heb. 1, 6.—(b) With dat. (eccl.): adoro (imperat.) Domino Deo tuo, Vulg. Deut. 26, 10: nec adorabis deo alieno, id. Ital. Ps. 80, 10 Mai (deum alienum, Vulg.): qui adorant sculptibus, ib. ib. 96, 7 Mai (sculptilia, Vulg.).—(c) With prepp. (eccl.): si adoraveris coram me, Vulg. Luc. 4, 7: adorabunt in conspectu tuo, ib. Apoc. 15, 4: adorent ante pedes tuos, ib. ib. 3, 9; 22, 8.—(d) Absol. (eccl.): Patres nostri in hoc monte adoraverunt, Vulg. Joan. 4, 20 bis; ib. Act. 24, 11.—**And B.** The notion of religious regard being dropped, *to reverence, admire, esteem highly*: adorare priscorum in iuvendo curam, Plin. 27, 1, 1, § 1: Ennius sic ut sacros vetustate lucos adoremus, Quint. 10, 1. 88: veteris qui tollunt grandia tempit pocola adorandae rubiginis, Juv. 13, 148: nec tu divinam Aeneida tenta, Sed longe sequere et vestigia semper adora, Stat. Th. 12, 816.—**C.** Under the emperors the Oriental custom being introduced of worshipping the Caesars with divine ceremony, *to worship, to reverence*: C. Caesarem adorari ut deum constituit, cum reversus ex Syria, non aliter adire ausus esset quam capite velato circumvertensque se, deinde procumbens, Suet. Vit. 2: App. M. 4, 28; Min. Fel. 2, 5: non salutaris, sed adorari se jubet (Alexander), Just. 12, 7: adorare Caesarum imagines, Suet. Calig. 14: coronam a iudicibus ad se delatam adoravit, *did obeisance*

before, id. Ner. 12: adorare purpuram principis, i. e. *touchd his purple robe and brought it to the mouth in reverence*, Amm. 21, 9.—Of adulation to the rabble, *to pay court to*: nec deerat Otho pretensum manum, adorare vulgum, Tac. H. 1, 36.

Ad- This word does not occur in Cic.; for in Arch. 11, 28, where adoravi was given by Mai in Fragn. p. 124. Halm reads *adhortatus sum*, and B. and K. *adornavi*.

adortus and **adorsus**, a, um, *Part.* of adior.

* **ād-oscūlor**, āri, v. dep., *to give a kiss to, to kiss*: manus, Dict. Cret. 2, 51.

adp- Words beginning thus, v. under app.

adquiesco, adquiro, adquisitio, v. acquiesco, etc.

ad-quo, adv., i. q. the later quoad *referred, how far, as far as, as much as*; only in two examples: iratus essem ad quo hieceret, Afran. ap. Non. 76, 9 (Com. Rel. p. 196 Rib.); ut scire possis, ad quo te expediat loqui, Afran. l. 1. (p. 200 Rib.); cf. Hand, Turs. I. p. 178.

adr-, for all words in adr- not found here, v. under arr.

† **adrachne**, es, f. = ἀράχνη, *the wild strawberry-tree*: Arbutus adrachne, Linn.; Plin. 13, 22, 40, § 120; 16, 21, 33, § 80; 17, 24, 37, § 234 (Sillig and Jan in all these passages read ardrachle).

adr-ādo, si, sum, 3, v. a. [ad, intens.], *to scrape, shave, or pare close*. **I.** Lit.: scobina ego illum actum adraserim, Plaut. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 68 Müll.: adrasum cacumen, *lopped off*, Plin. 17, 19, 30, § 138: scapello acule (sarmentum) in modum cunei adradito, Col. de Arb. 8: conspexit Adrasum quendam, *newly shaved*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 50.—**II.** Fig.: Αερωίργιον illud, nescio an satis, circumcisum tamen et adrasum est, i. e. *if it be not yet completed, still it is nearly so* (the fig. is prob. derived from sculpture), Plin. Ep. 2, 12 Keil.

Adramytteos, Adramyctium, i, n., = Ἀδραμύττειον, *a maritime town in Mysia, not far from the foot of Ida, now Adramytti*, Mel. 1, 18, 2; Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 112; Cic. Fl. 28, 68; Liv. 37, 19, 8 al.; hence: **Adramyctenus**, a, um, adj.: homo, Cic. Fl. 13, 31: Xenocles, id. Brut. 91, 316.

Adrāna, ae, f., *a river of Hesse, in Germany, now the Eder*, Tac. A. 1, 56.

Adrastea or **Adrastia**, ae, f., = Ἀδραστία. **I.** *The daughter of Jupiter and Necessity* (so called from an altar erected to her by Adrastus), *the goddess who remains men for their deeds, and who esp. punishes pride and arrogance*: quod nec sinit Adraeste, Verg. Cir. 239: ineffugibilis, App. de Mund. p. 75; Amm. 14, 11.—**II.** *A city of Mysia, later called Parium*, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 141; Just. 11, 6, 10.

Adrastēus or **-ius**, a, um, adj., *pertaining to Adrastus*: Arion, *the horse given to Adrastus by Neptune*, Stat. S. 1, 1, 52: Adraeste pallore perfusus, Amm. 14, 11 (with ref. to Verg. A. 6, 480; cf. Adrastus).

Adrastis, idis, patr. f., = Ἀδραστία, *a female descendant of Adrastus*: Creon Adrastida leto Admovet, i. e. *Argia, daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Polynices*, Stat. Th. 12, 678.

Adrastus, i, m., = Ἀδραστος, *king of Argos, father-in-law of Tydeus and Polynices, who, acc. to the fable, saw them both die, and turned so pale from grief that he never recovered his former complexion*; hence: pallor Adrasti, Verg. G. 480 Serv.; cf. Ov. P. 1, 3, 79; id. F. 6, 433; Stat. Th. 4, 74 al.—**adrās**, a, um, *Part.* of adrado.

adrectarius, a, um, v. arrectarius.

adrectus (arr-), a, um, *P. a.*, v. ar-rigo.

ad-rēmigo, āre, 1, v. n., *to row to or toward*: litori classis, Flor. 1, 18, 4; so id. 3, 7, 3; 2, 8, 12.

Adria, Adriacus, Adrianus, Adriaticus, etc., v. Hadria, etc.

ad-oro, āre, 1, v. a. [ros], *to bedew*: herbam vino, Marc. Emp. 34.

Adrumētum, v. Hadrum.

† **ad-rūmo**, āre, 1, v. n., *acc. to Fest. to make a noise*: quod verbum quidam a ru-

mine, id est parte gutturis, putant deduci, Fest. p. 9 Müll.

* **ad-rūro**, āre, 3, v. a., *to scrape up, to heap up*: terra adruenda, Varr. R. R. 1, 35.

adsc- Words beginning thus, v. under asc-.

adse-, adsi-, adso- Words beginning thus, v. under asse-, assi-, asso-.

adsp- Words beginning thus, v. under asp-.

adst- Words beginning thus, v. under ast-.

adsu- Words beginning thus not found here, v. under asu-.

ad-sum (Ribbeck has written *assum* in Novius by conj. from *sumum* of the MSS., Com. Trag. p. 262; in Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 67, *adsum* must be pronounced *assum*, as the pun on the word requires, Roby. l. p. 49), *adful* (adful, Merkel, L. Müller), *adde*, v. n. (arfū = adful, S. C. de Bach.; arf = adfulerent, ib.; arfuisse = adfuisse, ib.; v. ad *init.*; adsiem = adsiem, Verg. Cat. 6, 6 (*dicam*, Rib.); adsiet, Cato, R. R. 141, 4; Plaut. As. 2, 4, 9; Ter. Ad. 4, 11: adsiens, id. Phorm. 2, 18, 3: adfore now and then takes the place of adfuturus esse, and adforem of addesem, which is written with one s, adesent, in S. C. de Bach.), *to be at or near a person or place, to be somewhere, to be present* (opp. absum, to be distant, removed, absent). **I.** Lit. (a) *Absol.*: vius Homerus adde poete, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 51 (Ann. v. 6 Valh.), imitated by Verg. A. 2, 271, and Ov. M. 7, 635; v. below: He-gio adsumus; si quid me vis, impera, Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 1; so id. Truc. 2, 6, 33; 4, 3, 52: quasi adfuerim simulabo, id. Am. 1, 1, 46.—(b) *With arf. or arf.*: etsi abest, hic adde-se erum Arbitror, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 11: Philo-laches iam hic adert, id. Most. 5, 1, 29; and id. Ps. 1, 2, 43: quod adert praesto, Lucr. 5, 1412: ut quasi coram adde videare, cum scribo aliquid ad te, Cic. Fam. 16, 16; id. Att. 5, 18, 3; Verg. A. 1, 595: non quia adde praesens dico hoc, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 39.—(γ) *With prepp.*: ad exercitum, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 6: in tabernaculo, id. ib. 1, 1, 269: adsum apud te, id. Poen. 1, 2, 67: mulier ad eam rem divinam ne adsit, Cato, R. R. 83: ad portam, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: ante oculos maestissimum Hector Visus adde mihi, Verg. A. 2, 271: ante oculos eadem mihi quereus adde... visa est, Ov. M. 7, 635.—(δ) *With dat.*: adsum praesens praesenti tibi, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 27: *dvw* *nr*. MENVS SENATORIVVS. C. ADESENT. S. C. de Bacchanalibus: portis, Verg. A. 2, 330: senatual, Tac. A. 4, 55: convivio, Suet. Tib. 61 *fn.*: quæstionis, id. ib. 62: pugnae, id. Oth. 9.

II. Trop. **A.** Of time, *to be present, be at hand*: dum tempestates adsumt, Lucr. 1, 178: Vesper adest, Cat. 62, 1: janique dies adert, Ov. M. 3, 519; 9, 285; 12, 150: adert iudicio dies, Liv. 3, 12: cum jam partus addeset, Ov. M. 9, 674.—**B.** Of other abstr. things, *to be present, to be at hand* (incorrectly made syn. with the simple esse). (a) *Absol.*: nunc adest occasio benefacta cumulare, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 63: ad narrandum argumentum adest benignitas, id. Men. prol. 16: omnia adsumt bona, quum penes est virtus, id. Am. 2, 2, 21: ut tranquillitas animi et securitas adsit, Cic. Off. 1, 20: tanti adert morbi vesicae et viscerum, ut, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 30.—(b) *With dat.*: hominum quis pudor paulum adest, Ter. And. 4, 1, 6: vigilantibus hinc adert solacia somni, Lucr. 5, 1405: vis ad resistendum nulli adert, Vell. 2, 61; 2, 21: vim adert verbo Crediderat, Verg. A. 10, 547: tantus decor adfuit arti, Ov. M. 6, 18: simplicitas puerilibus adfuit annis, id. ib. 5, 400: quantus adest equis Sudor, Hor. C. 1, 15, 9: uti mox Nulla fides damnis adsit, id. Ep. 1, 17, 57: quousque patieris, Caesar, non adde caput replicae? *to be in his place, to be present*, Tac. A. 1, 13 et saep.—**C.** Animo or animis, *to be present in mind, with attention, interest, sympathy*; also, *with courage* (cf. animus); *to give attention to something, to give heed, observe, attend to*; also, *to be fearless, be of good courage*: ut intellegeritis eum non addese animo, cum ab illis causa ageretur, Cic. Caecin. 10 *fn.*: addeste omnes animis, qui adestis corporibus, id. Sull. 11, 33, id. Phil. 8, 20, 30 (cf. Ter. And. prol. 24, and Phorm. prol. 30: addeste aquo ani-

mo): quam ob rem adeste animis, iudices, et timorem, si quem habetis, deponite, Cic. Mil. 2, 4: ades animi et omittite timorem, id. Rep. 6, 10 *fn*. — **D.** Poet. *to be present with one, to be associated with, to attend*: Tu duebis Latiis aderis, cum laeta Triumphum Vox canet, Ov. M. 1, 560; of the cypress: aderis dolentibus, id. ib. 10, 142.

— **E.** *To be present with one's aid or support; to stand by, to assist, aid, help, protect, defend, sustain* (esp. freq. of advocati; cf. absum): ibo ad forum atque aliquot mihi amicos advocabo, ab hanc rem qui adsident, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 2; id. Eun. 4, 6, 26: omnes enim hi, quos videtis adesse in hac causa, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 1; id. Verr. 2, 2, 23; id. Sull. 23; id. Phil. 2, 37, 95; Quint. 1, 4; 8, 30 et saep.: ego tamen tuis rebus sic adero ut difficillimis, Cic. Fam. 6, 14 *fn*.; so, ut Att. 1, 1. Camulogenus cuius aderat aetate eos cohortabatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: dictator, intercessionis auctor, Liv. 6, 38: cuius sententia adest Dicaearchus, Plin. 2, 65, 65: Aderam Arrionilla, Timonis uxori, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 5; 2, 11, 2: quod ille adversus privatum se interperantius adfuisse, *ad taken part*, Suet. Claud. 38 Bremi. — With *inf.*: non Teucros delere aderam, Sil. 9, 532; so of a protecting aiding divinity, esp. in invocations, adsis, adsit, etc.: adsis, o Tegeae, favens, Verg. G. 1, 18; id. A. 4, 578: adsis, o Cytherea, id. Cat. 6, 11: ades, Dea, muneri auctor, Ov. M. 10, 673; so, Huc ades, Tib. 1, 7, 49: di omnes memorum, adeste, Ov. M. 7, 108: nonstris querelis adsint (dii), Liv. 3, 25: frugumque aderit me Delia custos, Tib. 1, 5, 21: si vocata partibus Lacinia veris adfuit, Hor. Epod. 5, 6: origini Romanae et deos adfuisse et non defuturam virtutem, Liv. 1, 9, 5, 51 *al*. — *To be present as a witness*: (testes) adsint cum adversariis, Cic. Fl. 23; promissi testis adest, Ov. M. 2, 45: hence the l. t. scribendo addesse, *to be present as a witness to some writing or contract* (usually placed at the beginning of the writing), e. C. de Bacch. ap. Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5 and 6 *al*.

— **F.** Involving the idea of motion, *to come, to appear* (most freq. in post Aug. prose): adsum atque advenio Achenerum, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37; Jam ego hic adero, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 7; Ter. And. 4, 2, 32; id. Heaut. 3, 1, 96; id. Eun. 4, 7, 41: hi ex Africa jam adfutura videntur, Cic. Att. 11, 15: Hymen ades o Hymenaeus, Cat. 62, 5: Galli per huc ades, Verg. A. 8, 657; 11, 100: per dum ades, o formose puer, id. E. 2, 45; 7, 9; Ov. M. 8, 598; 515 (cf. also *advenio*): ecce Arcas adest, *appears, is arrived*, id. ib. 2, 497; so 3, 402; 598; 4, 692; 5, 46; 8, 418; 9, 200, 304, 363, 760; 11, 349; 12, 341; 13, 73, 82, 662, 906; adfere tempus, *qtc, etc.*, id. ib. 7, 253: cum hostes adessent, i. e. appropinquarent, Liv. 2, 10: truci clamore aderant semisomnos in barbaros, Tac. A. 4, 25: infens adfuisse, Suet. Aug. 94 *al*. — In App. with *acc.*: cubiculum adero, Met. 2, p. 119 Elm.: scopulum adert, ib. 5, p. 160. — **G.** As judicial, *to appear before a tribunal*: C. Verrem altera actione responsurum non esse, neque ad iudicium adfuturum . . . quod iste certe statuerat non adesse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1: angustus adsum, id. Dom. 34: angustum adesse iudicium, Vell. 2, 10; cf. Brisson. de Form. v. p. 446. — **H.** Of the senate, *to attend, to convene*: edixit ut adesset senatus frequens a. d. viii. Kal. Decembris, Cic. Phil. 3, 19: ne sine causa videretur edixisse, ut senatus adesset, id. ib. 24.

— **adt-** Words beginning thus, v. under *att-*.

Aduātica, ae, f. in the Tab. Peuting, **Aduaca**, a fortress in the country of the Eburones, the Netherlands, between Maestricht and Louvain, now Tongres, Caes. B. G. 6, 32.

Aduātici or **Aduātici**, ōrum, m., a people of Cimbrin origin in Gallia Belgica, whose capital, acc. to D'Anville, was Falais sur la Meuhaigne (acc. to Reich. Orb. Antiq. this town was i. q. Aduatica), Caes. B. G. 2, 4; 2, 16, 29, 41.

ādūlābilis (not *ādōl-*), e, adj. [ador], *suscept to flatter, flattering, adulatory*: sermo, Amm. 14, 11: sententia, id. 31, 12; cf. Non. 155, 30.

ādūlāns, antus, v. adolor, P. a.

ādūlānter, adv., v. adolor, P. a.

ādūlatiō, ōnis, f. [adolor], a *flawing, like that of a dog* (adulatio est blandimentum proprie canum, quod et ad homines tractum consuetudine est, Non. 17, 4). — In the post-Aug. historians, esp. in Tac., very freq. for a servile respect exhibited by bowing the body = *adoratio*. **I.** Lit.: canum tam fida custodia tamque amans domitorum adulatio, Cic. N. D. 2, 63. — So of doves, a *billing*, Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 104. — Of men toward animals, Col. 6, 2, 5. — **II.** Fig., *low, cringing flattery, adulation*: in amicitia nullam pestem esse majorem quam adulationem, blanditiam, assentationem, Cic. Lael. 25, 91: pars altera regiae adulationis (i. e. adulatorum) erat, Liv. 42, 30: humi jacentium adulationes, id. 9, 18; cf. Curt. 8, 6; so Tac. A. 1, 13, 14; 2, 32; 3, 2; 4, 6; 5, 7; 15, 59; id. G. 8, etc.; Suet. Aug. 55; Plin. Pan. 41, 3 *al*.

ādūlōr, ōris, m. [id.], a *low, cringing flatterer, a sycophant* (homo fallax et levis, ad voluptatem facit ac dicit omnia, nihil ad veritatem, Cic. Lael. 25, 91; cf. id. ib. 25, 93): nolo esse laudator, ne videar adulator, Auct. Her. 4, 21; so Quint. 12, 10, 13; Suet. Vit. 1: versabilium adulatorum, Amm. 14, 11, 2.

ādūlōrīus, a, um, adj. [adulator], *flattering, adulatory* (rare): delectus, Tac. A. 6, 32 *fn*. — Adv.: **ādūlōrīe**, *flatteringly, flatteringly*: agere rem, August. Ep. 148.

ādūlātrix, icis, f. [id.], a *female flatterer*: adulatrices exterae gentes, Ter. Poll. Claud. 3; so Tert. Anim. 61.

ādūlescens (only *ādōl-* in the verb and part. proper), entis (gen. plur. usu. adulescentium, e. g. Cic. Tusc. 5, 27 *al*: adulescentium, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 130). **A.** P. a. *growing up, not yet come to full growth, young*: eodem ut jure uti senem liceat, quo jure sum usus adulescenter, Ter. Hec. prol. act. 3: uti adulescenter aetati concederet, etc., Sall. H. 1, 11 (Fragm. ap. Prisc. 902). — Trop. of the new Academic philosophy: adulescenter Academia, Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 1. — *Sup. and adv. not used.* — **B.** *Subst. comm. gen., one who has not yet attained maturity, a youth, a young man; a young woman, a maiden* (between the puer and juvenis, from the 15th or 17th until past the 30th year, often even until near the 40th; but the same person is often called in one place *adulescens*, and in another *juvenis*, e. g. Cic. Fam. 2, 1, with Att. 2, 12; cf. id. Top. 7: often the *adulescentia* passes beyond the period of manhood, even to *senectus*, while in other cases *adulescentia* is limited to 25 years, Cic. Puer. 2, 1, 2 *Coen.*: *Primo gradu usque ad annum XV. pueros dicunt, quod sint puri, i. e. impubes. Secundo ad XXX. annum ab adolecendo fati nominatos*), Varr. ap. Censor. cap. 14: "Ter tia (aetas) adulescentia ad gignendum adota, quae porrigitur (ab anno XIV.) usque ad vigesimum octavum annum," Isid. Orig. 11, 2, 4. Thus Cicero, in de Or. 2, 2, calls Crassus adulescens, though he was 34 years old; in id. Phil. 2, 44, Brutus and Cassius, when in their 40th year, are called *adulescens*, and in id. ib. 46, Cicero calls himself, at the time of his consulship, i. e. in his 44th year, *adulescens*; cf. Manut. ap. Cic. Fam. 2, 1, p. 146): tute me ut fatear faciam esse adulescentem moribus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 67: bonus adulescens, Ter. And. 4, 7, 4: adulescentes boni indole praediti, Cic. Sen. 8, 26: adulescens luxu perditus, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 42: adulescens perditus et dissolutus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25; Vulg. Gen. 34, 19; ib. Matt. 19, 26. — Homo and adulescens are often used together: amanti homini adulescenti, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 94; Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 53; Cic. Fam. 2, 15: hoc se labore durant homines adulescentes, Caes. B. G. 6, 28; Sall. C. 38; id. J. 6; Liv. 2, 6.

Fem.: optima adulescenti facere injuriam, Ter. And. 3, 2, 8: Africani filia adulescens, Cic. Div. 1, 18 *fn*. The young Romans who attended the proconsuls and praepositors in the provinces were sometimes called *adulescentes* (commonly *conubernates*), Caes. B. C. 1, 23, 1, 51. Sometimes adulescens serves to distinguish the younger of two persons of the same name: Brutus adulescens, Caes. B. G. 7, 37: P.

Crassus adulescens, id. ib. 1, 52, and 3, 7: I. Caesar adulescens, id. B. C. 1, 8.

ādūlescēntia (not *ādōl-*), ae, f. [adulescens], *the age of the adulescens, the time between the age of the puer and juvenis, i. e. from the 15th to the 30th year, the time of youth*, *youth* = *ἐφηβία*, *ἀδύλα* (cf. adulescens): quid enim? Citius adulescentiae senectus quam pueritiae adulescentiae obrepat? Cic. Sen. 2: qui adulescentiam florem aetatis, senectutem occasum vitae velit definire, id. Top. 7, 32: Nemo adulescentiam tuam contempnat, Vulg. 1 Tim. 4, 12: ineunte adulescentia, Cic. Off. 2, 32: jam a prima adulescentia, id. Fam. 1, 9 *fn*.: ab adulescentia sua, Vulg. Gen. 8, 21: in adulescentia = adulescens, Suet. Claud. 41.

* **ādūlescēntiō** (not *ādōl-*), ari, e, dep. [id.], *to behave like an adulescens*: tu adhuc adulescentiarum, Varr. ap. Non. 71, 30.

ādūlescēntiā (not *ādōl-*), ae, f. dim. [id.], *a very young maiden*; also as a term of endearment for an adult: salve, adulescentula, *good morrow, my child*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 3; Ter. And. 1, 1, 91: adulescentula speciosa, Vulg. 3 Reg. 1, 3: adulescentula virgo, ib. ib. 1, 2: adulescentulae, ib. Tit. 2, 4.

ādūlescēntulū (not *ādōl-*), i, m. dim. [id.], *a very young man*, = *νεανίσκος* (when 27 years old, Cicero calls himself adulescentulus, Or. 30; cf. Gell. 15, 28, and Quint. 12, 6. So Sall. C. 49 calls Caesar adulescentulus, although he was then 33, or perhaps 35 years old): neque admodum adulescentulus, Naev. Com. Rel. p. 11 Rib.; id. ib. p. 29: Rhodius adulescentulus, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 33: modestissimus, Cic. Planc. 11; Vulg. Gen. 4, 23: adulescentulus et virgo, ib. Ezech. 9, 6. — Also; *a young soldier, a recruit*, Cic. Rep. 1, 15 B.; cf. Nep. Paus. 4 and Ham. 1. Sometimes it indicates contempt: Proveniebant oratores novi, stulti adulescentuli, Naev. ap. Cic. Sen. 6, 20: inberbis adulescentulus, Cic. Dom. 14.

* **ādūlescēntiūrō** (not *ādōl-*), ōre, v. n. [id.], *to behave like an adulescens*: incipio adulescentiurē et nescio quid nugari facere, Laber. ap. Non. 74, 15 (Com. Rel. p. 299 Rib.).

ādūlo, ōvi, ātum, i, v. a. (a rare form for adolor; hence Prisc. 791 P. ranks this form, as an exception, among the other active forms of the deponents, adipiscor, admiror, auxilior, etc.; cf. Don. p. 1756 P. and Ars Consent. p. 2054 P.), *to fawn like a dog*: (canes) gannitu vocis adulant, Lucr. 5, 1070: cauda nostrum adulat sanguinem (the eagle), strokes, i. e. *wipes off your blood*, Cic. poet. ap. Tusc. 2, 10, 24, as trans. of Aeschyl. Prometh. Solut.: Dionysium, Val. Max. 4, 3, ext. 4. — *Pass.*: *to be flattered*: nec adulari nos sinamus, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 91: tribunus militum adulandus erat, Val. M. 2, 7, 15: adulati erant ab amicis, Cass. ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.

ādūlōr, ōtus, i, v. dep. [acc. to Lobeck, the -ulo, -ulor is connected with *ἰλάω* (cf. *ἐλάω*, *ἐλάω*, and *volvō*), and thus denoted orig. the wagging of the tail and fawning of brutes; Fest. p. 21 Müll., thought adolor was a form of adulo, to play with; cf. Ger. wedeln and Eng. to wheedle, *to cling to one flatteringly, to fawn as a dog*]; and trop., of cringing flattery, which is exhibited in words and actions, *to flatter, in a cringing manner, to fawn upon* (while *assentari* signified to yield to one in everything, to assent to what he says, and is used only of men); and *blandiri*, to be soft and pleasing in manner, to flatter by honeyed words as well as by captivating manners; cf. Cic. Lael. 25). — Constr. with *acc.*, more rarely with *dat.*, Rudd. II. p. 136; Zumpt. § 389. **I.** In gen.: ferarum Agmen adulantium, Ov. M. 14, 45: Quis etiam blandas movere per aera caudas, Nostraque adulantes comitant vestigia, id. ib. 14, 257: caudam more adulantium canum blanda movet, Gell. 5, 14: hi (canes) furem quoque adulantur, Col. 7, 12. — *Met-on.*: horrentem, trementem, adulantem omnis videre te voluit, vid. Cic. Pis. 41: aperte adulantem nemo non videt, id. Lael. 26: aut adulat aut admiratur fortunam sum alterius, id. Div. 2, 2, 6; Liv. 45, 31: quencunque praecipit, Tac. H. 1, 32: Neroneum aut Tigellium, id. A. 16, 19: dominum. Sen. de Ira, 2, 31; Nep. Liv., and Curt. have the *dat.*: Antonio, Nep.

Att. 8: praesentibus. Liv. 36, 7: singulis, Curt. 4, 1, 19.—In the time of Quint. the use of the *dat.* was predominant: *huc non hanc adulari jam dicitur*, 9, 3, 1; yet Tac. preferred the *acc.*, v. the passages cited above.—II. E. sp. of the servile reverence paid to Asiatic kings, *προσκύβει*; cf. adulation: more adulationum procurarentur; conveniens oratio tam humilium adulationum fuit, Liv. 30, 16: more Persarum, Val. Max. 4, 7, ext. 2; so id. 6, 3, ext. 2.—Hence. **ādūlans**, *antis*, *P. a.*, *flattering, adulatory*: verba. Plin. Pan. 26: quid adulantis? Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 27.—*Sup.* is wanting.—* **Adūlānter**, *flatteringly, fawningly*, Fulg. Contin. Verg. p. 153.

1. adūlter, *eri, m.*, and **adūltera**, *ae, f.* [alter, *acc.* to Fest.: adulter et adultera dicuntur, quia et ille adulteram et haec ad alterum se conferunt, p. 22 Müll.], *orig. one who approaches another (from unlawful or criminal love), an adulterer or adulteress (as an adj.) also, but only in the poets.* **I.** Prop.: quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis adulter, quae mulier infamis, etc., Cic. Cat. 2, 4: sororis adulter Clodius, id. Sest. 39; so id. Fin. 2, 9; Ov. H. 20, 8; Tac. A. 3, 24; Vulg. Deut. 22, 22: adultera, Hor. C. 3, 3, 25; Ov. M. 10, 347; Quint. 5, 10, 104; Suet. Calig. 24; Vulg. Deut. 22, 22; and with mulier: via mulieris adulterae, ib. Prov. 30, 20; ib. Ezech. 16, 32.—Also of animals: adulter, Grac. Cyneg. 14; Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 304: adultera, Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 43.—Poet. in gen. of unlawful love, without the access idea of adultery, *a paramour*: Danaën muneriant satis nocturnis ab adulteris, Hor. C. 3, 16, 1 sq.; so id. ib. 1, 36, 19; Ov. Ib. 338.—II. Adulter solidorum, i. e. monetarum, *a counterfeit or adulterator of coin*, Const. 5, Cod. Th.—III. The offspring of unlawful love: nothus, *a bastard* (ecclesiastical): adulteri et non filii estis, Vulg. Heb. 12, 8.

2. adulter, -tera, -tērum, *adj.* (Rudd. I. p. 51, n. 36), for adulterinus, *adulterous, unchaste*: crines, *timey-curled hair*, like that of a full-dressed paramour, Hor. C. 1, 15, 19: mens, that thinks only of illicit love, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 5: clavis, *a key to the chamber of a courtesan*, id. A. A. 3, 643.—II. Transf. *counterfeit, false*: imitatio solidi, Cod. Th. 9, 22, 1.

adulteratio, *ōnis, f.* [adultero], *an adulteration, sophistication*: croci, Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 32; so proem. 1, 2.

adulterator, *ōris, m.* [id.], *a counterfeiter*: monetarum. Cod. Th. 11, 21, 1; Dig. 48, 19, 16, fin.

adulteratrix, *icis, f.* = adultera, Gloss. Gr. Lat. as trans. of *μοχαλῆς*.

adulterinus, *a, um, adj.* [adulter]. **I.** *Adulterous*: liberi adulterio sanguine nati, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 14; and of animals, *not full-blooded*: pullus adulterinus et degener, id. 10, 3, 3, § 10.—But oftener, **II.** that assumes the nature of something foreign (cf. the etym. of adulter), *not genuine, false, counterfeit, impure*: symbolum, *a false seal*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 32; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.: adulterina signa dicuntur alienis anulis facta; and Cic.: testamentum signis adulterinis obsignare, Clu. 14: numus, id. Off. 3, 23: semina, Varr. R. R. 1, 40: claves, Sall. J. 12.

adulterio, *ōnis*. A word formed by Laberius = adulter, *acc.* to Non. 70, 5; or adulterium, *acc.* to Gell. 16, 7, the latter of whom censures this form.

adulteritas, *ātis*, = adulterium, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7.

adulterium, *ii, n.* [adulter]. **I.** *Adultery*: Adulterium est cum aliena uxore coire, Quint. 7, 3, 10: qui in adulterio deprehenditur, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 275: mulierem in adulterio deprehensam, Vulg. Joan. 8, 3: cum aliqua facere, Cat. 67, 36: mire, Vell. 2, 45: adulteria exercere, Suet. Aug. 69: adulterio cognoscere alieius uxorem, Just. 22, 1: vasa adulteris caelata, *decorated with immodest figures*, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 140.—Of brutes: nec (elephanti) adulteria novero, Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 13; id. 10, 34, 52, § 104.—Of plants, *an ingrafting, inoculating*, Manil. 5, 266.—II. *Adulteration*: omnia in adulterium molis excogitata, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 80: mercis, id. 19, 3, 15, § 44.

adultero, *āvi, ātum, i, v. n.* and *a.* [id.], *to commit adultery, to pollute, defile*.

I. Lit., *absol.* or with *acc.*: latrocinari, fraudare, adulterare, Cic. Off. 1, 35: jus esset latrocinari: jus adulterare: jus testamenta falsa supponere, id. de Leg. 16, 43: qui dimissam duxerit, adulterat, Vulg. Matt. 5, 32: matronas, Suet. Aug. 67; cf. id. Caes. 6.—Also of brutes: adulteretur et columba milvico, Hor. Epod. 16, 32.—As *verb. neutr.* of a woman: cum Graeco adolescente, Just. 43, 4.—Freq., **II.** Fig., *to falsify, adulterate, or give a foreign nature to a thing, to counterfeit*: laser adulteratum cummi aut saccoferit aut fatā fracta, Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 40: jus civis pecuniā, Cic. Caeec. 26: simulatio tollit iudicium veri iudque adulterat, id. Lael. 25, 42; id. Part. 25, 90: adulterantes verbum, Vulg. 2 Cor. 2, 17.—Poet. of Pretenses: faciem, *changes his form*, Ov. F. 1, 373.

adūltus, *a, um, P. a.*, from adoleo. * **adūmbratim**, *adv.* [adumbro], *sketched in shadow, à la silhouette, in general or in outline* (opp. adamussim): quasi adumbratim pavium simulata videntur, *as it were covered with shadows, dimly resembling*, Lucr. 4, 363.

adūmbratio, *ōnis, f.* [id.], *a sketch in shadow, à la silhouette, a perspective sketch or draft* (cf. adumbro). **I.** Lit.: scenographia est frontis et laterum abscedentium adumbratio, Vitruv. 1, 2, 11.—**II.** Fig., *a sketch, outline*: nulla est laus oratoris, cuius in nostris orationibus non sit aliqua, si non perfectio, at conatus tamen atque adumbratio, * Cic. Or. 29.—Hence. **B.** *A false show, the semblance of a thing, pretence*: insidiosa beneficii adumbratio, Val. Max. 7, 3, 8; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 14, 44.

adūmbro, *āvi, ātum, i, v. a.*, *to bring a shadow over a thing, to cast a shadow on, to shade or overshadow by something.* **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., *constr.*: aliquid aliqua res (so only in later authors): palmis tegitur vineas, Col. 5, 5: adumbrantur stramentis uvae, id. 11, 2, 61.—**B.** Trop.: ut notaque quoque litterarum, non adumbratae comarum praesidio, totae ad oculos lespintium accederent, Petr. Sat. 105.—**II.** E. sp. in painting, *to shade, to represent an object with the due mingling of light and shade, εκσκαπαρέω* (therefore not of the sketch in shadow, as the first outline of a figure, but of a picture already fully sketched, and only wanting the last touches for its completion): quis pictor omnia, quae in rerum natura sunt, adumbrare dicitur? Quint. 7, 10, 9: Quod pictor adumbrare non valuit, casus imitatus est, Val. Max. 8, 11, fin.—**B.** Fig. 1. *To represent a thing in the appropriate manner*: quo in genere orationis utrumque oratorem cognoveramus, id ipsum sumus in eorum sermone adumbrare conati, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 2, 47; id. Fin. 5, 22: rerum omnium quasi adumbratas intelligentias animo ac mente concipere, i. e. *preconceptions, innate ideas*, Gr. *προλήψεις*, id. Leg. 1, 20.—2. *To represent a thing only in outline, and, consequently, imperfectly*: cedo mihi istorum adumbratorum deorum lineamenta atque formas, *these semblances, outlines of deities* (of the gods of Epicurus), Cic. N. D. 1, 27: consecratur nullam eminentem effigiem virtutis, sed adumbratam imaginem gloriae, *imperfectly represented*, id. Tusc. 3, 2.—Hence.

adūmbratus, *a, um, P. a.* **A.** *Delimited only in semblance, counterfeited, feigned, false*: comitia (opp. vera), Cic. Agr. 2, 12, 31: indicium, id. Sull. 18 fin.: Aeschrio, Pippae vir adumbratus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 77: laetitia, * Tac. A. 4, 31.—Also, **B.** *Devised in darkness, dark, secret*: fallaciae, Amm. 14, 11.—*Comp.*, *sup.*, and *adv.* not used.

ādūnatio, *ōnis, f.* (like the verbaduno, only in later authors), *a making into one, a uniting, a union, ἑνωσις*, Cyp. Ep. 57 (60 Oxon.), 61 (62 ib.); Cassiod. Ep. 4, 33 and 36.

ādūnatus, *a, um, Part.* of aduno.

ādūnatus, *ātis, f.* [aduncus], *the curvature of a point inwards, hookedness, aduncity*: rostrorum, * Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122; so, rostri, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 97; 10, 71, 91, § 196.

ādūncus, *a, um, adj.*, *bent in the manner of a hook, hooked*: nasus, *a hooked or aquiline nose*, * Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 18 (on the contr. *reducus nasus*, a snub or turned-up nose); serrula adunca ex omni parte den-

tium et tortuosa, Cic. Clu. 48: corpuscula curvata et quasi adunca, id. N. D. 1, 24: unguis, id. Tusc. 2, 10: baculum aduncum tenens, quom lituum appellaverunt, Liv. 1, 18: anis cornua adunca, anis reduca, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 125.—Poet.: magni praepes adunca Jovis, i. e. the eagle, Ov. F. 6, 196.—*Comp.*, *sup.*, and *adv.* not used.

adūno, *āvi, ātum, i, v. a.*, *to make one, to unite* (in just several times, elsewhere rare, except in the Chr. fathers): cum adunata omnis classis esset, Just. 2, 12; so 1, 15, 4; 1, 18, 3, 29; 4, 10; Lact. Opif. D. 17 al. (Non. reads also, in Cic. Off. 3, 8, 35, erroneously, adunatam for adjunctam, B. and K.).

adūrgēo, *ēre, v. a.*, *to press to or close to, press against*.—Lit.: dens digito adurgendus, Cels. 7, 12, 1.—Poet.: (aliquem) heremum volentem, i. e. *to pursue closely*, Hor. C. 1, 37, 17.

adūro, *ussi, ustum, 3, v. a.*, *to set fire to, to kindle, to set in a flame, to burn, singe, scorch* (cf. accendo), etc. **I.** Lit.: i. *of food*: hoc adustum est, * Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 71; so Hor. S. 2, 8, 68; 90: splendor aduncus, etc. *acer, adurit Saepe oculos*, * Lucr. 4, 330: Dionysius candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 23; cf. id. Tusc. 5, 20, 58.—So of the Indian sages: sine genuit adurontur, *suffer themselves to be burned*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: ignes caelestes adussisse complurium vestimentum dicebantur, Liv. 39, 22.—So in Cels., of the burning or cauterizing of a diseased limb: os eodem ferramento adurem, 8, 2; cf. id. 5, 20, 57; 33: flammis aduri Colchicis, Hor. Epod. 5, 24: in desertis adustisque sole, Plin. 19, 1, 4, § 19.—**B.** Transf. *to hurt, damage, consume*; of locusts: multa contactu adurentes, Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 104.—So of wind, *to blast*, from its effects: (arbores) aduri fervore aut fiatu frigidiorum, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 216.—And also of cold and frost, *to nip, to freeze*: ne frigus adurat, Verg. G. 1, 92: nec verum nascentia frigus adurat poma, Ov. M. 14, 763: adusta gellu, id. F. 4, 918: rigor nivis multorum adussit pedes, Curt. 7, 3: (leonis adipēs) sanant adusta nivibus, Plin. 28, 8, 25, § 89.—

II. Fig., *poet.* of the fire (flame) of love, *to burn, inflame*: Venus non erubescendis adurit Ignibus, Hor. C. 1, 27, 14; cf.: ardiores vincet adusta meos, Ov. H. 12, 180.—Hence, **adustus**, *a, um, P. a.* **A.** *Burned by the sun*; hence, *scorched, made brown*, and, in gen., *brown, swarthy*: si qui forte adustioris coloris ex recenti via essent, Liv. 27, 47: adustus corpora Maurus, Sil. 8, 269: lapis adusto colore, Plin. 2, 58, 59, § 149.—

B. *Subst.*: **adusta**, *ōrum, n.*, *burns upon the flesh*, Cels. 5, 27.

adūsqe, for usque ad (like abusive for usque ab); hence, *I. Prop.* with *acc.*, *to, quite or even to, all the way to, as far as* (rare, not used in Cic., and for the most part only in the poets of the Aug. per. (metri gratia) and their imitators among later prose writers): adusque columnas, Verg. A. 11, 262: adusque Bari moenia pisces, Hor. S. 1, 5, 96; 97; Gell. 15, 2.—**II.** *Adv.*, *a strengthened form for usque, throughout, wholly, entirely*: oriens tibi victus adusque quae, etc., Ov. M. 4, 20: adusque deraso capite, App. M. 2, p. 147 (cf. Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 7: attonsaē ha quidem umbrae usque sunt), v. Hand, Turs. I. p. 189.

adustio, *ōnis, f.* [aduro]. **I.** *A kindling, burning*; *a burn* (concrete only in Pliny): ulcera frigore aut adustione facta, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 34: adustiones sanat (lactuca), id. 20, 7, 26, § 61.—Also of plants, e. g. vines, *a rubbing, galling*, Plin. 17, 15, 25, § 116 al.—**II.** *An inflammation*: adustio infantium, quae vocatur siriasis, Plin. 30, 15, 47, § 135.—*Pass.*, *a burned state*, piciis, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 127.

adustus, *a, um, P. a.*, from aduro.

adūtor, -ūsus, *a, um, a*, *a false reading in Cato, R. R. 76, 4, instead of abusus.*

* **advecticus** (not **-tius**), *a, um, adj.* [advēho], *brought to a place from a distance, foreign*: vinum, Sall. J. 44, 5.

* **advectio**, *ōnis, f.* [id.], *a bringing or conveying, transportation*: longa, Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 169.

* **advecto**, *āre, v. freq.* [id.], *to carry or convey to a place often*: rei frumentariae copiam, Tac. A. 6, 13.

advector, ōris, m. [advēho], *one who conveys or carries a thing to a place, a carrier*: advector equos, App. Flor. p. 363 (but in Plaut. As. 2, 2, 92, the correct reading is *advectorem*, Fleck.).

1. advectus, a, um, *Part. of advēho.*

***2. advectus**, ūs, m. [advēho]. — *advectio, a bringing or conveying to a place: haec de origine et advectu deae, Tac. H. 4, 84.*

advēho, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. (advexti = advexisti, *Id. Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 56; advexo = advexisse, id. ib. 2, 2, 61*), to conduct, carry, convey, bear, bring, etc., a person or thing to a place: and pass. — *to be carried, to ride, to come to a place upon a horse, in a carriage, ship, etc. (syn.: invēhere, inferre, deferre; class. and in the histt. very freq.): eam huc mulierem in Ephesum advēhit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 35; id. Merc. 2, 3, 56; so id. ib. 2, 1, 35; id. Trin. 4, 2, 88 al.: istam nunc times, quae advectast, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 81: ex agris frumentum Romam, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 74: ad urbem advectus, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77: sacerdos advecta (curru) in fanum, id. Tusc. 1, 47: equo advectus ad fluminis ripam, id. Div. 1, 28: sestertium sexagesis, quod advexerat Domitius, Caes. B. C. 1, 23: vasa aerea advexerunt populi, Vulg. Ezech. 27, 13: Marius Uticam advēhitur, Sall. J. 86 fin.: in eam partem citato equo advectus, Liv. 2, 47: quae (naves) advexerant legatos, id. 23, 38; id. 47 al. — So Tac. A. 2, 45; id. H. 5, 16; id. G. 2: Suet. Ner. 45; Curt. 6, 2; Verg. A. 5, 664; 8, 11; Ov. II. 5, 90; Pers. 5, 134 al. — Also: humero advēhit, Val. Fl. 3, 69. — In Verg. and Tac. also with *acc. pers.*: advēhitur Teucros, Verg. A. 8, 136: equo collustrans omnia ut quoque advectus erat, etc., Tac. A. 2, 45; so id. H. 5, 16.*

† ad-velitatio, ōnis, f. [velitor], a *skirmish of words, Ingomachy*: jactatio quadam verborum figurata ab hastis velitaribus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.

ad-velo, āre, 1, v. a., to put a veil on a person or thing; to veil; poet. — *to wreath or crown*: tempora lauro, *Verg. A. 5, 246; and besides only Lampr. Com. 15.

advēna, ae (acc. to Valer. Prof. 1439 and 1445 P. m. f. and n., like verna; cf. however, Prisc. 677 P.). *Invenitur quaedam ex communibus etiam neutri generi adiuncta, sed figurate per ἀλλογενήτα, ut advēna, mancipium* [advēnio], *one who comes to a place; a foreigner, stranger, or alien; and adv. strange, foreign, alien, etc. (syn.: peregrinus, externus, externus, alienus, alienigena; opp. indigena, native; class. both in prose and poetry)*. **I.** Lit.: decessus perrogitandod advēnus Fuit de gnatis, Pac. ap. Prisc. p. 634 P. (Trag. Rel. p. 116 Rib.); advēna unus paupercula, *Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 44: volucres, Varr. R. R. 3, 5: advēnam gruem, Hor. Epod. 2, 35: illas (ciconias) hiemis, has (grues) aestatis advēnas, Plin. 10, 23, 31, § 61: Zeno Citieus advēna, Cic. Verc. 5, 11 fin.: advēna possessor agelli, Verg. E. 9, 2: exercitūs advēna, id. A. 7, 38; id. ib. 10, 460: Tiberis advēna, *as flowing from Etruria into the Roman territory*, Ov. F. 2, 68: amor advēna, *love for a foreign maiden*, id. A. A. 1, 75: advēnae reges, Liv. 4, 3; Vulg. Gen. 19, 9: advēnae Romani, id. Act. 2, 10. — **II.** Fig.: a stranger to a thing, i. e. ignorant, unskilled, inexperienced — *ignarus*: ne in nostra patria peregrini atque advēnae esse videamur, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249; cf. non hospites, sed peregrini atque advēnae nominabamur, id. Agr. 2, 34 fin.; hence, poet. with *gen.*: belli, Stat. Th. 8, 556.

ad-vēnor, āri, 1, v. dep., to give honor to, to adore, worship: Minervam et Veneream, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 6: Prosequitur oculis puer advēnoratus (duces) euntes, Sil. 13, 704.

***advēntia**, ae, f. [advēnio], *an arrival*: cohortium, Sisenn. ap. Non. 161 fin.

ad-venio, vēni, ventum, 4, v. a., to come to a place, to reach, arrive at (syn.: accedere, advēntare, adire, appellere, adesse); constr. *absol.*, with *ad, in, or acc.* **I.** Lit.: verum praetor advēnit, Naev. ap. Non. 468, 27 (Bell. Pun. v. 44 Vahl.): ad vos advēniens, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38 (Trag. v. 14 Vahl.): ad forum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 6; so id. Curc. 1, 2, 55;

id. Am. prol. 32; cf. id. Men. 5, 2, 6: advēnis modo? Admodum, Ter. Heec. 3, 5, 8; Caecil. ap. Non. 247, 6: procul a patria domoque, Lucr. 6, 1103: ad aurs, id. 6, 160; so id. 3, 783; 4, 874; 6, 234: in montem Octam, Att. ap. Non. 223, 2: in provinciam, Cic. Phil. 11, 12 (so Ov. M. 7, 155: somnus in ignotos oculos): ex Hyperboreis Delphos, Cic. N. D. 3, 23: est quiddam, advēntem non esse peregrinum atque hospitem, id. Att. 6, 3; Verg. A. 10, 346; Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 41. — With simple *acc.*: Tryium urbem, Verg. A. 1, 388: unde hos advēnas labores, Stat. Th. 5, 47 (whether in Tac. A. 1, 18, properantibus Blaesus advēnit, the first word is a *dat.*, as Rudd. II. p. 135, supposes, or an *abl. absol.*, may still be doubted). — Also with *sup.*: tentatum advēnis, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 41; so id. ib. 2, 3, 13. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Poet., in adding an entire thought as an amplification of what precedes (for *accedo*, q. v.): praeter enim quom quod morbis cum corporis aegret, Advēnit id quod eam de rebus saepe futuris Macerat, etc., *beside that it often suffers with the body itself, this often occurs, that it is itself tormented in regard to the future*, etc., Lucr. 3, 825. — **B.** In the *perf.*, the act of coming being considered as completed, *to have come*, i. e. to be somewhere, to be present (v. advēntus, B.; cf. Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 2, 27); of time: interea dies advēnit, quid, etc., *appeared*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 15; so, ubi dies advēnit, Sall. J. 113, 5: advēnit proficiscendi hora, Tac. H. 4, 62: tempus meum nonduam advēnit, Vulg. Joan. 7, 6. — **C.** To come into one's possession, to accrue, Sall. J. 111; cf. Liv. 45, 19 med. — **D.** To come by conveyance, to be brought; of a letter: advēnere litterae (for allatae sunt), Suet. Vesp. 7.

Advēnticius (not **-tius**), a, um, *adj.* [advēnio], *that is present by coming, coming from abroad, foreign, strange* (extrinsecus ad nos perveniens non nostrum, aut nostro labore paratum, Ern. Clav. Cic.; opp. proprius, innatus, insitus, etc.; in Cic. very freq., elsewhere rare). **I.** In *gen.*: genus (avium), Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 7 (cf. advēna); Mithridatae magnis advēnticiis copiis juvabatur, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 24; so, auxilium, id. Verr. 2, 4, 37: externus et advēnticius tepor, id. N. D. 2, 10: externa atque advēnticia vis, *proceeding from the senses*, id. Div. 2, 58, 128: doctrina transmarina et advēnticia, id. de Or. 3, 33: dos, *given by another than the father*, Dig. 23, 3, 5. — **II.** Esp. **A.** That is added to what is customary, or happens out of course, unusual, extraordinary: fructus, Liv. 8, 28; so, casus, Dig. 40, 9, 6. — **B.** That is acquired without one's own effort: advēnticia pecunia, *obtained, not from one's own possessions, but by inheritance, usury, presents, etc.*, Cic. Inv. 2, 21; id. Rab. Post. 17: humor advēnticius, *rain*, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 3: advēnticiae res, Sen. ad Helv. 5. — **C.** That pertains to arrival (advēntus): advēnticia cena, *a banquet given on one's arrival*, Suet. Vit. 13 (cf. advēntorio); *advēntio phrase*: ex advēntio, *from without, extrinsically*: quidquid est hoc, quod circa nos ex advēntio fulget, liberi, honores, etc., Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 10.

advēnto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. [id.], *to come continually nearer to a point (cotidianis itineribus accedere et appropinquare, Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 2, 6 unit.)*, to come on, to approach, to arrive at or come to (esp. with the access. idea of speed, haste; only a few times in Cic., and never in his orations; in the histt. used esp. of the advance of the enemy's army in military order, and the like, cf. Herz. ad Auct. R. G. 8, 20: hence without the signif. of a hostile attack, which adoriiri and aggrehi have); constr. *absol.*, with *adv.*, *prepp.*, the *dat.*, or *acc.*, cf. Rudd. II. p. 136. (a) *Absol.*: multi alii advēntent, Enn. ap. Macr. 6, 15 (Trag. v. 73 Vahl.): te id admonitum advēnto, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 24: quod jam tempus advēntat, *advances with rapid strides*, Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199: advēntans senectus, id. Sen. 1, 2: tu advēntare ac prope adesse jam debes, id. Att. 4, 17: Caesar advēntare, jam jamque adesse ejus equites falso nuntiabantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 14; Auct. B. G. 8, 20. — (β) With *adv. of place*: quo cum advēntaret, etc., Auct. B. G. 8, 26. — (γ) With *prepp.*: ad Italiam, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 1: ad urbem, Verg. A. 11, 514: sub ipsam finem, id. ib. 5, 428: in subsidi-

um, Tac. A. 14, 32. — (δ) With *dat.*: advēntate fatali urbi clade, Liv. 5, 33: accipien do Armeniae regno advēntabat, Tac. A. 16, 23: portis, Stat. Th. 11, 20. — (ε) With *acc.* (cf. advēnio): propinqua Seleucia advēntabat, Tac. A. 6, 44: barbaricos pagos advēntans, Romm. 14, 10; so of name of town: postquam Romam advēntabat, Sall. J. 28.

advētor, ōris, m. [advēnio], *one that arrives, a guest, visitor*. **I.** In *gen.*, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 92. — So in two inscriptions, Orell. 2287, and Grut. 444, 8; cf. Barth. Adv. p. 1487. — **II.** Esp., *one that comes to a pot-house, visitor, customer*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 2: advētores meos non incuses, id. ib. 2, 7, 56, etc.; so App. M. 10, p. 248.

advēntōria, ae, f., see the foll. art. **II.** **advēntōria**, a, um, *adj.* [advētor], *that pertains to an arrival or to a guest, of adventitious*: hospitium, in which strangers were received, Inscr. ap. Mur. 470, 9. — **II.** *Subst.*: **advēntōria**, ae, f. (sc. cena), *a banquet given on one's arrival*, Mart. 12 praef.

advēntus, ūs (*gen.* advēnti, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 2; cf. Prisc. p. 712 P.), m. [advēnio], *a coming, an approach, arrival* (class. also in *plur.*). **I.** A. Lit.: Beluarum [haec] ferarum advēntus ne tæret loca, Pac. ap. Non. 178, 8 (Trag. Rel. p. 114 Rib.); advēntum Veneris fugiunt venti, Lucr. 1, 7: in advēntu Titi, Vulg. 2 Cor. 7, 6: ad urbem, Cic. Mil. 19: in urbes, id. Imp. Pomp. 5: ut meaeccant tempus advēntus, sine discessus afflixi, id. Att. 12: 50: praestolator advēntum tuum, Vulg. Judic. 6, 18: advēntibus se offerens, i. e. advēntibus obvium ire, Cic. Fam. 6, 20: lucis, Sall. J. 96: consulis Romam, Liv. 22, 61 fin. — Sometimes of the approach of an enemy: nisi advēntus ejus appropinquasset, Nep. Iph. 2; so Cic. Rep. 2, 3, 6; Vulg. 2 Mac. 14, 17. — **B.** Transf., *the state of having arrived, an arrival, the being present by arriving* (cf. advēnio, B.): quorum advēntu altera castra ad alteram oppidi partem ponit, Caes. B. C. 1, 18: horum advēntu tanta rerum commutatio est facta, id. B. G. 2, 27. — **II.** Fig.: advēntus in animos et introitus imaginum, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 105: malorum, id. Tusc. 3, 14: expectantes advēntum gloriae Dei, Vulg. Tit. 2, 13: nuptiarum, Paul. Sent. 2, 21.

***ad-verbēro**, āre, v. a., to strike on a thing; with *acc.*: adverbērat unguibus armos, Stat. Th. 9, 686.

adverbāliis, ae, *adj.* [adverbium], *pertaining to an adverb, adverbial*: super et subter adverbāles sunt, i. e. are sometimes used as adverbs, Charis. II. p. 182 P.: nomina, derived from adverbs, Prisc. IV. p. 619 P.: adjectivum, derived from an adverb, as *externus* from *extra*, id. II. p. 579.

adverbāliater, adv. [id.], in gram., in the manner of an adverb, *adverbially*, Diom. p. 403; Charis. 197; Prisc. 1012 P.

ad-verbium, ūi, n. [verbium], in gram., an adverb, ἐπίρρημα; acc. to Priscian's expl.: pars orationis inclinabilis, ejus significatio verbis adicitur, p. 1003 P.; Quint. 1, 5, 48; 9, 3, 53; 11, 3, 87 al.

(ad-vereor, ōri, a false reading in Att. ap. Non. 280, 5, instead of *at vereor*, v. Trag. Rel. p. 145 Rib.).

(ad-verro, āre, a false reading in Stat. Th. 4, 712, instead of *advolsensque*.)

adversāria, ōrum, see the foll. art. **I.**

adversāria, a, um, *adj.* [adversus]. **I.** Turned toward one or lying before one's eyes; hence, **adversāria**, ōrum (sc. scripta), in mercantile language, a book at hand in which all matters are entered temporarily as they occur, a waste-book, day-book, journal, memoranda, etc.: Quid est quod neglegenter scribamus adversaria? quid est, quod diligenter conficiamus tabulas? Quae de causa? Quia haec sunt menstrua, illae sunt aeternae: haec delentur statim, illae servantur sancte, etc., Cic. Rosc. Com. 2, 5 and 7.

II. Standing opposite or opposed to one, as an antagonist, in any kind of contest, in which the contending parties may be the best friends, e. g. in elections, auctions, discussions, etc. (cf. Doed. Syn. 4, 395: in *gen.*, only of persons, while contrarius is used of things, Front. Differ. 2198 P.). **A.** *Adj.*: tribunus seditiosus adversarius, Cic. Clu. 34,

94: vis juri adversaria, id. Caecin. 2: opinio oratori, id. Or. 2. 37: duces, id. Phil. 3, 8: populus, adversarius, invidius etiam potentiae, in *hostile opposition to those in power*. Nep. Timoth. 3: factio, id. Phoc. 3: frater, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 63 al. — **B.** *Subst.*: **adversarius**, *i, m., an antagonist, opponent, adversary, an enemy, rival* (the most usual class. signif. of the word): valentior nactus adversarium, Plaut. Capt. prol. 64: injuria adversarium, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 14; cf. id. Ad. prol. 2: tribuni plebis illius adversarii, defensores mei, Cic. Mil. 15; so id. Quint. 2, id. Vatin. 1; id. Har. Resp. 16, 24; Nep. Dion. 7; Hor. S. 1, 9, 75. — Of wrestlers and other athletes: pugiles etiam cum ferunt adversarium. . . ingemiscunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 56; and, in auctions, of opposing bidders: res major est quam facultates nostrae praesertim adversario et cupido et locuplete, Cic. Att. 12, 43; cf. id. ib. 13, 31. — In Cic. also in the *form.*: **adversaria**, *ae*: est tibi gravis adversaria constituta et parata, incredibilis quotam expectatio, id. Fam. 2, 4, 2; and in the *neutr. plur.*: **adversaria**, *orum*, the arguments, assertions of the antagonist, Cic. Or. 35, 122.

adv. The hist. more freq. than Cic. and Hor. use adversarius like hostis for *an enemy in war*: adversarios in fuga esse, Nep. Thom. 4: multitudo adversarium, id. Dat. 6: montem occupat, ne forte cedentibus adversariis receptui foret, Sall. J. 5; Suet. Caes. 30, 36, 68; id. Dom. 1; Curt. 3, 11; Vulg. Deut. 20, 4; Aur. Vict. Vir. Illustr. 75, 8; 69, 2; cf. advosum in Fest. p. 25 Müll. **adversatio**, *onis, f.* [adverso], *an opposing, opposition*, Tert. adv. Gnost. 5; id. de Pudic. 15.

adversativus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], *adversative*; in gram.: conjunctiones adversativae, which have an *adversative signif.* as opp. to each other, as tamen, quamquam, etsi, etiamsi, etc., Prisc. 1030, 30; while quamquam, etsi, etc., we now designate as *concessive in relation to tamen*.

* **adversator**, *oris, m.* [id.], *one who opposes a thing, an opponent*: adversator malis, App. de Deo Socrat. p. 44.

adversatrix (archaic **advor-**), *is, f.* [adversator], *a female antagonist or adversary* (in Plaut. and Ter., and then again in Tert.): nunc assentatrix, dudum adversatrix, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 100; Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 4; Ter. de Anim. 31: quin tu in ea re mihi fueris adversatrix.

adversatus, *a, um, Part.* of adversor. **adverse**, *adv., v.* advorto. 1. adversus B. *fin.*

adversio, *onis, f.* [advorto], *a turning or directing one thing to or toward another*: animi, Cic. Arch. 7, 16; Ter. adv. Marc. 2, 13.

† **adversipēdes**, *antipodes, antipodes*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

adversitas, *atis, f.* [adversus], *opposition, contrariety*. **I.** In gen.: magnam adversitatem scorpionibus et stellionibus putant esse, *a great natural hostility, antipathy*, Plin. 11, 25, 30, § 90. — **II.** *Esp.* *misfortune, suffering*, Cassiod.

† **adversitor** (archaic **advor-**), *oris, m.* [adversus], *one who goes to meet another; a slave who went to meet his master, in order to conduct him home*: "adversorum *brant* proprie locutus est, nam adversitores dicuntur." Don. ad Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 1; cf. also Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 23, and 2, 32. Among the dramatic personae of the *Mostellaria* of Plautus, PHANISCVS ADVORSITOR is found; but the word is nowhere used in the play itself.

adverso (archaic **advor-**), *are, verb.* *freq.* [advorto], *to turn to a thing*: animum adversavi sedulo, ne, etc., Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 1.

adversor (archaic **advor-**), *itus, i, v. dep.* [adversus], *alieu, to stand opposite to one, to be against, i. e. to resist or oppose* (to his opinions, feelings, intentions, etc.); while *resistere* and *obstistere* denote resistance through external action, Doed. Syn. 4, 365: cf. adversarius: class.: *freq.* in Cic.); *constr.* with *dat. or abso.*: idem ego arbitror nec tibi adversari certum est de istac re usquam, soror, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1,

21: meis praeceptis, id. As. 3, 1, 5; so id. Trun. 2, 1, 108: mihi, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 32; 2, 3: hujus libidini, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31, § 81: ornamentis tuis, id. Sull. 18, 50: Isocrati, id. Or. 51, 172: commodis, Tac. A. 1, 27: adversantes imperio Domini, Vulg. Deut. 1, 43: invitā Minervā, id est, adversante et repugnante natura, Cic. Off. 1, 31: non adversatur jus, quo minus, etc., id. Fin. 3, 20: adversante vento, Tac. H. 3, 42: adversantibus amicis, id. Ann. 13, 12: adversans factio, Suet. Caes. 11: adversantibus diis, Curt. 6, 10: non adversata petenti Annui, Verg. A. 4, 127; Vulg. 2 Thess. 2, 4 al.

adv. **a.** In Tac. *constr.* also adversari aliquem, H. 1, 1; 1, 38. — **b.** In Plaut. pleonastic, adversari contra, Cas. 2, 3, 35, and adversari adversus aliquid, Mer. 2, 3, 43.

1. adversus (archaic **advor-**), *a, um, turned toward, opposite, in front of, etc., v.* advorto, P. a. 1.

2. adversus and **adversum** (archaic **advor-**), *adv. and prep.* *adv.*, *opposite to, against*; *prep.* *toward, against, before, etc.*; *v.* advorto, P. a. 2.

ad-vertō (archaic **advor-**), *ti, sum, 3, v. a.*, *to turn a thing to or toward a place* (in this signif., without animus; mostly poet.; *syn.*: observare, animadvertere, videre, cognoscere). **I.** *Lit.* **A.** In gen., with *in* or *dat.*: illa sese huc advortat in hanc nostram plateam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 51: in quamcumque domus lumina partem, Ov. M. 6, 180; cf. id. ib. 8, 482: malis nomen, Verg. A. 4, 611: huc aures, huc, quaeso, advertite sensus, Sil. 16, 213; cf. id. G. 105. — **B.** *Esp.*, *a naut. t. t.*, *to turn, direct, steer a ship to a place*: classem in portum, Liv. 37, 9 Drak: terrae proras, Verg. A. 7, 35; id. G. 4, 117 al.: Colchos puppim, Ov. H. 12, 23. — *Abso.*: profugi advertere colui, lauded, Sil. 1, 288; hence also transf. to other things: aequore cursum, Verg. A. 7, 196; pedem ripae, id. ib. 6, 386: urbi agmen, id. ib. 12, 555: adverti with *acc.* poet. for verti ad: Scythicas advertitur oras, Ov. M. 5, 649 (cf. adducor litora remis, id. ib. 3, 598, and Rudd. II. p. 327).

II. *Fig.* **A.** Animum (in the poets and Livy also animos, rarely mentem) *advertere*; *absol.*, or with *adv.* or ad aliquid, or alieu rei, *to direct the mind, thoughts, or attention to a thing, to advert to, give attention to, attend to, to heed, observe, remark*: si violos advertere animum, Enn. ap. Var. L. L. 7, § 89 Müll. (Trag. v. 386 Vahl.): facete advortis animum tuum ad animum meum, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 39: nunc huc animum advortite ambo, id. ib. 3, 1, 169: advertunt animos ad religionem, Lucr. 3, 54: monitis animos advertite nostris, Ov. M. 15, 140: animum etiam levissimis rebus adverterent, Tac. A. 13, 49. — With *ne*, when the object of attention is expressed: ut animum advertant, ne quos offendant, Cic. Off. 2, 19, 68: adverterent animos, ne quid novi tumultus oriretur, Liv. 4, 45. — **B.** Animum *advertere*, *to observe a thing by directing the mind to it, to observe, to notice, to remark, to perceive* (in the class. period contracted to animadvertere, *q. v.*) — *Constr.* with *two accusatives*, animum *advertere* aliquid (where aliquid may be regarded as depending on the prep. in comp., Roby. § 1118, or on animum *advertere*, considered as one idea, *to observe*), with *acc.* and *inf.* or *rel. clause* (the first mode of construction, most frequent with the pronouns *id*, *hoc*, *illud*, etc.), is for the most part ante-class., and appears in Caes., Cic., and Sall. as an archaism: et hoc animum advorto, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 43: hanc edictionem, id. ib. 1, 2, 10: haec animum *advertere* par est, Lucr. 2, 125: animum adverti columellam *o dumis eminentem*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 65; id. Inv. 2, 51, 153: Postquam id animum advertit, Caes. B. G. 1, 24; 4, 12: quidam Ligus animum advortit inter saxa repentis coeleas, Sall. J. 93, 2. In Vitruv. once with *hinc*: ut etiam possumus hinc animum *advertere*, as *we can hence perceive*, Vitruv. 10, 22, 262. — With the *acc.* and *inf.*: postquam tantopere id vos velle animum advorteram, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 16: animum advertit magnas esse copias hostium instructas, Caes. B. G. 5, 18; cum animum advorteret locum relictum esse, Auct. B. Alex. 31; ib. 46. — With the *rel. clause*: nunc quam rem vitio dent, quaeso, animum

advortite, Ter. And. prol. 8: quid ille sperare possit, animum *advertite*, Dolab. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9: quam multarum rerum ipse ignarus esset. . . animum *advertite*, Liv. 24, 48. Sometimes *advertere alone* = *animum advertere*; so once in Cicero's letters: nam *advertetur* Pompeii familiares assentiri Volcatio, Fam. 1, 1 (although here, as well as almost everywhere, the readings fluctuate between *advertere* and *animadvertere*; cf. Orell. ad h. 1; *animadvertetur*, B. and K.). So Verg. in the *imp.*: qua ratione quod instat, Confiere possit, paucis, *advertite*, docebo, *attend!* Verg. A. 4, 115. — In the hist., *esp. Tac.* and Pliny, more frequently: donec advertit Tiberius, Tac. A. 4, 54: Zenobiam *advertere* pastores, id. ib. 12, 51: *advertere* quosdam cultu externo in sedibus senatorum, id. ib. 13, 54: quotiens novum aliquid *adverterat*, id. ib. 15, 30 al.: hirudo quoniam sanguisugam appellari *advorto*, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 29: ut multos *advorto* credidisse, id. 2, 67, 67, § 168. Still more rarely, *advertere* animo: animus *advertite* vestris, Verg. A. 2, 712: hanc scientiam ad nostros pervenisse animo *advorto*, Plin. 25, 2, 3, § 5; cf. Drak. ad Liv. 4, 27, 8. — **C.** *To draw or turn something, esp. the attention of another, to or upon one's self* (in the hist.): genitus ac plautus militum aures oraque *advertere*, Tac. A. 1, 41: octo aquilae imperatorem *advertite*, id. ib. 2, 17: recentia veteraque odia *advertit*, *drew them on himself*, id. ib. 4, 21 al. — **D.** *To call the attention of one to a definite act, i. e. to admonish of it, to urge to it* (cf. II. A.): non docet admonitio, sed *advertit*, i. e. *directs attention*, Sen. Ep. 94: *advertit* ea res Vespasiani animum, ut, etc., Tac. H. 3, 48. — **E.** *Advertere* in aliquem, for the more usual *animadvertere* in aliquem, *to attend to one, i. e. to punish one* (only in Tac.): in P. Marcium consules more prisco *advertere*, Tac. A. 2, 32: ut in reliquis Sejani liberos *adverteteret*, id. ib. 5, 9 (cf. id. Germ. 7, 3: *animadvertere*). — Hence, **1. adversus** (archaic **advor-**), *a, um, P. a.*, *turned to or toward a thing, with the face or front toward, standing over against, opposite, before, in front of* (opp. *aversus*). **A.** In gen.: solem adversum intueri, Cic. Somn. Scip. 5. Iris. . . Mille trabones adversi sole colores, Verg. A. 4, 701; id. G. 1, 218: antipodes adversis vestigiis stant contra nostra vestigia, Cic. Ac. 2, 39: dentes adversi acuti (the sharp front teeth) morsu dividunt escas, Cic. N. D. 2, 54: quod is collis, tantum adversus in latitudinem patebat, quantum etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 8 Herz. So. hostes adversi, who make front against one *advancing or retreating*, id. ib. 2, 24: L. Cotta legatus in adversum os fundā vulnerat, *in front*, Caes. B. G. 5, 35; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 1; Liv. 21, 7 *fin.* al.; hence, *vulnus adversum, a wound in front* (on the contr., *vulnus aversum, a wound in the back*), Cic. Har. Resp. 19: adversis vulneribus, Aur. Vict. Vir. Illustr. 35, 4: iudicibus cicatrices adversas ostendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 28: cicatrices populus Romanus aspiceret adverso corpore exceptas, id. Verr. 5, 3: impetus hostium adversos, Auct. B. Alex. 8: Romani advorso colle evadunt, *ascend the hill in front*, Sall. J. 52: adversa signa, Liv. 30, 8: legiones quae Visellius et C. Silius adversis itineribus oljecerant, i. e. *marches in which they went to meet the enemy*, Tac. A. 3, 42: sed adverso fulgure (by a flash of lightning falling directly before him) pavefactus est Nero, Suet. Ner. 48: armenta egit Hannibal in adversos montes, Quint. 2, 17, 19; cf. Lucr. 3, 1013; so Hor. S. 1, 1, 103; 2, 3, 205: qui tuncet his adversos, *the opposite of this*, id. Ep. 1, 6, 9 al. — Hence, of rivers: flumine *adverso, up the stream, against the stream*: in adversum flumen contendere, Lucr. 4, 423: adverso feruntur flumine, id. G. 720; so Verg. G. 1, 201: *adverso* amne, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 33; *adverso* Tiberi subvehi, Aur. Vict. Vir. Illustr. 22, 3 (opp. to secundā aquā, *down stream, with the stream*: rate in secundam aquam labente, Liv. 21, 47, 3); and of winds, *opposed to a vessel's course, head winds, contrary winds, consequently unfavorable, adverse*: navigationes adversis ventis pracluduntur, Auct. B. Alex. 8: adversissimum navigantibus venti, Caes. B. C. 3, 107. — *Subst.*: **adversum**, *i, the opposite*: hic ventus a septentrionibus oriens adversum tenet Athenis proficiscentibus,

holds the opposite to those sailing from Athens, i. e. blows against them, Nep. Mil. 1 (so Nipperdey; but v. Hand, Turs. l. p. 183).

Adv. = ex adverso, also written ex adverso and ex adversum, opposite to, over against, ἐκ τῶν ἐναντίων; portus ex adverso urbi positus, Liv. 45, 10.—With gen. Patrae ex adverso Aetoliae et fluminis Eveni, Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 11.—Without case: cum ex adverso starent classes, Just. 2, 14; so Suet. Caes. 39; Tib. 33.—In adversum, to the opposite side, against; et duo in adversum immissi per moenia currus, against each other, Prop. 3, 9, 23; so Gell. 2, 30; cf. Verg. A. 8, 237; in adversum Romano subiere, Liv. 1, 12, 7, 23.—**B.** In hostile opposition to, adverse to, unfavorable, unpropitious (opp. secundus; frequent and class.): conqueri fortiam adversam, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50; hic dies pervosus atque adversus mihi obigit, Plant. Men. 3, 5, 1; in adverso nemini, Ter. And. 1, 1, 37; mentes improborum mihi infensae et adversae, Cic. Sull. 10; acclamatio, id. de Or. 2, 83; adversa avi aliquid facere, vet. poet. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 16; adversis auspiciis, Aur. Vict. Vir. Illust. 64, 6; adversum omen, Suet. Vit. 8; adversissima aspicienda, id. Oth. 8; adversae res, misfortune, calamity, adverse fortune; ut adversas res, sic secundas immoderate ferre levitatis est, Cic. Off. 1, 26; cf. adversi casus, Nep. Dat. 5; adversae rerum undae, a sea of troubles, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 22; omnia secundissima nobis, adversissima illis accidisse, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 9 (the sup. is found also in Caes. B. C. 3, 107); quae magistratus ille dicit, secundis auriibus, quae ab nostrum quo dicentur, adversis accipitis? Liv. 6, 40; adversus annus frugibus, id. 4, 12; valetudo adversa, i. e. sickness, id. 10, 32; adversum proelium, an unsuccessful engagement, id. 7, 29; cf. 8, 31; adverso rumore esse, to be in bad repute, to have a bad reputation, Tac. Ann. 14, 11; adversa subsellia, on which the opposition sit, Quint. 6, 1, 39.—Sometimes met. of feeling, contrary to, hated, hateful, odious: quis omnia regna adversa sint, Sall. J. 83; cf. Luc. 2, 229 Bentl.—**Comp.** = neque est aliud adversus, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 35.—* **Adv.** = **adversae**, self-contradictory, Gell. 3, 16.—

adversum, i. subst., esp. in the plur. adversa, misfortune, calamity, disaster, adversity, evil, mischief: adversa ejus per te tecta sunt, Ter. Hec. 3, 23; nihil adversi, Cic. Brut. 1, 4; si quid adversi accidisset, Nep. Alc. 8; cf. Liv. 22, 40; 35, 13; secunda felices, adversa magnos probant, Plin. Pan. 31; esp. freq. in Tac.: prospera et adversa pop. Rom., Ann. 1, 1; adversa tempestatum et ductum, id. Agr. 25; so id. A. 3, 24; 45, 2; 69; 4, 13 al.—**Subst.** = **adversus**, i. m., an opponent, adversary (rare): multosque mortales ea causa adversos habeo, Sall. C. 52, 7.—In Quint. also once **adversa**, ac, f., subst., a female opponent or adversary: natura noverca fuerit, si facultatem dicendi sociam scelerum, adversam innocentiae, invenit, 12, 1.—**C.** In rhet., opposed to another of the same genus, e. g. sapientia and stultitia: "Haec quae ex eodem genere contraria sunt, appellantur adversa." Cic. Top. 11.

2. adversus or **adversum** (archaic **advor**) (like rursus and rursum, prorsus and prorsum, quorsus and quorsum), **adv.** and **prep.**, denoting direction to or toward an object (syn.: contra, in with acc., ad, erga). **A.** **Adv.** = opposite to, against, to, or toward a thing, in a friendly or hostile sense: ibo adversum, Plant. As. 2, 2, 29; facito, ut venias adversum mihi, id. Men. 2, 3, 82; obsecro te, matri ne quid tuae adversus fuas, Liv. And. ap. Non. s. v. tuam, 111, 12 (Trag. Rel. p. 3 Rib.); quis hic est, qui adversus ite mihi? Plant. Men. 3, 2, 22; adversus resistere, Nep. Pelop. 1, 3; nemo adversus ibat, Liv. 37, 13, 8 al. in Plant. and Ter. adversum ire, or venire, to go to meet; also of a slave, to go to meet his master and bring him from a place (hence adversitor, q. v.); solus nunc ego adversum hero ex plurimis servis, Plant. Most. 4, 1, 23; ei adversum venimus, id. ib. 4, 2, 32; Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 2 Ruhnk.—**B.** **Prep.** with acc., toward or against, in a friendly or a hostile sense. **1.** In a friendly sense. (**a.**) Of place, turned to or toward, opposite to, before, facing, over against: qui cotidie unguentatus adver-

sum speculum ornetur, before the mirror, Scipio ap. Gell. 7, 12; adversus advocatos, Liv. 45, 7, 5; medicus debet residere illustri loco adversus aegrum, opposite to the patient, Cels. 3, 6; adversus Scyllam vergens in Italiam, Plin. 3, 8, 11, § 87; Lorina, adversum Antipolim, id. 3, 5, 11, § 79.—(**β**) In the presence of any one, before: egone ut te adversum mentiar, mater mea? Plaut. Aut. 4, 7, 9; idque gratum fuisse adversum te habeo gratiam. I am thankful that this is acceptable before (to) thee, Ter. And. 1, 1, 15; paululum adversus praesentem fortitudinem mollius, somewhat softened at such firmness (of his wife), Tac. A. 15, 63.—Hence very often with verbs of speaking, answering, complaining, etc., to declare or express one's self to any one, to excuse one's self or apologize, and the like: te oportet hoc proloqui adversum illam mihi, Enn. ap. Non. 232, 24 (Trag. v. 385 Vahl.); immo si audias, quae dicta dixit me adversum tibi, what he told me of you, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 47; de vita ac morte domini fabulaverat adversum fratrem illius, Afran. ap. Non. 232, 25; mulier, credo, adversum illum res suas conquirerit, Titin. ib. 232, 21; utendum est excusatione etiam adversus eos, quos invitus offendas, Cic. Off. 2, 19, 68; Tac. A. 3, 71.—With that to which a reply is made, to (= ad): adversus ea consul... respondit, Liv. 4, 10, 12; 22, 40, 1; cf. Drak. ad 3, 57, 1.—(**γ**) In comparison, as if one thing were held toward, set against, or before another (v. ad, I. D. 4.); against, in comparison with, compared to: repente lectus adversus veterem imperatorem comparabitur, will be compared with, Liv. 24, 8, 8; quid autem esse duo prospera bella Samnitium adversus tot decora populi Rom., id. 7, 32, 8.—(**δ**) Of demeanor toward one, to, toward: quoniam modo me gererem adversus Caesarem, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 11; te adversum me omnia audere gratum est, i. e. on my account, on my behalf, for my advantage, id. ib. 9, 22, 15; laetae adversum imperia aures, Tac. A. 1, 65.—E sp. often of friendly feeling, love, esteem, respect toward or for one (cf. Ruhnk. ad Ter. And. 4, 1, 15; Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 9, 22; Heusing. ad Cic. Off. 1, 11, 1; Hab. Syn. 49): est enim pietas justitia adversus deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 116; id. Off. 3, 6, 28; adhibenda est igitur quadam reverentia adversus homines, id. ib. 1, 28, 99 Beier: sunt quaedam officia adversus eos servanda, a quibus injuriam acceperis, id. ib. 1, 11, 33; adversus merita in-gratissimos, Vell. 2, 69, 5; summa adversus alios aequitas erat, Liv. 3, 33, 8; ob egregiam fidem adversus Romanos, id. 29, 8, 2; so id. 45, 8, 4 al.; beneficiam adversus supplices utendum, Tac. A. 11, 17.—More rarely (**ε**) of the general relation of an object or act to a person or thing (v. ad, I. D. 1), in relation, in respect, or in regard to a thing: epistula, ut adversus magistrum morum, modestior, as addressed to a censor of manners, Cic. Fam. 3, 13, 8; quasi adversus eos acquireret sententiae, in regard to the same, Dig. 49, 1; 3, 1.—**2.** In a hostile sense, against (the most usual class, signif. of this word): "Contra et adversus ita differunt, quod contra, ad locum, ut: contra basilicam; adversus, ad animi motum, ut: adversus illum facio; interdum autem promiscue accipiunt." Charis. p. 207 P.; cf. Curt. ad Sall. J. 101, 8; adversum legem accepti a plurimis pecuniam, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 48; adversum te fabulare illud, against thy interest, to thy disadvantage, id. Stich. 4, 2, 11; stultus est adversus aetatem et capitis canitundinem, id. ap. Fest. s. v. canitundinem, p. 47; adversum animi tui libidinem, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 19; adversum leges, adversum rem publicam, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 195; respondebat, si PARET, ADVERSUM EDICTUM FECISSE, id. ib. 2, 3, 28, § 69; me adversus populum Romanum possem defendere, id. Phil. 1, 13 al.—In the histt., of a hostile attack, approach, etc.: gladiis districtis impetum adversus montem in cohortes faciunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 46; adversus se non esse missos exercitus, Liv. 3, 66; bellum adversum Xerxem moret, Aur. Vict. Caes. 24, 3; copiis quibus usi adversus Romanum bellum, Liv. 8, 2, 5; adversus vim atque injuriam pugnantes, id. 26, 25, 10 al.; T. Quintius adversus Gallos missus est, Eutr. 2, 2; Athenienses adversus tantam tempestatem belli duos duces deligunt,

Just. 3, 6, 12 al.—Among physicians, of preventives against sickness, against (v. ad, I. A. 2.): adversus profusionem in his auxiliis est, Cels. 5, 26; 6, 27 al.; Frigidus jam artus et cluso corpore adversum vim veneni, Tac. A. 15, 64.—**Trop.**: egregium adversus tempestates receptaculum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 4; so id. ib. 2, 15, 36.—Hence: firmus, invictus, fortis adversus aliquid (like contra), protected against a thing, firm, fixed, secure: adversum divitias animum invictum gererat, Sall. J. 43, 5; invictus adversum gratiam animus, Tac. A. 15, 21; adversus convicia malsosque rumoros firmus ac patiens, Suet. Tib. 28; Adversus omnes fortis ferax canis, Phaedr. 5, 10, 1; and in opp. sense: infirmus, inferior adversus aliquid, powerless against, unequal to: fama, infirmum adversus vivos fortes telum, Curt. 4, 14; infirmus adversum pecuniam, Aur. Vict. Caes. 9, 6; inferior adversus laborem, id. Epit. ad. 20.

3. a. Adversus is rarely put after the word which it governs: egone ut te adversum mentiar, Plant. Aut. 4, 7, 9; hunc adversum, Nep. Con. 2, 2; id. Tim. 4, 3; quos adversum ierat, Sall. J. 101, 8.—**b.** It sometimes suffers tmesis: Labienum ad Oceanum versus proficisci jubet, Caes. B. G. 6, 33; animadvertit fugam ad se versus fieri, Sall. J. 58; animum advortere ad se versus exercitum peregere, id. ib. 68; ad Cordubam versus iter facere coepit, Auct. B. Hisp. 10 and 11; cf. in-versus: in Galliam versus castra movere, Sall. C. 56; Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12; Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 78; the Eng. to-ward: to us ward, Fsa. 40, 5; and the Gr. εἰς-εἰς: εἰς Γαλαίε, Hom. Od. 10, 351.

ad-vesperiscit, avit, 3, v. impers. and incl., it approaches evening, it is getting to be evening, twilight is coming on: ad-vesperiscit, Ter. And. 3, 4, 2; Vulg. Luc. 24, 29; cum jam advesperasceret, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 65, etc.; id. Fin. 4, 28; nisi advesperisset, Auct. B. Hisp. 24; cum advesperavisset, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 178; advesperascende die, Vulg. Prov. 7, 9.

ad-vigilo, are, 1, v. n., to watch by or at, to keep guard over, to be watchful, vigilant for; constr. with ad or dat., Rudd. II, p. 136.

I. Lit.: ad custodiam ignis, Cic. Leg. 2, 12; parvo nepoti, Tib. 2, 5, 93; vallo, Claud. Eutr. 2, 419.—**II.** Fig., to bestow care or attention upon a thing, to watch, to watch for. (**a.**) Absol.: exquire, heus tu, advigila, Plant. Pers. 4, 4, 63; tanto magis te advigilare aequomst, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 26; si advigilaveris, id. And. 4, 1, 19.—(**β**) With pro: si advigilavimus pro rei dignitate, Q. Cic. Petr. Cons. fin.—(**γ**) With dat.: stupris, Claud. L. Stil. 2, 140; sibi, Manil. 1, 81.

ad-vivo, ere, v. n. **I.** To live with one; joined with cum by pleonasm: CONVIVI DVLCESSIMO CVM QVO ADVIXIT SINE QVERELA PER ANNOS XX., Inscr. Grut. 1145, 8; 1115, 8 (Orell. 3094).—**II.** To live, with the access. idea of continuance, to live on, to continue living: dum adviveret, Vulg. Josh. 4, 14; donec adviverit, Dig. 34, 3, 28; quamdiu advixerit, ib. 3, 4, 4; 30.

advocamentum, i, n., = advocatio: veniam advocamentum peto, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 11, where the better read is advocandi, Keil.

advocatio, onis, f. [advoco], a calling to or summoning (in the class. per. only as t. in Judicial lang.). **I.** Lit. abstr., legal assistance, judicial aid (v. advoco and advocatus): tu in re militari multo es cautions quam in advocacionibus, Cic. Fam. 7, 10.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Concr., legal assistance, the whole body of assistants, counsel (so the bar): haec advocatio, Cic. Sest. 56; so id. Quint. 14; id. Rosc. Com. 5; id. Caecin. 15; id. Sull. 29; id. Verr. 2, 1, 49; id. Dom. 21; Liv. 3, 47 al.—**B.** The time allowed for procuring legal assistance: ut binas advocaciones postulet, Cic. Fam. 7, 11 Manut.; Quint. Decl. 280.—Hence, **C.** Any kind of delay or adjournment (freq. in Seneca): ratio advocacionem sibi peti, ira festinat, Sen. de Ira, 1, 16; so id. Cons. ad Marc. 10; id. Q. N. 7, 10.—**D.** Consolation, Tert. Patient. 11; v. advoco, I. C.

advocator, oris, m. [id.], qui advocat, an advocate (eccl. Lat.): Deus divinum asperator, mendicorum advocator, Tert. cont. Marc. 4, 15.

1. advocatus, a, um, Part. of advoco.

2. advōcātus, i, m., a legal assistant, *counselor*, etc., v. advoco *fin.*

advōco, āvi, ātum, i, v. n., to call or summon one to a place, esp. for counsel, aid, etc.; *constr. absol.*, with *ad, in, or dat.* **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: ego Thresiam advocatō et consulam quid faciendum censeat, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 76; contionem, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80; aliquid ad obsequendum, id. Att. 12, 18; so Liv. 1, 39; viros primarios in consilium, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 7, § 18; so Liv. 42, 33; ego vos, quo pauca monerem, advocavi, Sall. C. 60; eo (i. e. in aedem Concordiae) senatum advocat, id. ib. 47; (Deus) advocabit caelum desursum, Vulg. Psa. 49; advocari gaudis, to be invited, Hor. C. 4, 11, 13; aegro, Ov. R. Am. 110; causas, Quint. 11, 1, 38.—**B.** Trop.: animum ad se ipsum advocatū, *we turn the mind upon itself, call the thoughts home*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31; non desiderat fortitudo advocatam iracundiam, id. ib. 4, 23; so id. Ac. 2, 27; id. Tusc. 5, 38.

II. Esp. **A.** In judicial lang., t. t., to avail one's self of some one in a cause, as *aid, assistant, witness, counselor*, etc., to call in: aliquid alicui, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 6; so id. Bacch. 2, 3, 28; id. Ps. 4, 7, 59; aliquot mihi Amicos advocabo, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 83; viros bonos complures advocat, Cic. Quint. 21: in his, quos tibi advocasti, id. ib. 21 al.—Also used of the friend of the plaintiff or defendant, who calls in his friends to aid in the suit: Oppianicus in judicio Scamandri aderat, frequens advocabat, Cic. Clu. 19.—Hence, transf. to other things, to call to one's aid, to call to for help, to summon: desuper Alcides telis premit omniaque arma Advocat, Verg. A. 8, 249; secretas artes, Ov. M. 7, 138; ad conamina noctem, Sil. 9, 82; Sen. Troad. 613; aliquid in tutelam securitatis suae, Vell. 2, 108; vires suas, Sen. Ben. 6, 2.—**B.** To get a respite, to delay, Plin. Ep. 5, 8; v. advocatio, II. C.—**C.** To give consolation, to console (in imitation of the Gr. παρακαλεῖν), Tert. adv. Marc. 14.

In the phrase **ADVOCAPIT CONCTOS**, in the song of the Frates Arvales, Grotef. (Gr. II. 290) explains advocapit as an old imperat., instead of advocabite.

Hence, **advōcātus**, i, m. **A.** In the class. per., in judicial lang., one who is called by one of the parties in a suit to aid as a witness or counsel, a legal assistant, *counselor* (diff. from patronus or orator, who spoke for a client engaged in a suit; from cognitor, who appeared in the name of such parties as had themselves been at first in court; and from procurator, who appeared for such as were absent, Asc. on ad Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4; Ruhnck. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 48; Heind. ad Hor. S. 2, 5, 38; v. Smith's Dict. Antiq.): quaeso, ut advocatus mihi adis neve abeas, Plaut. Am. 4, 3, 3; so id. Men. 5, 2, 47; id. Mil. 5, 26; id. Poen. 3, 1, 23; 6, 11; id. Trin. 5, 2, 37 al.; adversusne illum causam dicerem, cui veneram advocatus? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 43; so id. Eun. 2, 3, 49; 4, 6, 26; id. Ad. 4, 5, 11: quis eum umquam non modo in patroni, sed in laudatoris aut advocati loco viderat, Cic. Clu. 40; id. Phil. 1, 7: venire advocatum alicui in rem praesentem, id. Off. 1, 10, etc.; Liv. 42, 33, 1.—**B.** In the post-Aug. per., for patronus, orator, etc., who conducted a process for any one, an *advocate, attorney*, etc., Quint. 12, 1, 13; cf. id. 12, 1, 25; 5, 6 *fin.*; 9, 3, 22; Plin. Ep. 7, 22; Tac. A. 11, 5, 6; Suet. Claud. 15 and 33.—**C.** Esp., in ecl. Lat., of Christ as our *intercessor, advocate*: advocatum habemus apud Patrem, Jesum Christum, Vulg. 1 Joan. 2, 1.—**D.** Transf. in gen., an *assistant, helper, friend*: se in fugam conferunt uia amici advocatque ejus, Cic. Caecin. 8, 22.

* **advōlatūs**, ūs, m. [advolo], a flying to: tristi advolatū, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 24, as a transl. from the Gr. of Aeschyl. Prometh. Solut.

advōlitans, antis, Part. [advolitō], flying often, fluttering about: papilio luminibus advolitans, * Plin. II, 19, 21, § 65; advolitans noctua, * Prud. adv. Symm. 2.

advōlo, āvi, ātum, i, v. n., to fly to or toward; *constr. with ad, in, dat., or acc.*, Rudd. II. p. 136. **I.** Lit., of birds: avis advolans ad eas aves, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: in agrum Volaterranum palumbum visē mari advolat, Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 78 al.: papilio lu-

minibus Lucernarum advolans, id. 28, 10, 45, § 162.—**II.** Metaph., of other things, to fly to, run to, come to (class.): vox mihi advolatit ad auris, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 69; so id. Rud. 2, 3, 3; id. Merc. 5, 2, 23; imago ad nos, * Lucr. 4, 316; ad urbem, Cic. Sest. 4 *fin.*: in Formianum, id. Att. 2, 13; Larino Romam, id. Clu. 6: ejus (Britanniae) εὐδαμον mihi advolabit ad pectus, id. Fam. 15, 16; hostes ex omnibus partibus ad palatibatores, Caes. B. G. 5, 17; classem advoluturam esse, id. B. C. 2, 43; in auxilium, Suet. Galb. 20: fama advolat Aeneae, Verg. A. 10, 511; Manil. ap. Prisc. 760 P.—With *acc.*: rostra Cato advolat, Cic. Att. 1, 14 *med.*; Val. Fl. 4, 300.

advōlvo, vi, vōlūtum, 3, v. a., to roll to or toward. **I.** In gen.: robora focis, Verg. G. 3, 377; so id. A. 6, 182; advolvi (for advolvere se) ad ignem, Plin. 11, 37, 70; 185; advolvit saxum magnum ad ostium, Vulg. Matt. 27, 60; Marc. 15, 46.—**II.** Esp., of suppliants, to throw one's self at the feet of any one, to fall at, fall prostrate before: genibus ejus advolutus est, Vell. 2, 80; omniū genibus se advolvens, Liv. 8, 37 *fin.*: advolvi genibus, id. 28, 34; tuis advolvimur aris, Prop. 4, 16, 1.—With *acc.*: genua patris advolvuntur, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 311: cum Tiberii genua advolveretur, Tac. A. 1, 13; cf. id. ib. 6, 49; 15, 71.—Trop.: magnusque advolvitur astris clamor, rolls, i. e. rises or ascends, Stat. Th. 5, 143.

advorsum, advorsus, advorto, v. adversum, adversus, etc.

† **advosem**: “adversarium, hostem, dixere veteres,” Fest. p. 25 Müll.

† **adynāmon** vīnum = ἀδύνατος οἶνος, weakened wine (half wine and half water): ex ipso vino quod vocant adynāmon, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 100.

† **adytum**, i, n., = ἀδυτον (not to be entered), the innermost part of a temple, the sanctuary, which none but priests could enter, and from which oracles were delivered.

I. Lit.: in occultis ac remotis templi, quae Graeci ἀδύτα appellant, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: aeternumque adytis effert penetrabilis ignem, Verg. A. 2, 297: isque adytis haec tristia dicta reportat, id. ib. 2, 115; 6, 98; Hor. C. 1, 16, 5.—In gen., a secret place, chamber; of the dead, a grave, tomb, in Verg. A. 5, 84, and Juv. 13, 205: descriptionem cubiculorum in adytis, chambers in secret places, i. e. inner chambers, Vulg. 1 Par. 28, 11.—**II.** Fig.: ex adyto tamquam cordis responsa dedere, the inmost recesses, * Lucr. 1, 737.

† In Attius also *masc. adytus*, ūs: adytus augura, in Non. 488, 4 (Trag. Rel. p. 217 Rib.).

* **adzēlor**, āri, v. dep., to be zealous against one, to be angry with, Vulg. 4 Esdr. 16, 49.

ae, see the letter A.

Aea, ae, f., = Αἶα (land). In the fable of the Argonauts, a peninsula in Colchis, round which the Phasis flowed, Val. Fl. 1, 742, and 5, 426.

Aeacideius, a, um, adj., pertaining to the *Aeacidae* (the posterity of *Aeacus*): regna, i. e. *Aegina*, Ov. M. 7, 472.

Aeacides, ae, = Αἰακίδης, patr. m. (voc. *Aeacida*, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 56; Ov. H. 3, 87; *Aeacide*, id. ib. 8, 7; gen. plur. *Aeacidum*, Sil. 15, 392), a male descendant of *Aeacus*, an *Aeacide*. **I.** In gen.: stolidum genus Aeacidarum, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 56; Ov. M. 8, 3; Sil. 15, 292; Just. 12, 15.—**II.** Esp., his son *Phocus*, Ov. M. 7, 668.—His sons *Telamon* and *Peleus*, Ov. M. 8, 4.—His son *Peleus* alone, Ov. M. 12, 365.—His grandson *Achilles*, Verg. A. 1, 99; Ov. M. 12, 82; 96; 365.—His great-grandson *Pyrrius*, son of *Achilles*, Verg. A. 3, 296.—His later descendants, *Pyrrius*, king of *Epirus*, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 56: *Aeacidarum* genus, Cic. Off. 1, 12; and *Perses*, king of *Macedon*, conquered by *Emilius Paulus*, Verg. A. 6, 839; Sil. 1, 627.

Aeacidinus, a, um, adj., pertaining to the *Aeacidae* (*Achilles*): *Aeacidinus* minis animisque expletus, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 25.

Aeacius, a, um, adj., *Aeacian*: flos, the *hyacinth* (as springing from the blood of *Ajax*, grandson of *Aeacus*), Col. 10, 175.

Aeacus, i, m., = Αἰακός (Gr. acc. *Aea-*

con, Ov. M. 9, 434), acc. to the fable, son of *Jupiter* by *Europa*, king of *Aegina*, father of *Peleus* and *Telamon*, grandfather of *Achilles* and *Ajax*; on account of his just government made judge in the lower regions, with *Minos* and *Rhadamanthus*: quam pene judicantem vidimus Aeacum! Hor. C. 2, 13, 22; cf. Ov. M. 3, 25.

Aeaea, ae, f., = Αἰαῖα, acc. to fable, the island in the *Tyrrhene Sea* where the *Circe* of *Homer* had her abode, and where, acc. to Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 58, the later *Circeii* was situated, now called *Monte Circeo*. Acc. to *Mela*, 2, 7 *med.*, it was the abode of *Calypso*.

Aeacus, a, um, adj., = Αἰαῖος. **I.** Belonging to *Aea*, in *Colchis*, *Colchian*: *Circe*, since *Circe* is said to have been earlier in *Colchis*, Verg. A. 3, 386; Ov. M. 4, 205.—Hence, **B.** Transf., belonging to *Circe*: artes, magic arts, such as *Circe* practised, Ov. Am. 2, 15, 10: carmina, magic words, charms, spells, id. ib. 1, 8, 5.—**II.** *Aeaea* *puella*, *Calypso*, because she had her residence in *Aeaea*, Prop. 4, 11, 31.

Aeas, antis, m., a river of *Epirus*, *Mela*, 2, 3, 13; Plin. 3, 23, 26; § 145; Ov. M. 1, 580; Luc. 6, 361.

Aebūra, ae, f., a city of *Hispania Tarraconensis*, now *Cuerva*, Liv. 40, 30, 3.

Aebūtus, a, name of a Roman gens, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 5; id. Caecin. 1; id. Fl. 37, 93 al.—Hence: **Aebūtia** *lex*, so called from its author, the tribune *Aebūtus*; enacted A. U. C. 520, Cic. Agr. 2, 8; Gell. 16, 10, 8.

Aecae, arum, f., a city of *Apulia*, southeast of *Luceria*, now *Troja*, Liv. 24, 20, 5.—Hence, **Aecani**, orum, m., the inhabitants of *Aecae*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

Aeculanum or **Aeclānum**, i, n., a city of the *Hirpini* in *Sannium*, now *Le Grotte*, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 1; id. ib. 16, 2, 4; Inscr. Orell. 5019.—Hence: **Aeculāni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of *Aec.*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105; Inscr. Grut. 444, 5; and: **Aeculanenses** or **Aeclānenses**, ium, the same as **Aeculāni**, Inscr. Orell. 838, 862; 3108 al.

aedepol, = edepol, v. Pollux.

aedēs and **aedis** (the form *aedes* is found in Liv. 2, 21, 7; 2, 8, 14; 2, 9, 43 al., and now and then in other writers, but *aedis* is more common, as in Cic. Verr. 4, 55, § 121; id. Par. 4, 2, 31; Vitruv. 4, 7, 1; Varr. 5, 32, 156 al.; Liv. 1, 33, 9 al.; Plin. 36, 6, 8, § 50), is, f., a building for habitation. [Aedis domicilium in edito positum simplex atque unius aditus. Sive ideo aedis dicitur, quod in ea avium degatur, quod Graece αἰών vocatur, Fest. p. 13 Müll. Curtius refers this word to αἶθος, aedus, as meaning originally, *fire-place, hearth*; others, with probability, compare ἔδος, ἔρα, and ἔσδες.] **I.** Sing., a dwelling of the gods, a sanctuary, a temple (prop., a simple edifice, without division into smaller apartments, while templum is a large and splendid structure, consecrated by the augurs, and belonging to one or more deities; cf. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 4, 7; but after the Aug. period aedis was used for templum; cf. Suet. Caes. 78 with id. ib. 84); haec aedis, Varr. ap. Non. 494, 7: senatum in aedem Jovis Statoris vocavi, Cic. Cat. 2, 6: aedis Martis, Nep. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 732 P.: aedis Mercurii dedicata est, Liv. 2, 21: hic aedem ex marmore molitus est, Vell. 1, 11, 6: inter altare et aedem, Vulg. Luc. 11, 51: aedem Concordiae, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 19: aedes Veneris genitricis, Suet. Caes. 78; v. above; id. ib. 10: aedem Baal, Vulg. 4 Reg. 10, 27; ib. Act. 19, 24 al.: haec ego ludo, quae nec in aede sonent, i. e. in the temple of the *Muses*, or of the *Palatine Apollo*, where poems were publicly recited, Hor. S. 1, 10, 38; cf.: quanto molimine circumspicemus vacuum caelum Romani vatibus aedem, id. Ep. 2, 2, 94.—Plur. in this sense generally in connection with *sacra*, *divinae*, *deorum*, and only when several temples are spoken of: aedes sacrae, Cic. Dom. 49; cf. Suet. Aug. 30, 100: Capitolii fastigium et ceterarum aedium, Cic. de Or. 3, 46; cf. Liv. 38, 41; Deorum aedes, Suet. Cat. 21; cf. id. Ner. 38; id. Claud. 21 al.—**II.** A dwelling for men, a house habitation.

abode (syn. domus; usu. only in the plur., as a collection of several apartments; but in the earliest period the sing. also may have had this signif. though but few certain examples of it have been preserved in the written language; cf. Plaut. As. 1, 3, 67: hic noster quaestus; aucupij similitum . . . aedis nobis arceat, accipere sum ego); aedes probae et pulchre aedificatae. Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 60; id. Most. 1, 2, 18; ultimatæ, Ter. Haut. 5, 1, 29; apud istum in aedibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19, § 50, and soon after: in mediis aedibus; cf. Verg. A. 2, 512: liberata, a house that is rent-free, Liv. 30, 17: privatae, Suet. Ner. 44 al.—Hence sometimes used for a part of the domus, a room, an apartment, chamber: insectatur omnes domi per aedis, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 31; Verg. 2, 4, 462; cf. id. A. 2, 487 (v. also Gell. 4, 14; Curt. 8, 6; Hor. C. 1, 30, 4).—In Plaut., by comic license, aedes for familia: credo hercle has sustollat aedis totas atque hunc in cretium, Mil. 2, 3, 30; ut ego suffragam his talos totos aedibus; to break the legs of this whole house (i. e. family), Truc. 2, 8, 7: ab aedibus, denoting office (cf. ab, a castellan: CVM AB AEDIBVS ESSEM, Inscr. Grut. 697, 1.—**B.** Met. of the cells (or hive) of bees: clausis cunctantur in aedibus, Verg. G. 4, 258.—***C.** Trop.: fac, sis, vacivas aedis aurum, mea ut migrare dicta possint, the chambers of your ears, Plaut. Ps. 1, 6, 54.—***D.** Aedes aurata, a gilded funeral structure, on which the dead body of Cæsar was laid, a cutfastique, Suet. Cæs. 84.

aediŭla, ae. f. dim. [aedes], a small building intended for a dwelling. **I.** For gods, a chapel, a small temple: cum aram et aediculum et pulvinar dedicasset, Cic. Dom. 53: Victoriae, Liv. 35, 9; 35, 41: aediculum in ea (domo) deo separavit, Vulg. Judic. 17, 5; also a niche or shrine for the image of a god: in aediŭla erant Lares argentei positi, Petr. Sat. 29 fin.: aediculum acream fecit, Phil. 33, 1, 6, § 19; 36, 13, 19, § 87.—Hence on tombstones, the recess in which the urn was placed, Inscr. Fabrett. c. 1, 68.—**II.** For men, a small house or habitation (mostly in plur.; cf. aedes, II.). Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 58; Cic. Par. 6, 3; Vulg. 4 Reg. 23, 7.—Sing. in Plaut., a small room, a closet: in aediculum seorsum concludi volo, Epid. 3, 3, 19 sq.

aedificatio, ere, 3, v. a., = aedifico: La-beo, Dig. 19, 260, Tertullian, where others read aedificare.

***aedifex**, ficis, m., = aedificator, Tert. Idol. 12.

aedificatio, ōnis, f. [aedifico]. **I.** Abstr. the act of building, a building or constructing. (a) Absol.: si ad horum luxuriam dirigas aedificationem, Varr. R. 1, 13: immensa et intolerabilis, Cic. Pis. 21; so id. Q. Fr. 2, 2; Vulg. 2 Para. 16, 6.—(β) With gen.: urbium, Vulg. Judith, 5, 10.—**II.** Concr. a building, a structure, edifice, Cato ag. Gell. 13, 23: domum tuam et aedificationem omnem perspexi, Cic. Fam. 5, 6: aedificationes templi, Vulg. Matt. 24, 1.—**III.** Fig., building up, instructing, edification. (a) Absol.: loquitur ad aedificationem, Vulg. 1 Cor. 14, 3; 14, 26.—(β) With gen.: ad aedificationem Ecclesiae, Vulg. 1 Cor. 14, 12; ib. Eph. 4, 12.

***aedificatioŭcula**, ae. f. dim. [aedificatio], a little building: equid de illa aedificatioŭcula mandavisses, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5.

aedificator, ōris, m. [aedifico]. **I.** A builder: vocaberis aedificator saepium, Vulg. Isa. 58, 12; in the class. period only trop., = δημιουργός: mundi, the maker, architect, Cic. Univ. 2: aedificatores mundi, id. N. D. 1, 9.—**II.** From the Aug. period adj. (cf. Br. Nep. Ages. 4, 2) with the access. idea of inclination or passion, that is fond of building: nemo illo minus fuit emax, minus aedificator, Nep. Att. 13; Juv. 14, 86; Col. 1, 4, 8; Flor. 1, 8, 4.

aedificatorius, a, um, adj. [id.], pertaining to building. **I.** Lit.: aedificatoria somnia, Tert. Anim. 47.—Hence, subst.: **aedificatoria**, ae. f., = architectura, Boëth. Aristot. Top. 3, 1, p. 680.—**II.** Fig.: verbum aedificatorium mortis, i. e. that was the cause of death, Tert. Carn. Christ. 17.

***aedificiālis**, e. adj., pertaining to

a building [aedes]: Priamus ad aram Jovis aedificiis confugit (so called because he was worshipped in the building; cf. Fest. s. v. Herceus, p. 101 Müll.), Dict. Cret. 5, 12.

aedificiŭm, i, n. [aedifico], a building of any kind, an edifice, structure, even though not suitable for a dwelling (while aedes designates only a structure for habitation).—Hence: aedes aedificiŭca, Liv. 38, 38; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9 fin.: exstruere aedificiŭm in alieno, id. Mil. 27: omnibus vicis aedificiŭca incensis, Caes. B. G. 3, 29; Nep. Att. 13, 2; Sall. J. 23; Liv. 5, 41: aedificiŭm prolapsiones, Suet. Aug. 30; cf. id. Oth. 8: regis, Vulg. 3 Reg. 9, 1: paries aedifici, ib. Ezech. 41, 12.—In late Lat., = aedificatio: aedificiŭm domūs Domini, Vulg. 3 Reg. 9, 1: murorum, ib. 1 Macc. 16, 23.

aedifico, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [aedefacio], lit. to erect a building, to build; and in gen., to build, raise, erect, or establish any thing. **I.** Lit.: aedificare cum sit proprie aedem facere, ponitur tamen κατασκευαστικός in omni genere constructionis, Fest. p. 13 Müll.; hence in the first signif. for the most part (a) Absol.: aedificare diu cogitare oportet, Cato, R. R. 3, 1: ecce aedificat, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 56: ad quem (usum) accommodanda est aedificandi descriptio, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138; id. ib. 2, 23, 83: tribus locis aedifico, reliqua reconnoit, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6: lautius, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3: belle, id. Att. 9, 13 al.: accuratius ad frigora atque aestus vitandos, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: dirunt, aedificat, mutat quadrata rotundas, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100; so id. S. 2, 3, 308.—(β) With object: domum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4; so Vulg. Exod. 1, 21: casas, Hor. S. 2, 3, 247.—**II.** In gen., to build, construct, etc.: navium, Plaut. Mer. prol. 87: piscinas, Varr. R. 3, 17, 5: navem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18: urbem, id. ib. 2, 4, 53; so Vulg. Exod. 1, 11: oppida, id. 2 Para. 26, 6: turrim, ib. Matt. 21, 3: murum, id. 2 Para. 33, 14: porticum, Cic. Dom. 43: hortos, id. Att. 9, 13: equum, Verg. A. 2, 16: mundum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25: tot adhuc compagibus altum aedificat caput, i. e. makes it, by bands and hair ornaments, a high tower, Juv. 6, 501.—**III.** Fig.: to build up, establish: rem publicam, Cic. Fam. 9, 2.—And (eccl.) in a religious sense, to build up, instruct, edify. (a) Absol.: caritas aedificat, Vulg. 1 Cor. 8, 1: non omnia aedificant, ib. ib. 16, 23.—(β) With object: semetipsum, Vulg. 1 Cor. 14, 4: alterutrum, ib. 1 Thess. 5, 11.

‡ **aedilātus**, ūs, m., = aedilitas [aediliis], Fest. p. 13 Müll.

aediliŭs (not aedilit-), a, um, adj. [id.], pertaining or belonging to an aedile: munus, Cic. Off. 2, 16: repulsa, i. e. in aedilitate petenda, id. Plane. 21: scriba, of an aedile, id. Clu. 45: largitio, Liv. 25, 2; cf. Cic. Off. 2, 16: vestigial aediliŭorum, sc. munus, paid to the aediles to defray the expense of public exhibitions, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9.—**aediliŭs**, i, m. (sc. vir), one who had been an aedile (as consularis, who had been consul), an exaedile, Varr. R. 1, 7, 10: aediliŭs est mortuus, Cic. Brut. 28; so id. Vat. 7: edictum, an ordinance of the aedile on entering upon his office (v. edictum), Dig. 21, 1: aediliŭciae edictiones, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 43.

aedilis, is, m. (abl. aedili), Tac. A. 12, 64; Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 4; Dig. 18, 6, 13; but aedile is more usual. Charis. p. 96 P.; Varr. 1, 22; Cic. Sest. 44, 95; Liv. 3, 31; Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 158; Inscr. Orell. 3787, 8; cf. Schneid. Gr. II. p. 221; Koffm. s. v.) [aedes], an aedile, a magistrate in Rome who had the superintendence of public buildings and works, such as temples, theatres, baths, aqueducts, sewers, highways, etc.; also of private buildings, of markets, provisions, taverns, of weights and measures (to see that they were legal), of the expense of funerals, and other similar functions of police. The class passages applying here are: Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 42; Varr. L. 1, 5, § 81 Müll.; Cic. Leg. 3, 3; id. Verr. 2, 5, 14; id. Phil. 9, 7; Liv. 10, 23; Tac. A. 2, 85; Juv. 3, 162; 10, 101; Fest. s. h. v. p. 12; cf. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 3 and 6.—Further, the aediles, esp. the curule aediles (two in number), were expected to exhibit public spectacles; and they often lavished the most exorbitant expenses upon them,

in order to prepare their way toward higher offices, Cic. Off. 2, 16; Liv. 24, 33; 27, 6. They inspected the plays before exhibition in the theatres, and rewarded or punished the actors according to their deserts, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 148; id. Cist. ep. 3; for this purpose they were required by oath to decide impartially, Plaut. Am. prol. 72.—It was the special duty of the aediles plebei (of whom also there were two) to preserve the decrees of the Senate and people in the temple of Ceres, and in a later age in the public treasury, Liv. 3, 55. The office of the aediles curules (so called from the sella curulis, the seat on which they sat for judgment (v. curulis), while the aediles plebei sat only on benches, subsellia) was created A. U. C. 387, for the purpose of holding public exhibitions, Liv. 6, 42, first from the patricians, but as early as the following year from the plebeians also, Liv. 7, 1.—Julius Cæsar created also the office of the two aediles Cereales, who had the superintendence of the public granaries and other provisions, Suet. Cæs. 41.—The free towns also had aediles, who were often their only magistrates, Cic. Fam. 13, 11; Juv. 3, 179; id. Vesp. 2; id. Claud. 38 al.—Plur.: splendor aedilitium, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 57.

‡ **aedius**, v. aedes.

aediles ludi, aedilis sports, Poen. 5, 2, 52.

aedilitas, itis, f. [aedilis], the office of an aedile, aedilship: aedilitatem gerere, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 29; petere, Cic. Quint. 25: aedilitate fungi, id. Off. 2, 16: munus aedilitatis, id. Verr. 3, 12, 36; praetermissio aedilitatis, id. Off. 2, 17: curulis aedilitas, id. Har. Resp. 13, 27: inire, Suet. Cæs. 9; id. Vesp. 2; id. Claud. 38 al.—Plur.: splendor aedilitium, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 57.

aedilitus, a, um, v. aediliŭs.

aedius, v. aedes.

***aeditor** or **aeditōtor** [an earlier form for aeditor], ari, v. dep., to keep or take care of a temple: aeditorum in templo tuo, Pompon. ap. Gell. 12, 10. Nonius quotes the same passage, 75, 15, but reads aeditōtor.

aeditimus (aeditū-) (an earlier form for aeditius, and first used in the time of Varro; v. the first quotation), i, m., one who keeps or takes care of a temple, the keeper or overseer of a temple, ἐποπιδάξ: in aedem Telluris veneram, rogatus ab aeditimo, ut dicere didicimus a patribus nostris, ut corrigimus a recentibus urbanis: ab aedito, Varr. R. 1, 2: Aeditimus . . . Pro eo a plerisque nunc aeditius dicitur, Gell. 12, 10; Varr. R. 1, 69; id. L. L. 6, 2: liminum productionem esse verbi (Servius) volt. ut in finitumo, legitumo, aeditumo, Cic. Top. 8, 36.

***aeditua**, ae. f. [aedituis], a female overseer of a temple, Inscr. Orell. 2444.—Trop.: cum omnes templum simus Dei, ejus templi aeditua et antistes pudicitia est, Tert. Cult. Fem. 1.

***aeditualis**, e. adj. [id.], pertaining to a temple-keeper, Tert. Pudic. 16.

***aeditiŭs**, entis, m., = aeditius, a keeper of a temple, Lucr. 6, 1275, referred to by Gell. 12, 10 fin.

aeditūs, i, m. [aedes-tuesor], quasi a tuendis aedibus appellatus, Gell. 12, 10, a keeper of a temple, a sacristan, ἐποπιδάξ (first used in polite language in the time of Varro for aeditimus; v. the word and the passage cited from Varr.). **I.** Lit.: Plaut. Cure. 1, 3, 48: aeditus custodesque mature sentient, etc., *Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44: Snet. Dom. 1 al. It belonged also to the office of the aeditui to conduct strangers through the temple, and point out its curiosities; hence Horace says: quales aeditius habeat virtus, what pænegrists, Ep. 2, 1, 230.—**II.** In gen., priests, ministers (eccl.): erunt in sanctuario meo aeditui, Vulg. Ezech. 44, 1; ib. Ose. 10, 5.

‡ **aëdon** (trisyll.), ōnis, f., = ἀῶδων, the nightingale: tristis aëdon, Sen. Agam. 670; so Petr. Sat. 131; Alp. Ecl. 6, 5.

aedōnias, a, um, adj. (pentasyll.) [aë-don], pertaining to the nightingale: vox, Auct. Pan. ad Pison. 257; Lact. Phoenic. 47.

Aedūi (Haed-), ōrum, m., a tribe in Gallia Celtica friendly to the Romans, now Departementes de la Côte d'Or, de la Nièvre,

at Saône et Loire, et du Rhône, Caes. B. G. 1, 10, 11, 23, etc.; Cic. Att. 1, 19; Mel. 3, 2, 4; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107 al.—Hence, **Aeduius** (**Haed-**), a, um, *adj.*, pertaining to the *Aedui*: stemma, Aus. Par. 4, 3.

Acetacius, a, um, *adj.*, belonging to *Aetes*, king of Colchis; fines, i. e. Colchis, Catull. 64, 3; from

Aetes, **Acētas**, or **Acēta**, ac, m., = *Αἴητης*, king of Colchis, acc. to the fable, son of *Sol* and *Persa*, daughter of *Oceanus*; father of *Medea*, by whose aid the Argonauts took from him the golden fleece, Cic. N. D. 3, 21; Ov. H. 12, 29, 51; Hyg. 3, 22 and 23; Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 140 and 141.—Hence, **Acētiās**, *idias*, *patr. f.*, daughter of *Aetes*, i. e. *Medea*, Ov. M. 7, 9; 326.—**Acētinē**, *ēs, f.*, the same as *Acētiās*, from *Aetes*, as *Nerine* from *Nereus*, Ov. H. 6, 103.—**Acētis**, *idos*, *patr. f.*, = *Aetias*, daughter of *Aetes*, Val. Fl. 8, 233; Albin. 2, 110.—**Acētius**, a, um, *adj.*, pertaining to *Aetes*, = *Acetaeus*, Val. Fl. 8, 379.

Aegae, *arum, f. plur.*, = *Αἰγαίαι*. **I.** A city of Cilicia, now *Ayas*, Luc. 3, 227.—**II.** A small town on the western coast of Euboea, now *Limni*, Stat. Th. 7, 371.

Aegaon, *ōnis, m.*, = *Αἰγαίον*. **I.** A giant-monster, the other name of *Briareus*, Verg. A. 10, 563; Stat. Ach. 1, 209.—**II.** A sea-god, acc. to the fable, the son of *Pontus* and *Terra*, Ov. M. 2, 9.—**B.** Meton. for the *Aegean Sea*, Stat. Th. 5, 288.

Aegaus, a, um, *adj.*, *Aegean*; hence, **Mare Aegaum** (*Αἰγαίου Πέλαγος, τὸ τοῦ Πόντου Αἰγαίου*), Xen. Oec. 20, 27), the *Aegean Sea*, extending eastwards from the coast of Greece to Asia Minor, now called the *Archipelago*, and by the Turks the *White Sea*, to distinguish it from the Black Sea; insula *Delos* in *Aegaeo mari* posita, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 18.—In the poets also *absol.*:

Aegaum, *i, n.*, for *Aegaeum mare*: in patent *Aegaeo*, Hor. C. 2, 16, 1; Pers. 5, 142; cf. *Burm. Prop.* 3, 5, 51. [The etymol. was unknown even to the ancients. Acc. to some, from *Aegaeus*, father of *Theseus*, who threw himself into this sea; acc. to Varr. L. 6, 2, *fin.*, from *αἰγες*, goats, since the sea, from the many islands rising out of it, resembled a flock of goats; Strabo describes the name from *Aegaea*, a town in Euboea.]—Hence, *adj.*:

Aegaus, a, um, pertaining to the *Aegean Sea*: *gurgis*, Cic. Arat. 422; tumultus, Hor. C. 3, 29, 63; Nautius, Verg. A. 3, 74; Cyclades, which lie in it, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 8; *Venus*, since she was said to have sprung from the *Aegean Sea*, Stat. Th. 8, 478.

Aegates, um, *f.*, the *Aegates*, three islands in the Mediterranean, west of Sicily, not far from the promontory of Lilybaeum, where the Carthaginians were conquered by the Romans, 241 B. C., Nep. Hann. 1; Liv. 21, 10; Sil. 1, 60; 6, 684.

aeger, gra, *grum, adj.* [Curtius proposes to connect it with *ἐπ-εργω*, to press, drive; *αἰγες*, storm-wind; *αἰγες*, waves; and Sanscr. *egāmi*, to tremble; trembling, shaking, being a common symptom of illness], designates indisposition, as well of mind as of body (while *agrotus* is generally used only of physical disease; class.; in Cic. far more frequent than *agrotus*; Celsus uses only *aeger*, never *agrotus*). **I.** Lit., of the body, *ill. sick, unwell, diseased, suffering*. (a) *Of men*: homines aegri morbo gravi, Cic. Cat. 1, 13; graviter aegrum fuisse, id. Div. 1, 25; id. Tusc. 2, 25, 61; infirma atque aegra valitudo, id. Brut. 48 *fin.*; aegro corpore esse, id. Quir. 1, *fin.*; ex vulnere, id. Rep. 2, 21; vulneribus, Nep. Milt. 7; pedibus, Sall. C. 59, 4; so Liv. 42, 28; Tac. H. 3, 38; Wernsd. Poët. L. Min. 6, 197, 8; stomachus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 43; anhelitus, shortness of breath, Verg. A. 5, 432.—At a later period constr. with *gen.* or *acc.*: Psyche aegri corporis, animi saucia, App. M. 4, 86, p. 310 Oud. (cf. id. ib. 5, 102, p. 360 Oud.); Psyche corporis et animi aloquum infirma; and Liv. Andron. ap. Prisc. p. 725 P.: inops, aegra sanitatis, where, however, Bothe suspects *aegra* to be a gloss.; = *nemini*, mo quondam pedes tunc graviter aegrum, Gell. 13, 10.—*Subst.*, a sick person, Cic. Div. 2, 3; ne aegri quidem omnes convalescunt, id. N. D. 2, 4; aegro adhibere medicinam, id.

de Or. 2, 44, 186; vicium aegrius acutus exanimat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 126; ungebant oleo multos aegros, Vulg. Marc. 6, 16; ib. Act. 5, 16.—Hence, *ab aegris servus, an attendant on the sick*, a nurse (cf. *ab*): D. M. SEXTORIO AVG. LIB. AB AGRIS CVBICVLARIORVM, Inscr. Orell. 2886.—(β) *Of brutes*: sues aegri, Verg. G. 3, 496; so Col. 6, 5, 1; avidos inlidit in aegrum Cornipedem cursus, i. e. wounded, Stat. Th. 11, 517.—(γ) *Of plants, diseased*: seges aegra, Verg. A. 3, 142; aegra arbor, Pall. Febr. 25, 23; vitis, id. Mart. 7, 4.—**II.** Fig. **A.** Of the mind, troubled, anxious, dejected, sad, sorrowful, etc., of any agitation of the passions or feelings, of love, hope, fear, anxiety, sorrow: aeger animus, Sall. J. 74; aegris animis legati superveniunt, Liv. 2, 3, 5; cf. Drak. ad h. l.: scribendo cacochithes aegro in corde senescit, Juv. 7, 62; aegri mortales, i. e. miseri (αελοιο βροστοι, αἰσχροι, πολυπνοιοι), Verg. A. 2, 268; constr. with *abl.*, *gen.*, and *ab*. (a) With *abl.*: Medea animo aegra, amore saevio saucia, Enn. ap. Cic. Cael. 8 (the later edd. animo aegro, as B. and K.); animus aeger avaritia, Sall. J. 31; amore, Liv. 30, 11; curis, Verg. A. 1, 208 al.—(β) With *gen.* of respect (cf. Drak. ad Liv. 30, 15, 9; Rudd. II. p. 73; and Roby, II. § 1321): aeger consilii, infirm in purpose, Sall. Fragm. ap. Arusian. p. 212 Lind., and Stat. Th. 9, 141; animi, Liv. 1, 58; 2, 36; Curt. 4, 3, 11.—*Of cause*: rerum temere motarum, Flor. 3, 17, 9; morae, Luc. 7, 240; delicti, Sil. 13, 52; periculi, id. 15, 135; timoris, id. 3, 72.—(γ) With *ab*: A morbo valui, ab animo aeger fuit, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 26.—**B.** Trop., of a diseased condition of the state, suffering, weak, feeble: maximo aegra et prope deposita rei publicae pars, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 2; qui et semper aegri aliquid esse in re publica voluit, Liv. 5, 3; Flor. 3, 23 al.—*Of the eyes, evil, envious*: recentem aliorum felicitatem aegris oculis introspicere, Tac. H. 2, 20 (Halm here reads *acribus*).—*Of abstr. things, sad, sorrowful, grievous, unfortunate* (class., but for the most part poet.): numquam quidquam meo animo fuit aegrius, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 29 (where *aegrius* may be the *adv.*; v. *aegre* below); dolores aegri, Lucr. 3, 905; luctus, id. 3, 933; amor, Verg. G. 4, 464; mors, id. ib. 3, 512; spes, i. e. faint, slight hope, Sil. 9, 543; fides, wavering, id. 2, 392 al.—*As subst.*:

aegrum, *i, n.*: plus aegri ex abitu viri quam ex adventu voluptatis cepi, more pain, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 11; sed cui nihil accidit aegri, Lucr. 5, 171.—*Adv.*: **aegrē**.—*Lit.* **A.** Object. (a) *Uncomfortably*: nescio quid meo animo aegre, disturbs my mind, vezes, annoys me, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 35; so, aegre esse alicui, often in Plaut. and Ter. (like *bene* or *male* esse alicui); Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 26; id. Capt. 3, 5, 43; Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 63 al.; cf. opp. *volupe*, *volup*: si illis aegrest, nihil quod volup est, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 152.—*Absol.*: aegre est, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 57.—*Also*: aegre facere alicui, to vex, hurt, Plaut. Cas. 3, 4, 17; Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 31; and: aegre audire aliquid ex aliquo, any thing annoying, disagreeable, id. Hec. 5, 1, 39.—(b) *With difficulty or effort* (opp. *facile*): omnis conglutinatione recens aegre, inveterata facile divellitur, Cic. de Sen. 20, 72; cf.: inveteratio, ut in corporibus aegrius depellitur quam perturbatio, id. Tusc. 4, 37, 81; and: omne bellum sumi facile, nec magis aegerrime desineret, Sall. J. 83, 1; nec magis versutus nec quo ab caveas aegrius, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 106; aegre rastris terram rmanitur, Verg. G. 3, 534 al.; non aegre persequi iter, Col. 9, 8, 9; so, haud aegre, Curt. 4, 3, 10; 10, 8, 92.—*More freq.*, (γ) = *vix*, Gr. *μόγισ*, hardly, scarcely: aegre nimis risum continui, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 36; aegre me tenui, Cic. Att. 16, 11; aegre fero, v. *fero*; aegre abstinere quin, etc., Liv. 2, 45; aegre stantes, Tac. Agr. 36 al.—*Hence* often *vix* aegreque in connection, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 27; Flor. 2, 10; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 7; id. S. 1, 7; App. M. 1, p. 111.—**B.** Subject, with grief, regret, displeasure, or dislike, unwillingly, reluctantly: discessit, aegre ferens, distempered, weard (opp. *laetus*), Cic. Div. 1, 33 *fin.*: aegre pati, Liv. 1, 9 et saep.; aegre tolerare, Tac. Agr. 13; si alibi plus perdidit, minus aegre habeam, i. e. feram, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 16; aegre carere, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 13.—*Comp.*: quod aegrius patimur, Liv. 7, 13;

aegrius accipere, Tac. Ann. 4, 71.—*Sup.*: aegerrime ferre, Sall. J. 87; aegerrime patri, Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 105.

Aegria, *i, q.* Egeria, *q. v.*

1. Aegres (dissyll.), *ēi, m.*, = *Αἰγρεῖς*, son of *Pandion*, king of Athens, and father of *Theseus*, Hyg. Fab. 37, 41; Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 74; Ov. M. 7, 402 sq.; id. F. 2, 41 al.

2. Aegvus, a, um (trisyll.), *adj.*, i. q. *Aegaeus*.

Aegiale, *ēs, f.*, daughter or granddaughter of *Adrastus*, wife of *Diomedes*, king of Argos, Stat. S. 3, 5, 48; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 9.

Aegialeus (quadrisyll.), *ēi, m.*, = *Αἰγιάλευς*. **I.** Son of *Aetes*, brother of *Medea*, commonly called *Aspirtus*; he was cut to pieces by his sister in her flight, and scattered upon the sea-shore, Pa. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 48; Just. 43, 3.—**II.** Son of *Adrastus*, one of the *Epigoni* before *Thebes*, slain by *Laodamas*, Hyg. Fab. 71.

Aegides, *ae, patr. m.*, = *Αἰγείδης*, a descendant of *Ogēs*, *Thesius*, Ov. H. 4, 59; id. Tr. 5, 4, 26.—**II.** Descendants in *gen.*, children, grandchildren of *Aegēs*, Ov. H. 2, 67.

Aegisens, *ium, v.* *Aegium*.

aegilopa, *ae, f.*, v. *aegilops*.

aegilopium, *i, n.*, = *αἰγιάλιον*, a disease of the eyes, a lachrymal fistula, an ulcer in the inner corner of the eye, Plin. 22, 21, 26; § 54; from

aegilops, *ōpis*, and **aegilopa**, *ae, f.*, = *αἰγιάλιον*. **I.** A disease of the eyes, a lachrymal fistula, a tumor in the inner corner of the eye (so called from *αἰε*, *αἰγός*, goat, and *ωπ*, eye, since goats are most subject to this disease), Cels. 7, 7, 7; Plin. 35, 6, 14, § 34; the form *aegilopa*, id. 21, 19, 77, § 132.—**II.** A kind of oak with edible acorns: Quercus aegilops, Linn., Phn. 16, 6, 8, § 22; 16, 8, 13, § 33.—**III.** A weed or tare among barley: *Avena sterilis*, Linn., or *Aegilops ovata*, Linn., Plin. 25, 13, 93, § 146; 18, 17, 44, § 155.—**IV.** A kind of bulbous plant, Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 95 (Sillig. *aegilopa*).

Aegimurus, *i, f.*, = *Αἰγίμυρος*, an istand situated over against *Carthage*, now *Zouanour* or *Zimbra*, Plin. 5, 7, 7, § 42; Liv. 30, 24, 9; Auct. B. Afr. 44; Flor. 2, 2, 30.

Aegina, *ae, f.*, = *Αἰγίνα*. **I.** An island in the Saronic gulf, earlier called *Phonae* or *Enopia*, now *Eghina*, Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 57; Cic. Off. 3, 11, 46 al.—Hence, **Aeginensis**, *e, adj.*, of *Aegina*.—*Subst.*, a native or an inhabitant of *Aegina*, Val. Max. 9, 2, 8 ext.—**Aegineta**, *ae, m.*, i. q. the preceding, Cic. Off. 3, 11.—**Aegineticus**, a, um, *adj.*, pertaining to *Aegina*: *aes*, Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 8.—**II.** The mother of *Aeacus*, Ov. M. 7, 474.

Aeginensis, *is, m.*, an inhabitant of *Aegium* (see the foll. art.), Liv. 44, 46, 3.

Aegium, *i, n.*, = *Αἰγίον*, a fortress in *Thessaly*, now *Stagias*, Caes. B. C. 3, 79; Liv. 32, 15; 36, 13; 44, 46; 45, 27; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 33.

Aegipan, *ānis*, or Gr. *ānos* (*dat. plur.* *Aegipānis*, Mart. Cap. 6, p. 215), *m.*, = *Αἰγίπαιος*. **I.** Goat-Pan, i. e. goat-shaped Pan, a well-known sylvan deity with goat's feet and rough body, Hyg. Astr. 2, 28.—**II.** Acc. to Mel. 1, 4, 10; 1, 8, 10; and Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 46, a kind of goat-shaped men in Africa, perh. the baboon.

Aegira, *ae, f.*, = *Αἰγίρα*. **I.** A town in *Achaia*, Mel. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 12.—**II.** Another name of the island *Lesbos*, Plin. 5, 31, 39, § 139.

aegis, *īdis, f.*, = *αἰγίς*, *īdos*. **I.** The *aegis*, **A.** The shield of *Jupiter*, Verg. A. 8, 354; Sil. 12, 720.—**B.** The shield of *Minerva*, with *Medusa's head*, Verg. A. 8, 435; contra sonantem Palladis aegida, Hor. C. 3, 4, 57; so Ov. M. 2, 753; 6, 78 al.—Hence **II.** Transf. **A.** A shield, defence.—*So* only Ovid of the jewelry by which maidens try to conceal their ugliness: decipit hac oculos aegide dives Amor, Rem. 346.—**B.** In the larch-tree, the wood nearest the pith, Plin. 16, 39, 73, § 187.

* **aegi-sonus**, a, um, *adj.* [aegis], sounding with the *aegis*: pectus (of Pallas), Val. Fl. 3, 88.

Aegisthus, *i. m.*, = *Αἰγισθος*, the son of Thyestes, who murdered Atreus and Agamemnon, with whose wife, Clytemnestra, he lived in incest, and was finally slain by Orestes, Cic. N. D. 3, 38; Ov. R. Am. 161.—Hence, Pompey called Cæsar Aegisthus, on account of his adulterous connection with Mucia, Suet. Cæs. 50.

† **aegithus**, *i. m.*, = *αἰγίθος*, a small bird, considered by some the *tilmouse*, *Parus cruguleus*, Linn.; by others the *red lin net*, *Fringilla linaria*, Linn., Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 206; cf. Aristot. Hist. An. 9, 15.

Aegium, or **Aegion**, *n.*, = *αἰγίον*, a town in Achaia, one of the twelve Achaean cities, situated on the river Selinus, now Vostitza, Mel. 2, 5, 10; Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 13; Lucr. 6, 585; Liv. 38, 30.—Hence, **A. Aegienses**, *um, m.*, the inhabitants of Achaia, Liv. 38, 30; Tac. A. 4, 13.—**B. Aegius**, *a. um, adj.*, pertaining to Aegium: vitis, a kind of vine, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42.

Aegle, *ēs, f.*, = *αἰγλή* (brightness). **I.** A nymph, daughter of Jupiter and Neera: Aegle Naiadum pulcherrima, Verg. E. 6, 21.—**II.** One of the *Hesperides*, daughter of Atlas, Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 484.—**III.** A daughter of the Sun, sister of Phaeon, Hyg. Fab. 154 and 155.

† **aegocéphalos**, *i. m.*, = *αἰγοκέφαλος* (goat's head), an unknown bird, in Plin. 11, 37, 80, § 204.

† **aegocéras**, *ātis, n.*, = *αἰγοκέρας* (goat's horn), a plant, the *fenugreek* (in pure Lat.: *silvicia* or *siliqua*): *Trigonella foenum graecum*, Linn., Plin. 24, 19, 120, § 184.

† **aegocérōs**, *ōtis, m.*, = *αἰγοκέρας*, the wild goat (in pure Lat. *capricornus*), used only poet. as a sign of the zodiac, Lucr. 5, 615; humidus, Lucr. 9, 536.

☞ Also **aegocérōs**, *i. m.*: sedem aegoceri, Caes. Germ. Arat. 213: Aegoceron Cancrumque tenet, Luc. 10, 213.

† **aegolēthron**, *i. n.*, = *αἰγολέθρος* (goat's bane), a plant in Pontus, prob. *Azalea pontica*, Linn., *injurious to cattle, and esp. to goats*, Plin. 21, 13, 44, § 74.

† **aegolios**, *i. m.*, = *αἰγώλιος*, an unknown bird; acc. to Harduin a kind of screech owl, Plin. 10, 60, 79, § 165.

Aegon, *ōnis, m.*, = *Αἰγών*. **I.** The *Ægean Sea* (only in the poets), Stat. Th. 5, 56; Val. Fl. 1, 629; 4, 715.—**II.** The name of a shepherd, Verg. E. 3, 2; 5, 72.

† **aegōnychos**, *i. f.*, = *αἰγόνυχος* (goat's hoof), a plant, usu. called lithospermon, Plin. 27, 11, 74, § 98.

† **aegophthalmos**, *i. m.*, = *αἰγοφθαλμος* (goat's eye), an unknown gem, Plin. 37, 11, 71, § 187.

Aegōs Flūmen, *n.* [trans. of Αἰγὸς Ποταμὸς *Goat-rivers*], a river and town in the Thracian Chersonesus, not far from the Hellespont, where Lygdamer defeated the Athenians, 404 B.C.; Nep. Lys. 1, id. Alc. 8; id. Con. 1; Mel. 2, 2, 7; Plin. 2, 58, 59, § 149.

aegrē, *adv.*, v. *aeger fin.*
* **aegrēo**, *ere* [aeger], *v. u.* to be ill: morbis cum corporis aegret, Lucr. 3, 824; cf. Lachm. and Munro ad h. l., and Prisc. p. 826 P.

aegresco, *ere*, 3. *v. inch. n.* [aegro], to become ill, to grow sick (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: morbis aegrescimus isdem. * Lucr. 5, 349: aegrescunt corvi, Plin. 10, 12, 15, § 32.—**II.** Fig. **A.** To grow worse: violentia Turbi exsuperat magis, aegrescitque (i. e. asperior fit) medendo. * Verg. A. 12, 45: in corde sedens aegrescit cura parentis, Stat. Th. 1, 400.—**B.** To be troubled, anxious, afflicted, grieved: rebus laetis, Stat. Th. 2, 18: his anxia mentem Aegrescit curis (mentem, Gr. acc.), id. ib. 12, 193: sollicitudine, Tac. A. 15, 25 *fin.*

aegrīmonia, *ae, f.* [aeger; as acrimonia from acer]. Only of the mind, sorrow, anxiety, trouble, etc.: aliquem aegrīmonia afficere, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 5: dum abscedat a me haec aegrīmonia, id. Rud. 4, 146: ferret graviter si novae aegrīmoniae locus esset, * Cic. Att. 12, 38, 2: tristis, Hor. Epod. 17, 73: deformis, id. ib. 13, 18: vetus, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 103. (For its distinction from aerumna, v. that word.)

aegrītudo, *inis, f.* [aeger], illness, sickness (both of body and mind; while aegrotatio denotes only physical disease). **I.** Lit., of the body of men and brutes (only after the Aug. per.): visi sunt (elephanti) fessi aegritudinis, Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 3: metu et aegritudine fessus, Tac. A. 2, 29; so id. ib. 2, 69; Curt. 3, 5; Flor. 4, 7; Eutr. 9, 5 al.—Also of plants: sunt enim quaedam aegritudines (fleurim) et locorum, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 223.—Far oftener, **II.** Of mind, grief, sorrow, care, etc. (class.; freq. in the Ciceronian philos.), Pac. ap. Non. 322, 18; 13, 29: aegrītudo animam adimit, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 84; so id. Bacch. 5, 1, 24; id. Capt. 4, 2, 2; id. Curc. 2, 1, 9; id. Men. prol. 35; id. Merc. 2, 3, 24 al.: praedare nostri, ut alia multa, molestiam, sollicitudinem, angorem propter similitudinem corporum aegrotum, aegrītudinem nominaverunt; and soon after: ut aegrotatio in corpore, sic aegrītudo in animo, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10; so id. ib. 3, 7; 9; 12; 13; 14; 26; 4, 7; 15; id. Fam. 5, 13 *fin.* al.; Sall. J. 84.—In the plur., Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 28; Cic. Tusc. 3, 19; 4, 15; Sen. Ep. 50.

aegrōr, *ōris, m.* [aeger; as acer from acer], illness, sickness, disease, only in Lucr. 6, 1132 (for in id. 6, 1259, the correct read. is *maeror*, v. Lachm. ad h. l.).

* **aegrōtaticus**, *a. um, adj.* [aegrotō], that is often ill, Gloss. Isid.

aegrōtātio, *ōnis, f.* [aegrotō], illness, sickness, disease, infirmity (prop. only of the body, while aegrītudo also desig. that of the mind; much used in the philos writings of Cic.); ut aegrotatio in corpore, sic aegrītudo in animo, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10: cum sanguis corruptus est, morbi aegrotationes nascuntur, id. ib. 4, 10: aegrotationes nostras portavit, Vulg. Matt. 8, 17; id. Jer. 16, 4.—The distinction between aegrotatio and morbus Cicero gives as follows: Morbum appellat totius corporis corruptionem, aegrotationem morbum cum imbecillitate, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 29.—Only by catachresis, of the mind, *morbid state or condition, disease*, but never strictly for aegrītudo.—Thus Cicero says, after giving, in the passage above quoted, the distinction between morbus and aegrotatio, in reference to the body: sed in animo tantum modo cogitatione, possunt morbum ab aegrotatione sejungere.—So also: nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem et morbum, id est insanitatem et aegrotum animum, quam appellat insaniam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4; and: aegrotationes animi, qualis est avaritia, gloriae cupiditas, etc., id. ib. 4, 37, 79.—In Pliny, of plants, 17, 24, 37, § 231.

aegrōtō, *āvī, ātum, i, v. n.* [aegrotus], to be ill, sick. **I.** Lit., of men and brutes: vehementer diuque, Cic. Clu. 62: gravissime aegrotans, id. Fin. 2, 13: graviter, id. Tusc. 1, 35: leviter, id. Off. 1, 24: periculo-se, id. Att. 8, 2: aegrotavit usque ad mortem, Vulg. Isa. 38, 1: aegrotare timentī, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 4: morbo, id. S. 1, 6, 30: aegrotare coepit, Vulg. 2 Reg. 13, 6: quia armenum aegrotet in agris, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 6.—Of plants: (vites) aegrotant, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 226: aegrotant poma ipsa per se sine arbore, id. 17, 24, 37, § 223.—**II.** Fig. **A.** Of the mind: ea res, ex qua animus aegrotat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 79: aegrotare animi vitio, Hor. S. 2, 3, 307.—**B.** Of other abstr. things, to languish, etc. (cf. jaceo): in te aegrotant artes, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 34; 1, 1, 8: languent officia, atque aegrotat fama vacillans, duties are neglected, reputation sickens and staggers. * Lucr. 4, 1124.

aegrōtūs, *a. um, adj.* [aeger], ill, sick, diseased (in Cic. rare). **I.** Prop. of the body: facile omnes, cum valemus, recta consilia aegrotis damus, Ter. And. 2, 1, 9: aegrotō, dum anima est, spes esse dicitur, Cic. Att. 9, 10; id. Fam. 9, 14: cum te aegrotum non videam, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 2, 2; ib. Ezech. 34, 4: corpus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 48: leo, id. ib. 1, 73 al.—**II.** Trop., of the mind: omnibus amicis morbum incies graveum, ita ut te videre audireque aegroti sent. sick of seeing and hearing you, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 39 (for the constr. of the *inf.* here, v. Roby. II. § 1360 sq.); animus, Att. ap. Non. 469, 23; Ter. And. 1, 2, 22; 3, 3, 27; Cic. Tusc. 3, 4.—So of the state: hoc remedium est aegrotae et prope desperatae rei publicae, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 21, 70.

Aegyptiācus, *a. um, adj.*, Egyptian (a later form for the class. Aegyptius): libri, Gell. 10, 10: lingua, Vulg. Gen. 41, 45: incantationes, ib. Exod. 7, 11: partes, Cod. Th. 13, 5, 14.—**Adv.** **Aegyptiāce**, after the Egyptian manner: loqui, Treb. Poll. 30, Tyr. 30.

* **aegyptilla**, *ae, f.*, a precious stone once found in Egypt, prob. a kind of onyx, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 148; Isid. Orig. 16, 11, 3.

† **Aegyptini**: Aethiopes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.

Aegyptius, *a. um, adj.*, = *Αἰγύπιος*, Egyptian (the class word for the later Aegyptiacus in Gell., Plin., and Treb.); rex, Cic. Pis. 21: acetum, a superior kind of vinegar, id. Hortens. ap. Non.: bellum, Nep. Dat. 3: litus, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 142: mare, id. 6, 9, 10, § 54: classes, Suet. Caes. 39: vir, Vulg. Gen. 39, 1: ancilla, ib. ib. 16, 1; ib. Act. 21, 38 al.—Hence, **II.** Subst.: **Aegyptius**, *ii, m.*, an Egyptian: quid igitur censes? Apim illum sanctum Aegyptiorum bovem, nonne deum videri Aegyptios? Cic. N. D. 1, 29; id. Rep. 3, 9; Caes. B. C. 3, 110; Vulg. Exod. 2, 14; ib. Act. 7, 22 al.

1. Aegyptus, *i, f.*, = *Αἴγυπτος*, Egypt, sometimes reckoned by the ancients as belonging to Asia: Asiae prima pars Aegyptus, Mel. 1, 9: proxima Africae incolitur Aegyptus, etc., Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 48; Cic. Agr. 2, 16; Caes. B. C. 3, 106; Vulg. Gen. 12, 10; ib. Matt. 2, 13.

2. Aegyptus, *i, m.*, acc. to the fable, a king of Egypt, son of Belus (acc. to others, of Neptune), and brother of Danaus. He had fifty sons, to whom the fifty daughters of Danaus were espoused, Hyg. Fab. 168.

Aelĭanus, *a. um, adj.*, originating from an Aelĭus: oratulanus, comp. by the Stoic philosopher L. Aelĭus, Cic. Brut. 56 *fin.*: studia, of the same, id. de Or. 1, 43, 193; just, a code of laws, now lost, compiled by Sext. Aelĭus Pater, in the sixth century A. U. C. Dig. 1, 2, 9, § 7; cf. Tenffel, Rom. Lit. § 114.

† **aelĭnos**, *i, m.*, = *αἰλινος* (from the interj. *ai* and *ainos*; cf. Suid. II. p. 449 Kust.), a song of lament, a dirge: aelĭnus in silvis idem pater, aelĭnos, altis Dicitur ivitā concinnasse lyrā, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 23.

Aelĭus, *a. I.* The name of a Roman gens.—**II.** Adj. *Aelĭan*; hence, **1.** Lex Aelia de comitiis, named after Q. Aelĭus Pactus, by whom it was proposed, A. U. C. 596, Cic. Sect. 15, 3; id. Vat. in. 4; id. Pis. 4; id. Att. 2, 9 al.—**2.** Lex Aelia Sentia, proposed by the consul Sext. Aelĭus and C. Sentius, A. U. C. 557, containing regulations concerning the limitation of manumission; cf. Ulp. Fragm. tit. 1; Dig. 40, 2, 12; 15 and 10, etc.; Zimmern, Hist. of Law, 1, 81, and 761 sq.

Aēllo, *ēs, f.*, = *Ἀελλῶ*. **I.** The name of a harpy (from *αἰλλῶ*, tempt, because she came like it upon her prey): ales Aēllo, Ov. M. 13, 710.—**II.** The name of a swift-running dog, Ov. M. 3, 219.

† **aelĭurus**, *i, m.*, = *αἰλῦρος*, a cat, Gell. 20, 8; Hyg. Astr. 2, 28; cf. Rupert. Excur. Juv. 15, 7.

† **aemĭdium**; tumidum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 24, 4 [aĭma, blood]; cf. aemĭdus: *πεφουσημένος*, Gloss. Labb.

Aemĭlianus, *a. um, adj.* [Aemĭlius], relating to the Aemĭlian gens, Aemĭlian, Thus Scipio Africanus Minor, the son of Paulus Aemĭlius, was called Aemĭlianus, Vell. 1, 10; Flor. 2, 15.—In neutr. plur.: **Aemĭliana** (sc. aedificia or loca), a place just out of Rome, not far from the Campus Martius, perli. thus named in honor of Scipio Aemĭlianus, Varr. R. R. 3, 2. There was also, in the seventh region of the city of Rome, an Aemĭlian street, Sext. Ruf. de Reg. Urb. Rom.; from

Aemĭlius, *a. um, adj.* [aemulor], the name of a Roman gens, greatly distinguished for the illustrious men whom it furnished. The most celebrated of them was L. Aemĭlius Paulus, the conqueror of Persus, and the father of Corn. Scipio Africanus Minor: domus, Manil. 1, 794: tribus, Cic. Att. 2, 14; Liv. 38, 36.—**Aemĭlia Via**, the name of three several public roads. **1.** One, constructed by M. Aemĭlius Lepidus as consul, A. U. C. 567, began at Placentia, and passed

through Parma, Regium, Mutina, Bononia, Forum Corneli, Faventia, Forum Livii, and Caesena to Ariminum, where it joined the Via Flaminia, Liv. 39.—2. One, constructed A. U. C. 645, by M. Aemilius Scipias, as censor, led from Bononia, through Pisa and Luna, to Dertona, Strab. 1, 5.—3. One extending from Ariminum to Aequilia (some, however, consider this as the same with the first), Mart. 3, 4.—Sometimes *absol.*, **Aemilia**, instead of Via Aemilia: in ipsa Aemilia dū pugnamus est, Galba ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30.—From the public way, Martial calls the region between Ariminum and Placentia (commonly Gallia Cispadana) regio Aemilia, Mart. 6, 85.—Aemilius pons, so called after its builder, M. Aemilius Scaurus, Juv. 6, 32 Rupert.—Poet.: Aemilia ratus, the ship on which the booty acquired by L. Aemilius Paulus, in the war with Perses, was conveyed to Rome, Prop. 4, 2, 8.—Aemilius ludus, a gladiatorial exhibition introduced by P. Aemilius Lepidus, Hor. A. P. 32.

Aemilius Mäcer, of Verona, a poet, the friend of Virgil and Ovid, who wrote De Serpentina et Volucris (and perh. De Virtutibus Herbarum), of which nothing is extant, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 43; Serv. ad Verg. E. 5, 1.

Aemōnia, Aemōnides, Aemōnis, Aemōnius, v. Haemonia, etc.

aemula, v. aemulus.

aemulanter, adv., v. aemulor fin.

aemulatio, ōnis, f. [aemulor], an assiduous striving to equal or excel another in any thing, emulation (it denotes rather the mental effort, while imitatio regards more the mode of action; but rivalitas is a jealous rivalry, and therefore used only in a bad sense, while aemulatio is employed both in a good and bad sense). Cic. thus explains this word: aemulatio dupliciter illa quidem dicitur, ut et in laude et in vitio nomen hoc sit; nam et imitatio virtutis aemulatio dicitur. . . et est aemulatio aegritudo, si eo, quod concupierit, alius potiarur, ipse careat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 17. So, **I.** In a good sense, *emulation*: laudis, Nep. Att. 5; Veil. 1, 17; gloriae, Suet. Caig. praef.; Tac. A. 2, 44; id. Agr. 21; Suet. Caig. 19; id. Tib. 11; secundum aemulationem, in zeal, Vulg. Phil. 3, 6.—Transf. of the imitation of nature in painting: pictura fallax est et in aemulatione naturae multum degenerat transcribentium sors varia, Plin. 25, 2, 4, 8.—**II.** In a bad sense, *jealousy, envy, malevolence, boŏgnia*: aemulatio vitiosa, quae rivalitati similis est, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26, 56; infensa, Tac. A. 13, 19; municipalis, id. H. 3, 57; adversarialium, Suet. Ner. 23; cf. id. 33: aemulatio nascitur ex conjunctione, alitur aequalitate, exardescit invidia, cuius finis est odium, Plin. Pan. 84 al.: ad aemulationem eum provocaverunt, to jealousy (said of God), Vulg. Psa. 77, 58; contentiones, aemulationes, rivalitates, ib. 2 Cor. 12, 20.

aemulator, ōris, m. [id.], a zealous imitator, emulator (in a good sense), ἠμιμουτικός: ejus (sc. Catonis), *Cic. Att. 2, 1 fin.: animus aemulator Dei, Sen. Ep. 124 fin.: virtutum aemulator fuit, Just. 6, 3: aemulatores sunt legis, Vulg. Act. 21, 20; 1 Cor. 14, 12.—Ecll., of God as jealous of his honor: Deus est aemulator, (the Lord) is a jealous God, Vulg. Exod. 34, 14.

aemulatrix, ōis, f. [aemulator], a female emulator (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 7, 5.

aemulatus, ōnis, m. Perh. only in Tac. for the class, aemulatio, emulation, rivalry, Hist. 3, 66.—In plur., Ann. 13, 46. (But in Agr. 46, aemulatio is only a conjecture of Heinsius; Orell and Halm read similitudine).

* **aemulo**, ōre, v. a. An active form for aemulor (q. v.), App. M. 1, p. 112.

aemulor, ōtis, 1, v. dep. [aemulus], to rival, to endeavor to equal or to excel one, to emulate, vie with, in a good and bad sense; hence (as a consequence of this action), to equal one by emulating. **I.** In a good sense, constr. with acc. v. II. In a quoniam aemulori non licet, nunc invides, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 26: omnes ejus instituta laudare facilius possunt quam aemulari, Cic. Fl. 26; Nep. Epam. 5; Liv. 1, 18; cf. Tac. H. 3, 81: Pindarum aliquis studet

aemulari, *Hor. C. 4, 2, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 62: severitatem alicujus, Tac. H. 2, 68: virtutes majorum, id. Agr. 15 et saep.—Transf. of things: Basilicae uvae Albanum vinum aemulatur, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 30.—Prov.: aemulari umbras, to fight shadows, Prop. 3, 32, 19 (cf. Cic. Att. 15, 20: qui umbras timet)—**II.** In a bad sense, to strive after or vie with enviously, to be envious of, be jealous of, ἠμιμουπέω; constr. with dat., while in the first signifi. down to Quint. with acc.; v. Spald. ad Quint. 10, 1, 122; Rudd. II. p. 151: iis aemulemur, qui ea habent, quae nos habere cupimus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19; cf. 4, 26; Just. 6, 9.—Also with cum: ne necum aemulor, Liv. 28, 43: inter se, Tac. H. 2, 81.—With inf.: aemulabantur corruptissimum quemque pretio illicere, Tac. H. 2, 62.—Hence, * **aemulanter**, adv., enviously, Tert. c. Haer. 40.

aemulus, a, um, adj. [cf. ἠμιλλάομαι and ἠμιμ, imitor, imago, Germ. ahmen (Eug. aim) in nachahmen = to imitate], striving after another earnestly, emulating, rivaling, emulous (cf. aemulatio and aemulor), in a good and bad sense; constr. with dat. or as subst. with gen. **I.** In a good sense, Att. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 28, 42: laudum, Cic. Phil. 2, 12: laudis, id. Caed. 14: aemulus atque imitator studiorum ac laborum, id. Marc. 1: Timagenis aemula lingua, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 16: itinerum Hercules, Liv. 21, 41.—With ne and subj.: milites aemuli, ne dissimiles viderentur, Aur. Vct. Caes. 8, 3.—**II.** In a bad sense, both of one who, with a hostile feeling, strives after the possessions of another, and of one who, on account of his strong desire for a thing, envies him who possesses it: envious, jealous, grudging.—With gen.: Karthago aemula imperii Romani, Sall. C. 10; Vell. 2, 1: Triton, Verg. A. 6, 173: quem remoto aemulo aequioremi sibi sperabat, Tac. A. 3, 8; Britannici, Suet. Ner. 6.—**III.** Subst., a rival = rivalis: mihi es aemula, you are my rival (i. e. you have the same desire as I), Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 20; Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 9; cf. id. ib. 2, 1, 8: si non tamquam virum, at tamquam aemulum removisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31: et si nulla subest aemula, languet amor, Ov. A. 2, 436.—By meton. (ecll.), an enemy: videlicet aemulum tuum in templo, Vulg. 1 Reg. 2, 32: affligebat eam aemula, ib. 1, 6.—In gen., mostly of things without life, *eying with, rivaling a thing, i. e. comparable to, similar to*; with dat.: v. Rudd. II. p. 70 (poet., and in prose after the Aug. per.): tibia tubae Aemula, Hor. A. P. 203: labra rosis, Mart. 4, 42: Tuscis vina cadis, id. 13, 118; Plin. 9, 17, 29; § 63; id. 15, 18, 19, § 63 al.: Dictator Caesar summis oratoribus aemulus, i. e. aequiparandus, Tac. A. 13, 3.

Aemulans, ōnis, m. Facta dictaque ejus aemulus for aemulans, Sall. Fragn. Hist. 3 (cf. celatum indagator for indagans in Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 15, unless celatum be here a gen.).

Aenaria, ae, f., an island on the western coast of Campania, the landing place of Aeneas, now Ischia, Cic. Att. 10, 13; Liv. 8, 22; Suet. Aug. 92; Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.

1. Aenaea, ae, v. Aeneas.

2. Aenaea or Aenia, ae, f., = Αἰνεαία, a city of Chalcidice, in Macedonia, opposite Pydna, Liv. 40, 4; 44, 10; 32.—Hence, **A.**

Aeneates, ōnis, m., the inhabitants of Aenea, Liv. 40, 4, 4.—**B. Aeneaticus**, a, um, adj., belonging to Aenea: abies, Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 197.

Aeneades, ae (gen. plur. Aeneadūm, Lucr. 1, 1; Ov. Tr. 2, 261), patr. m. [Aeneas]. **I.** A descendant of Aeneas; his son Ascanius, Verg. A. 9, 653 (Aenides, Rib.).—**II.** In gen., those who are related in any manner to Aeneas; hence, **A. Trojan**, Verg. A. 7, 616; 1, 565; but offenser. **B. A Roman**, Verg. A. 8, 648; Ov. M. 15, 682, 695 al.—**C. An adulatory epithet of Augustus**, Ov. P. 1, 1, 35; of Scipio, Sil. 13, 767.

Aenaeae Portus, a harbor near Torone and Mount Athos, Liv. 45, 30, 4.

Aeneas, ae, m. (also in the nom. Aenea, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 50 P.; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 61; gen. sometimes Aenea, Apul. Orth. § 23 Ossann; acc. Aenean often, after the Gr. Αἰνεάω, Ov. F. 5, 568; id. H. 7, 36; voc. Aenā, Poet. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 60 Müll.; Ov. H. 7, 9). = Αἰνεάας, Aeneas, son of

Venus and Anchises, the hero of Virgil's epic poem, and ancestor of the Romans, worshipped after his death as Jupiter Indiges; cf. Nieb. Rom. Gesch. 1, 207 sq.

Aeneates, ōnis, v. 2. Aenea, A.

Aeneaticus, a, um, v. 2. Aenea, B.

aeneator, ōris, m. [aes], one who blows a horn in war, a trumpeter: Aeneatores cornicines dicuntur, id est cornu caentes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.; Suet. Caes. 32.

Aeneis, idis or idos, f. [Aeneas], the Aeneid, Virgil's celebrated epic, the hero of which is Aeneas, the progenitor of the Romans: Aeneidos auctor, Ov. Tr. 2, 533: nec tu divinum Aeneida tene, Stat. Th. 12 fin.: morbo oppressus (Vergilius) petivit a suis, ut Aeneida quum nondum satis elimavisset, adolent, Gell. 10, 10.

Aeneius, a, um (quadrasyll.), adj. [id.], of or pertaining to Aeneas: nutrit, Verg. A. 7, 1: virtus, Ov. M. 14, 581: pietas, id. F. 4, 799: fata, his death, Stat. S. 5, 3, 37.

aeneolus, a, um, adj. dim. [aeneus], made of bronze: aeneoli piscatores, little figures of fishermen in bronze, Petr. S. 73; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.

† **Aenesi**, ōrum, m., the companions of Aeneas, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.

aeneus (less freq. **āhen-**), a, um, adj., of bronze [aes]. **I.** Of copper or bronze: equus, Cic. Off. 3, 9: statua, id. Phil. 9, 6: candelabra, id. Verr. 2, 4, 26: loricae, Nep. Iphicr. 1; Hor. C. 3, 65; 3, 9, 18; 3, 16, 1; id. Ep. 2, 1, 248: aeneae proles, the brazen age, Ov. M. 1, 125: aeneus (quadrasyll.) ut stes, i. e. that a bronze statue may be erected to thee, id. Sat. 2, 3, 183.—**II.** Of the color of bronze: barba, Suet. Ner. 2; cf. Aenobarbus.

Aeniānes, um, m., a people of Thessalia, west of the Sinus Maliacus, Cic. Rep. 2, 4; Liv. 28, 5, 15 (the Αἰνίαιες of Homer, II. 2, 749).

Aenides, ae, patr. m. **I.** A son of Aeneas, Verg. A. 9, 653.—**II.** A descendant of Aeneas, king on the Propontis.—In the plur., the inhabitants of Cyzicus, because a son of Aeneas was the founder of that city, Val. Fl. 3, 4.

† **aenigmā**, ōtis, n., = αἰνίγμα (dat. and abl. plur. aenigmatiss, Charis. p. 38 P.), that which is enigmatical or dark in a figurative representation, an allegory; acc. to Quintilian's expl.: allegoria, quae est obscurior, Inst. 8, 6, 52; Cic. de Or. 3, 42.—**II.** Of other things. **A.** That which is dark, obscure, or inexplicable: a riddle, enigma, obscurity: regina Saba venit temptare eum in aenigmatibus, Vulg. 3 Reg. 10, 1: obscuritate et aenigmata somniorum, Cic. Div. 2, 64: aenigma numero Platonis obscurius, id. Att. 7, 13: legum, Juv. 8, 50: palam et non per aenigmata Dominum videt, Vulg. Num. 12, 8; 1 Cor. 13, 12.—**B.** A mystery; a mystical tenet or dogma in religion, Arn. 3, p. 109.

aenigmatiscus, a, um, adj. [aenigma], like an enigma, obscure, enigmatic: ille clarum esse somnium dixit, et nihil aenigmatium, nihil dubium continere, Cassiod. H. Ecll. 9, 4.

† **aenigmatiss** and **-tes**, ae, m., = αἰνιγματιστής, one that proposes riddles, one that speaks in riddles, an enigmatist, Sjd. Ep. 8, 6; Aug. Quaest. in Num. 4, 45.

aenipes or ahnipes, edis, adj. [aeneus-pes], that has feet of bronze, bronze-footed, χαλκῶπῶν: boves, Ov. H. 6, 32: equi, Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 531.

aenitologium, i, n. In metre, a dactylic verse with an iambic penthemimeris, e. g. Carmina bella magis velle sonare, Sery. in Centim. 1825 P.

Aenobarbus (earlier **Ahen-**), i, m. [aeneus, II. and barba, Red-beard], a family name of the Domitian gens, Suet. Ner. 1 Ond.; Inscr. Orell. 3793.

aenulum, i, n. dim. [aenus], a small bronze vessel, Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.

1. Aenus or -os, i, f., = Αἰνός, a city of Thrace, south-east of the Palus Stentoris, through which one of the mouths of the Hebrus falls into the sea, now Enos, Mel. 2, 2, 8; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 43; Cic. Fl. 14; Liv. 31, 16, 4.—Hence, **II. Aenii**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Aenus, Liv. 37, 33; 38, 41, 45, 27.

2. Aenus, i, m., the river Inn, Tac. H. 3, 6.

3. aënus (trisyll.; less freq. **āhēn-**), a, um, *adj.* [aēs], of copper or bronze (only poet. for aeneus; yet Hor. uses the latter oftener than the former). **I.** Lit.: signa, the bronze images of the gods, Lucr. 1, 316: aënis in scaphis, id. 6, 1045: falcis, id. 5, 1293; cf. Verg. A. 4, 513: lux, i. e. armorum aëno- rum, id. ib. 2, 470: erutores, id. ib. 9, 165.—Hence, **aënum** (sc. vas), a bronze vessel: litore aëna locant, Verg. A. 1, 213; so Ov. M. 6, 645; Juv. 15, 81 al.; of the bronze vessels in which the purple color was prepared, Ov. F. 3, 822; Sen. Herc. Oct. 663; Stat. S. 1, 2, 151 (hence, aënum).—**II.** Trop. **A. Firm**, invincible (cf. adamantinus): manus, Hor. C. 1, 35, 18.—**B. Hard**, rigorous, inexorable: corda, Stat. Th. 3, 380.

Aeoles (**Aeolis**, Varr.), um, m., = **Αἰολίαι**, the **Æolians**, orig. in Thessaly, later in the Peloponnesus, on the coast of Asia Minor, in Lesbos, and other places, Varr. L. L. 5, 25; 102 Müll.; id. R. R. 3, 1, 6; 3, 12, 6; Cic. Fl. 27. Their more usual name is Aëoli; v. Aëolius.

Aeolia, ae, f., = **Αἰολία**. **I.** A group of islands near Sicily, so called after **Æolus**, who is said to have once reigned there, now the **Lipari Islands**, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 92 sq.—**II.** In mythol., the abode of **Æolus**, the god of the winds, Verg. A. 1, 52.—**III.** A country of Asia Minor, Nep. Con. 5.

Aeolicus, a, um, *adj.*, = **Αἰολικός**, pertaining to the **Æolians**, **Æolian**, **Æolic**: gens, Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 7: digamma, Quint. 1, 4, 7: littera, id. 1, 7, 27: dicamma, R. R. 1, 4, 7, 27: digamma, id. 1, 7, 27: dicamma, R. R. 1, 4, 7, 27.

Aeolides, ae, patr. m., = **Αἰολίδης**, a male descendant of **Æolus**: his son **Sisyphus**, Ov. M. 13, 26; **Athamas**, id. ib. 4, 511; **Salmones**, Ov. Ib. 473; his grandson **Cephalus**, id. ib. 7, 672; also **Ulysses**, whose mother, Anticlea, is said to have had intercourse with **Sisyphus** before her marriage with **Laertes**, Verg. A. 6, 529; also **Phrixus**, Val. Fl. 1, 286.

* **aeolipilae**, arum, f. [aeolus-pila], vessels (or instruments) for investigating the nature of the wind, *colpites*, Vitr. 1, 6.

1. Aëolis, idis, f., = **Αἰολία**, a country in Asia Minor, north of **Ionis**, Liv. 33, 38, 3; 37, 8, 12; Plin. 5, 29, 27, § 103.

2. Aëolis, idis, patr. f., = **Αἰολίς**, a female descendant of **Æolus**; so his daughters: **Halcyone**, Ov. M. 11, 579; **Canace**, id. H. 11, 34.

Aeolius, a, um, *adj.*, = **Αἰολίος**, pertaining to **Æolus**, **Æolia**, or **Æolis**, **Æolian**. **I.** Pertaining to **Æolus**, the god of the winds, or to his posterity: Enri, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 20: venti, Tib. 4, 1, 58: aurum, the golden fleece (of the ram) on which **Phrixus** and **Helle**, the grandchildren of **Æolus**, fled, Val. Fl. 8, 79: virgo, i. e. **Arne** or **Canace**, Ov. M. 6, 116: postes, i. e. fores domus **Athamantis**, **Aeoli** filii, id. ib. 4, 486.—**II.** Pertaining to **Æolia** or **Æolis**: insulae, Plin. 36, 21, 42, § 154: pontus, Sil. 14, 233.—**Aeolii**, arum, m., = **Aeoles**, the **Æolians**, the inhabitants of **Æolia**, in Asia Minor, Vell. 1, 4; Mela, 1, 18, 1.—Hence, **III.** Pertaining to the **Æolians**: puella, i. e. **Sappho**, as a Lesbian woman, Hor. C. 4, 9, 12: carmen, a **Sapphic** or **Alcaic** ode, id. ib. 4, 3, 12; cf.: **Aeolius** fides querentem **Sappho**, id. ib. 2, 13, 24: **Iyra**, Ov. H. 15, 200: plectrum, Prop. 2, 3, 19.

Aeolus, i, m., = **Αἰόλος**. **I.** The god of the winds, son of **Jupiter** (or **Hippotas**) and of **Menalippa**, ruler of the islands between Italy and Sicily, where he kept the winds shut up in caverns, and, at the bidding of **Jupiter**, let them loose or recalled them, Verg. A. 1, 52: **Aeolon** **Hippotaden**, cohobentem carcere ventos, Ov. M. 14, 224.—**II.** A king in Thessaly, son of **Hellen** and **Dorois**, grandson of **Deucalion**, father of **Sisyphus**, **Athamas**, **Salmones**, etc., Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 585.

† **aëon**, onis, m., = **αἰών** (age, eternity). Often used by Tert. adv. Haer. 33; 34; 49, and adv. Valentin., who invented much concerning the Thirty **Æons**, whom he maintained to be gods.

Aepy, n., = **Αἶψα**, a city of Elis, mentioned by **Hom.** (Il. 2, 592), Stat. Th. 4, 180.

aequabilis, e, *adj.* [aequo], that can

be made equal, equal, similar, like ("aequalis alterius staturae par; aequabile quod aequari potest," Front. Differ. 2198 P.); class.; in Cic. very freq. (syn.: aequalis, aequus, planus, par, similis). **I.** Lit.: vis hostilis cum istoc fecit meas opes aequabiles, has made my property equal to his, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 52; par (sc. est just), quod in omnes aequabile est, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 68: praedae partitio, id. Off. 2, 11: in descriptione aequabiliter sumptus, id. Fl. 14; so id. N. D. 1, 19 et saep.: mixtura virtiorum atque virtutum, Suet. Dom. 3.—**II.** Transf. **A. Equal**, consistent, uniform, equable: ut haec patientia dolorum . . . in omni genere se aequabilem praebat, may appear as constantly equal to itself, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27: motus certus et aequabilis, id. N. D. 2, 9: moderati aequabilesque habitus, id. Fin. 5, 12: fluvius, which always continues with the same current, id. Rep. 2, 5; so, pulvis, Sall. J. 53: aequabilior limittas, Sen. Ep. 74: ver aequabile, Lact. 2, 11, 2.—Hence, of discourse: aequabile et temperatum orationis genus, even and moderate style (opp. vis dicendi major in orationibus, Cic. Off. 1, 1); tractus orationis lenis et aequabilis, id. de Or. 2, 13, 54: genus orationis fusum atque tractum et cum lenitate quadam aequabile profuens, id. ib. 13, 64.—**B.** In relation to morals, equitable, just, right; constr. with in and acc. or absol.: status rei publicae . . . non in omnes ordines civitatis aequabilis, Cic. Rep. 2, 37: fidus Romanis, aequabilis in suos, Tac. A. 6, 31; just aequabile, that deals alike with all, Cic. Inv. 1, 2: aequabilium legum conditor, Aur. Vict. Caes. 20, 23.—Comp., Cic. Att. 5, 20.—Adv. **aequabiliter**, uniformly, equally, in like manner, Cato. R. R. 103; Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 6; Cic. Off. 2, 11; id. N. D. 2, 45 et saep.—Comp., Sall. C. 2.—Sup. does not occur either in the *adj.* or *adv.*

aequabilitas, atis, f. [aequabilis], the quality of aequabilis, equality, uniformity, evenness, equability (in the class. per., perh. only in Cic.; Lact. 5, 14). **I.** In gen.: motus, Cic. N. D. 2, 5: universae vitae, tum singularum actionum, id. Off. 1, 31, 111; of id. ib. 26.—**II.** Of law, equity, justice, impartiality (cf. aequabilis, II. B.): in rebus causisque civium aequabilitatis conservatio, impartiality, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 188: in laude iustitiae explicandum est quid cum fide, quid cum aequabilitate factum sit, id. ib. 2, 85.—Of the administration of the state, an equal claim or title of all to the same political equality: ipsa aequabilitas est iniqua, cum habeat nullus gradus dignitatis, Cic. Rep. 1, 27.—**III.** Of discourse, uniformity of style (cf. aequabilis, II.): elaborant ahi in lenitate et aequabilitate et puro quasi quodam et candido genere dicendi, Cic. Or. 1, 53.

aequabiliter, adv., v. aequabilis *fn.*

aequaeuus, a, um, *adj.* [aequus (ae-uum)], of equal age, just as old, coeval (in gen. only poet.; esp. freq. in Claudian): amicus, Verg. A. 5, 452; so id. ib. 2, 561: aequaeivi gregis, Sen. Agam. 673: majestas, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 121: urbs aequaeuva polo, id. Bell. Get. 54 et saep.—In prose: lotos aequaeuva Urbi intellegitur, Plin. 16, 44, 86, § 236: auditor, Suet. Vit. Pers.

aequalis, e, *adj.* [aequo], that can be put on an equality with; consequ., equal, like; constr. with dat., absol. and as subst. with gen. (syn.: aequus, aequabilis, planus, par, similis). **I.** Lit.: partem pedis esse aequalem alteri parti, Cic. Or. 56, 188: paupertatem divitiis etiam inter homines aequalem esse, id. Leg. 2, 10, 24: aequalem se faciens Deo, Vulg. Joan. 5, 18: aequales angelis sunt, like, ib. Luc. 20, 36: nec enim aut lingua aut moribus aequales abhorre (Bastarnas a Scordiscis), Liv. 40, 57, 7: ut sententiae sint membris aequalibus, Quint. 9, 3, 80: aequalis ponderis erunt omnes, Vulg. Exod. 30, 34; ib. Deut. 19, 7; ib. Apoc. 21, 16.—As subst. with gen.: Creticus et ejus aequalis Paeon, Cic. Or. 64, 215. (Another constr., v. II.)—Hence, **II.** Transf. **A.** That can be compared in respect to age, of the same age, equality old. **1.** Of persons.

a. Of the same age, equal in years: cum neque me aspiciere aequales dignarent meae, Pac. ap. Non. 470, 20 (Trag. Rel. p. 97 Rib.); patris cognatum atque aequalem, Archidemidem, nostine? Tor. Eun. 2,

3, 35: adulescens ita dilexi senem, ut aequalem, Cic. Sen. 4, 10: P. Orbius, meus fere aequalis, id. Brut. 48 *imit.*: Aristides aequalis fere fuit Themistocli, Nep. Arist. 1 al.—**b.** In gen., contemporary, coeval; and subst., a contemporary, without definite reference to equality in age: Livius (Andronicus) Ennio aequalis fuit, Cic. Brut. 18: Philistus aequalis illorum temporum, id. Div. 1, 20; Liv. 8, 40.—**c.** In the comic poets, esp. in connection with amicus, of the same age: O amico salve mi atque aequalis, ut valet? Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 10; 2, 2, 50; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 8; so id. Ad. 3, 4, 26: ne cuiquam suorum aequalium simplex siet, id. Phorm. 5, 6, 47.—**2.** Of things, coeval, coexistent, etc.: Deiotari benevolentia in populum Romanum est ipsius aequalis aetati, is as old as himself, has grown up with him, Cic. Phil. 11, 13: in memoriam notam et aequalem incurro, i. e. which belongs to our time, id. Brut. 69; id. Leg. 1, 2: ne istud Jupiter sieri urbem in aeternum conditam fragili huic et mortali corpori aequalem esse, i. e. should exist for an equally short time, Liv. 28, 28.—Rarely with cum: aequali tecum pubesceret aëvo, Verg. A. 3, 491: fuit cum ea cypressus aequalis, Plin. 16, 44, 86, § 236.—**B.** That can be compared in respect to size or form; of equal size, looking alike, resembling, similar: florentes aequali corpore Nympheae, Verg. Cir. 435: chorus aequalis Dryadum, a chorus of Dryads alike, id. G. 4, 450.—**C.** Uniform, equable, unvarying: virtutes sunt inter se aequales et pares, Cic. de Or. 1, 18; 3, 14, 55: mi aequale homini fut illi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 9: imber lentior aequaliorque, and more uniform, Liv. 24, 46: aequali ictu freta scindere, Ov. M. 11, 463: Euphranon in quocumque genere excellens ac sibi aequalis, always equal to himself, Plin. 35, 11, 37, § 128: opus aequali quadam mediocritate, Quint. 10, 1, 54.—Hence, but rarely, = equals, of place, equal, uniform, level, smooth, even, plain, both in a horizontal and ascending direction: loca, Sall. J. 73: terra, Ov. M. 1, 34: gontes esse sine maribus aequali totius oris planitie, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 187: mons aequali dorso continuus, Tac. A. 4, 47.—Comp. prob. not used.—*Sup.: aequalissima porticus, Tert. Anim. 17.—Adv.: **aequaliter**, equally, uniformly, in the same manner, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 70; id. Ac. 2, 11; id. Lael. 16, 58; Caes. B. G. 2, 18; Vulg. Deut. 19, 3; ib. 1 Par. 24, 31; ib. Sap. 6, 8.—Comp., Tac. A. 15, 21.—Sup. not used.

aequalitas, atis, f. [aequalis], equality, similarity, uniformity (syn.: similitudo, planities, aequitas). **I.** In gen.: similitudo aequalitatisque verborum, Cic. Part. Or. 6: fraterna, id. Lig. 12; Vulg. 2 Cor. 8, 13; 14.—**II.** In Tac. freq. of political equality, = **σοσμία**: omnes exequi aequalitate jussa principis aspicere, Tac. A. 1, 4; 3, 74; cr. id. ib. 26, and id. H. 2, 38.—**III.** Of equality in age (cf. aequalis, II.): et aequalitas vestra et pares honorum gradus, Cic. Brut. 42.—**IV.** The equality, evenness of a place: maris, i. e. mare tranquillum, a calm, γαλήνη, Sen. Ep. 53: (Oesypus) carnes excrecentes ad aequalitatem reducit, Plin. 30, 13, 39, § 113.

aequaliter, adv., v. aequalis *fn.*

* **aequamen**, inis, n. [aequo], an instrument for leveling or smoothing, as explanation of amussis, and syn. to levamentum, Varr. ap. Non. 9, 18.

* **aequamentum**, i, n. [id.], an equalizing, requiring, translation of hostimentum, Non. 3, 26.

Aequana, orum, n. (sc. juga), a mountain range near Sorrentum, Sil. 5, 466.

† **aequanimis** [aequus-animus], *adj.*, in Vet. Onomast. = **ἐνγνώμων**, kind, mild.—Adv.: **aequanimiter**, calmly, with equanimity (only in later Lat.), Macr. S. 2, 4; Sulp. Dial. 1, 14; Amm. 19, 10; Tert. Patient. 8 al.

aequanimitas, atis, f. [aequanimis (rare for aequus animus)]. **I.** Before the class. per., favor, good-will (favor et propositus animus, Don. ad Ter. Ad. prol. 24: bonitas vestra atque aequanimitas, Ter. Phorm. prol. 34; id. ad. Ter. prol. 24.—**II.** In the post-Aug. per., calmness, patience, equanimity, Plin. 12, 12, 31, § 123: patient.

cia est malorum cum aequanimitate perlatio. Lact. 5, 22, 3.

aequanimitèr, adv. v. aequanimis.

aequanimis, a, um [aequus-animis],

adj. *even-temperèd, patient, composed, calm*: aequanimis tam. Aus. Supt. Sap. 3: nulla fuit res parva umquam aequanimis, id. Idyll. 3, 9.

aequatio, ónis, f. [aequo], *an equalizing, equal distribution*: gratiae dignitat. suffragiorum. Cic. Mur. 23: cf. Liv. 34, 31: bonorum, communis of goods, communism, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73: juris. Liv. 8, 4, 4.

‡ **aequator mōnētae**, one who, in the coining of money, examines the equality of its weight, an assizer. Inscr. Orell. 3228.

aequatus, a, um, Part. of aequo.

aequē, adv. v. aequus fin.

Aequi, órum, n. **I.** A warlike people of ancient Italy, in the neighborhood of the Latins and Volsci, on both sides of the Anio, whose cities were Alba, Tibur, Praeneste, Carseoli, etc. They were almost entirely destroyed by the dictator Cincinnatus, Cic. Rep. 2, 20: Liv. 1, 9: 4, 30 al.; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, 81.—Hence. **II. A. Aequicus**, a, um, adj., *Aequian*: bellum, with the *Aequi*, Liv. 3, 4, 3; 10, 1, 7.—**B. Aequiculūs**, a, um, adj., *Aequian*: gens, Verg. A. 7, 747: rura, Sil. 8, 371.—Hence, subst.: **Aequiculus**, i, m., one of the *Aequi*: asper, Ov. F. 3, 93; so Suet. Vit. 1.—**C. Aequiculanī** = Aequiculi, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107.

* **aequicrūrus**, a, um, adj. [aequus-crūrus] = *isocrenis*, of equal legs, isosceles, in geom. of the triangle, Mart. Cap. 6, p. 230.

Aequicus, a, um, v. Aequi.

‡ **aequidiale**, is, n. [aequus-dies], old form for aequinoctiale, the equinox: "aequidiale apud antiquos dictum est, quod nunc dicimus aequinoctiale, quia nona diei potius quam dies nocti annumerari debet. Graeci quoque in hoc consentiunt, *ἀνοξια*, id est aequidiale, dicentes," Paul. ex Fest. p. 24 Müll.

* **aequidiānus**, a, um, adj. [aequidiale], i, q. aequinoctialis, equinoctial: exortus, App. de Mundo, p. 62 (270 ed. m. Hildebr.).

aequidici (sc. versus) [aequus-dico], verses containing corresponding words or expressions (*ἀντιθέτων*), as (Verg. E. 2, 18): alba ligustra cadunt, vacinia nigra leguntur: "Albis enim nigra opposuit, ligustris autem vacinia attribuit, et cadentibus legenda assignavit." Diom. p. 498 P.

aequidistans, antis, adj. [aequus-distat]. In math. *parallel, equidistant*: circuli, Mart. Cap. 3, p. 276.

aequiformis, e, adj. [aequus-forma], uniform: versus, composed of single, unconnected words, as (Verg. A. 7, 171): urbe vult media Laurentis regia Picia, where no two successive words are connected, Diom. p. 498 P.

aequilanx, lancis [aequus-lanx], with equal scale: trutina aequilance ponderare, Fulg. Cont. Verg.

* **aequilatō**, ónis, f. [aequus-latus], the equal distance of two parallel lines from each other, Vitr. 9, 8.

* **aequilatēralis**, e, adj. [id.], equilateral. Censor. de D. Nat. 8.

aequilatērus, a, um, adj. [id.], in math. *equilateral*: triangulus, Mart. Cap. 6, p. 229 and 230.

* **aequilatūs**, ēris, adj. [id.], in math. *equilateral*: regula, Aus. Idyll. 11, 50.

‡ **aequilāvium**, i, n. [aequus-lavo], a half of the whole: said of wool when half of the weight remains after washing, Paul. ex Fest. p. 24 Müll.

* **aequilibrātus**, a, um, adj. [aequus-libra], = *aequilibris*. Tert. c. Hermog. 41.

* **aequilibris**, e, adj. [id.], in perfect equilibrium or equipoise, level, horizontal, Vitr. 5, 12.

* **aequilibritas**, ātis, f. [aequilibris] (a word coined by Cic. as a transl. of the Epicurean *ἰσοποια*), the equal distribution of the powers of nature: confugis ad aequi-

libritatem; sic enim *ἰσοποια*, si placet, appellentur. Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 109 (cf. id. ib. 19, 50, 1: *σοποια* appellat Epicurus, id est, aequilibrium tributionem).

aequilibrum, i, n. [aequilibris], a level or horizontal position, equilibrium: quaedam ligna ad medium submersa ad aequilibrium aquae. Sen. Q. N. 3, 25; so Col. Arb. 5, 2.—**II.** Trop. a, perfect equality: rumpendi pariter membri, Gell. 20, 1.

Aequimaellum (better than **Aequimel-**), l, n., the open space in Rome below the Capitol, not far from the Carcer, where had stood the house of the turbulent tribune of the people, Sp. Maelius, who was slain by Abala during the dictatorship of Cincinnatus, now in the Via di Marforio: Aequimaellum, quod aequata Maeli (Meli) domus publico, quod regnum occupare voluit is, Varr. L. 5, § 137 Müll.; so Liv. 4, 16, 1; 38, 28, 3. In Cicero's time a lamb-market seems to have been held, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 39.— Cf. on this locality, Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 2, 474; Amm. 28; and Becker's Antiq. 1, p. 485 sq.

aequimānus, a, um, adj. [aequus-manus], who can use both hands equally well, ambidextrous, ἀμφιδέξις, Aus. Idyll. 12; Beda Orth. 2329 P.—Trop. of equal skill in two departments or in two pursuits: *περιπέδιος*, Symm. Ep. 9, 101 (110).

aequinoctialis, e, adj. [aequinoctium], pertaining to the equinox, or the time of equal day and night, equinoctial: circulus, the equator. Varr. L. L. 9, § 24 Müll.: aestus, Sen. Q. N. 3, 28 (cf. aequinoctium fin.); horae, Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 216: meridies, Col. 1, 6, 2.

aequinoctium, i, n. [aequus-nox], the time of equal days and nights, the equinox. Cic. Att. 12, 28, 3; Caes. B. G. 4, 36; cf. id. ib. 5, 23; Varr. L. L. 6, § 8 Müll.: autumnale, Liv. 31, 47: vernalis, id. 33, 3: aestus duobus aequinoctiis maxime tumentes et autumnali amplius quam verno, etc., Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 215.

aequipar, ātis, adj. [aequus-par], perfectly alike or equal; only in later writers, c. g. Aus. Idyll. 12; App. Flor. 3.

aequiparābilis (better, **aequipēr-**), e, adj. [aequiparo], that may be compared, comparable (perh. only in Plaut.); with dat.: diis aequiparabile. Cure. 1, 3, 11.—With cum, Trin. 2, 4, 65 (also in Non. 304).

aequiparantia (better, **aequipēr-**), ae, f. [id.], a comparison (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Val. 16.

aequiparatio (better, **aequipēr-**), ónis, f. [id.], an equalizing, a comparison: aequiparatio et paritas virtutum inter se consimilium, Gell. 14, 3: rex de aequiparatione aestimanda (whether his army could be put on an equality with) quaesierat, id. 5, 5, 7.

aequipāro (better **aequipēr-**: cf. Dietrich in Zeitschr. für vergl. Sprachf. 1, p. 550), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. [aequipar]. **I.** Act., to put a thing on an equality with another thing, to compare, liken; with ad, cum, or dat.: suas virtutes ad tuas, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 11: aequiparata cum P. fratre gloria, Cic. Mur. 14, 31: Jovis Solisque equis dictatore, Liv. 5, 23: Hadrianus Numae aequiparandus, Frontin. Princ. Hist. p. 317 Rom.—**II.** Neutr., to place one's self on an equality with another in worth, to become equal to, to equal, come up to, attain to (cf. aequo and aequo); constr. with dat., but more frequently with acc., and absol. (a) With dat.: nam si qui, quae eventura sunt, provident, aequiparent Jovi, Pac. ap. Gell. 14, 1, 34.—(b) With acc.: nemo est qui factis me aequiparare queat, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 49 (Epigr. 8, p. 162 Vahl): urben dignitate, Nep. Them. 6, 1; so id. Alc. 11, 3; Liv. 37, 55: voce magistrum, Verg. E. 5, 48; Ov. P. 2, 5, 44.—(γ) Absol., Pac. ap. Non. 307, 11.

aequipedūs, a, um, and **aequipes**, ēdis, adj. [aequus-pes], having equal feet, isosceles (of a triangle), App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 5, and Diom. p. 472 P.

aequipōllens, entis, adj. [aequus-pollens], of equal value or significance, equiva-

lent, a dialectic word, used several times in App. de Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 36 and 39.

* **aequopondium**, i, n. [aequus-pondus], an equal weight, a counterpoise, Vitr. 10, 8.

aequitas, ātis, f. [aequus], the quality of being aequus (syn.: aequalitas, jus, justitia, fas). **I.** The uniform relation of one thing to others, equality, conformity, symmetry: portioium aequitate turbata, Sen. Q. N. 3, 10: commoditas et aequitas (proportio, symmetry) membrorum, Suet. Aug. 79.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Just or equitable conduct toward others, justice, equity, fairness, *επιείκεια* (governed by benevolence, while justitia due to another only what is strictly due): pro aequitate contra jus dicere, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 240: belli aequitas sanctissime fetiuri juve perscripta est, id. Off. 1, 11, 36: a verbis recedite et aequitate uti, id. Caecin. 13; Nep. Arist. 2, 2 R; cf. id. Mil. 2; Suet. Claud. 15. But it is sometimes used for justitia: summa bonitas et aequitas causae, Cic. Att. 16, 16: quam habet aequitatem, ut agrum qui nullum habuit, habeat? id. Off. 2, 22 fin.—Ecl. *righteousness*, (a) of men, Vulg. Deut. 9, 5; ib. Mal. 2, 6.—(β) Of God, Vulg. Psa. 9, 9; ib. Act. 17, 31.—**B.** A quiet, tranquil state of mind, evenness of temper, moderation, calmness, tranquillity, repose, equanimity; often with animus: quis hanc animi maximi aequitatem in ipsa morte laudaret, si? etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 97: novi moderationem animi tui et aequitatem, id. de Sen. 1; so id. Agr. 1, 5: ut animi aequitate plebem contineant, Caes. B. G. 6, 22; so Nep. Thras. 4: ubi pax evertat aequitate, Sall. C. 9, 3.

aequiter, adv. v. aequus fin.

aequiternus, a, um, adj. [aeque-aeternus], equally eternal, coeternal, Claud. Mam. Anim. 2, 4: Sid. Ep. 8, 13.

* **aequi-valeō**, ēre, v. a. [aequus], to have equal power, be equivalent, Auct. Carm. de Phil. 6.

aequivocus, a, um, adj. [aequus-voco]; in gram.: verba aequivoca, of like significations, ambiguous, equivocal, Isid. Orig. 2, 26; so Mart. Cap. 4, 97.

aequo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. [aequus]. **I.** Act., to make one thing equal to another; constr. with cum and (in gen. in the hist.) with dat., and with cop. conj. (cf. adaequo). (a) With cum: inventum est temperamentum, quo tenuiores cum principibus aequari se putarent, Cic. Leg. 3, 10: cum suas quisque opes cum potentissimis aequari videat, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: numerum (corporum) cum navibus, Verg. A. 1, 193.—(β) With dat.: Insedalibet sitis arida, corpora mersant, Aequabat multum parvis umoribus imbrem, an unqueneable, burning thirst... made the most copious stream seem to them as only a few drops, Lucr. 6, 1176: pro sonnum vitiumque dies noctibus aequare, Liv. 31, 41: aequavit togatus armati gloriam collegae, id. 4, 10, 8: cuius magnitudinē semper animum aequavit, id. 33, 21, 3 (but in id. 6, 20, 8, facta dictis aequando, dictis is abl.; v. Weissenb. ad h. l.); Vell. 2, 127: aequare solo templum, to level with the ground, Tac. A. 1, 51; so domum, Quint. 3, 7, 20, and Aur. Vict. Vir. Illustr. 17, 5; and in an extended sense: Scipio Numantiam excisam aequavit solo, Vell. 2, 4.—Hence. Trop.: solo aequandae sunt dictaturae consulatusque, entirely abolish-ed, Liv. 6, 18.—(γ) With cop. conj.: Curios aequare Fabriciosque, Aur. Vict. Caes. 18, 2.—P o e t.: si protinus illum Aequasset nocti ludum, had played through the whole night, Verg. A. 9, 338.—Hence also. **B.** In comparison, to place a thing on an equality with, to compare; in Cic. with cum; later with dat.: aequare et conferre scelera allicujus cum aliis, Cic. Ver. 1, 1, 8: ne aequaveritis Hannibali Philippum, ne Carthaginiensibus Macedonas: Pyrrho certe aequabitur, Liv. 31, 7: Deum homini non aequabo, Vulg. Job, 32, 21: quis in nubibus aequabitur Domino, ib. Psa. 88, 7.—**C.** Of places, to make level, even, or smooth: aequata agri planities, Cic. Ver. 2, 4, 48; and trop.: aequato discrimine, at an equal distance, Lucr. 5, 690: aequato omnium periculo, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: aequato Marte, Liv. 1, 25: aequato juve omnium, id. 2, 3.—P o e t.: ibant aequati numero,

divided into equal parts, Verg. A. 7, 698: *foedera regum Vel Gabiis vel cum rigidis aequata* Sabinis, i. e. aequis legibus icta, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 25; cf. si foedus est, si societas aequatio juris est. . . cur non omnia aequantur? *placed in the same circumstances?* Liv. 8, 4.—**D.** T. t. **I.** Aequare frontem, milit. l., to make an equal front, Liv. 6, 38; aequatis frontibus, Tib. 4, 1, 102; v. frons.—**2.** Aequare sortes, to see that the lots are equal in number to those who draw, of the same material, and each with a different name. The classical passage for this phrase is Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 35: concite sortes: uxor aequa (sc. eas); v. the preceding verses. So Cic. Fragm. Or. Corn. 1, p. 449 Orell.: dum sitella defertur, dum aequantur sortes, dum sortitio fit, etc.—**II.** *Neutr. or act., to become equal to one, to equal, come up, to attain to* (mostly in the histt.): constr. with *dat.*, but oftener with *acc.* (of aequo and aequiper, and Zumpt, § 389, 1): qui jam illis ferre aequantur, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3; Or. M. 6, 21: ea arte aequasset superiores reges, nō, etc., Liv. 1, 53; so, cursu equum, id. 31, 35; for which Curtius: cursum alieuius, 4, 1: gloriam alieuius, Suet. Caes. 55: eam picturam imitati sunt multi, aequavit nemo, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 126; Luc. 3, 456.—**P. o. c. t.**: sagitta aequos vento, *like the winds in swiftness*, Verg. A. 10, 248: valet nondum munia comparis Aequare (iuvenca), i. e. *cannot yet draw even with her mate*, Hor. C. 2, 5, 2.

aequor, ōris, n. [aequus]. **I.** In gen., an even, level surface (ante-Aug. poet.; only once in Cic. and once in Sallust): speculorum aequor, a plane surface, as of a mirror, Lucr. 4, 106; 291: in summo aequore saxi, upon the polished, smooth marble surface, id. 3, 905: camporum patentiū aequora, *Cic. Div. 1, 42: campi, Verg. A. 7, 781; and without campus: Daren ardens agit aequore toto, id. ib. 5, 456: at pruis ignum ferro quam scindimus aequor, id. G. 1, 50; 1, 97; of the desert, id. ib. 2, 105: imensum spatium confectimus aequor, id. ib. 541: primus in aequore pulvis, Juv. 8, 61; and once of the heavens: aequora caeli Sensimus sonare, Att. ap. Non. 508, 8 (Trag. Rel. p. 139 Rib.).—**II.** Esp., the even surface of the sea in its quiet state, the calm, smooth sea (= aequor mare appellatum, quod aequatum, cum commotum vento non est, Varr. L. L. 7, § 23 Müll.: quid tam planum videtur quam mare? ex quo etiam aequor illud poetae vocant, Cic. Ac. Fragu. ap. Non. 65, 2 (cf. πόντος πλάγι, Pind. P. 1, 24).—Also, in gen., the sea, even when agitated by storms, Lucr. 1, 719: turbantibus aequora ventis, id. 2, 1: silvaeque et saeva quierant aequora, Verg. A. 4, 523: saep.: per undosum aequor, id. ib. 313: contracta pices aequora sentiunt, Hor. C. 3, 1, 33: juvenis Infeicit aequor sanguine Punico, id. ib. 3, 6, 34 al.—Sometimes pleonast. with mare or pontus: vastum maris aequor arandum, Verg. A. 2, 780: tellus et aequora ponti, id. G. 1, 469.—Of the surface of the Tiber, Verg. A. 8, 89 and 96 (so, mare of the Timavus, id. ib. 1, 246; and of rivers, as of the Simois, id. ib. 1, 618).—In prose writers after the Aug. per.: placidum aequor, Tac. A. 2, 23: penetrare aequora, Val. Max. 9, 1, 1; so Curt. 4, 7; Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 70; Mel. 1, 2. Once even in Sallust: aequore et terrā, Sall. Fragm. ap. Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 33 (p. 390, n. 81 Kriz.) dub.

aequōrēs, a, um, adj. [aequor], of or pertaining to the sea (only poet.): rex, Neptune, Ov. M. 8, 604: Britannii, the Britons surrounded by the sea, id. ib. 15, 753: genus, the ocean kind, fish, Verg. G. 3, 243: aquae, Mart. 10, 51 al.

aequus (aeceus, Pac. 32 Rib.; Lucr. 5, 1023 Lachm. and Munro; αἰσῶνος, S. C. de Bach. 1, 26), a, um, adj. [formerly referred to Εἰκος, εἰσκα, but Fott connects it with Sanser eka=one, as if properly, one and uniform; others consider it as akin to aemulor, q. v.]. **I.** A. Of place, that extends or lies in a horizontal direction, plain, even, level, flat (esp. freq. in the strategic descriptions of the histt.; syn.: planus, aequalis, aequabilis, par, similis, justus); locus ad libellam aequus, level, Varr. R. 1, 6, 6 fin.: aequus et planus locus, Cic. Caec. 17 fin.: in aequo loco me demittere, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: legio, quae

paulo aequiore loco constiterat, id. ib. 7, 51: in aequo loco deducere, Sall. J. 42 (cf. in Gr. εἰς τὸ ἴσον καταβαίνειν, Xen. Anab. 4, 6, 18).—**Trop.**: sive loquitur ex inferiori loco sive aequo sive ex superiore, i. e. before the judges, sitting on raised seats, or in the Senate, or in the assembly of the people from the rostra, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 23: meos multos et ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habitos cum tuā summā laude, from the tribune, and on private matters, id. Fam. 3, 8.—In the histt., sometimes subst.: **aequum**, i. n., with a gen., level ground, a plain: facilem in aequo campi victoriam fore, Liv. 5, 38: ut primum agmen aequo, ceteri per acclive jugum insurgerent, Tac. Agr. 35: in aequo digredi, id. ib. 18: in aequo obstare, id. ib. 36; id. H. 4, 23.—Also, an eminence, if it rises without inequalities: dum Romanae cohortes in aequum enterunt, up the slope, Tac. A. 2, 80.—As a level place is more favorable for military operations than an uneven one, aequus has the signif., **B.** Favorable, convenient, advantageous (as its opp., iniquus, uneven, has that of unfavorable, etc.). **1.** Of place: locum se aequum ad dimicandum dedisse, Caes. B. C. 3, 73: etsi non aequum locum videbat suis, Nep. Milt. 5, 4: non hic silvas nec paludes, sed aequis locis aequos deos, Tac. A. 1, 68.—**2.** Of time: iudicium aequiore tempore fieri oportere, more propitious, Cic. Corn. Fragm. ap. Ascon. p. 72: et tempore et loco aequo, Liv. 26, 3: tempore aequo, Suet. Caes. 35.—**3.** In gen., of persons or things (freq. and class.), favorable, kind, friendly, benevolent, etc.; constr. absol. with *dat.*, or *in* and *acc.* (in poets *in* with *abl.*). (a) Absol.: consequeris, ut eos ipsos, quos contra statuas, aequos placatos que dimittas, Cic. Or. 10, 34: nobilitate inimica, non aequo senatu, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3 med.: meis aequissimis utuntur auribus, id. Fam. 7, 33: oculis aspicere aequis, Verg. A. 4, 372: O dominum aequum et bonum, Suet. Aug. 53: boni et aequi et faciles domini, id. Tib. 20.—(β) With *dat.*: aequa Venus Teucris, Pallas iniqua fuit, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 6; id. A. 2, 310.—(γ) With *in* and *acc.*: quis hoc statuit, quod aequum sit in Quintium, id. iniquum esse in Maevium, Cic. Quint. 14.—(δ) With *in* and *abl.*: victor erat quamvis aequus in hoste fuit, Prop. 4, 18, 28.—Hence.

4. aequus, i. m. subst., a friend: ego ut me tibi amicissimum esse et aequi et iniqui intellegant, curabo, both friends and enemies, Cic. Fam. 3, 6 fin.: aequis iniquisque persuasum erat, Liv. 5, 45.

II. That is equal to another in any quality, equal, like; and of things divided into two equal parts, a half: aequo censu censori, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 92: partis, Lucr. 3, 125; so Aur. Vict. Orig. 19, 1; and Vulg. Reg. 30, 24: aequa erit mensura sagorum, id. Exod. 26, 8: pondera, ib. Lev. 19, 36: portio, ib. 2 Mach. 8, 30: aequa demencia, Lucr. 1, 705 al.: aequā manu descendere, to come off with equal advantage, Sall. C. 39; so, aequo Marte pugnare, with equal success, Liv. 2, 6; Curt. 4, 15, 29; Flor. 4, 2, 48 al.: urbs erat in summo nubibus aequa, quo tulit, id. M. 9, 719 (cf. id. ib. 7, 803: aequos urebant pectora flammā); sequitur que patrem non passibus aequis, Verg. A. 2, 724: pars aequa mundi, Plin. 2, 19, 17, § 11: utinam esset mihi pars aequa amoris, § 11: aequae vicissim amareum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 12: non tertiam portionem verum aequam, Plin. 3, 1, § 5 al.—Hence the adverbial phrases. **1.** Ex aequo, in like manner, in an equal degree, equally (—εἰς ἴσον, Hdt., Dem.), Lucr. 1, 854: dixit et ex aequo donis formaque probata, etc., Ov. H. 16, 87; 20, 123; id. Am. 1, 10, 33; id. A. 2, 682; id. M. 3, 145; 4, 62; Liv. 36, 37: adversarum rerum ex aequo socii sunt (Fosi Cheruscis), cum in secundis minores fuissent, Tac. G. 36 fin.—**2.** In aequo esse or stare, to be equal: qui cogit mori nolentem, in aequo est, quique propterentem impedit, Sen. Phoen. 98: ut naturam oderint, quod infra deos sumus, quod non in aequo illis stetimus, id. Ben. 2, 29: in aequo ponere alicuius alicui, to make equal, to put on an equality, to compare: in aequo eum (Philopomenem) summis imperatoribus posuerunt, Liv. 39, 50 fin.—**B.** Morally. **1.** Of

persons, fair, equitable, impartial in conduct toward others (diff. from justus, just; v. aequitas, II.); constr. absol. with *dat.*; more rarely with *gen.*: praetor aequus et sapiens, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 65; 2, 5, 59: aequissimus aestimator et iudex, id. Fin. 3, 2: praebere se aequum alicui, id. Fam. 2, 1: absentium aequi, praesentibus mobiles, benevolent toward, Tac. A. 6, 36.—**2.** Of things, fair, right, equitable, reasonable: ITA SENATUS AIQVOM CENSVIT, S. C. de Bach. 1, 26: et aequum et omnibus utilis, id. Balb. 27: aequissimis legibus monere, Aur. Vict. Caes. 9, 5: aequae conditiones, Vell. 2, 25; see Fischer, Gr. II. 611.—Hence, **3. aequum**, i. n. subst., what is fair, equitable, or just; fairness, equity, or justice, etc.: jus ante aequum, Enn. ap. Non. p. 399, 10 (Trag. 224 Vahl.); utilisque justus prope mater, ut aequi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 98: aequi studium, Aur. Vict. Caes. 24, 6.—Often with comparatives, more than is right, proper, reasonable: lamentari amplius aequo, Lucr. 3, 968: iniurius gravius aequo habere, to feel too deeply, Sall. C. 50: potus largius aequo, Hor. Ep. 2, 215.—Hence, aequum est, it is reasonable, proper, right, etc.; constr. with *acc.* and *inf.*: in good prose also with *dat. pers.* and *inf.*, Rurd. II. p. 235, n. 21: nos quiescere aequum est, Enn. ap. Diom. p. 382 P. (Trag. v. 199 Vahl.): quae librum scire aequum est adulescentem, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 25: significant Imbecillorum esse aequum misereri omnibus, Lucr. 5, 1023: non est aequum nos deridui quere verbum Dei, Vulg. Act. 6, 2: aequus est mori quam auctoritatem imperii foedare, Aur. Vict. Epit. 12, 7: ut meritis? Ut reus aequo auctoritate (sc. perire), fame siquae speque, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7; so, sicut aequum est homini de potestate decerni timide et pauca dicantur, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 16, 47.—In Plaut., with *abl.*: plus vidissem quam me aequo, illo aequum foret, would be becoming in me and him, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 84; id. Rud. prol. 47.—**4.** Aequum as subst. very freq. with bonum = aequitas, equitable conduct toward others, fairness, equity, etc.: neque quidquam quo aequi bonique ab eo impetrare, what is right and just, Plaut. Cure. 1, 1, 65: cum de jure civili, cum de aequo et bono disputaretur, Cic. Brut. 38: ex aequo et bono, non ex callido versutoque jure, Ter. Juc. act. 1, 1; id. Caecin. 23: id reus magis ex aequo bonoque quam ex jure gentium, in accordance with justice and equity, Sall. J. 35.—Also without et, illi colima malum, illi fidem bonam, illi aequum bonum tradiderunt, Cic. Top. 17.—So also aequus melius, according to greater equity, Cic. Off. 3, 15; id. Top. 17.—**C.** Of a state of mind, even, untruffed, calm, composed, tranquil, patient, enduring (cf. aequitas, II. B.); esp. freq. with animus or mens: animus aequos opatum, est aerumae condimentum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 71: concedo et quod animus aequus est et quia necesse est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50: quod adest mentem Componere aequus, Hor. C. 3, 29, 32: tentantem majora, fere praesentibus aequum, id. Ep. 1, 17, 24; and so, aequum memento rebus in Ardis Servare mentem, etc., id. C. 2, 3, 1. Esp. freq. in the adv. *abl.*: aequo (ut aequo, aequissimo) animo, with even mind, with equanimity, patiently, calmly, quietly, with forbearance: ego, nisi Bibulo admitteretur de triumpho, aequo animo essem, nunc vero αἰσχροῦ στωπῶν, Cic. Att. 4, 8: curare aequo animo aliqua re, id. Brut. 6: ferre aliquid, Nep. Dion. 6, 7: Aur. Vict. Orig. 6, 3: accipere, Sall. C. 3, 2: tolerare, id. ib. 31: quo aequiore animo Germanicus celerim successione operiretur, Suet. Tib. 25: testem se in iudicio interrogari aequissimo animo patiebatur, id. Aug. 56.—In eccl. Lat. = bono animo: aequo animo esto, be of good cheer, Vulg. 3 Reg. 21, 7: aequo animo (aliquis) esse? Psallat, ib. Jacob. 5, 13.—Hence: aequi bonique facere aliquid, to regard as fair and reasonable (prop. a gen. of value: Roby, § 1191), to put up with, be content with, submit to, acquiesce in, etc.: istuc aequi bonique facio, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 40: tranquillissimus animus meus totum istuc aequi boni

facit, Cic. Att. 7, 7; Liv. 34, 22 *fin.*: aequi istuc faciam, *it will be all the same to me*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 189.—So also: aequi bonique dicere, *to propose any thing reasonable*, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 32.—Hence, **aeque**, *adv.*, in like manner, equally, just as = ex aequo, pariter, Gr. *ἴσως, ὡμοίως* (indicating the entire equality of two objects compared, while *similiter* denotes only likeness): *cā* (benefolentia) non pariter omnes egemus... honore et gloria fortasse non aequo omnes egent, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 30: non possum ego non at comp. affate atque ille ut otiam aequo laborare, id. Fam. 9, 13, 2: universae aequae eventum justo et impio, Vulg. Eccl. 9, 2. **1.** In the comic poets with *cum* or the *comp. abl.* (cf. *adecum*); in Cic. and good class. authors gen. with *et, atque, ac, ac si*; less class. with *quam, ut, quam ut*; in Petr. with *tamquam*. (a) **Aequae**—*cum*: animus advorte, ut aequae mecum haec scias, Plaut. As. 2, 6, 66; id. Poen. prol. 5, 47: novi aequae omnia tecum, Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 43. But in Plaut. As. 1, 4, 26, tecum una postea aequae pocla potit, una belongs with tecum to potit, and aequae is *put. absol.* (sc. ut tu).—(β) **Aequae** with *comp. abl.*: nullus est hoc metuculosus aequae, *as this person*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 137: qui me in terrā aequae fortunatus erit, id. Curc. 1, 2, 51.—(γ) **Aequae**—*et* or *aeque*—*que* (as in Gr. *ἴσως καί, ὡμοίως καί*, Soph. Oed. Tyr. 611; Thuc. 3, 14): nisi aequae amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus, *equally as ourselves*, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67: versus aequae prima et media et extrema pars attenditur, id. de Or. 3, 50, 192; id. Rosc. Com. 1, 2; so id. Mur. 13, 28; id. Clu. 69, 195; id. Tusc. 2, 26, 62 al.: quod aequae neglectum pueris senibusque nocebit, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 26.—(δ) **Aequae**—*atque*,—*ac*,—*ac si*, *as... as*; *as much as*; *as*: vide ne, quem tu esse hebetem deputas aequae ac pecus, is, etc., Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45: pumex non aequae aridas atque hic est senex, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 18; Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 43; Varr. R. 3, 8, 2: nisi haberes, qui illis aequae ac tu ipse gauderet, Cic. Lael. 6, 22: sed me colit et observat aequae atque patrum suum, id. Fam. 13, 69; 2, 2; so id. Brut. 71, 248; id. Rosc. Com. 40, 116; Cels. 6, 15; Tac. H. 4, 5; Suet. Caes. 12 al.: aequae ac si, with the *subj.*, *just as if, altogether as if*: Egnatii absentes rem ut tuare, aequae a te peto ac si mea negotia essent, Cic. Fam. 13, 43, 3; Auct. Her. 2, 13, 19: quo factum est, ut iumenta aequae nitida ex castellis educeret ac si in campestribus on locis habuisset, Nep. Eum. 5, 6; Liv. 10, 7, 4; 44, 22, 5 al.—(e) **Aequae**—*quam* (only in Plaut. and prose writers from the Aug. per.; neither in Cic. nor in Caes.), *as... as, in the same manner as, as well as... as, like*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 55: nulum esse aequae aequae feracem quam hic est, id. Epid. 2, 3, 1: nihil aequae eos terruit quam robur et color imperatoris, Liv. 28, 26, 14; 5, 6, 11; so 5, 3, 4; 1, 1, 3: in navibus posita aequae quam in aedificiis, Plin. 2, 81, 83, § 196; so 2, 70, 72, § 180; Tac. A. 14, 38; id. H. 2, 10, 4; 52; Suet. Aug. 64, 89; id. Galb. 4 al.—(ζ) **Aequae**—*ut*; a rare combination and unworthy of imitation (an authors of the class. per. its reception rests, for the most part, upon false readings for aequae et or aequae ac), *as much as, like*: cui nihil aequae in causis agendis ut brevitas placuit, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 1 Keil: accinctus aequae ut discinctus, Vulg. 3 Reg. 20, 11: Possidebitis eam (terram) singuli aequae ut frater suus, ib. Ezech. 47, 14: idemque proficeret aequae ut rosaceum, Plin. 23, 4, 45, § 89, where Jan reads: *proficeret quod rosaceum*.—In Plaut. once aequae—*quasi* for the class. aequae ac: quem videte aequae esse maestum quasi dies si dicta sit, Plaut. As. 5, 1, 11 Fleck.—(η) Sometimes aequae—*aeque*, *as well as, as much as*: aequae pauperibus prodest, locupletibus aequae, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 25: aequae discordiam praepositorum, aequae concordiam subjectis exitiosam, Tac. Agr. 15.—**2.** The comparison is often to be supplied from the whole sentence or context; hence, aequae stands *absol.* for aequae ac, etc. (*ante-class.* freq.; also in Cic. and Liv.), *equally, as much as*: *as*: eadem oratio non aequae vale, Enn. ap. Gell. 11, 4 (from Eurip. Hec. 295: *ἰσὺς... οὐ ταύτης ἀθύνει*): satin habes, si feminarum nullast quam aequae diligam? Plaut. Am. 2, 3, 11: Aetna mons non aequae altus,

id. Mil. 4, 2, 79; 4, 7, 10; id. Most. 1, 3, 85, etc.; Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 32; Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 1; so id. ib. 5, 21; id. Fin. 4, 33, 62: aequae sons, Liv. 29, 19, 2; so 29, 19, 4 al.: aequae non est dubium, *it is as little doubtful*, Plin. 2, 15, 13, § 68.—**3.** With omnes, uterque, and definite numerals, to indicate that a thing applies equally to all the objects designated, *equally*: non omnia eadem aequae omnibus suavia esse scito, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 51; Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 2; so Cic. Off. 2, 8, 31; id. Fin. 4, 27, 75 al.: etsi utriusque nostrum prope aequae gratiae erant (litterae), id. Fam. 13, 18; so id. Quint. 28, 86; Verg. G. 3, 118; Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 33; id. Fast. 1, 226: aequae ambo pares, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 60: duae trapes aequae longae, Caes. B. C. 2, 10; Suet. Aug. 101.—**4.** Sometimes *absol.*, with several substantives, *alike, equally*: Tragicis et comiciis Numquam aequae sunt meditati, Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 4: imperium bonus ignavus aequae sibi exoptant, Sall. C. 11.—**5.** In Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 42, nec est mihi ququam, melius aequae cui velim, *melius velle* is, perhaps, to be taken together as a phrase, and the comp. considered as used in a restricted sense, as in *melius est*. Others consider the comp. as used for the simple positive; cf. *adaequae*.—**B.** *Justly, with equality*: mihi id aequae factum arbitror, Plaut. Mil. 5, 22, 2ub. (Ritschl: *jureque id factum arbitror*).—**Comp.**: ferro quam fame aequius perituros, *more willingly*, Sall. H. Fragm.—**Sup.**: aequissime qui dicere, Aur. Vict. Epit. 11, 2: iudicas ut qui aequissime, Sid. 15, Ep. 11.

ae An old adverb. form, **aequiter**, also occurs: praeda per participes aequiter partita est, Liv. Andr. ap. Non. 512, 31; so Pac. ib., Att. ib., and Plaut. acc. to Prisc. 1010 P.

acr, aeris, m. (in Enn. once *fem.*, Gell. 13, 20, 14, as also *anp* in Gr. in the earliest part, was *fem.*; Gr. *γεν. αἰρος*, Stat. Th. 2, 693; Gr. *acc. αἰρα*. Cic., Sen., Plin.; pure Lat. form, *acrēm*, Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 65; Cato ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 184; Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 3; *plur. nom.* and *acc. aeres*, Vitr. 11, 1; later *acrā*, Ven. Fort. Carm. 9, 1, 141; *air*, *acrībūs*, Lucr. 4, 289; 5, 643; = *anp*, the *air*, properly the lower atmosphere (in distinction from *aether*, the upper pure air): *istic est* is Jupiter quem dico, quem Graeci vocant *Aerem*, qui ventus est et nubes, imber postea, Atque eno imbre frigus, ventus post fit, *aer* denuo, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 65 Müll. (Epicharm. v. 9 Vahl.): terra circumfusiva undique est hac animalis spirabilisque natura, cui nomen est *aer*, Graecum illud quidem, sed perceptum jam tamen sua nostris; tritum est enim pro Latino, Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 91: itaque *aer* et ignis et aqua et terra primae sunt, id. Ac. 1, 7, 26: Anaximenes *aera* Deum statuit, id. N. D. 1, 10: *aerem* in pernicium vertere, Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 3 al.—Also in *plur.*: *aeribus* binis, Lucr. 4, 291: *acrēs* locorum salubres aut pestilentibus, Vitr. 1, 1, 1 *fin.*—**II.** **Transf. A.** *Poet.*: *aer summus arboris, the airy summit, for the highest point*, Verg. G. 2, 123; cf. Juv. 6, 99.—**B.** Also *poet.* for a *cloud, vapor, mist*: Venus obscuro gradientes *acrēs* sepsit, Verg. A. 1, 411: *aere* septus, Val. Fl. 5, 401.—**C.** *With limiting adj.*: *the weather*: *crassus*, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 81: *fusus* et *extenuatus*, id. N. D. 2, 29: *purus* et *tenuis*, id. ib. 2, 16; *temperatus*, id. Div. 2, 42.

1. † aera (dissyl.), *ae, f.*, = *aiipa*, *a weed among grain; darnel, tare, or cockle, Lolium temulentum*, Linn.; Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 156.

2. aera, *ae, f.* [from *aera, counters*; v. *aes*, 2, E.], later Lat. **I.** In math., *a given number, according to which a reckoning or calculation is to be made*, Vitruvius (Vetruvius) Rufus ap. Salmas. Exerc. I. p. 483.—**II.** *An item of an account* (for the class. *aera*, *plur.* of *aes*, Ruf. Fest. in Breviar. *int.*). The passage of Lucil. cited by Non. 2, 42, *aera perversa*, is also prob. *plur.*—**III.** *An era or epoch from which time is reckoned*, Isid. Orig. 5, 36; cf. Inscr. Orell. 11. p. 374.

aerāmen, *mis, n.* [aer], a late form for *aes, copper, bronze*: *aeramen* aut marmorā, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 37: *ferri* vel *aeraminis* purgamenta, Theod. Prisc. 1, 9.

acramentum, *i, n.* [id.], *that is prepared from copper or bronze*; hence, *a copper or bronze vessel or utensil*, Plin. 33, 5, 30, § 94; 35, 15, 51, § 182.

acraria and **acrarium**, v. *aerarius*, under B. and C.

aerarius, a, um, *adj.* [aer]. **I.** *That pertains to or is made of copper, bronze, etc.*: *aerarium metallum, a copper-mine*, Vitr. 7, 9; Plin. 33, 5, 26, § 86: *fornaeae, smelting-furnaces*, id. 11, 36, 42, § 119: *fabrica, the preparation of copper*, id. 7, 56, 57, § 197: *faber, a copper-smith*, id. 34, 8, 19, § 61 (also *aerarius* above; v. below).—**II.** *Of or pertaining to money*: *propter aerariam rationem non satis erat in tabulis inexistisse quantum deberetur, on account of the standard of coin*, Cic. Quint. 4: *hinc dicuntur milites aerarii, ab aere quod stipendia faciunt*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 181 Müll.: *tribunus, who superintended disbursements of the public treasury*: *aerarii tribuni a tribuendo aere sunt appellati*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 2 Müll.; or, acc. to Varr.: *ab eo, quibus attributa erat pecunia, ut militi reddant, tribuni aerarii dicti*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 181 Müll.; v. *tribunus*.—Hence, *subst.*: **aerarius**, *i, m.* **1.** (Sc. faber.) *One who works in copper, etc.*, a *coppersmith*: in *aerarium officinis*, Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 23: *aerarium marculi*, Mart. 12, 57, 6; so Inscr. Orell. 4140.—**2.** (Sc. civis.) *A citizen of the lowest class, who paid only a poll-tax (aera pendebat), and had no right of voting*. Other citizens, upon the commission of great crimes, were degraded by the censors into this class, and deprived of all previous dignities. (Cf. Gell. 4, 12 and 29; Drak. ad Liv. 24, 18, 6; Smith's Dict. Antiq., and Nicb. Rom. Gesch. 2, 63 and 452.) *Referre aliquem in aerarios*, Cic. Clu. 43: *eximere aliquem ex aerariis*, id. de Or. 2, 66 *ext.*; Vitr. 24, 18: *omnes, quos senatu moverunt, quibusque equos ademerunt (censores) aerarios fecerunt et tribu moverunt*, id. 42, 10 al.—**B. aeraria**, *ae, f.* **1.** (Sc. fodina, like *argentina* and *feraria*, Liv. 34, 21: *auraria*, Tac. A. 6, 19 al.) *A mine*: *multis locis apud eos (sc. Aequitanos) aerariae structuraeque sunt*, Caes. B. G. 3, 21 Herz.—**2.** (Sc. officina.) *A smelting or refining house*, Varr. L. L. 8, 33.—**3.** (Sc. fornax.) *A smelting-furnace*, Plin. 34, 13, 33, § 128.—**C. aerarium**, *i, n.* (sc. stabulum), *the place in the temple of Saturn at Rome, where the public treasure was kept, the treasury*: *τὸ ταμειον, τὸ κοινον*: *Aerarium sane populus Romanus in aede Saturni habuit*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 2 Müll.; cf. Plin. Pan. 92: *referre pecuniam in aerarium*, Cic. Agr. 2, 27 (for which *deferre* is often used in Liv. q. v.): *dare alicui pecuniam ex aerario*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 70.—Also for the *public treasure or finances*: *C. Gracchus, cum largitiones maximas fecisset et effudisset aerarium*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20, 48; Nep. Arist. 3, 1; id. Att. 8.—In the time of the emperors the *aerarium* (public treasure) was distinguished from *fiscus* (the wealth of the emperor): *bona Sejanii abiata aerario, ut in fisco cogerentur*, Tac. A. 6, 2; Plin. Pan. 36; Suet. Vesp. 16; v. *fiscus*. In the treasury the public archives were kept: *factum senatus consultum, ne decreta patrum ante diem decimum ad aerarium deferrentur*, Tac. A. 3, 51; cf. id. ib. 13, 28; Suet. Aug. 94; id. Caes. 28; and also the standards: *signa ex aerario prompta*, Liv. 4, 22.—The *Quaestores aerarii* (under Augustus and his immediate successors the *Praetores*) presided over the *aerarium*, with whom the *Tribuni aerarii* were associated as assistants; cf. *Quaestor* and *Tribunus*.—The *aerarium* contained also a fund, established after the invasion of Gaul, and augmented after the immense booty acquired in the wars with Carthage, Macedonia, Corinth, etc., as well as by the tribute of the manumissi, which could be used only in cases of extreme public necessity, hence with the epithet *sanctius*, Caes. B. C. 1, 24: *aerum vicemarium, quod in sanctiore aerario ad ultimos casus servaretur, promi placuit*, Liv. 27, 10; cf. Cic. Att. 7, 21; id. Verr. 2, 4, 63 (of the Syracusans). Hence *trop.*, Quint. 10, 3: *By acerrimum militare, destined by Aug. for defraying the expenses of war*, Tac. A. 1, 78; Suet. Aug. 49; Plin. Pan. 92, 1.

acratus, a, um, *P. a.* [from *aero, fire*, found in no example, and only mentioned in Priscian: a metallorum quoque nominibus solent nasci verba, ut ab auro, auro, as,

ab aere, aëro, as; unde auratus et aeratus. p. 828 P.] **I.** Furnished or covered with copper or bronze: ratis, Naev. ap. Varr. L. 7, § 23 Müll. (Bell. Punic. v. 59 Vahl.); lecti, *having bronze feet*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 60; naves, Hor. C. 2, 16, 21; porta, Ov. F. 2, 785.—P. o. t.: acies, *armed ranks*, Verg. A. 9, 463.—**II.** Made of bronze: catenae, Prop. 3, 13, 11.—* **III.** Sarcastic. of a rich man: tribuni non tam aëri quam aërii, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8.

1. aërus (trisyll.), a, um, *adj.* [aes]. **I.** Made of copper: cornua, Verg. A. 7, 615; clavus, Plin. 16, 10, 20, § 51; tabulae, Suet. Vesp. 8; vasa, Vulg. 2 Reg. 8, 10.—**II.** Furnished or covered with copper or bronze: clipeus, Verg. A. 12, 541; so (with copper) Vulg. 1 Reg. 17, 6; puppis, Verg. A. 5, 198 (cf.: aratae naves, Hor. C. 2, 16, 21).—**III.** *aërus*, i. m. (s. nummus), a bronze coin: aëros signatos constituere, Vitr. 3, 1.—**aërum**, i, n., a copper color, Plin. 8, 52, 78, § 212.

2. aërus, a, um, v. aërius. *** aërifera** (trisyll.), f. era, f. erum, *adj.* [aes. fero], bearing copper or bronze, i. e. bronze cymbals of the attendants of Bacchus: manis, Ov. F. 3, 740.

aërifico, adv. [aes facio], with the art of the worker in bronze: Musae (i. e. Musarum statuæ), quas aërifico duxit, Varr. ap. Non. 69, 30 and 283, 31.

*** aërificium**: dictum, quod fit ex aere, Non. 69, 28.

(**aëriofôna** ae, a false read. in Varr. L. 1, 5, § 7.)

aërinus, a, um, *adj.* [l. aëra], of darnel or cockle, Plin. 22, 25, 58, § 125; 24, 11, 59, § 109.

aëri-pes, p. dis, *adj.* [aes]. **I.** Bronze-footed (poet.): tauri, Ov. H. 12, 93; cervæ, Verg. A. 6, 802 (since, acc. to fabule, they had feet of bronze; hence we need not, with Charis. p. 249, Diom. p. 437 P. and Pomp. p. 449 Lind., take aëripedes for acripedes from aër, the air, and pes).—**II.** Metaph., strong of foot; hence, swift of foot, swift-footed (as in Gr. χαλκίπους sometimes = ἰσχυροπούς): cervi, Aus. Idyll. 11, 14.

aëri-sônus (quadrisyll.), a, um, *adj.* [aes], sounding with bronze: antra, i. e. in which the Curetes beat their bronze shields, Sil. 2, 93; mons, Val. Fl. 3, 28 al.

aërus (quadrisyll.), more rar. **aëreus**, a, um, *adj.*, = aërius. **I.** Pertaining to the air, aerial (a poet. word, which Cic. uses only in higher flights of speech): volucres, Lucr. 5, 825; Cic. Univ. 10: volatus avium atque cantus, id. Top. 20: aërias vias carpere, their way in the air, Ov. A. 2, 44: aëria tentasse domos, the heavens, Hor. C. 1, 28, 5 al.—Hence aërium mel, because the bee was believed to collect its honey from falling dew, Verg. G. 4, 1.—**II.** Rising aloft, airy, high.—So esp. of mountains: Alpes, Verg. G. 3, 474; Ov. M. 2, 226: aërio vertice Taurus, Tib. 1, 7, 15 (aethërio, Müll.): cacumen, Cat. 64, 240 al.—Of trees: quercus, Verg. A. 3, 680: ulmus, id. E. 1, 59.—Of other things: arces, Verg. A. 3, 291: (capra) cornibus aëris, Ov. F. 5, 119.—* **B.** Aëria spes, airy, i. e. quickly flying away, vain, fleeting, transitory, Arn. 2, p. 86.

† **aëriûsa**, ae, f., = ἀερίουσα (Part. from ἀερίω, to imitate or resemble air, to be as pure as air), a kind of precious stone, acc. to Salmas., the turquoise, Plin. 37, 8, 37, § 115.

1. aëro, are, v. aeratus. **2. aëro** (also written **ëro**), ônis, m., = αἶρο, a braided or wicker basket, hamper: aërones ex ulva palustri facti, Vitr. 5, 12: aëronibus harenæ plenis, Plin. 36, 14, 21, § 96; Dig. 19, 2, 31; cf. Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 72.

† **aëroides**, ae, m., = ἀεριοειδής, of the color of the air, like air, sky-blue: berylli, Plin. 37, 5, 21, § 77.

† **acrômantia**, ae, f., = ἀκρομαντία, divination from the state of the air, aëromancy, Isid. Orig. 8, 9.

Aëropë, es, and **Aëropëa**, ae, f., = Ἀερόπη, the wife of Aëreus. Ov. Tr. 2, 391; Hyg. Fab. 86, 88.

† **aërophôbus**, i, m., = ἀεροφόβος, one that fears the air. Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 12.

aërosus, a, um, *adj.* [aes], full of cop-

per: Cyprus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.: aurum, gold that contains many parts of copper: Plin. 33, 5, 29, § 93: ferrum, id. 34, 14, 41, § 143: pecunia, Dig. 46, 3, 102.

aëruca, ae, f. [aes], a kind of verdigris, Vitr. 1, 12.

aërugino, avi, atum, i, v. n. [aerugo], to become rusty, cankered (eccl.): aurum et argentum vestrum aeruginavit, Vulg. Jac. 5, 3.—**II.** Trop.: sicut aeramentum, aerugini nequitia illius, Vulg. Eccl. 12, 10.

aeruginosus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], full of copper-rust, rusty (perh. only in Seneca): inanus, Contr. 1, 2 fin.: lamellae, id. Brut. Vit. 12.

aërogo, inis, f. [aes, as ferrugo from ferrum]. **I.** Rust of copper: aes Corinthium in aeruginem incidit, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 14; Plin. 15, 8, 5, § 34; 34, 17, 48, § 160.—**B.** Transf. **1.** The verdigris prepared from the same: Aeruginis quoque magnus usus est, Plin. 34, 11, 26, § 110.—**2.** In gen. rust of gold and silver: aërogo eorum (auri et argenti) in testimonium vobis erit, Vulg. Jac. 5, 3.—**3.** P. o. t. (as pars pro toto, and sarcastic.), money, Jul. 13, 60.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Envy, jealousy, ill-will (which seek to consume the possessions of a neighbor, as rust corrodes metals): haec est Aërogo mera, Hor. S. 1, 4, 101: versus tincti viridi aerugine, Mart. 10, 33, 5; 2, 61, 5.—**B.** Avarice, which cleaves to the mind of man like rust: animos aërogo et cura pecuni Cum semel imberit, Hor. A. P. 330.

aerumna, ae (plcb. ex-), f. [constr. from aërimonia; as to the suppressed g, cf. Jumentum from jugum, Doed. Syn. IV. p. 420. Others explain aerumna (with Paul. ex Fest. s. v. aerumna, p. 24 Müll.) orig. for a frame for carrying burdens upon the back; hence trop.] need, want, trouble; toil, hardship, distress, tribulation, calamity, etc. (objectively); while aërimonia, like aëgritudo, denotes, subjectively, the condition of mind, Doed. l. c.; for the most part only ante-class., except in Cic., who uses it several times, in order to designate by one word the many modifications and shadings of the condition of mental suffering; in Quintilian's time the word was obsolete, v. Quint. 8, 3, 26): tibi sunt ante ferendae aerumnae, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 47 Vahl); cf.: Iliada nepos, quas erumnas tetulisti, id. ap. Charis. p. 70 P. (Ann. v. 56 ib.); quantis cum aerumnis exantlati diem, id. ap. Non. 292, 8 (Trag. v. 127 ib.); uno ut labore absolvat aerumnas duas (of the pains of parturition), Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 26: animus aëquos optimum est aerumnae condimentum, id. Rud. 2, 3, 71; id. Ep. 2, 1, 10; so, id. Capt. 5, 4, 12; id. Curo. 1, 2, 54; id. Pers. 1, 1, 1: lapit cor cura, aerumna, corpus conficit, Pac. ap. Non. 29, 8; Ter. Heec. 3, 1, 8; Lucr. 3, 50: aerumna gravescit, id. 4, 1065: quo pacto adversam aerumnam ferant, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 12: macrocor est aëgritudo febilibus: aerumna aëgritudo laboriosa: dolor aëgritudo crucians, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: Herulus aerumnas perpeti: sic enim majores nostri labores non fugiendos tristissimum tamen verbo aerumnas etiam in Deo nominaverunt, id. Fin. 2, 35; cf. id. ib. 5, 32, 95: mors est aerumnarum requies, Sall. C. 51, 20; so, id. J. 13, 22: Lucretii miles collecta viatica multis Aerumnis, ad assem Perdidit, with much difficulty, * Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 26: multiplicabo aerumnas tuas, Vulg. Gen. 3, 16: in labore et aerumna (fui), ib. 2 Cor. 11, 27.—**II.** In later Lat. for defeat (of an army), Amm. 15, 4; cf. id. 15, 8 al.

At a later period, also, erumna was written with short e, Paulin. Petric. Vit. D. Mart. 1, 66.—Hence, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 76 P. derives it from erure (quod mentem eruat). Cf. Doed. Syn. IV. p. 420.

aerumnâbilis, e, *adj.* [aerumna], that may be regarded as wretched or miserable, full of trouble, calamitous, * Lucr. 6, 123; App. M. 1, p. 102; 8, p. 205.

aerumnosus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], full of trouble or misery, suffering, wretched, miserable: salum. Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 28, 67: inopes, aerumnosae, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 39; so, id. Ep. 4, 1, 32: miseris, afflictis, aerumnosus, calamitosus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 38, 82; so, id. Par. 2; id. Att. 3, 23 fin.; once also in his Orations: infelix et aerumnosus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 62: nihil est aerumnosius, Sen. de Ira, 2, 7.—Sup.: non huic aerumnosius, P.

mo venenum illud fuisset, Cic. Clu. 71, 201; id. Att. 3, 23.

† **aerumnûla**, ae, f. dim. [aerumna, q. v.], a traveller's stick for carrying a bundle, Paul. ex Fest. p. 24 Müll.

* **aeruscator**, ôris, m. (aerusco), one who roves about the country, and obtains his living by exhibiting sleight-of-hand tricks; an itinerant juggler, Gell. 14, 1, 2.

aerusco, are, v. a. [aes], to get money by going about and exhibiting tricks of legerdemain, to play the juggler: aeruscare: aëra undique, id. est pecunias, colligere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 24 Müll.—E. s. p., of mendicant philosophers, Gell. 9, 2; so Sen. Clem. 1, 7, 2.

aes, aeris (often used in plur. nom. and acc.; abl. aeris, Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll., and Lucr. 2, 636; aë. AERVM, Inscr. Orell. 3551), n. [cf. Germ. Eisen = iron, Erz = copper; Goth. aiz = copper, gold; Engl. Sax. ar. ær = ore, copper, brass; Angl. iron, ore; Lat. arum; with the com. notion of brightness; of aurora, etc.]. **I.** Any crude metal dug out of the earth, except gold and silver; esp., **A.** Aes Cyprium, whence cuprum, copper: scoria aeris, copper dross or scoria, Plin. 34, 11, 24, § 107: aeris flos, flowers of copper, id. 34, 11, 24, § 107: squama aeris, scales of copper, Cels. 2, 12 init.: aes fundere, Plin. 33, 5, 30, § 94: confiare et temperare, id. 7, 56, 57, § 197: India neque aes neque plumbum habet, id. 34, 17, 48, § 163: aurum et argentum et aes, Vulg. Ez. 25, 3.—**B.** An alloy, for the most part of copper and tin, bronze (brass, an alloy of copper and zinc, was hardly known to the ancients. For their bronze coins the Greeks adhered to copper and tin till B. C. 400, after which they added lead. Silver is rare in Greek bronze coins. The Romans admitted lead into their bronze coins, but gradually reduced the quantity, and, under Calig., Nero, Vesp., and Domit., issued pure copper coins, and then reverted to the mixture of lead. In the bronze mirrors now existing, which are nearly all Etruscan, silver predominated to give a highly reflecting surface. The antique bronze had about 87 parts of copper to 13 of tin. An analysis of several objects has given the following centesimal parts:

	Copper.	Tin.	Lead.	Zinc.
Roman coin, B. C. 800	63	7	30	
Etruscan vessel	85	14		1
Old Attic coin	89	10		1
Coin of Alexander, B. C. 335	87	12		
Coin of Ptolemy IX., B. C. 70	85	15		
Egyptian dagger	85	15		
Celtic weapon	88	13		
Gallo-Roman axe	78	20	1	

statua ex aere, Cic. Phil. 9, 6; simulacrum ex aere factum, Plin. 34, 4, 9, § 15: valvas ex aere factitavere, id. 34, 3, 7, § 13.—Hence: ducere aliquem ex aere, to cast one's image in bronze, id. 7, 37, 38, § 125; and in the same sense poet.: ducere aëra, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 240: aes Corinthium, Plin. 34, 2, 3, §§ 5-8; v. Corinthius.—**II.** Met. o. **A.** (Esp. in the poets.) For everything made or prepared from copper, bronze, etc. (statues, tables of laws, money), and (as the ancients had the art of hardening and tempering copper and bronze) weapons, armor, utensils of husbandry: aes sonit, frangitur hastae, the trumpet sounds, Enn. ap. Non. 504, 32 (Trag. v. 213 Vahl): Et prior aëris erat quam ferri cognitus usus: Aëre solum ferre tractabant, aëreaque belli Miscabant fluctus et vulnera vasta serabant, etc., Lucr. 5, 1287: quae ille in aes incidit, in quo populi jussa perpetuae leges esse voluit, Cic. Phil. 1, 17; cf. id. Fam. 12, 1; Tac. A. 11, 14; 12, 53; id. H. 4, 40: aere (with the trumpet, horn) ciere viros, Verg. A. 6, 165: non tuba directi, non aëris cornua flexi, Ov. M. 1, 98 (hence also rectum aes, the tuba, in contr. with the crooked buccina, Juv. 2, 118); a brazen prow, Verg. A. 1, 35; the brazen age, Hor. Epod. 16, 64.—In plur.: aëra, Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll.; Verg. A. 2, 734; Hor. C. 4, 8, 2 al.—**B.** Money: the first Roman coin consisted of small rude masses of copper, called aes rude, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 43; afterwards as coined: aes signatum, Cic. Leg. 3, 3; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 43; so aes alone: si aes habent, dant mercem, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 49: ancilla aëre suo emptâ, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 26: aes circumforaneum, borrowed from the brokers in the forum, Cic. Att. 2, 1: Hic meret aëra liber Sosis, earns then money, Hor. A. P.

345: gravis aere dextra, Verg. E. 1, 36: ef-
fusum cet aere tuum, Vulg. Ez. 16, 36: ne-
que in zona aere (tollerent), ib. Marc. 6, 8:
etiam aereos nummos aere dicimus, Dig.
50, 16, 159.—Hence, **I. Aes alienum**. *lit.*
the money of another; hence, in reference
to him who has it, *the sum owed, a debt*,
Plaut. Cure. 3, 1, 2: habere aere alienum,
Cic. Fam. 5, 6: aere alienum amicorum sus-
cipere, *to take upon one's self*, id. Off. 2, 16:
contrahere, *to run up*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: fa-
cere, id. Att. 13, 46: confidare, Sall. C. 14, 2;
24, 3: in aere alieno incidere, *to fall into
debt*, Cic. Cat. 2, 9: in aere alieno esse, *to
be in debt*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 4, § 6; so aere alie-
no oppressum esse, id. Font. 1; so Vulg. 1
Reg. 22, 2: laborare ex aere alieno, Caes. B.
C. 3, 22: liberare se aere alieno, *to get quit
of*, Cic. Att. 6, 2: so, aere alienum dissolvere,
id. Sull. 56: aere alieno exire, *to get out of*,
id. Phil. 11, 6.—**2.** In aere meo est, *trop.*,
*he is, as it were, among my effects, he is
my friend* (only in the language of com-
mon conversation): in animo habui te in
aere meo esse propter Lamiae nostri con-
iunctionem, Cic. Fam. 13, 62; 15, 14.—**3.**
Ahecius aeris esse, *to be of some value*,
Gell. 18, 5.—**4.** In aere suo censeri, *to
be esteemed according to its own worth*,
Sen. Ep. 87.—**C.** Sometimes = as, *the unit
of the standard of money* (cf. as); hence,
aere gravis, *the old heavy money* (as weighed,
not counted out): denis milibus aeris gra-
vis reos condemnavit, Liv. 5, 12: iudici-
bus dena milia aeris gravis, quae tum di-
vitibus habebantur, data, id. 4, 60; so, aere
alone and in the *gen. sing.*, instead of assu-
um: aere miliens, tricrens, *a hundred mil-
lions, three millions*, Cic. Rep. 3, 10: qui
milibus aeris quinquaginta census fuisse,
Liv. 24, 11.—Also for coins that are smaller
than an as (quadrans, triens, etc.): nec
pereri credunt, nisi qui nondum aere i. e.
quadrante, lavantur (those who bathed
paid each a quadrans), Liv. 2, 152 (cf.: dum
tu quadrante lavatum Rex ibis, Hor. S. 1,
3, 137).—**D.** *Wages, pay*. **I.** *A soldier's
pay*—stipendium: negabam, dauda esse
aera militibus, Liv. 5, 4. And soon after:
annua aera habes: annuum operam ede.—
Hence in *plur.*, = stipendium, Cic. Verr. 2, 5,
13, § 93.—**2.** *Reward, payment*, in *gen.*,
Liv. 6, 125: nullum in bonis numero, quod
ad aes exit, *that has in view or aims at pay,
reward*, Sen. Ep. 84.—**E.** In *plur.*: **aera**,
counters; hence also the *items of a comput-
ed sum* (for which, later, a *sing. form aera*,
ae (q. v.), came into use): si aera singula
proba-ti, summam, quae ex his confecta
sit, non probare? Cic. ap. Non. 3, 18.

Aesacus, i, and Gr. -os, i, m., = Αἰσακός,
a son of Priam, Ov. M. 11, 762.

† **aesalon**, ónis, m., = αἰσαλόν, a species
of falcon or hawk; acc. to Billerbeck,
the rust-kite, moor-buzzard, Falco aeruginosus,
Linn., Plin. 10, 14, 95, § 205.

Aesar, i. A name of God among the
Etruscans, Suet. Aug. 97.—**II. Aesar**,
áris, m., a river in Lower Italy, in the
neighborhood of Crotona, now Esaro, Ov.
M. 15, 23.—Hence, **Aesareus**, a, um, *adj.*,
pertaining to the Aesar, Ov. M. 15, 54.

Aeschines, is, m., = Αἰσχίνης. **I.** A
disciple of Socrates, Cic. Inv. 1, 81; Quint.
5, 11, 27.—But more celebrated, **II.** The
orator Aeschines, rival to Demosthenes, Cic.
de Or. 2, 23; 3, 39; Quint. 2, 1, 17; 10, 22, 4.
—**III.** A physician of Athens, Plin. 28, 4,
10, § 44.

† **aeschrológia**, ae. f., = αἰσχρολογία,
in rhet., an expression improper on
account of its ambiguity, Diom. p. 445 P.

Aeschylus, i, m., = Αἰσχύλος. **I.** The
first great tragic poet of Greece, the originator
of the Greek drama, Hor. A. P. 218;
Cic. Tusc. 2, 10.—**II.** A rhetorician of Cnidos,
a contemporary of Cicero, Cic. Brut. 95.

† **aeschynoméne**, es, f., = αἰσχυνομένη
(ashamed), a plant which shrinks
when touched, a sensitive plant, Mimosa
pudica, Linn., Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 167.

Aesculápius, i, m., sc. deus [aeris], the
god of copper or copper money, Aug. Civ.
Dei. 4, 21.

Aesculápium, i, n., = Ἀσκληπιεῖον
and Ἀσκληπιεῖον, a temple of Aesculapius,
Vitr. 7 praef.—From

Aesculápius, i, m., = Ἀσκληπιός, acc.
to fable, the son of Apollo and the nymph

Coronis, deified after his death on account
of his great knowledge of medicine, Cic. N.
D. 3, 22; Cels. 1 praef. He had a temple at
Rome, on the island in the Tiber. Upon
the kind of worship paid to him, and his
attributes, v. Festus, p. 82. Huic gallinae
immolabantur, id. ib. The principal seat
of his worship in Greece was Epidaurus.
In his temple there was a magnificent
statue of ivory and gold, the work of Thra-
symedes, in which he was represented as a
noble figure, resembling that of Zeus. He
was seated on a throne, holding in one
hand a staff, and with the other resting on
the head of a dragon (serpent), and by his
side lay a dog. There were also other rep-
resentations, one even as beardless, very
common at an earlier period, Mill. Arch.
aet. d. Kunst, S. 534 and 535. Serpents,
prob. as symbols of prudence and renova-
tion, were everywhere connected with his
worship; cf. Spreng. Gesch. d. Medic. 1, 205.

† **Aesculápius**, i, m., = Ἀσκληπιός, Plin. 29,
4, 22, § 72.

aesculétum (not *esc-*), i, n. [aescul-
lus], a forest of winter or Italian oaks, and
poet., in *gen.*, an oak-forest, Hor. C. 1, 22,
14.—**II.** Esp.: **Aesculétum**, i, n., a
place in Rome, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 152
Müll.; Plin. 16, 10, 15, § 37.

aesculéus (not *esc-*), a, um, *adj.* [id.],
of the Italian oak, and poet., in *gen.*, of
oak: aesculeae capiebant frondis honorem,
i. e. an oaken garland, Ov. M. 1, 449; so
Pall. 1, 9.

† **aescúlinus** (not *esc-*), a, um, *adj.* [id.],
[id.] = aesculeus, Vitr. 7, 1.

aescúlus (not *esc-*), i, f. (may be con-
nected with edo = eat, as fagus = beech,
φύκος = oak, with φαγειν, but the diph-
thong presents a difficulty; v. Curt. p. 187).
The tallest species of oak, the winter or Italian
oak (with edible acorns), sacred to Jupi-
ter, Verg. G. 2, 16; 291; cf. Voss, ad h. l.:
nec mollior aesculo, Hor. C. 3, 10, 17 al.

Aesernia (Es-), ae. f., a town in Sam-
nium, on the river Vulturinus, now Isernia,
Cic. Att. 8, 11, D. § 2; Vell. 1, 14; Liv. Epit.
72, 73 al.—Hence, **Aeserninus**, a, um,
adj. pertaining to or a native of Aesernia:
ager, Liv. 10, 31: turris, id. 44, 40.—Also a
surname of M. Marcellus, who was taken
prisoner there by the Samnites, Liv. Epit.
73; Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 12.—**Aesernini**, órum,
m., the inhabitants of Aesernia, Liv. 27, 10.
—Aeserninus was also the name of a re-
nowned gladiator; hence the proverb:
Aeserninus cum Paediano, one champion
against another, when two equally great
men are compared together or engaged in
mutual conflict, Lucil. ap. Non. 393, 25; Cic.
Q. Fr. 3, 4; id. Opt. Gen. Orat. 6 (cf.: cum
Bitho Bacchius, Hor. S. 1, 7, 20).

1. Aesis, is, m, a river in Umbria,
Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 241.

2. Aesis, is, f., a town in Umbria on
the river Aesis: COL. Aesius, Inscr. Orell.
3899.—Whence, **I. Aesinas**, átis, *adj.*,
of or pertaining to Aesis: casetus, Plin. 11,
42, 97, § 241.—**II. Aesinates**, ium, m.,
the inhabitants of Aesis, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113.

Aesón, ónis, m., = Αἰσών, a Thessalian
prince, brother of king Pelias, and father
of Jason, who, according to fable, was in
extreme old age transformed by the magic
arts of Medea into a youth, Ov. M. 7, 2.—
Whence, **I. Aesonides**, ae. patr. m., =
Αἰσωνίδης, a male descendant of Aeson, i. e.
Jason, Ov. M. 7, 164: Phasias Aesoniden,
Circe tenuisset Ulixem, id. A. A. 2, 103:
mobilis Aesonide, id. H. 6, 109 al.—**II.**
Aesonius, a, um, *adj.* Aesonian: he-
ros, i. e. Jason, Ov. M. 7, 156: domus, id. H.
12, 134.

Aesopícus, a, um, *adj.* [Aesopus].
Aesop. Acc. to Isid. Orig. 1, 39, fables are
either Aesop or Libyctic (from Libys, a
writer of fables mentioned by Hesych.);
Aesopie, when brute beasts or things in-
animate are represented as discoursing
together; Libyctic when the discourse is
between men and brutes.

Aesopíus or **Aesopéus**, a, um, *adj.*
[id.], Aesop. Aesopian: fabulae, Phaedr. 4
prol.: trimetria, Aus. Ep. 16, 74.

Aesópūs, i, m., = Αἰσώπος. **I.** Aesop, the
Greek fabulist of Phrygia, in the time of
Cresus; cf. Phaedr. 5 prol. The difference

between Aesopic and Libyctic fables, v. under
Aesopícus.—Cf. Quint. 5, 11, 19; Gell.
2, 29.—**II.** A tragic actor, friend of Cicero:
noster Aesopius, Cic. Fam. 7, 1; Hor. Ep. 2,
1, 82; cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 25; id. Div. 1, 37.

Aesquilíae, v. Esquilíae.

aestas, átis, f. [akin to αἶθρα = to burn,
Varr. L. L. 6, § 9; cf. aestus, aether, aethra;
Sausser. indh = to kindle, iddhas = kindled;
O. H. Germ. eiten = to heat; Germ. Hitze =
heat], in an extended sense, the summer
season, as one half of the year, from March
twenty-second to September twenty-second
(the other half was hiems, the winter sea-
son); cf. Dig. 43, 19: aestas et hiems, non et
dies, Vulg. Gen. 8, 22: in a restricted sense,
the summer, the three months from the en-
trance of the sun into Cancer to the autumn-
nal equinox (the entrance into Libra): Ara-
bes campos et montes hieme et aestate
peragrantes, Cic. Div. 1, 42: (formica) par-
at in aestate cibum sibi, Vulg. Prov. 6, 8:
aestate inenute, at the beginning of sum-
mer, Cic. Att. 4, 2; nova, Verg. A. 1, 430:
media, midsummer, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 35:
jam adulta, Tac. A. 2, 23; so Aur. Vict.
Caes. 32, 3 Arniz: summa, the height of
summer, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21: exacta, Sall.
J. 65: finita, Vulg. Jer. 8, 30: cum affecta
jam prope aestate uras a sole mitescere
tempus est, Cic. Oecon. ap. Non. 161, 2.—
With anni, summer-time, Gell. 2, 21: aestate
anni flagrantissima, id. 19, 5.—Since war
among the ancients was carried on only
in summer, aestas is sometimes (like θερος
in Gr.) used by the histt. for, **II.** A year,
Vell. 2, 47; 82: quae duobus aestatibus
causa, Tac. A. 6, 39; so, te jam septima por-
ta onniibus errantem terras aestas, Verg.
A. 1, 756.—**B.** Summer air: per aestatem
liquidam, Verg. G. 4, 59; id. A. 6, 707.—**C.**
Summer heat: ignea, Hor. C. 1, 17, 3.—
D. Freckles, as caused by heat: aestates,
Plin. 28, 12, 50, § 185, where Jan. reads tes-
tas.

aestifer, fura, fferum, *adj.* [aestus-fero].
I. Act. bringing, causing, or producing
heat: ignis, Lucr. 1, 663; 5, 612: canis,
Verg. G. 2, 353; Cic. Arat. 111; Sil. 1, 194;
14, 585 al.—**II.** Pass. heated, sultry, hot:
Libyum arva, Luc. 1, 206: campus Garaman-
tum, Sil. 17, 448.

Aestii (the correct read, not Aestii),
órum, m., a Germanic people on the south-
east or east of the Baltic, the Esthæ, Tac. G.
45 Halm.

* **aestimabilis**, e, *adj.* [aestimo],
worthy of estimation, valuable, estimable;
aestimabile esse dicitur id. quod . . . ali-
quod pondus habeat dignum aestimatione,
contraque inaestimabile, quod sit superio-
ri contrarium, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 20.

aestimatio, ónis, f. [id.]. **I.** The est-
imating a thing according to its extrinsic
(money) value, valuation, appraisement:
in censu habendo potestas omnis aestima-
tionis habendae censori permittitur, Cic.
Verr. 2, 2, 53: aestimatio frumenti, the deter-
mination of the praetor (legate or quaestor),
how much ready money one should pay,
instead of the corn which he was to
furnish, id. ib. 2, 3, 92: erat Athenis
reus damnato, si fraus non capitalis esset,
quasi poenae aestimatio, i. e. a communi-
cation of corporal punishment for a fine, id.
de Or. 1, 54, 232.—So esp. Itis or litium
aestimatio, in Roman civil law, an estimat-
ing, valuation of the contested matter; in
criminal law also, the stating how much the
convicted person had to pay, an assessment
of damages, Cic. Clu. 41, 116; id. Verr. 2,
18, § 45 (cf. lis aestimata, id. ib. 1, 13): lex
de multarum aestimatio, Liv. 4, 30.—

After the civil war, Caesar, in order to en-
able debtors to cancel the demands against
them, decreed an aestimatio possessionum,
i. e. an estimation or appraisement of real
estate, according to the value which it had
before the war, and compelled the creditors
to take this in payment instead of money;
they were also obliged to deduct from the
sum demanded any interest that had been paid;
v. Caes. D. C. 3, 1; and Suet. Caes. 42.
Hence, in aestimationem accipere, to accept
or agree to such a valuation, or payment by
real estate at a high price: a Marco Liberio
C. Albinus praedia in aestimationem accepit
Cic. Fam. 13, 8.—And meton. with an
allusion to the law of Caesar: aestimationes

= praedia, the real estate received in payment: quando aestimationes tuas vendere non potes, Cic. Fam. 9, 18. Since the creditor was a loser by this regulation, aestimationem accipere, to suffer injury or loss, id. ib. 16.—**II.** Trop. **A.** A valuation, i.e. an estimation of a thing according to its intrinsic worth (while existimatio denotes the consideration, regard due to an object on account of its nominal value): bonum hoc est quidem plurimi aestimandum, sed ea aestimatio genere valet, non magnitudine, Cic. Fin. 3, 10, 34; or 3, 13, 44; 3, 6: semper aestimationem arbitriumque ejus honoris penes senatum fuisse, Liv. 3, 63: semper infra aliorum aestimationes se metiens, Vell. 1, 127; 97; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 67: aestimatione recta severus, deterius interpretantibus tristior habebatur, Tac. H. 1, 14, 41.—**B.** Poet. the worth or value of a thing: Quod me non movet aestimatione, Cat. 12, 12.

aestimator, ōris, m. [aestimo], **I.** One that estimates a thing according to its extrinsic value, a valuer, appraiser: frumentum, Cic. Pis. 35 fin.: callidi rerum aestimator, id. Par. 6, 3.—**II.** Trop. an estimator or valuer of a thing according to its intrinsic worth (while existimator is a judge): nemo erit tam injustus rerum aestimator, qui dubitet, etc., Cic. Marcell. 5: justus rerum aestimator, id. Or. 41: immodicus aestimator sui, Curt. 8, 1, 1.

aestimatorius, a, um, adj. [aestimator], regarding a valuer or tazer, only in the jurists: actio, Dig. 19, 3, 1; and absol.: **aestimatoria**, ae, Dig. 21, 1, 43, § 6: aestimatorium iudicium, ib. Fragm. 18 al.

aestimatus, ūs, m. [aestimo], = aestimatio; found only in the abl.: aetatis, in valuing, considering, the time, Macr. S. 1, 16: in aestimatu est mel e thymo, in val. i. e. much esteemed, Plin. 11, 15, 15, § 38 (cf. in pretio habere, Tac. G. 5).

† **aestimatio**, ae, f. [id.], = aestimatio, acc. to Paul, ex Fest. p. 26 Müll.

aestimatio, i, n. [id.], = aestimatio (late Lat.), Hyg. de Limit. p. 152 Goeb.; so besides only Front. de Colon. p. 127 ib.

aestimo (arch. **aestū-**), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. (from aes, with the termination -tumo, which also appears in autumo; cf.: legitimus, finitimus, maritimus; later, legitimus, finitimus, maritimus; compare the Goth. aistjan, to estimate). **I.** To determine or estimate the extrinsic (money) value of a thing, to value, rate, appraise; constr. with gen. or abl. (v. of price, Zumpt. §§ 444 and 456): domum emit prope dimidio carius quam aestimabat, Cic. Dom. 44: frumentum III denariis, id. Verr. 2, 3, 92: aliquid tenuissime, id. ib. 2, 4, 16: prata magno, id. Par. 6, 3: perfecti (Aratus) aestimandis possessionibus, ut, etc., id. Off. 2, 23, 82: hence, licet alicui or alicuius, to estimate the value of an object in question, and thus determine how much the convicted person shall pay, to estimate or assess the damages; cf. Ascen. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 13, 38, and Beier. ad Cic. Orat. Fragm. Exc. IV. p. 265; Cic. Verr. 1, 1.—**II.** Trop., to estimate the intrinsic (moral) worth of a thing, to weigh, value, hold, etc. (while existimare, as a consequence of aestimare, signifies to judge a thing in any way after estimating its value: ex pretio rei iudicare; cf. Burm. ad Phaedr. 3, 4; Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 2, 17; Corte and Kritz ad Sall. C. 8, 2; Gronov. ad Liv. 4, 41; 34, 2; and aestimator).—**C.** O n s t r. (a) That which serves as a standard by which a thing is estimated with ex or the abl.: vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa aestimant, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10: aliquid ex artificio comico, id. ib.: cum in Aquitaniam pervenisset, quae pars, ex tertia parte Galliae est aestimanda, etc., i. e. it is to be reckoned as a third part, Caes. B. G. 3, 20: amicitias inimicitiasque non ex re, sed ex commodo, Sall. C. 10, 5.—With simple abl.: virtutem annis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 48: aliquid vitā, to measure a thing by life, i. e. to hold it as dear as life, Curt. 5, 5: nec Macedonas veteri famā, sed praesentibus viribus aestimandos, Just. 30, 4.—(β) The value attached to a thing in estimating it, in the gen. or abl. pretii (cf. I.): poet. also with acc. nihil: auctoritatem alicuius magni, Cic. Att. 7, 15: quod non minoris aestimamus quam quemlibet triumphum,

Nep. Cat. 1: aliquid unius assis, Cat. 5, 2: aliquid permagno, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 7, § 13: non magno, id. Fin. 3, 3, 11; so id. Tusc. 3, 4, 8: non nihilo aestimandum, id. Fin. 4, 23, 62: magno te aestimaturum, Liv. 40, 55: magno aestimantibus se, id. 40, 41. And with definite numerals which give the price-current for which a thing may be had; cf. Zumpt. § 456; Sall. Fragm. p. 974 Corte: denis in diem assibus animam et corpus aestimari, Tac. A. 1, 17: emori nolo, sed me esse mortuum nihil aestimo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 15.—(γ) Among the hist., with a rel. clause: aestimantibus, quanta futuri spe tam magna tacuisset, Tac. Agr. 18 fin.: quantopere dilectus sit, facile est aestimare, Suet. Aug. 57 (but in Sall. J. 31, 19, the correct read. is existimabitis, Dietsch).

aestiva, ōrum, v. aestivus, II.

aestivalis, e, adj., = aestivus, pertaining to summer, summer-like: circulus, i. e. the tropic of Cancer, Hyg. Astr. 3, 24.

aestive, adv., v. aestivus fin.

aestivo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. [aestivus], to spend or pass the summer in a place (like hiemo, to pass the winter; so in Gr. ἡμερίζω and ἡμερίζω), Varr. R. R. 2, 1: mihi greges in Apulia hibernabant, qui in Reatinibus montibus aestivabant, id. ib. 2, 2: intra saepe aestivant pastores opacam, Plin. 12, 5, 11, § 22; Suet. Gab. 4; id. Vesp. 24; Stat. S. 4, 4, 22.

aestivus, a, um, adj. [aestas], of or pertaining to summer, summer-like, summer (freq. and class.): Quo pacto aestivis e partibus Aegocerotis Brumalis adeat flexus, turns from the hot region of heaven to the wintry sign of Capricorn, Lucr. 5, 615; so, id. 5, 639: aestivus menses rei militari dare, hibernos jurisdictioni, Cic. Att. 5, 14: tempora, dies, summer time, Macr. Das. id. Verr. 2, 5, 31: sol, Verg. G. 4, 28: aura, Hor. C. 1, 22, 18: umbra, Ov. M. 13, 793: rus, Mart. 8, 61: per aestivos saltus deviasque calles exercitum ducimus, through woods, where flocks were driven for summer pasture, Liv. 22, 14: aves, summer birds, id. 5, 6: animalia, the insects of summer, Plin. 9, 47, 71, § 154: expeditiones, which were undertaken in summer, Vell. 2, 114: castra, a summer camp (constructed differently from a winter camp), Suet. Claud. 1.—Hence, **II.**

aestiva, ōrum, n. **A.** For a summer camp, τὰ θερινὰ: dum in aestivis essemus, Cic. Att. 5, 17; id. Fam. 2, 19: aestiva praetoris, of a pleasure-camp, pleasure-house, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 37.—**B.** The time appropriate for a campaign (cf. aestas; often continuing until December; v. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 2, 7); hence, a campaign, Cic. Pis. 40: aestivis confectis, after the campaign was ended (which did not take place until the Saturnalia, XIV. Kal. Januar.), id. Fam. 3, 9 fin.: perducere aestiva in mensem Decembrem, Vell. 2, 105.—**C.** Summer pastures for cattle: per montium aestiva, Plin. 24, 6, 19, § 28.—**M** e t o n. for the cattle themselves: Nec singula morbi Corpora corripunt, sed tota aestiva, Verg. G. 3, 472.—Hence, *adv.: **aestivē**, in a summer-like manner, as in summer: admodum aestive vaticati sumus, we are furnished in a very summer-like manner with money for our journey, i. e. we have but little (the figure taken from the light dress of summer; or, acc. to others, from the scanty provisions which soldiers took with them in summer), Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 30.

* **aestivābundus**, a, um, adj. [aestivo], foaming, fermenting: confectio, Pall. 11, 17.

aestivans, autis, Part. of aestivo.

aestivarium, i, n. [aestus], **I.** A part of the sea-coast which, during the flood-tide, is overflowed, but at the ebb-tide is left covered with mud or slime, a marsh, *marais*: aestuaria sunt omnia, quā mare vicissim intrat accedit, tum recedit, Gloss. ap. Fest. p. 360 Müll.: pedestria esse itinera concisa aestuaria, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: adfunditur autem aestuarium e mari flexuoso meatu, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 3; Plin. Ep. 9, 23.—Also, **II.** A channel extending inland from the sea, and only filled with water at flood-tide, a creek, inlet, Varr. R. R. 3, 17: in aestuaria ac paludes, Caes. B. G. 2, 28 Herz.; Tac. A. 2, 8; cf. id. Agr. 22.—**III.** In mining t. t., an air-hole, air-shaft: secundum pa-

teum dextra ac sinistra fodiunt aestuaria, Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 49; cf. Vitr. 8, 7; Pall. 9, 9.

aestuatio, ōnis, f. [aestuo], a boiling up, foaming; trop., trouble or agitation of mind, Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 5, where Jan reads aestimatione.

aestūo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. [aestus], to be in agitation or in violent commotion, to move to and fro, to rage, to toss, to boil up. **I.** Lit. **A.** Of fire, to rage, burn: aestuat ut clausis rapidus fornacibus ignis, as the fire heaves and roars in the closed furnaces, Verg. G. 4, 263: tectus magis aestuat ignis, Ov. M. 4, 64.—Hence, **2.** Of the effect of fire, to be warm or hot, to burn, glow; both objectively, I am warm (Fr. je suis chaud), and subjectively, it is warm to me, I feel warm (Fr. j'ai chaud). **B.** Object: nunc dum occasio est, dum scribitur aestuanti (while the cakes are warm) occurrite, Plaut. Poen. prol. 43; Verg. G. 1, 107: torridus aestuat aer, glow, Prop. 3, 24, 3; Lucr. 1, 16.—**B.** Subject, to feel warmth or heat (weaker than sudare, to sweat, and opp. algere, to be cold, to feel cold; v. Doed. Syn. 3, 89): Lycurgi leges erudiunt juvenentum esuriendo, sitiendo, algendo, aestuando, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 34: ille cum aestuaret, umbram aestuaret, est, id. Ac. 2, 22: sub pondere, Ov. M. 12, 514; Juv. 3, 103.—**B.** Of the undulating, heaving motion of the sea, to rise in waves or billows (cf. aestus): Maura unda, Hor. C. 2, 6, 4: gurgis, Verg. A. 6, 296.—**C.** Of other things, to have an undulating, waving motion, to be tossed, to heave: in ossibus umor, Verg. G. 4, 308: ventis pulsa aestuat arbor, Lucr. 5, 1097; Gell. 17, 11, 5.—Of an agitated crowd, Prud. 11, 228.—**II.**

Trop. **A.** Of the passions, love, desire, envy, jealousy, etc., to burn with desire, to be in violent, passionate excitement, to be agitated or excited, to be inflamed: quod ubi auditum est, aestuare (hist. inf.) illi, qui dederant pecuniam, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 23: quae cum dies noctesque aestuans agitarat, Sall. J. 93: desiderio alicuius, Cic. Fam. 7, 18: invidia, Sall. C. 23: ingens in corde pudor, Verg. A. 12, 666: at rex Odrusius in illa Aestuato, Ov. M. 6, 490 (cf. uri in id. ib. 7, 22; and ardere in id. ib. 9, 724); Mart. 9, 23: aestuat (Alexander) infelix angusto limite mundi (the figure is derived from the swelling and raging of the sea when confined), Juv. 10, 169; so Luc. 6, 63.—**B.** Esp. in prose, to waver, to vacillate, to hesitate, to be uncertain or in doubt, to be undecided; dubitatione, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30: quod petit, spernit; repetit quod nuper omisit; Aestuaret vitae disconvenit ordine toto, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 99: sic anceps inter utramque animus aestuat, Quint. 10, 7, 33; Suet. Claud. 4: aestuante rege, Just. 1, 10.

aestuōsus, a, um, adj. [aestus], full of agitation or heat. **I.** Very hot: aura, Pac. ap. Prisc. p. 710 P.: aestuosus et pulverulenta via, Cic. Att. 5, 14; Hor. Epod. 16, 62: auster, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 119: aestuosissimies, id. 34, 12, 28, § 116: Syrtis, the burning Syrtis, Hor. C. 1, 22, 5; hence, Oraclum Jovis inter aestuosus, i. e. of Jupiter Ammon in the Libyan desert, Cat. 7, 5.—**II.** Greatly agitated, in violent ebullition: freta, Hor. C. 2, 7, 16.—Hence, adv.: **aestuosē**, hotly, impetuously, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 67.—Comp., Hor. Epod. 3, 18.—Sup. prob. not used.

aestus, ūs (archaic gen. aesti, Pac. 97 Rib.; rare form of nom. plur. aestuans) m. [kind with aestas and Gr. αἰθω, v. aestas], an undulating, boiling, waving, tossing; a waving, heaving, billowy motion. **I.** Lit. **A.** Of fire; hence, in gen., fire, glow, heat (orig. in relation to its flashing up; *ardor* fervor denotes a glowing, flashing or burning, and calor a warming heat; yet it was early used for warming heat; v. the following example): nam fretus ipse anni permiscet frigus et aestum, heat and cold are blended, Lucr. 5, 364 (for which calor, id. 6, 368, 367 al.); multa aestu victa per agros, id. 5, 1104: exsuperant flammæ, firmit aestus ad auras, Verg. A. 2, 759: caniculae, Hor. C. 1, 17, 13; so id. Ep. 1, 8, 5: labore et aestu languidus, Sall. J. 31.—In plur.: neque frigora neque aestus facile tolerabat, Suet. Aug. 81.—So of winchity heat: aestibus at medis umbram exquirere vallem, Verg. G. 3, 331 (cf. Cic. Ac. 2, 22: ille cum aestuaret, umbram secutus est).—And of the heat of disease (of

wounds, fever, inflammation, etc.): ulceris aestus, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 19: homines aegri cum aestu febrique iactantur, Cic. Cat. 1, 13. — **B.** *The undulating, heaving motion of the sea, the swell, surge*: fervet aestu pelagus, Pac. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39; hence, meton. for the sea in agitation, waves, billows: delphines aestum secabant, Verg. A. 8, 674: furit aestus harenis, id. ib. 1, 107: aestus totos campos inundaverant, Curt. 9, 18. — In Verg. once of the boiling up of water in a vessel: exsultant aestu latices, Aen. 7, 464. — **C.** *Sp. the periodical flux and reflux or ebb and flow of the sea, the tide* (cf. Varr. L. 9, 19; Mel. 3, 1: aestus maris accedere et recipere maxime mirum, pluribus quidem modis, sed causa in sole lunaque, Plaut. 2, 97, 99); Plaut. As. 1, 3, 6: quid de fretis aut de marinis aestibus dicam? quorum accessus et recessus (flow and ebb) lunae motu gubernatur, Cic. Div. 2, 14 fin.: crescens, Plin. 2, 100, 97, § 219: recedens, id. ib.: recedens, id. 2, 98, 101, § 220: secundus, in our favor, Sall. Fragn. ap. Gell. 10, 26, 2: adversus, against us, id. ap. Non. 138, 8. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *The passionate fervor or commotion of the mind, the fire, glow, ardor of any (even a good) passion* (cf. aestuo, II. A.): et belli magnos commovit funditus aestus (genus humanum), has stirred up from their very bottom the waves of discord, Lucr. 5, 1434: civilis belli aestus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 47 (cf. id. C. 2, 7, 15): repente te quasi quidam aestus ingenii tui procul a terra abripuit atque in altum abstraxit, Cic. de Or. 3, 36: hunc absorbit aestus quidam gloriae, id. Brut. 81: stultorum regum et populorum continet aestus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 8: perstet et, ut pelagi, sic peccatoris adjuvet aestum, the glow of love, Ov. H. 10, 25. — **B.** *A vacillating, irresolute state of mind, doubt, uncertainty, hesitation, trouble, embarrassment, anxiety*: qui tibi aestus, qui error, quae tenebrae, Cic. Div. in Caecina 14: vario fluctu aestu, Verg. A. 12, 486: amor magno furaturo aestu, id. ib. 4, 562; cf. id. ib. 8, 19: aestus curvaeque gravas, Hor. S. 1, 2, 110. — **C.** In the Epicurean philos. lang. of Lucretius, *the undulatory flow or stream of atoms, atomic efflux*, as the cause of perception (cf. affluo, I.): Perpetuoque fluunt certis ab rebus odores, Frigus ut a fluviis, calor ab sole, aestus ab undis Aequoris, exesor moerorum litora propter, etc., Lucr. 6, 926; and in id. 6, 1002 sq., *the magnetic fluid* is several times designated by aestus lapidis.

Aesula (Aesöl-), ae. f., a town in the neighborhood of Tbur, Hor. C. 3, 29, 6 (Aesula, Müll.); cf. Müll. Rom. Campagn. 1, 272. — Hence, **Aesulanus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Aesula: arx, Liv. 9, 6 Mady.; and subst.: Aesulani, örüm, m., the inhabitants of Aesula, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69 Jan.

aetas, ätis, f. [contr. from the ante-class. aevisas from aevis, q. v., Prisc. 505 P., cf. Welsh oet] (gen. plur. aetatum; but freq. aetate, Liv. 1, 43: 9, 17; 26, 9; cf. Oud. ad Suet. Aug. 31; Vell. 2, 89; Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, 2; Gell. 14, 1). **I.** *The period of life, time of life, life, age* (divided, acc. to Varr. ap. Censor. 14, into pueritia, from birth to the 15th year; adolescentia, from that time to the 30th; juvenitas, to the 45th; the age of the seniores, to the 60th; and, finally, senectus, from that time till death. Others make a different division. v. Flor. 1 proem.: Isid. Orig. 11, 2; Gell. 10, 28; 15, 20). a primo tempore aetatis, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 13: prima aetas, id. Off. 2, 13: ineuntis aetatis inscientia, id. ib. 1, 34: so 2, 13: flos aetatis, the bloom of life, id. Phil. 2, 2: Liv. 21; Suet. Caes. 49; so, bona aetas, Cic. Sen. 14; and poet. in the plur.: ambo florentes aetatibus, Verg. E. 7, 4: quamquam aetas senect, satis habeo tamen virum, ut te arä arceam, Pac. ap. Prisc. 1, 10; id. ap. Non. 159, 19: mala aetas, old age, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 6; and absol.: aetas, aevisas = senectus, old age, si morbus aevisasve vitium esset, Fragn. of the XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 25: aetate (through age) non quis obtineret, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 154; 1, 3, 130; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 5: sed ipse morbo atque aetate confectus, Sall. J. 9: graves aetate, Liv. 7, 39. — Sometimes also absol. = adolescentia, youth: fui ego illa aetate et feci illa omnia, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 4; id.

Most. 5, 2, 27: damna, dedecora aetas ipsius pertulit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12: tua autem aetas (of his son), id. Off. 2, 13: (mulier) non formä, non aetate, non opibus maritum invenit, Tac. G. 19: expers belli propter aetatem, Suet. Aug. 8: aetas consularis, the legal age for the consulship, i. e. the 43d year, Cic. Phil. 5, 17: id aetatis jam sumus, we have now reached that time of life, id. Fam. 6, 20, 3. — **II.** Transf. **A.** In gen. *the lifetime of man, without reference to its different stages; life*, Enn. ap. Gell. 18, 2, 16: aetas acta honeste et splendide, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25: gerere, id. Fam. 4, 5, 1: tempore aetatis, id. Sen. 19: aetatem consumere in studio aliquo, id. Off. 1, 1: concerre in litibus, id. Leg. 1: degere omnem in tranquillitate, id. Fin. 2, 35; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 53 al. — In Ov. M. 12, 188, aetas = centum annos. — **B.** *A space of time, an age, generation, time*: hericae aetates, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: haec aetas, id. ib. 1, 3, 5; id. Rep. 1, 1: alia, id. Lael. 27, 101: Beier: nostra aetate, in our times, Quint. 1, 4, 20: cum primis aetatis suae comparabatur, Nep. Iphicr. 1: Vell. 1, 16: incuriosa suorum aetas, Tac. Agr. 1: omnia fert aetas, time, Verg. E. 9, 51; so Hor. C. 4, 9, 10: crastina aetas, the morrow, Stat. Th. 3, 562. — *Of the four ages of the world (the golden age, silver age, etc.)*, Ov. M. 1, 89 sq.; v. aureus, argenteus, etc. — **C.** Abstr. pro concreto, the time or period of life, for the man himself; the age, for the men living in it (mostly poet. and in prose after the Aug. per.; cf. saeculum): sibi inimicus magis quam aetati tuae, i. e. tibi, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 1: vae aetati tuae, id. Capt. 4, 2, 105: quid nos dura refugimus Aetas? Hor. C. 1, 35, 34: impia, id. Epod. 16, 9: veniens, Ov. F. 6, 639: omnis aetas currere obvium, Liv. 27, 51: omnis sexus, omnis aetas, Tac. A. 13, 16: innoxiam liberorum aetatem miserantur, i. e. innocentes liberos, id. C. 3, 68: sexum, aetatem, ordinem omnem, Suet. Calig. 4. — **D.** Also of things without life, e. g. of wine, its age: bibite Falernum hoc: annorum quadraginta est, Bene, inquit, aetatem fert, it keeps well, Cic. ap. Macr. S. 2, 2, 3; Plin. 23, 1, 20, § 33; 15, 2, 3, § 7. — So of buildings: aetates aedificiorum, Dig. 30, 58. — **E.** Aetatem, a d-verb. (ante-class.). **1.** = semper, perpetuo, through the whole of life, during lifetime, continually: ut aetatem ambo nobis sint obnoxii, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 18: at tu aegrotä, si lubet, per me aetatem quidem, id. Curc. 4, 3, 22: Quid, malum, me aetatem cessasse velle id adsumularier, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 38. — **2.** = diu, longo tempore, an age, a long time, a long while: an abii jam a milite? Jamdudum aetatem, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 8: quod solis vapor aetatem non posse videtur efficere, what the heat of the sun cannot perhaps effect for years, Lucr. 6, 236. — **F.** In aetate, a d-verb. (ante-class.). **1.** At times, sometimes, now and then, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 2. — **2.** At any time, always, ever, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 61.

aetätula, ae. f. dim. [aetas], a youthful, tender, or effeminate age: in munditiis, mollitiis deliciis aetätulam agere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 40: interque, Caecil. ap. Gell. 2, 23, 10 (Com. Rel. p. 52 Rib.): in primis puerorum aetätulis, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 55: monuit, ut parcius aetätulae indulgeret, Suet. Claud. 16 (cf. Galb. 20: cupide fruaris aetate tua).

aeternabilis, e, adj. [aeterno], that can last forever, everlasting: divitia, Att. ap. Non. 475, 24 (Trag. Rel. p. 143 Rib.): urbs, i. e. Rome, Cod. Th. 11, 20, 3 (cf. aeternus, II. A.).

aeternalis, e, adj. [aeternus], enduring forever, everlasting (often in inscr.): aeternali somno sacrum, i. e. to death, Inscr. Grut. 752, 3: domus, Inscr. Orell. 4518: luctus, ib. 4604: memoria, ib. 200: lex temporalis et aeternalis, Tert. adv. Jud. 6. — Adv.: aeternaliter, forever (late Lat.), ad ad H. Prud. March. p. 245.

aeternitas, ätis, f. [id.], eternity. **I.** Lit. **A.** Of the past and future: fuit quaedam ab infinito tempore aeternitas, quam nulla temporum circumscripção niebetur, Cic. N. D. 1, 9: Tempus generale, quia nec initium nec finem habet, aeternitas est, quom Graeci a *äwa* appellant, Victorin. in Lib. 1, 26: Tempus est pars quaedam aeternitatis, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: immutabilis aeternitas, id. Tim. 5: deum nihil aliud

in omni aeternitate cogitantem, id. Div. 1, 41: haec dicit excelsus et sublimis (Deus) habitans aeternitatem, Vulg. Isa. 57, 15 al. — **B.** Of the past: ex or ab aeternitate, from eternity: hoc est verum ex aeternitate, Cic. Nat. 14: quod semper ex omni aeternitate rerum fuerit, id esse fatum (dicitis), id. N. D. 3, 6: si negas esse fortunam et omnia, quae sunt quaeque futura sunt, ex omni aeternitate definita dicitis esse fataliter, id. Div. 2, 7: ex omni aeternitate fluens veritas, id. ib. 1, 53: si nihil fieri potest, nisi quod ab omni aeternitate certum fuerit, quae potest esse fortuna, id. ib. 2, 7: egressus ejus ab initio, a diebus aeternitatis (fuerunt), Vulg. Mich. 5, 2. — **C.** Of the future: aeternitas animorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 39 (cf. immortalitas animorum, id. ib. 50): de aeternitate (animorum) dicere, id. ib. 33, 81: quorum (sc. Herculis, etc.) cum remaneret animi atque aeternitate fruenter, rite dii habuit sunt, id. N. D. 2, 24, 62; id. Sen. 21: Confer nostram longissimam aetatem cum aeternitate, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: in diem aeternitatis, Vulg. 2 Pet. 3, 18; and plur.: in perpetuas aeternitates, ib. Dan. 12, 3: in domum aeternitatis suae, to his everlasting home (of death), ib. Eccl. 12, 5. — **II.** Meton., of the future, duration, durability, immortality: cedri materiae aeternitas, Plin. 13, 5, 11, § 53. — **III.** Trop., of the future. **A.** In gen.: nihil populus Romanus aeternitatem immortalitatemque donavit, Cic. Pis. 3; so id. Phil. 14, 13. Quidquid ex Agricola amavimus, manet mansurumque est in aeternitate temporum, fama rerum, Tac. Agr. 46: cupido aeternitatis perpetuaeque famae, Suet. Ner. 55 al. — **B.** Spec., in the time of the emperors, a title of the emperor (like divinitas, majestas, and the like), Eternity: rogatus pro aeternitatem tuam, ut, etc., Plin. Ep. 10, 87 ad Trajan.: adoratus aeternitatem nostram, Imp. Const. Cod. 11, 9, 2: Quae nostra sanxit aeternitas, Nov. 35 fin.

1. aeterno, adv., v. aeternus fin. 3.

2. aeterno, äre, v. a. [aeternus], to perpetuate, to immortalize (rare, per. extant only in the two foll. exs.): litteris ac laudibus aeternae, Varr. ap. Non. 75, 20: virtutes in aevum, *Hor. C. 4, 14, 5.

aeternus, a, um, adj. [contr. from aeviternus, Varr. L. 1, 6, § 11 Müll., from aevum, with the termination -ternus as in sempiternus, hesternus], without beginning or end, eternal (sempiternus denotes what is perpetual, what exists as long as time endures, and keeps even pace with it; aeternus, the eternal, that which is raised above all time, and can be measured only by *aeons* (αἰῶνες, indefinite periods); for Tempus est pars quaedam aeternitatis, Cic. Inv. 1, 27, 39. Thus the sublime thought, without beginning and end, is more vividly suggested by aeternus than by sempiternus, since the former has more direct reference to the long durat on of the eternal, which has neither beginning nor end. Sempiternus is rather a mathematical aeternus a metaphysical designation of eternity, Doed. Syn. I. p. 3). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of the past and future, eternal: deus beatus et aeternus, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 88: nihil quod ortum sit, aeternum esse potest, id. N. D. 1, 8: O Pater, o hominum rerumque aeternarum Potestas, Verg. A. 10, 18: di semper fuerunt, nati nunquam sunt, siquidem aeterni sunt futuri, Cic. N. D. 1, 32, 40: idem legis perpetuae et aeternae vim Jovem dicit esse, id. ib. 1, 15, 40: nomen Domini Dei aeterni, Vulg. Gen. 21, 33; ib. Rom. 16, 26: aeternum tempus, Lucr. 1, 582: causae immutabiles aetate aeternae, Cic. Fat. 12, 48. — **B.** Of the future, everlasting, endless, immortal: natura animi . . . neque nata certest et aeterna est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23: vitorum bonorum mentes divinae mihi atque aeternae videntur esse, id. Rab. 29: aeternam timerunt noctem, Verg. G. 1, 468: Quod semper movetur, aeternum est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23: Quidquid est illud quod sentit . . . caeleste et divinum om eamque rem aeternum sit, necesse est, id. ib. 1, 27: ut habeam vitam aeternam, Vulg. Mat. 19, 16; id. Joan. 3, 15; ib. Rom. 2, 7: in sanguine testamenti aeterni, ib. Heb. 13, 20: tu Jupiter bonorum inimicus aeternis suppliciis vivos mortuosque mactabis, Cic. Cat. 2, 13: ibunt in supplicium aeternum, Vulg. Mat. 25, 46:

aeternas poenas in morte timendum, Lucr. 1, 111: mitti in ignem aeternum, Vulg. Matt. 18, 8. — **C.** Of the past; ex aeterno tempore quaeque Nunc etiam superare necesses corpora rebus, *From eternity*, Lucr. 1, 578: motum animorum nullo a principio, sed ex aeterno tempore intellegi convenire, Cic. Fin. 1, 6. — **D.** Spec. of objects of nature, which the ancients regarded as stable and perpetual, *everlasting, eternal*: aeterna templa caeli, Poet. ap. Varr. L. 6, 11, p. 77 Mill.: aeternam lampadam mundi, Lucr. 5, 402: micant aeterni sidera mundi, id. 5, 514: aeterna domus, i. e. caelum, Cic. Rep. 6, 23: donec veniet desiderium collum aeternorum, the *everlasting hills*, Vulg. Gen. 49, 26; ib. Ps. 75, 5; cf. ib. Ps. 103, 5. — **II.** Meton. of indef. long time. **A.** Of the future, *lasting, enduring, everlasting, perpetual*: aeterni pariter, Plin. 35, 14, 49, § 172: dehinc spero aeternum inter nos gratum fore, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 33: aeternus luctus, Lucr. 3, 924: dolor, id. 3, 1003: vulnus, id. 2, 369; so Verg. A. 1, 36: aeterna, Cic. Sen. 34: mala, Verg. Cul. 130: bellum, Cic. Cat. 4, 22: dedecus, id. Font. 88: imperium, id. Rab. 33; so Verg. A. 1, 230: versus, Lucr. 1, 121: ignis sacerdotis, Cic. Font. 47: gloria, id. Cat. 4, 21: laus, id. Planc. 26: memoria, id. Verr. 4, 69: non dubitat Lentulum aeternis tenebris vineulisque mandare, id. Cat. 4, 10. — **Comic.**: spero me ob hunc nuntium aeternum adepturum cibum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 13. Esp. of Rome, aeterna urbs, the *Eternal City*, Tib. 2, 5, 23; Ov. P. 3, 72; Cod. Th. 10, 16, 1; Symm. Ep. 3, 55; Inscr. Orell. 2, 1140. — **Comp.**: nec est ullo ligno aeternior natura, Plin. 14, 1, 2, § 9: aeternior mala, Lact. Epit. 9. — **B.** Of the past, of *yore, of old*: abluo corpus aluvii aeternisque sordibus squalidum, Curt. 4, 1, 22. — **III.** Adv. phrases. **1. in aeternum.** A. Lit., *forever, everlastingly*: et vivat in aeternum, Vulg. Gen. 3, 22: hoc nomen mihi est in aeternum, ib. Exod. 3, 15: Dominus in aeternum permanet, ib. Ps. 9, 8: vivet in aeternum, ib. Joan. 6, 52: Tu es sacerdos in aeternum, ib. Heb. 5, 6: non habebit remissionem in aeternum, ib. Marc. 3, 29. — **B.** Meton., of indef. long time, *forever, always*: urbis in aeternum condita, Liv. 4, 4: leges in aeternum latae, id. 34, 6: (proverbial) durant in aeternum, Quint. 5, 11, 41: delatores non in praesens tantum, sed in aeternum represistat, Plin. Pan. 35: (famulos) possidebitis in aeternum, Vulg. Lev. 25, 46: (servus) serviet tibi usque in aeternum, ib. Deut. 15, 17: ut sceleris memoria maneat in aeternum, Lact. 1, 11. — **2. aeternum.** A. Lit., *forever*: sedet aeternumque se debet Infelix Theseus, Verg. A. 6, 617: ut aeternum illum reciperes, Vulg. Phil. 15 (prob. here an adv.). — **B.** Meton., of indef. long time, *forever, always*: serviet aeternum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 41. — **C.** Of what is continually repeated, *constantly, again and again* (as in colloq. Engl., *everlastingly, eternally*): glaebae versus Aeternum frangenda videntibus, Verg. G. 2, 400: ingens Janitor Aeternum latrans (of Cerberus), id. A. 6, 401. — **3. aeterno,** meton., of indef. long time, *forever, perpetually*: viret aeterno hunc fontem igneum contengens fraxinus, Plin. 2, 107, 111, § 240: BVSTA TVTA AETerno MANEANT, Inscr. Orell. 4517.

aethalus, i, m., = αιθαλον, a sort of grape in Egypt, the *soot-grape*, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 74.

aether, oris (sometimes Gr. gen. aetheros; acc. reg. Gr. aethra; and so Stat. S. 4, 225; id. Th. 3, 625; but poetry and prose of that per. also use aetherem, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 13; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 58; plur. in late Lat. aethra, Ven. Fort. Carm. 3, 9, 7), m., = αιθρη [v. aestas], the *upper, pure, bright air*: the *ether*. **I.** In gen. A. Lit. (opp. aer, the lower atmospheric air): restat ultimus omnia cingens et coeclens caeli complexus, qui idem aether vocatur, extrema ora et determinatio mundi; in quo cum admirabilitate maxima igneae formae curis ordinatus definit, Cic. N. D. 2, 40: (astra) ordinantur in ardore caelesti, qui aether vel caelum nominatur, id. ib. 2, 15. — **B.** Transf., in the poets. **1. Heaven**: In quod nostri caelum memorant, Graii perhibent aethra, Pac. ap. Varr. L. 1, 5, § 17 Mill. (Trag. Rel. p. 87 Rib.);

fama super aethra notus, Verg. A. 1, 379: rex aetheris altus Juppiter, id. ib. 12, 140: regna profundi aetheros, Stat. Th. 3, 524.

2. Atr. in gen.: clamor ad caelum volvendus per aethra vagit, Enn. ap. Varr. L. 1, 7, § 104 Mill. (Ann. v. 520 Vahl): ignem ignes procedunt aetherae aether, Lucr. 2, 1115: ferar per liquidum aethra Vates, § Hor. C. 2, 20, 2: nudoque sub aetheris axe, Verg. A. 2, 512; 8, 28: apes liquidum trans aethra vectae, id. ib. 7, 65; Sil. 2, 513 al. — **3.** In opp. to the lower world, the *upper world, the earth*: aethrae in alto duros perferre labores, Verg. A. 6, 436. — **4. The brightness surrounding a deity**: aethrae plena corusco Pallas, Val. Fl. 5, 183. — **II. Aether** personified, *son of Chaos, and father of Caelum*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17 al.; also *Jupiter*, Cic. Ac. 2, 41. So in the poets often: pater Aether, Lucr. 1, 250: pater omnipotens Aether, Verg. G. 2, 325.

aetherius (not aetherëus), a, um, adj., = αιθρηιος [aether], *pertaining to the ether, ethereal*. **I.** Lit.: sidera aetheris affixa cavernis, Lucr. 4, 391: (truncus) vivit et aetheris vitalis suscipit auras, id. 3, 405: altissima aetheraeque natura, Cic. N. D. 2, 24 fin.: post ignem aethra domo Subduccum, § Hor. C. 1, 3, 29. — **II. Transf. A.** *Pertaining to heaven, heavenly, celestial*: arces, Ov. M. 15, 858: umbrae, the *shade spread through the heavens*, Cat. 66, 55: pater, Mart. 9, 36: Olympus, id. 9, 4: Taurus mons aethero vertice, i. e. *which touches heaven*, Tib. 1, 8, 15: aetherios animo conceperat ignes, i. e. *heavenly inspiration* (Gr. εὐθουσιασμός), Ov. F. 1, 473. — **B.** *Pertaining to the air* in gen.: nubes, Lucr. 4, 182: aurae, id. 3, 406: aqua, i. e. *rain*, Ov. F. 1, 682. — **C.** *Pertaining to the upper world*: vesci aurā Aetheria, Verg. A. 1, 546. — **Comp.**: aetherior, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 68 Mai.

Aethiopia, ae, f. = Αἰθιοπία [v. Aethiops], *Ethiopia, a country in Africa on both sides of the equator*. Its limits cannot be accurately defined; cf. Plin. 6, 30, 35; 6, 5, 8; Vulg. Gen. 2, 13; ib. Isa. 11, 11. — Hence, **Aethiopicus**, a, um, adj., *Ethiopian*, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 196.

† aethiopsis, idis, f., = αιθιοπισ, a species of sage, prob. Salvia Aethiopsis, Linn., *Ethiopian sage*, Plin. 27, 4, 3, § 11.

Aethiopissa, ae, f., an *Ethiopian woman*, Vulg. Num. 12, 1; Hier. ad Eust. Ep. 29, 1; from

Aethiops (i long, Aethiops, Sid. Carm. 11, 18) ἠθιοψ, m., = Αἰθιοψ [the Gr. geographers derived this word from αιθω-ωψ, and applied it to all the dark-complexioned races above Egypt]. **I.** Subst., an *Ethiopian*, Plin. 2, 78, 80, § 189; Vulg. 2 Par. 12, 3; ib. Act. 8, 7. — **B.** Appel. **1.** A black man, negro: deridat Aethiopen ablus, Jun. 2, 29: Aethiops videri, Plin. 32, 10, 52, § 141. — **2.** A coarse, dull, awkward man, a blockhead: cum hoc homine an cum stipite Aethiopo, Cic. Sen. 6; Juv. 6, 600; Flor. 4, 7. — **II. Adj.**, *Ethiopian*; in the masc.: Aethiops lacus, Ov. M. 15, 320: vir Aethiops, Vulg. Act. 8, 7.

Aethiopus, i, m., = Aethiops: rhinoceros velut Aethiopus, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 689 P.

Aethon, onis, m., = αιθων (burning). In mythology, the name of a horse. **I.** In the chariot of Phoebus, Ov. M. 2, 153. — **II.** In that of Pallas, Verg. A. 11, 89. — **III.** In that of Aurora, Serv. ad Verg. A. l. c. — **IV.** In that of Pluto, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1 fin.

1. aethra, ae, f., = αιθρα [v. aestas], the *upper, pure air, the bright, clear, serene sky*: aetheris splendor, qui sereno caelo conspicitur, Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 585 (poet.): flammea, Jul. ap. Macr. 6, 4 (Trag. Rel. p. 228 Rib.): sidera, Verg. A. 3, 585. — **II.** Transf., like aether, the *sky, air, heavens*: surgere in aethram, Lucr. 6, 467: volans rubra ales in aethra, Verg. A. 12, 247; so Sil. 4, 103; Stat. S. 1, 2, 135 al. (but in Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 42, the correct read. is aethrae, B. and K.).

2. Aethra, ae, f., = αιθρα. **I.** *Daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, mother of Hyas* (in Hyg. Fab. 192 called Pleione), Ov. F. 5, 171. — **II.** *Daughter of Pitheus and mother*

of Theseus, acc. to Ov. H. 10, 131, and Hyg. Fab. 37.

† aetiologia, ae, f., = αιτιολογία, *an allegation of reasons, a bringing of proofs*, Isid. Orig. 2, 21.

† aëtites, ae, f., = αἰτίτης (from αἰτός, eagle), a *stone found in the nest of the eagle, eagle-stone*, to us unknown, Plin. 10, 3, 4, § 12; 30, 14, 44, § 130.

† aetitis, idis, f., = αἰτίτις, a *precious stone of the color of the eagle*, Plin. 37, 11, 72, § 187.

Aetna, ae (in Gr. form **Aetne**, es, in good MSS. of Ov.), f., = Αἴτνη [aitho, to burn]. **I.** The celebrated volcano of Sicily, now *Mongibello* or *Etna*, in the interior of which, acc. to fable, was the forge of Vulcan, where the Cyclopes forged thunderbolts for Jupiter, and under which the latter buried the monster Typhoeus.—Form **Aetna**, Cic. Div. 2, 19; Ov. F. 4, 596; id. Tr. 5, 275.—Form **Aetna**, Ov. F. 4, 491 Riese.—**II.** A nymph in Sicily, acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 584.—**III.** A town at the foot of Mt. Aethra, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23; 2, 3, 44.

Aetnaeus, a, um, adj. [Aetna]. **I.** *Pertaining to Aetna*: ignes, Cic. N. D. 2, 38: fratres, the *Cyclopes who forged in Mt. Aetna*, Verg. A. 3, 678: fulmen, Prop. 4, 16, 21: Deus, i. e. *Vulcan*, who is said to have had his forge in Mt. Aetna, Val. Fl. 2, 420.—**Subst.**: **Aetnaei**, orum, m., *those who dwell on or near Mt. Aetna*, Just. 2, 1.—Hence, **II.** *Poet.*, pars pro toto, *Sicilian*: triumph, Sil. 9, 196.

Aetnensis, e, adj. [id.], *pertaining to the town of Aetna* (at the foot of Mt. Aetna, v. Strab. 6, p. 187): ager, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18.—Hence, **Aetnenses**, ium, m., the *inhabitants of Aetna*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

Aetolia, ae, f., = Αἰτωλία, a province in Middle Greece, between *Locri* and *Acarnania*, south of Thessaly, Cic. Pis. 37.—Hence, **1. Aetolicus**, a, um, adj., *Aetolian*: aper, the *Calymdonian boar*, Plant. Pers. 1, 1, 3 (cf. Ov. M. 8, 270 sqq.); bellum, Liv. 37, 6.—**2. Aetolis**, idis, f., = Αἰτωλίας, an *Aetolian woman*: pulsa Aetolide Dejanira, Ov. H. 9, 131.—**3. Aetolius**, a, um, adj., *poet.* for *Aetolicus*: heros, i. e. *Diomedes*, who first reigned in Aetolia, Ov. M. 14, 461.—**4. Aetolus**, a, um, adj., = Αἰτωλός, *Aetolian*: arma, i. e. of *Diomedes*, who first reigned in Aetolia, Ov. M. 14, 528; so id. R. Am. 159; Sil. 7, 484: urbs, i. e. *Arpi in Apulia*, built by Diomedes, Verg. A. 11, 239; hence: Arpi Aetoli, id. ib. 10, 28: plagae, *hunting-grounds*, with reference to Meleager and the Calymdonian chase, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 46 Schmid.—Hence, **Aetoli**, orum, m., the *inhabitants of Aetolia*, Paul. Caut. prol. 24 Fleck.; Liv. 37, 6; Verg. A. 11, 308.

aevitas, itis, f. [aevum] (an old word, = aetas, which is contr. from it), the *time through which a person lives or a thing lasts, the time of existence*. **I.** Lit.: qua voluptate aevitatis extimam attingit metam aevitas, Varr. ap. Non. p. 193, 7: censores populi aevitates, suboles, familias pecuniasque censento, Cic. Leg. 3, 7: si moribus AEVITASVE VITIVM ESSE, Leg. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 25; Ar. 5, 8.—**II. Trop.** **A.** Of the future, *time unending, immortality*: sed itam mortales deos ad aevitatem temporis edidit, for *endless ages, to endure forever*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, 120.—**B.** Of the past: quid operis aut negotii celebrans anteacti temporis decurrat aevitatem, the *time of yore*, Arn. 2, 22.

aeviternus, = aeternus, q. v.

aevum (archaic **aevum**). i. n.: but m., Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 14; Lucr. 2, 561; 3, 603 [aiov]; cf. aiev or aiev, aev, aiovos; Goth. aivs = time, aiv = ever, aivons = everlasting; Germ. ewig, Ewigkeit; Eng. aye, ever]. **I.** Lit. A. In gen., *uninterrupted, never-ending time, eternity*: per aevum, Lucr. 1, 634; 1, 950 al.—Hence, of the future: in aevum, for *all time*, Hor. C. 4, 14, 3; so Plin. 35, 2, 2, and Vulg. Eccl. 41, 16: non peribimus in aevum, ib. Bar. 3, 3.—**B.** Esp. in a note restricted sense of a definite time, period, *lifetime, life, age*: aevom agitare, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 2, 3 (Ann. v. 308 Vahl): in armis aevom agere, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 19 (Trag. Rel. p. 110 Rib.); so, aevom degener,

Lucr. 5, 1439: consumere, id. 5, 1430: meum si quis te percontabitur aevum, *my age or time of life*. Hor. Lp. 1. 20, 26: aevum omne et breve et fragile est, Plin. Pan. 78, 2: flos aevi, *the bloom of life* (cf. aetas, I.), Ov. M. 9, 435: integer aevi, Verg. A. 9, 255: primum aevum, Val. Fl. 7, 338. — Also (like aetas, q. v. I.) for *old age*: aevo confectus, Verg. A. 11, 65: obstitit aevo, id. ib. 8, 807: annis aevoque soluti, Ov. M. 8, 712. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *Age or generation*. Ov. P. 1, 3, 83: ter aevo functus (of Nestor), Hor. C. 2, 9, 13: ingenia nostri aevi, Vell. 2, 36: in nostro aevo, Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 92: nostro aevo, id. 2, 13, 10, § 57: simulacrum tot aevi incorruptum, id. 14, 1, 2, § 9. — Hence, **B.** *The men living in the same age* (cf. aetas, I. C.): de quibus consensus aevi Judicaverit, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 72. — **C.** In a wider sense, *time*, in gen.: vitata dentibus aevi omnia, Ov. M. 15, 235: quae per tantum aevi occulta, Tac. A. 16, 1.

† **Aex**, = *aix* (Goat), *the name of a rocky island in the Aegean Sea, between Chios and Tenos*: Aex nomine a specie caprae, repente e medio mari exsiliens, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 51.

Afer, fra, frum, *adj.* [v. Africa], *African*: litus, Ov. H. 7, 169: aequora, *the sea between Africa and Sicily*, id. F. 4, 289: avis, i. e. a *Numidian hen*, in high estimation on account of its size and rareness, Hor. Epod. 2, 53: Afro Murice tinctae lanae, i. e. of *Gaetulia*, id. C. 2, 16, 35; cf. id. Ep. 2, 2, 181, and Ov. F. 2, 318. — Hence, *subst.*: **Afer**, an African, and **Afri**, *orum*, *m.*, *Africans*. Cic. Balb. 18: stientes Afri, Verg. E. 1, 65: discineti, *ungrided*, i. e. *unwarlike*, id. A. 8, 724: dirus Afer, i. e. *Hannibal*, Hor. C. 4, 4, 42. — Po et c.: medius liquor Secernit Europae ab Afro, i. e. *from Africa*, Hor. C. 3, 3, 47.

af-fäbre (better **adf-**), bra, brum, *adj.* **I.** *Made or prepared ingeniously or with art*, *ingenious*: affabrum: fabrefactum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll. — Hence, *adv.*: **adfäbre**, *ingeniously, skillfully*: adfabre atque antequo artificio factus, Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 14; Prisc. 1009 P. — **II.** In act. sense, *skilled in art, skillful, ingenious*: litteras adfabra rerum vel natura vel industria peperit, Symm. Ep. 3, 17.

affabilis (better **adf-**), e, *adj.* [ad-fari], *that can be easily spoken to, easy of access, courteous, affable, kind, friendly*, Tor. Ad. 5, 6, 8: cum in omni sermone omnibus adfabile esse se vellet, *Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113: adfabilis, blandus, Nep. Alcib. 1, 3: nec dictu adfabili uli, Verg. A. 3, 621 (cf. At. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1: quem nec adfabili quaeas): adfabili, Sen. Ep. 79: adfabilem te facito, Vulg. Eccl. 4, 7. — *Sup.* prob. not used. — **Adv.: **adfabiliter**, *courteously, kindly*, Macr. S. 7, 2; Spart. ap. Carac. 3: adfabilisime, Gell. 16, 3.**

* **affabilitas** (better **adf-**), *ätis*, *f.* [adfabilis], *the quality of affability, affability, courtesy, kindness*: comitas adfabilitasque sermonis, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48.

affabiler, *adv.*, v. affabiler.

affäbre, *adv.*, v. affäbre, I.

* **affäbricätus** (better **adf-**), a, um [Part., as if from adfabrico], *fitted or added to by art*: consuetudo quasi adfabricata natura, Aug. Mus. 6, 7.

affämen (better **adf-**), *inis*, *n.* [ad-fari], *an accosting, address* (in App. for the usual adfatus): blando adfamine, App. M. 11, p. 260, 23 Elm.; id. ib. 10, p. 272, 39.

affaniae, *ärum*, *f.* [perh. adfari], *empty, trifling talk, chatter, idle jests*: dicta futilia, gerrae; only in two passages in App.: affanias adblatlerae, App. M. 9, p. 221, 25 Elm.: effutire, id. ib. 10, p. 243, 14 ib.

affätim (also **adf-**), *adv.* [Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 123, cites fatim = abundanter; cf.: fatiscor, defatiscor, fatigo; Cors. Auspurr. I. p. 158, refers fatim to the same root as *χαιρος*, *xipos*]. **I.** *To satisfaction, sufficiently, abundantly, enough* (so that one desires no more, therefore subjective; while *satis* signifies sufficient, so that one needs nothing more, therefore objective, Doed. Syn. I. p. 108 sq.): adfätim edite, bibi, Iul. I. Liv. Andron. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll., after Hom. Od. 15, 372 (Com. Rel. p. 4 Ribb.): edas de alieno quantum velis, usque adfätim, *fill you have enough*. Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 31: miseria una uni quidem homini est adfätim,

id. Trin. 5, 2, 61 (where adfätim, as sometimes also satis, abunde, frustra, is constr. as an adj.): eisdem seminibus homines adfätim vescuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 51: adfätim satiatä aquilla, id. Tusc. 2, 10, 24: adfätim satisfacere alicui, id. Att. 2, 16: parare comitum adfätim, Sall. J. 43: de cytho adfätim diximus, Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 148. — Acc. to Fest. p. 11, Terence uses it (in a passage not now extant) for ad lassitudinem, *to weariness, satiety*, which may be derived from the etym. above given. — Sometimes, like abunde and satis, as *subst.* with *gen.*; v. Roby, §§ 1294, 1296; and Rudd. II. p. 317: divitiarum adfätim est, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 33: hominum, id. Men. 3, 1, 10: copiarum, Liv. 34, 37: vini, Just. 1, 8. — **II.** In later Lat. before an adj. (cf. abunde), *sufficiently, enough*: adfätim onustus, App. M. 9, p. 221, 31 Elm.: feminae adfätim multae, Anm. 14, 6.

† **Aff** The poet and gram. Amnianus, in Gell. 7, 7, 1, accented the word adfätim, while at an earlier period it was pronounced adfätim, since it was considered as two words; cf. Doed. Syn. 1. p. 110.

1. affatus (better **adf-**), *Part.* of ad-fari.

2. affätus (better **adf-**), *üs*, *m.* [ad-fari], *a speaking to or addressing, address* (class. only in the poets; later also in prose): quo nunc reginam ambire furentem Audeat adfätu? Verg. A. 4, 284: adfätus reddere, Stat. S. 2, 4, 7; Sen. Med. 187: ora solvere ad adfätus, Sil. 17, 340 al. — In prose, Cod. Just. 5, 4, 23; Cod. Imp. Leo. 1, 26, 6 al.

affätätio (better **adf-**), *önis*, *f.* [ad-fectio], *a striving after something* (in a good or bad sense; for the most part only in post-Aug. prose). **I.** In gen.: philosophia sapientiae amor est adfectatio, Sen. Ep. 89: magna caeli adfectione comperit, i. e. *perscrutatione, investigation*, Plin. 2, 20, 18, § 82 (but Jan reads adsectatio): decoris, id. 11, 37, 56, § 154: Nervii circa adfectionem Germanicae originis (in the endeavor to pass for Germans), ultra ambitiosi sunt, Tac. G. 28: imperii, *aspiring to or quality to discourse without possessing the ability to do it, also an inordinate desire to say something striking, affectation, conceit*: (ad malam adfectionem) pertinent, quae in oratione sunt tumida, exsiliata, praedicta, abundantia, arcissima, exsultantia, Quint. 8, 3, 56: nihil est odiosius adfectione, id. 1, 6, 11; 8, 3, 27; 9, 3, 54; 10, 1, 82; Suet. Gram. 10; id. Tib. 70.

affätätör (better **adf-**), *öris*, *m.* [id.], *one that strives for something: justis amoris*, Eutr. 10, 7. — In a bad sense: nimius risus, Quint. 6, 3, 3 al.

* **affätätrix** (better **adf-**), *icis*, *f.* [adfectator], *she that strives for a thing: sapientia adfectatrix veritatis*, Tert. Praescr. 1, 7.

affätätus (better **adf-**), a, um, *P. a.*, from affäto.

affectio (adf-), *adv.*, v. afficio, *P. a. fin.*

affectio (adf-), *önis*, *f.* [adfectio], **I.** *The relation to or disposition toward a thing produced in a person by some influence* (in this and the two foll. signif. almost peculiar to the philos. lang. of Cic): comparantia ea, quae aut majora aut minora aut paria dicuntur, in quibus spectantur haec: numerus, species, vis, quaedam etiam ad res aliquas affectus, *relation*, Cic. Top. 18, 68, and § 70; cf. id. ib. 2, 7. — **II.** **A.** *A change in the state or condition of body or mind, a state or frame of mind, feeling* (only transient, while *habitus* is lasting): affectio est animi aut corporis ex tempore aliqua de causa commutatio ut, lactitia, cupiditas, metus, molestia, morbus, debilitas, et alia, quae in eodem genere reperiuntur, Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 36; 1, 2, 5; cf. 1, 2, 5, § 19. In Gellius = *adfectus*, as transl. of the Gr. πάθος, Gell. 19, 12, 3. — **B.** *A permanent state of mind, a frame of mind, a state of feeling*, Gr. διάθεσις: virtus est affectio animi constans conveniensque, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34 Kühn (cf. in Gr. διάθεσις ψυχῆς εὐθυμῶνς ἀνθρώπου, Stob. Ecl. Eth. 2, p. 104); id. Fin. 3, 26, 65 Goer: non mihi est vita mea utilior quam animi talis affectio, neminem ut violem commodi mei gratia, id. Off. 2, 6, 29 Reier. — Also of body, as anal to the mind, a *fixed, permanent constitu-*

tion: tu qui definitis summum bonum firma corporis adfectione contineri, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 27. — And metaph. of the stars, *their position in respect to one another*: astrorum, a constellation, Cic. Fat. 4: ex qua adfectione caeli primum spiritum duxerit, id. Div. 2, 47 (cf. affectus, a, um, B.). — **C.** *E. s. p.*, a *favorable disposition toward any one, love, affection, good-will* (post-Aug. prose): simiarum generi praecipua erga fetum affectio, Plin. 8, 54, 80: egit Nero gratibus laetas inter audientium adfectiones, Tac. A. 4, 15: argentum magis quam aurum sequitur, nullä adfectione animi, sed quia, etc., id. G. 5; Just. 24, 3: Artemisia Mausolum virum amasse fertur ultra adfectionis humanae fidem, Gell. 10, 18, 1. — **Concr.** *the loved object: adfectiones, children*, Cod. Th. 13, 9, 3. — **D.** In the Lat. of the Paudectes, *ability of willing, will, volition, inclination* (cf. 2 affectus, II. D.): furiosus et pupillus non possunt incipere possidere, quia adfectionem tenendi non habent, Dig. 5, 16, 60.

* **affectiosus** (adf-), a, um, *adj.* [affectio], *full of attachment or affection*, Tert. Anim. 19. — **Adv.**: **adfectiosè**, *affectively*, Serv. ad Verg. E. 9, 27.

affectio (better **adf-**), *ävi*, *ätum*, 1, *v. freq.* [adfectio], *constr. aliquid*. **I.** *To strive after a thing, to exert one's self to obtain, to pursue, to aim to do*: adfectare est primum animum ad faciendum habere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 2 Müll. — So, *adfectare viam* or iter, *prop.*, *to enter on or take a way, in order to arrive at a destined point* (very freq. in Plaut. and Ter.): ut me defraudas, ad eam rem adfectas viam, *you are on your way to this*, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 12; id. Aul. 3, 6, 39; hi gladiatorio animo ad me adfectant viam, *set upon me*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 71; so id. Heaut. 2, 3, 60: quam viam muniet, quod iter adfectet, videtis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48. — So in other cases: cur opus adfectas novum? Ov. Am. 1, 1, 14: adfectare spem, *to cling to or cherish*, Liv. 28, 18; cf. Ov. M. 5, 377: navem, *to seize or lay hold of*: verum ubi nulla datur dextra adfectare potestas (of the giant Polyphemus), Verg. A. 3, 670. — **II.** *To endeavor to make one's own, to pursue, strive after, aspire to, aim at, desire*: munditiem, non adfuentiam adfectabat, Nep. Att. 13, 5; Cic. Her. 4, 22: diligentiam, Plin. 17, 1, 1: magnificentiam verborum, Quint. 3, 8, 61: elegantiam Graecae orationis verbis Latinis, Gell. 17, 20: artem, Val. Max. 8, 7, n. 1 extr. — *Pass.*: morbo adfectari, *to be seized or attacked by disease*, Liv. 29, 10 init. — **B.** In a bad sense, *to strive after a thing passionately, to aim at or aspire to*: dominationes, Sall. Fragm. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei. 3, 17: caelum, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 51: uniones, Plin. 9, 35, 56: regnum, Liv. 1, 46, 2; 2, 7, 6: imperium in Latinos, id. 1, 50, 4: cruorem alioquius, Stat. Th. 11, 539: immortaltatem, Curt. 4, 7. — Also with *inf.* as object, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 9: non ego sidereas adfecto tangere sedes, Ov. A. A. 2, 39: Stat. Th. 1, 132: Sil. 4, 138: Quint. 5, 10, 28: qui esse docti adfectant, id. 10, 1, 97. — **C.** In the histt., *to seek to draw to one's self, to try to gain over*: civitates formidate adfectare, Sall. J. 66: Gallias, Vell. 2, 39: Galliarum societatem, Tac. H. 4, 17; 1, 23; 4, 66; id. G. 37, 9; Flor. 2, 2, 3. — **D.** *To imitate a thing faultily, or with dissimulation, to affect, feign* (only post-Aug.): crebrum anhelitum, Quint. 11, 3, 56: imitationem antiquitatis, id. 11, 3, 10: famam clementiae, Tac. H. 2, 63: studium carminum, id. A. 14, 16; so Suet. Vesp. 23: Plin. Pan. 20. — Hence, **adfectätus**, a, um, *P. a.*; in rhetoric, *choice, select, or far-fetched; studied*: subtilitas, Quint. 3, 11, 21: scurrilitas, id. 11, 1, 30: (gradatio) apertiorum habet artem et magis adfectätam, id. 9, 3, 54: adfectata et parum naturalia, id. 11, 3, 10 (but in 12, 10, 45 the correct read. is effectus, acc. to Spald.). — **Adv.**: **adfectätö**, *studiously, zealously*, Lampr. Helog. 17.

affector (adf-), *ätus*, 1, *verb. dep.* [adfectio]. * **1.** *To strive eagerly after something*: adfectatus est regnum, Varr. ap. Dion. p. 371 P. — **2.** In later Lat., *to have an inclination for, to become attached to*: ad mulierem, App. Herb. 15.

affectiosus (adf-), a, um, *adj.* [adfectus], in later Lat., *full of inclination, affection, or love; affectionate, kind*: piam adfectuosamque rem fecisse, Macr. S. 2, 11; so

Cassiod. Ep. 5, 2; Tert. c. Marc. 5, 14.—*Adv.* **adfectuose**, affectively, etc., Cassiod. Ep. 3, 4. *Sup.*, Sid. Ep. 4, 11.

1. affectus (adf-), a, um, P. a. II. afficio.

2. affectus (adf-), ūs, m. [afficio]. **I.** A state of body, and esp. of mind produced in one by some influence (cf. affectio, I.), a state or disposition of mind, affection, mood: affectuum duae sunt species: alteram Graeci *adbor* vocant, alteram *idbor*, Quint. 12, 8: cuiusque animi affectus esset, talis esse hominem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 37: dubios affectibus errat, Ov. M. 8, 473: mentis, id. Tr. 4, 3, 32: animi, id. ib. 5, 2, 8: diversos affectus exprimere, flentis et gaudentis, Plin. 34, 8, 19, n. 10: affectus concitati, Quint. 6, 2, 8: affectus dulciores id. 10, 1, 101; 1, 11, 2; 6, 1, 7 al.—Of the body: susperunt alii corporis affectus, Cels. 3, 19, 2, 15.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Love, desire, fondness, good-will, compassion, sympathy (post-Aug.): opes atque inopiam pari affectu concupiscunt, Tac. Agr. 30: si res ampla domi similisque affectibus esset, Juv. 12, 10: parentis, Suet. Tit. 8: adfectu iura corumpere, Quint. Decl. 6, 11.—**B.** In Lucan and in later prose, *metum* for the beloved objects, the dear or loved ones (in plur.; cf. affectio, II. C.); tenuis nostros Lesbos adfectus, Luc. Phars. 8, 139: milites, quorum affectus (wives and children) in Albano monte erant, Capitol. Maxim. 23, id. Anton. Phil. 24: hence, adfectus publici, the judges as representatives of the people, Quint. Decl. 2, 17 al.—**C.** In Seneca and Pliny, low, ignoble passion or desire: adfectus sunt motus animi improbabilis subiecti et concitati, Sen. Ep. 75: Plin. Pan. 79, 3.

D. In the Latin of the Pandects, *ability of willing, will, volition* (cf. affectio, II. D.): hoc edicto neque pupillum, neque furiosum teneri constat, quia adfectu carent, Dig. 43, 4, 1: 44, 7, 54; 3, 5, 19, § 2 al.

3. adferre (better **adf-**), atŕali (adt-, better att-), aliquid (adl-), adferre (adf-), v. a.; constr. *aliquid ad aliquid* or *alicui*. **I.** In g. n., *to bring, take, carry or convey a thing to a place* (of portable things, while *adducere* denotes the leading or conducting of men, animals, etc.), lit. and trop. **A.** Lit.: lumen, Enn. Ann. 1, 40: viginti minas, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 78; 1, 3, 97 al.: adtuli hunc.—**Q.** adtulisti.—**Adduxi** volui dicere, id. Ps. 2, 4, 21: tandem bruma nives adfert, Lucr. 5, 746: adtulus aut accipenser, Cic. ap. Macr. 3, 2, 12: adfer huc scyphos, Hor. Epod. 9, 33: naves, Juv. 5, 144: cibum pedem ad rostrum, Petuit manu, Plin. 10, 46, 63, § 129: paxillum aquae, Vulg. Gen. 18, 4: caput ejus, ib. Marc. 14, 1.—**With de** in part. sensu: adferre nobis de fructibus terrarum, Vulg. Num. 13, 21: ib. Joan. 12, 10 (as lit. rendering of the Greek).—**So** of letters: adferre litteras, ad aliquid or alicui, Cic. Att. 8, 6; id. Imp. Pomp. 2, Liv. 22, 11 al.: adferre se ad aliquid locum, *to betake one's self to a place, to go or come to* (opp. *adferre se ab aliquo*, to withdraw from, to leave, only poet.); huc me adfero, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 6; Ter. And. 4, 5, 12 Bentl.: Fatis huc te poscentibus adfers, Verg. A. 8, 477: sese a moenibus, id. ib. 3, 345.—**So pass.** adferri: urbem adferimus, *are driven, come*, Verg. A. 7, 217; and adferri, *to be driven*: abite illic, unde malum pedem adtulisti, id. Cat. 14, 21.—**To bring near, extend**, —porrigo (eccl. Lat.): adfer manus tuam, reach thither, Vulg. Joan. 20, 27.—**B.** Trop., *to bring to, upon*, in a good or bad sense. (a) In bon. part.: pacem ad vos adfero, Plin. Am. prol. 32: hic Stoicus genus sermonum adfert non liquidum, i. e. makes use of, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159: nihil ostentationis aut imitationis adferre, id. ib. 3, 12, 45: non minus adferret ad dicendum auctoritatis quam facultatis, id. Mur. 2, 4: consulatum in familiam, id. Phil. 9, 2: animum vacuum ad scribendas res difficiles, id. Att. 12, 38: tibi benedictionem, Vulg. Gen. 33, 11: Domino gloriam, ib. 1 Par. 16, 28; ib. Apoc. 21, 26: ignominiam, ib. Osce. 4, 18.—(b) In mal. part.: bellum in patriam, Ov. M. 12, 5: nisi etiam illic per venerint (canes), ut in dominum adferant dentes, *to use their teeth against their master*, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 9: adferam super eos mala, Vulg. Jor. 23, 12: Quam accusationem adferis adversus hominem hunc? id. Joan. 18, 29: quid gustatum adfert mortem, ib. Job, 6; vim adferre alicui for inferre, to

use force against or offer violence to one, Cic. Phil. 2, 7; id. Verr. 2, 1, 26; Liv. 9, 16; 42, 29 Drak.; Ov. H. 17, 21 Heins.; id. A. A. 1, 679; Suet. Oth. 12 al.—*manus adferre alicui*, in a bad sense, *to lay hands on, attack, assail* (opp.: manus abstinere ab aliquo): pro re quisque manus adfert (sc. ad pugnam), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26: domino a familia sua manus adlatas esse, id. Quint. 27: intellegimus eam detrueri, cui manus adferuntur, id. Caecin. 17: qui sit improbissimus, manus ei adferantur, effodiatur oculi, id. Rep. 3, 17 Creuz. al.: sibi manus, *to lay hands on one's self, to commit suicide*: Qui quidem manus quas justus in Lepidi perniciem animasset, sibi adferre conatus est, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23.—Also of things: manus templo, *to rob or plunder*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18: bonis alienis, id. Off. 2, 15: manus suis vulneribus, *to tear open*, id. Att. 3, 15 (a little before: ne rescindam ipse domum meum): manus beneficio suo, *to nullify, render worthless*, Sen. Bea. 2, 5 *ect.*

II. Esp. **A.** *To bring, bear, or carry a thing, as news, to report, announce, inform, publish*; constr. *alicui* or *ad aliquid aliquid*, or *acc. with inf.* (class.); in the hist., esp. in Livy, very freq.: ea adferam eaque ut nuntiem, etc., Plaut. Am. prol. 9: istud quod adfertis, aures expectant meae, id. As. 2, 2, 65; Ter. Phorm. prol. 22: calamitas tanta fuit, ut eam non ex proelio nuntius, sed ex sermone rumor adferret, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 25: si et subito sit adlatum periculum patriae, id. Off. 1, 43, 154: nihil novi ad nos adferabatur, id. Fam. 2, 14; id. Att. 6, 8: amores, qui de me adferuntur, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21: Caecilium ad illam adtulisse, se aurum quaerere, id. Cacl. 24; so id. Fam. 5, 2 al.: magnum enim, quod adferabant, videbatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 15 Dint.: cum crebris adferent nuntii, male rem gerere Darium, Nep. 3, 3: haud vana adtulere, Liv. 4, 37; 6, 31: exploratores missi adtulerunt quieta omnia apud Gallos esse, id. 8, 17 Drak.: per idem tempus rebellasse Etruscis adlatum est, *word was brought*, id. 10, 45 al.: idem ex Hispania adlatum, Tac. H. 1, 76: esse, quod magnum nescio quid adferret, Suet. Dom. 16: Luc. 1, 475: scelus adtulit ubris, Val. Fl. 3, 172 al.—**So** of instruction: doctrinam, Vulg. prol. Eccli. 1, 2 Joann. 10.—**B.** *To bring a thing on one, i. e. to cause, occasion, effect, give, impart*; esp. of states of mind: aegritudinem alicui, Ter. Heut. 4, 3, 2: alicui molestiam, id. Hee. 3, 2, 9: populo Romano pacem, tranquillitatem, otium, concordiam, Cic. Mur. 1: alicui multas lacrimas, magnam cladem, id. N. D. 2, 3, 7: ipsa detractio molestiae consecutionem adfert voluptatis, id. Fin. 1, 11, 37; so, adferre auctoritatem et fidem orationi, id. Phil. 12, 7: metum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 25: dolorem, id. Sull. 1: luctum et egestatem, id. Rosc. Am. 5: consolationem, id. Att. 10, 4: delectationem, id. Fam. 7, 1 al.: detrimentum, Caes. B. C. 2, 82: taedium, Plin. 15, 2, 3, 7: dolorem capitis, id. 23, 1, 18: gaudium, Plin. Ep. 10, 2, 1 al.—**C.** *To bring forwards, allege, assert, adduce*, as an excuse, reason, etc.: quam causam adferam? Ter. Heut. 4, 3, 23: justas causas adferre, Cic. Att. 11, 15; also without causa: rationes quoque, cur hoc ita sit, adferendas puto, id. Fin. 5, 10, 27; id. cf. Fam. 4, 13: idque me non ad meum defensionem adtulisse, id. Caecin. 29, 85: ad ea, quae dixi, adfer, si quid habes, id. Att. 7: nihil igitur adferunt, qui in re gerenda versari senectutem negant, *they bring forwards nothing to the purpose, who, etc.*, id. Sen. 6; id. de Or. 2, 53, 215: quid enim poterit dicere? . . . an actatem adferet? i. e. as an excuse, id. ib. 2, 89, 364.—**Also absol.**: Quid sit enim corpus sentire, quis adferet unquam . . . will bring forwards an explanation, Lucr. 3, 354 (cf. recto absol. in same sense, id. 1, 566): et, cur credam, adferre possum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 70; 3, 23, 55.—**D.** Adferre aliquid = conducere, conferre aliquid, *to contribute any thing to a definite object, to be useful in any thing, to help, assist*; constr. with *ad*, with *dat.*, or *absol.*: quam ad rem magnum adtulimus adjuvamentum hominibus nostris, Cic. Off. 1, 1: negat Epicurus diuturnitatem temporis ad beate vivendum aliquid adferre, id. Fin. 2, 27, 87: quidquid ad rem publicam adtulimus, si modo aliquid adtulimus, id. Off. 1, 44, 155: illa praesidia non adferunt oratori aliquid, ne, etc., id. Mil. 1: aliquid adtuli

mus etiam vos, id. Planc. 10, 24: quid enim vos adferat, adferat, nisi, etc., id. N. D. 2, 63.—**E.** Very rare in class. period, *to bring forth as a product, to yield, bear, produce*, —fero: agri fertiles, qui multo plus adferunt, quam acceperunt, Cic. Off. 1, 15: herbarum adferentem semen, Vulg. Gen. 1, 29: arva non adferent cibum, ib. Hab. 3, 17: lig nam adtulit fructum, ib. Joel, 2, 22; ib. Apoc. 22, 2: ager fructum, ib. Luc. 12, 16 al.

afficio (better **adf-**), affecŕi (adf-), affectum (adf-), v. a. [afficio], *to do something to one, i. e. to exert an influence on body or mind, so that it is brought into such or such a state* (used by the poets rarely, by Hor. never). **1. Aliquam. A.** Of the body rarely, and then commonly in a bad sense: ut aestus, labor, fames, sitis,que corpora adficerent, Liv. 28, 15: contumelias adficeret corpora sua, Vulg. Rom. 1, 24: non simplex Damsichthona vulnus Adficerit, Ov. M. 6, 255: aconitum cor adficit, Scrib. Comp. 188: corpus adficeret M. Antonii, Cic. Phil. 3: pulmo totus adficitur, Cels. 4, 7; with *abl. of spec.*: stomacho et vesicâ adficit, Scrib. Comp. 186.—**In bon. part.**: corpus ita adficiendum est, ut obediere rationi possit, Cic. Off. 1, 23.—**B.** More freq. of the mind: litterae tuae sic me adficerent, ut, etc., Cic. Att. 14, 3, 2: is terrorum milites hostesque in diversum adficeret, Tac. A. 11, 19: varie sum adfectus tuis litteris, Cic. Fam. 16, 2: consules optere sic adfici ut, etc., Plin. Pan. 90: adfici a Gratia ut a Voluptate, Cic. Fam. 5, 12; id. Mil. 29, 79: sollicitudo de te duplex nos adficit, id. Brut. 92, 332: uti ei qui audirent, sic adficerent ammis, ut eos adfici vellet orator, id. de Or. 1, 19, 87 B. and K.: adfici animis in diversum habitum, Quint. 1, 10, 25.—**2.** With *acc.* and *abl.*, *to affect a person or (rarely) thing with something*; in a good sense, *to bestow upon, grace with*; in a bad sense, *to visit with, inflict upon*; or the ablative and verb may be rendered by the verb corresponding to the ablative, and if an adjective accompany the ablative, this adjective becomes an adverb.—**Of inanimate things (rare)**: luce locum adficiens, *lighting up the place*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 250, 2: adficeret medicame vultum, Ov. Med. Fac. 67: factum non eo nomine adficiendum, *designated*, Cic. Top. 24, 94: res honorare adficeret, *to honor*, id. N. D. 1, 16, 38: non postulo, ut dolorem eisdem verbis adficias, quibus Epicurus, etc., id. Tusc. 2, 7, 18.—**3.** Very freq. of persons. (a) In a good sense: Qui praedat atque agro adforeaque adficeret populares suos, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 38: quem sepultura afficit, *buries*, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 56: patres adfecerat gloria, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: admiratione, id. Off. 2, 10, 37: voluptate, id. Fin. 3, 11, 37: beneficio, id. Agr. 1, 4, 13: honore, id. Rosc. Am. 50, 147: laude, id. Off. 2, 13, 47: nomine regis, *to style*, id. Deiot. 5, 14: bonis nutius, Plaut. Am. prol. 8: muneribus, Cic. Fam. 2, 3; Nep. Ages. 3, 3: praemio, Cic. Mil. 30, 82: pretio, Verg. A. 12, 352: stipendio, Cic. Balb. 27, 61.—(b) In a bad sense: injuria ab te adficio indignâ, pater, *am wronged unjustly*, Enn. ap. Auct. ad Heren. 2, 24, 38; so Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 3: Quamta me curâ et sollicitudine adficio Gnaeus, id. ib. 2, 4, 1; so Cic. Att. 1, 18: desiderio, id. Fam. 2, 12: timore, *to terrify*, id. Quint. 2, 6: difficultate, *to embarrass*, Caes. B. G. 7, 6: molestia, *to trouble*, Cic. Att. 15, 1: tantis malis, Vulg. Num. 11, 15: macula, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39, 113: ignominia, id. ib. 39, 123: contumeliis, Vulg. Ezech. 22, 7; ib. Luc. 20, 11: rerum et verborum acerbitatibus, Suet. Calig. 2: verberibus, Just. 1, 5: supplicio, Cic. Brut. 1, 16; so Caes. B. G. 1, 27: poena, Nep. Hann. 2: exsilio, *to banish*, id. Thras. 3, 4: morte, cruciati, cruce, Cic. Verr. 3, 4, 9: morte, Vulg. Matt. 10, 21: cruce, Suet. Galb. 9: ultimis cruciatus, Liv. 21, 44: leto, Nep. Reg. 3, 2.—**And often in pass.**: sollicitudine et inopia consilii, Cic. Att. 3, 6: adficio aegritudine, id. Tusc. 3, 7, 15: doloribus pedum, id. Fam. 6, 19: morbo oculorum, Nep. Hann. 4, 3: inopia rei frumentariae, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: calamitate et injuria, Cic. Att. 11, 2: magna poena, Auct. B. G. 8, 39: vulneribus, Col. R. R. 4, 11: torminibus et inflationibus, Plin. 29, 5, 33, § 103: servitute, Cic. Rep. 1, 44.—**Hence, affectus** (adf-), a, um, P. a. **I.** In a peculiar sense, *that on which we have bestowed labor, that which we are now doing, so that it is nearly at an end*; cf.: Adfecta, sicut M. Cicero et

veterum elegantissimè locuti sunt, ac proprie dicebantur, quae non ad finem ipsam, sed proxime finem progressa deductae erant, Gell. 3, 16: bellum adfectum videmus et paene confectum, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: in provinciâ (Caesar) commoratur, ut ea, quae per eum adfecta sunt, perfecta rei publicae tradat, id. ib. 12, 29: cum adfectâ probe aestate vives a sole mittere tempus, etc., near the end of summer, id. ap. Gell. l. c.: Jamque hinc adfectâ mittere cooperat annus, Sil. 15, 602: in Q. Mucii infirmissimâ valitudine adfectaque jam aetate, Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 200; id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 95.—

II. In nearly the same sense as the verb, *absol.* and with *abl.* **A. Absol.** (a) Of persons laboring under disease, or not yet quite recovered: Qui cum ita adfectus esset, ut sibi ipse differret, *was in such a state*, Cic. Phil. 9, 1, 2: Caesarem Neapol. adfectum graviter videam, *very ill*, id. Att. 14, 17: se Sen. Ep. 101: quem adfectum visurus ereditur, *ill.* Liv. 28, 26: corpus adfectum, id. 9, 3: adfectae vires corporis, *reduced strength, weakness*, id. 5, 18: puella, Prop. 3, 24, 1: aegra et adfecta mancipia, Suet. Claud. 25: jam quidem adfectum, sed tamen spirantem, id. Tib. 21.—(b) Of things, *weakened, sick, broken, reduced*: partem istam rei publicae male adfectam tueri, Cic. Fam. 13, 68: adfecta res publica, Liv. 5, 57: Quid est enim non ita adfectum, ut non deletum extinctumque esse fateare? Cic. Fam. 13, 8: sic mihi (Sicilia) adfecta visa est, ut in haec saepe solent, in quibus bellum versatum est, id. Verr. 5, 38, 47: adfecta res familiaris, Liv. 5, 10: open rebus adfectis orare, id. 6, 3; so Tac. H. 2, 69: fides, id. ib. 3, 65: spes, Val. Fl. 4, 60.—(c) Of persons, in gen. sense, *disposed, affected, moved, touched*: Quoniam modo, Philumenam mea, nunc te cendam adfectam? Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 45: quomodo sim adfectus, e Leptâ poteris cognoscere, Cic. Fam. 14, 17: ut eodem modo erga amicum adfecti simus, quod erga nosmetipsos, id. Lael. 16, 56; id. Fin. 1, 20, 68: cum ita simus adfecti, ut non possimus plane simul vivere, id. Att. 13, 23; id. Fin. 5, 9, 24: oculus conturbatus non est probe adfectus ad suum munus fungendum, *in proper state*, id. Tusc. 3, 7, 15: oculi nimis arguti, quem ad modum animo adfecti simus, loquuntur, id. Leg. 1, 9, 27; id. Off. 3, 5, 21; id. Att. 12, 41, 2.—(d) As rhet. t. t.: adfectus ad, *related to, resembling*: Tum ex eis rebus, quae quodam modo affectae sunt ad id, de quo quaeritur, Cic. Top. 2, 8 Forcellini.—**B.** With *abl.* chiefly of persons, in indifferent sense, in good or bad sense (cf.: Animi quidem ad modum adfecti sint, virtutibus, vitiiis, artibus, meritis, aut quem ad modum commoti, cupiditate, metu, voluptate, molestiâ, Cic. Part. Or. 10, 35). (a) In indifferent sense, *furnished with, having*: validos licetores ulmeis affectos lentis virgis, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 29: pari illo similique (corpore) adfecta figura, Lucr. 2, 341: Tantane adfectum quemquam esse hominem audacia? Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 84: omnium virtutibus, Cic. Planc. 33, 80.—(b) In bad sense: aegritudine, morbo adfectus, Col. R. 7, 5, 20: aeternum omnibus, Lucr. 3, 50: sollicitudine, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: difficultatibus, Cic. Fam. 7, 13: fatigatione, Curt. 7, 13: frigore et penuria, id. 7, 3: adfecta sterilitate terra, Col. R. praef. 1, 2: vitiiis, Cic. Mur. 6, 13: ignominia, id. Att. 7, 3: supplicio, Tac. A. 15, 54: verberibus, Curt. 7, 11: vulnere corporis adfectum, Liv. 3, 25: morbo, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 6: dolore, Cic. de Or. 2, 49, 201: febre, Suet. Vit. 14: pestilentia, Liv. 41, 5: desperatione, Cic. Att. 14, 22: clade, Curt. 10, 6: senectute, Cic. de Or. 3, 18, 68: aetate, id. Cat. 2, 20; id. Sen. 14, 47: morte, Serv. ad Cic. Fam. 4, 12.—**Sup.**: remiges inopiâ adfectissimi, Vell. 2, 64.—(c) In good sense: beneficio adfectus, Cic. Fam. 14, 4: aliquo honore aut Imperio, id. Off. 1, 41, 149: valitudine optima, id. Tusc. 4, 37, 81: laetitia, id. Mur. 2, 4, and ad Brut. 1, 4: munere decorum, id. N. D. 3, 26, 67: praemis, id. Pis. 37, 90.—**Adv.** **adfecte** (prae) *with (a strong) affection, deeply*: oblectamur et contrastamur et conterramur in somniis quam adfecte et anxie et passibiliter, Tert. Anim. 45.

***afficticus (adf-)** or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [affigō], *added to, annexed*, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 1.

affictus (adf-), a, um, *Part.*, v. affingo.

affigo (better **adf-**), ixi, ixum, 3, v. a. (*affixen* for *affixisset*, Sil. 14, 536), to *fix* or *fasten to or upon*, *to affix, annex, attach to*; *constr. with ad or dat.* **I.** Lit.: sidera aetheriis adfixa cavernis, Lucr. 4, 392: corpus, id. 4, 1104; 4, 1238: litteram ad caput, *to affix as a brand*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20 *fm.*: Minerva, cui pinnarum talaria adfixunt, id. N. D. 3, 23: Prometheus adfixus Caucasio, id. Tusc. 5, 3, 8: aliquem patibulo, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 4, 355: aliquem qui spide ad terram, Liv. 4, 19: aliquem cruci adfigere, id. 28, 37: signa Punicis adfixa delubris, Hor. C. 3, 5, 19: lecto te adfixit, id. S. 1, 1, 81 (cf. Sen. Ep. 67: senectus me lectulo adfixit): radicem terrae, Verg. G. 2, 318: flammam lateri (turris), id. A. 9, 536 al.—

II. Trop., *to fix on, imprint or impress on*: aliquid animo, *to impress upon the mind*, Quint. 2, 7, 18, and Sen. Ep. 11: litteras pueris, *to imprint on their memory*, Quint. 1, 1, 25.—Hence, **adfixus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Fastened to a person or thing, joined to*; *constr. aliquid or ad rem*: Jubes enim mihi esse adfixum tamquam magistrō, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6: me sibi ille adfixum habebit, id. Fam. 1, 8: nos in exigua parte terrae adfixi, id. Rep. 1, 17: anus adfixa foribus, Tib. 1, 6, 61: Tarraconensis adfixa Pyrenaeo, *situated close to*, Plin. 3, 2, § 6.—Trop., *impressed on, fixed to*: causa in animo sensuque meo penitus adfixa atque insita, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 53: quae semper adfixa esse videntur ad rem neque ab ea possunt separari, id. Inv. 1, 26 al.—**B.** In the Latin of the Pandects: **adfixa**, orum, n., *the appendages or appurtenances belonging to a possession*: domum instructam legavit cum omnibus adfixis, *with all pertaining thereto, all the fixtures*, Dig. 33, 7, 18 *fm.*

***affiguro** (better **adf-**), avi, itum, 1, v. a., *to form or fashion after the analogy of something else*: *disciplinosus, consiliosus, victoriosus, quae M. Cato ita (i. e. like vinosus, formosus, etc.) adfiguravit*, Gell. 9, 12.

affingo (better **adf-**), inxi, itum, 3, v. a., *to form, fashion, devise, make, or invent a thing as an addition or appendage to another*. **I.** Lit. (esp. of artists). (a) *With dat.*: nec ei manus adfixit, Cic. Tim. 6: saeptâ adfecta villae quae sunt Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 2.—(b) *Absol.*: Nullam partem corporis sine aliqua necessitate adfectam reperietis, Cic. Or. 8, 45, 170.—**II.** Trop., *to make up, frame, invent, to add falsely or without grounds*: faciam ut intellegatis, quid error adfixerit, quid invidia confarit, Cic. Clu. 4: vitium hoc oculis adfingere noli, Lucr. 4, 386: neque vera laus ei detracta oratione nostrâ, neque falsa adfecta esse videatur, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 10; so id. Phil. 1, 3; id. Or. 29; id. Tusc. 3, 33: addunt ipsi et adfingunt rumoribus Galli, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: cui crimen adfingeretur, *might be falsely imputed*, Tac. A. 14, 62.—

III. In a general signif. **A.** *To add or join to, to annex* (always with the accessory idea of *forming, fashioning, devising*): sint cubilia gallinarum aut exsulpata aut adfecta firmier, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 7: multa natura aut adfingit (*creating, she adds thereto*) aut mutat aut detrahât, Cic. Div. 1, 62, 118: tantum alteri adfingit de altero imavit, id. de Or. 3, 9, 36.—**B.** *To feign, forge*: litteras, App. M. 4, 139, 34 Elm.

affinis (better **adf-**), e, *adj.* (*abl.* adfini, Cic. de Or. 1, 15, 66; once adfne, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 9; cf. Schneid. Gram. II. 222). **I.** Lit., *this is neighboring or a neighbor to one* (ADFINES: in agris vicini, Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll.), *bordering on, adjacent, contiguous*: gens adfinis Mauris.—confinis, Liv. 28, 17: saevisque adfinis Sarmata Moschis, Luc. 1, 430; also, *near by family relationship, allied or related to by marriage, kinship*; and *subst.*, *a relation by marriage* (opp. consanguinei, συγγενεις), as explained by Modestin. Dig. 38, 10, 4: adfines dicuntur viri et uxoris cognati. Adfinium autem nomina sunt socer, socrus, gener, nurus, norvera, vitricus, privignus, privigna, glos, levir, etc.: ego ut essem adfinis tibi, tuam petii gnatam, Att. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. numero, p. 170 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 201 Rib.); Megadorus meus adfinis, *my son-in-law*, Plaut. Aut. 3, 4, 14; Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 63: tu me, adfinem tuum, repulisti, Cic. Red. in Sen. 7: ex tam tuis cognatis et adfini-

bus, id. Clu. 14; id. ad Quir. 5: Caesarem ejus adfinem esse audiebant, Auct. B. Afr. 32: quanto plus propinquorum, quo major adfinium numerus, Tac. G. 20, 9: per propinquos et adfines suos, Suet. Caes. 1: adfinia vincula, Or. P. 4, 8, 9.—**II.** *Fig., partaking, taking part in, prying to, sharing, associated with*; *constr. with dat. or gen.*: in Pac. with ad: qui se adfines esse ad causandum voluit, Pac. ap. Non. 89, 11 (Trag. Rel. p. 80 Rib.): publicis negotiis adfinis, i. e. implicatus, particeps, *taking part in*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 55; Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 1: duos solos video adfines et turpiditum judicari, Cic. Clu. 45: huic facinori, id. Cat. 4, 3: culpa, id. Rosc. Am. 7, 18; id. Inv. 2, 44, 129; 2, 10: noxae, Liv. 39, 14.

affinitas (adf-), âtis, f. [affirmo] (*gen. plur.* adfiniatum, Just. 17, 3), *the state or condition of adfinis*. **I.** *Relationship or alliance by marriage, esp. between a father and son-in-law*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 12 Ruhnk. (cf. affinis): adstringere inter alios, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 73: effugere, Ter. And. 1, 5, 12; so id. Hec. 4, 4, 101: caritas generis humani serpit sensim foras, cognationibus primum, tum adfiniatibus, deinde amicitis, post viciniatibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 68: adfinitate se devincire cum aliquo, id. Brut. 26: cum aliquo adfinitate conjungi, Nep. Paus. 2, 3: in adfinitatem aliquis pervenire, id. Att. 19: contrahere, Vell. 2, 44: facere inter aliquos, id. 2, 65: jungere cum aliquo, Liv. 1: adfinitate conjunctus, *allied by marriage*, Suet. Ner. 35: in adfinitatis jura succedit, Just. 7, 3.—Meton., *the persons so related, like kindred* in Engl.: patriam deserat, cognatos adfinitatem, amicos, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 75.—**II.** *Fig.* *relationship, affinity, union, connection* (rare) Varr. R. R. 1, 16: litterarum, Quint. 1, 6, 24: per adfinitatem litterarum, qui *quap*, Graece, Latine fur est, Gell. 1, 18, 5: tanta est adfinitas corporibus hominum mentibusque, id. 4, 13, 4.

affirmanter (adf-), and **affirmatè** (adf-), *adv.*, v. affirmo *fm.*

affirmatio (adf-), ônis, f. [affirmo], *an affirmation, declaration, confirmation, or avowal of a fact or assertion*: est enim jus jurandum affirmatio religiosa, Cic. Off. 3, 29; so Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, and Cic. ib. 7: in spem venire aliquis affirmatione de aliqua re, Caes. B. G. 7, 30: constantissima annuâ affirmatione, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 15: multa abfirmatione abnuere, Curt. 6, 11.

***affirmativus** (adf-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], in gram., *affirming, affirmative*: species verborum, Dion. p. 390 P.

affirmator (adf-), ôris, m. [id.], *one who asserts or affirms a thing* (only in late Lat.), Min. Fel. Oct. 31, 4; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 7; Min. Fel. Dec. 27, 4.

affirmo (better **adf-**), avi, itum, 1, v. a. **I.** *To present a thing in words, as fixed, firm, i. e. certain, true; to assert, maintain, aver, declare, asseverate, affirm*: dicendum est mihi, sed ita, nihil ut affirmem, quae omnia Cic. Div. 2, 3; so id. Att. 13, 23; id. Brut. 1, 1: iure jurando, Liv. 29, 23: quidam plures Deo ortos adfirmant, Tac. G. 2; cf. id. Agr. 10: adfirmavit non daturum se, he protested that he would give nothing, Suet. Aug. 42.—**Impers.**: atque affirmatur, Tac. H. 2, 49.—Hence, **II.** *To give confirmation of the truth of a thing, to strengthen, to confirm, corroborate, sanction*: adfirmare spem aliquid, Liv. 1, 1: opinionem, id. 32, 35: dicta aliquid, id. 28, 2: aliquid auctoritate sua, id. 26, 24: populi Romani virtutem armis, Tac. H. 4, 73: secuta anceps valetudo iram Deum adfirmavit, id. A. 14, 22.—Hence, ***affirmantur** (adf-), *adv.* (of the *absol.* P. a. affirmans), *with assurance or certainty, assuredly*: praedicere aliquid, Gell. 14, 1, 24; and: **affirmatè** (adf-), *adv.* (of the *absol.* P. a. affirmatus), *with asseveration, with assurance, certainly, assuredly, positively*: quod adfirmate, quasi Deo teste promiserit, id. tenendum est, Cic. Off. 3, 29.—**Sup.**: adfirmatissime scribere aliquid, Gell. 10, 12, 9.

affizio (adf-), ônis, f. [affigō], *a joining or fastening to, an addition* (only in late Lat.): continua, Non. 1, 327.—Hence, *a zealous, ardent attachment to a thing*: philologiae, Capell. 1, p. 14.

affigus (adf-), a, um, *P. a.*, from affigo, ***afflagrans** (adf-), ântis, P. a. [afflagro], *blazing or flaming up*; fig.: in tem-

pore addagranti, i. e. in an unquiet or turbulent time, Amm. 21, 12 fin.

afflātor (adf.), ōris, m. [afflō], one who blows or breathes into (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Herm. 32.

1. afflātus (adf.), a, um, Part., of afflō.

2. afflātus (adf.), ūs, m. [afflō]. **I.** A blowing or breathing on, a breeze, blast, breath, etc., as of the wind, men, or animals: afflatus ex terrā mentem ita movens ut, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 57, 117: afflatus nocent, *by the effluvia*, Liv. 28, 25; ignes caelestes admississe terri afflatus vestimenta, id. 39, 22: Flavoni, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 57: noxius, id. 4, 12, 26 al.—Of animals: frondes adflatus (apri) arbor, *by his breath*, Ov. M. 8, 289: serpentes, Stat. Th. 5, 527: polyopus adflatus terribili cames agebat, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 92.—And of the aspiration in speech: Beotii sine adflatu vocant collis Tebas, i. e. without the h, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 6.—**B.** Esp., a flush or glow of light (cf. afflō 1): juncturae leni adflatu simulacra refovent, Plin. 36, 15, 22, § 98.—**II.** Fig., *afflation of the divine spirit, inspiration*: nemo vir magnus sine aliquo adflatu divino unquam fuit, Cic. N. D. 2, 65: sine inflammatione animorum et sine quodam adflatu quasi furoris, id. de Or. 2, 46.

***af-flecto** (better adf.), exi, 3, v. a., to turn, incline, or direct to or toward: huic si sol adflectit axes, Avien. Arat. 734.

af-fleo (better adf.), ēre, v. n., to weep at things: ut adflectit, quomōdā memoret, Plant. Pers. 1, 3, 72: ut adflectit, id. Poen. 5, 2, 148: fletibus adflati Humani vultus, Hor. A. P. 101, where Keller reads *adflati*.

afflictatio (adf.), ōnis, f. [afflicto], pain, torture, torment of body, acc. to Cicero's explanation: afflictatio (est) agritudo cum vexatione corporis, Tusc. 4, 8, 18: sollicitudo, molestia, afflictatio, desperatio, id. ib. 7, 16.

afflictator (adf.), ōris, m. [id.], one who causes pain or suffering, a tormentor (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 16.

***afflictio** (adf.), ōnis, f. [affligo], pain, suffering, torment: irrita, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 10.

afflicto (better adf.), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [ad, intensive] to disquiet greatly, to agitate, toss; to shatter, damage, harass, injure, lit. and trop. **I.** Lit. (rare): naves tempestas afflictae, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: quod minnente aestu (naves) in vadis afflictae, *were stranded*, id. ib. 3, 12: Patavos, Tac. H. 4, 79.—Far oftener, **II.** Trop., to trouble, disquiet, vex, torment, distress: afflictari amorem, *Lucr. 4, 1151: homines aegri febrī jactantur... deinde multo gravius afflictantur, Cic. Cat. 1, 13: so Suet. Tit. 2: afflictatur res publica, id. Har. Resp. 19: equites equosque afflictae, Tac. H. 3, 19: afflictae Italiani luxuriā saevitiāque, id. A. 15, 30.—Hence, afflictae se or afflictari aliqui re, to grieve, to be greatly troubled in mind about a thing, to be very anxious or uneasy, to afflict one's self: ne te afflictes, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 31: cum se Alcibiades afflictaest, Cic. The. 3, 32; 3, 27: de domesticis rebus acerbissime afflicto, id. Att. 11, 1: mulieres afflictae sese, manibus supplices ad caelum tendere, Sall. C. 31, 3.

***afflictor** (adf.), ōris, m. [affligo], one who strikes a thing to the ground, and trop., one who destroys or overthrows, a subverter: afflictor et perditor dignitatis et auctoritatis (senatus), Cic. Pis. 27 *init.*

1. afflictus (adf.), a, um, P. a., from affligo.

***2. afflictus** (adf.), ūs, m. [id.], a striking on or against, a collision: nubes afflictu ignem dant, App. de Mund. p. 63, 36 Elm.

af-fligo (better adf.), ixi, ictum, 3, v. a. (affligit = afflixerint, Front. ad M. Caes. 3, 3). **I.** Lit., to strike or beat a thing to some point, to cast or throw down or against, to dash somewhere by striking; esp. of ships which are driven or cast away by the wind.—Constr. with *ad* or *dat.*: te ad terram, scelus, affligam, *I will dash thee to the earth*, Plant. Pers. 5, 2, 15, and id. Rud. 4, 3, 71: nolo equidem te affligi, id. Most. 1, 4, 19: statuum, to throw down, overthrow, Cic. Pis. 38; so monumentum, id. Cael. 32: domum, id. pro Dom. 40: [alces] si quo afflictae casu conciderint, Caes. B. G.

6, 27: infirmas arbores pondere affligunt, id. ib.: tempestas naves Rhodias affligit, ita ut, etc., dashed them about, shattered them, id. B. C. 3, 27.—So in descriptions of a battle: equi atque viri afflicti, etc., Sall. J. 101, 11: ubi scilicet communitas, qui supersteterant, afflicti sunt, were thrown down, id. ib. 60, 7: ubi Mars communis et victum saepe erigeret et afflicteret victoriam, Liv. 28, 19: imaginem solo, Tac. H. 1, 41: caput saxo, to dash against, id. A. 4, 45: aquila nos corvos affligit et ad terram dedit, Suet. Aug. 96 Ruhnk.; so id. Dom. 23.—P. et. Aug. 12, 139; 14, 206; Sil. 9, 631.—P. et. Fig. **A.** To ruin, weaken, cast down, prostrate: cum prospero flatu ejus (fortune) utimur, ad exitus perveniatur optatos; et cum refravit, affligitur, Cic. Off. 2, 6: virtus nostra nos affligit, has ruinas, id. Fam. 14, 4; id. Sest. 7: Pompeius ipse se affligit, id. Att. 2, 19: senectus enervat et affligit homines, id. Sen. 70: opes hostium, Liv. 2, 16: aliquem bello, id. 28; 39: Othomanias partes, Tac. H. 2, 33: amicitias, Suet. Tib. 51; so id. Aug. 66 et saep.—**B.** To reduce, lower, or lessen in value (syn. minuo): hoc oratoris esse maxime proprium, rem augere posse laudando, vituperandoque rursus adflicere, to bring down, Cic. Brut. 12.—Trop., of courage, to cast down, dishearten, to diminish, lessen, impair: animos adflicere et debilitare metu, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34.—**C.** Adflicere causam susceptam, to let a lawsuit which has been undertaken fall through, to give up, abandon, Cic. Sest. 41, 89.—Hence, **afflictus** (adf.), a, um, P. a. **A.** Cast down, ill used, wretched, miserable, unfortunate, distressed; lit. and trop.: naves, damaged, shattered, Caes. B. G. 4, 31: Graccia perculsa et afflicta et perdit, Cic. Fl. 7: ab afflicta amicitia transfugere et ad florentem aliam devolare, id. Quint. 30: non integra fortuna, ad afflicta, id. Sull. 31: afflictum erigere, id. Imp. Pomp. 29.—Comp.: adflictiore condicione esse, id. Fam. 6, 1; hence: res adflictae (like accisae and adfectae), disordered, embarrassed, ruined circumstances, affairs in a bad state, ill condition, Sall. J. 76, 6; so Luc. 1, 496; Just. 4, 5: copiae, Suet. Oth. 9.—**B.** Fig. 1. Of the mind: cast down, dejected, discouraged, desponding: aegritudine afflictus, debilitatus, jacens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16: luctu, id. Phil. 9, 5: maerore, id. Cat. 2, 1: afflictus vitam in tenebris luctueque trahebam, Verg. A. 2, 92; Suet. Oth. 9.—**2.** Of character, like abjectus, abandoned, outcast, depraved, low, mean, base, vile: homo afflictus et perditus, Cic. Phil. 3, 10: nemo tam afflictus est moribus, quin, etc., Macr. S. 6, 7.—*Sup.* and *adv.* not used.

af-flo (better adf.), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. **I.** Lit., to blow or breathe on; constr. with *acc.* or *dat.*—Of the air: udani (fabam) ventus adflavit, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155: adflantur vineta noto, Stat. S. 5, 1, 146: crines sparsum cervicibus adflare, Ov. M. 1, 542: adflatus aura, Suet. Tib. 72.—Also of other things which exert an influence upon bodies, like a current of air; e. g. fire, light, vapor, etc.: et calidum membrīs adflare vaporem, and breathe a glow (lit. a warm vapor) upon our limbs, Liv. 5, 508: velut illis Canidia adflasset, Hor. S. 2, 8, 95: nos ubi prius equis oriens adflavit anhelis, Verg. G. 1, 250; cf. id. A. 5, 739: ignibus (fulminum) adflari, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 22: adflati incendio, touched, scorched, Liv. 30, 6: flammā ex Aetna monte, id. Fragm. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 472.—So, adflari sidere = siderari, to be seized with torpor or paralysis (v. sideror and sideratio), Plin. 2, 41, 41, § 108: odores, qui adflantur et floribus, were wafted, exhaled, Cic. Sen. 17; Prop. 3, 27, 17.—**II.** Trop., to blow or breathe to or on. **A.** As v. act., to bear or bring to; constr. *aliqui* *aliquid*: sperat sibi auram posse aliquam adflari voluntatis, Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 13: rumoris nescio quid adflaverat, frequentiam non fuisse, id. Att. 16, 5: alicui aliquid mali fauciūs adflare, Auct. ad Her. 4, 49.—So poet.: adflare alicui honores, to breathe beauty upon one, i. e. to impart to, Verg. A. 1, 501: indomitis gregibus Venus adflat amores, Tib. 2, 4, 57.—**B.** As v. neutr., to be favorable to, to be friendly or propitious to: Felix cui placidus leniter adflat Amor, Tib. 2, 1, 80.

af-flo (better adf.), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. **I.** Lit., to blow or breathe on; constr. with *acc.* or *dat.*—Of the air: udani (fabam) ventus adflavit, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155: adflantur vineta noto, Stat. S. 5, 1, 146: crines sparsum cervicibus adflare, Ov. M. 1, 542: adflatus aura, Suet. Tib. 72.—Also of other things which exert an influence upon bodies, like a current of air; e. g. fire, light, vapor, etc.: et calidum membrīs adflare vaporem, and breathe a glow (lit. a warm vapor) upon our limbs, Liv. 5, 508: velut illis Canidia adflasset, Hor. S. 2, 8, 95: nos ubi prius equis oriens adflavit anhelis, Verg. G. 1, 250; cf. id. A. 5, 739: ignibus (fulminum) adflari, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 22: adflati incendio, touched, scorched, Liv. 30, 6: flammā ex Aetna monte, id. Fragm. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 472.—So, adflari sidere = siderari, to be seized with torpor or paralysis (v. sideror and sideratio), Plin. 2, 41, 41, § 108: odores, qui adflantur et floribus, were wafted, exhaled, Cic. Sen. 17; Prop. 3, 27, 17.—**II.** Trop., to blow or breathe to or on. **A.** As v. act., to bear or bring to; constr. *aliqui* *aliquid*: sperat sibi auram posse aliquam adflari voluntatis, Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 13: rumoris nescio quid adflaverat, frequentiam non fuisse, id. Att. 16, 5: alicui aliquid mali fauciūs adflare, Auct. ad Her. 4, 49.—So poet.: adflare alicui honores, to breathe beauty upon one, i. e. to impart to, Verg. A. 1, 501: indomitis gregibus Venus adflat amores, Tib. 2, 4, 57.—**B.** As v. neutr., to be favorable to, to be friendly or propitious to: Felix cui placidus leniter adflat Amor, Tib. 2, 1, 80.

affluens (adf.), entis, P. a., of affluo.

affluenter (adf.), adv., v. affluo, P. a. fin.

affluentia (adf.), ae, f. [affluo], a flowing to, Plin. 26, 10, 61, § 94.—Trop., *abundance, abundance, copiousness, fulness, profusion*: ex hac copia atque rerum omnium affluentia, *Cic. Agr. 2, 35: annonae, Plin. l'an. 29.—Hence also, *immoderate pomp or splendor in the management of one's household, extravagance* (opp. mundities): munditiam, non affluentiam affectabat, Nep. Att. 33, 5.

af-fluo (better adf.), xi, xum, 3, v. a. and n., to flow or run to or toward; with *ad* or *dat.* **I.** Lit., of water: aestus bis adfluit bisque remeant, Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 212: Rhenus ad Gallicam ripam placidior adfluens, Tac. A. 4, 6.—In the lang. of the Epicurean philos., of the flow of atoms from an object, as the cause of perception (cf. aestus, II. C.), Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 49.—P. et., of time: Maecenas meus adfluentes Ordinat amicos, *flowing on, increasing*, = accrescentes, Hor. C. 4, 11, 19.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of persons, to come to in haste, to hasten to, to run or flock to or toward (only poet. and in the hist. from the Aug. per.): ingentem comitum adfluxisse Ioveno numerum, Verg. A. 2, 736: copiae adfluebant, Liv. 39, 31: adfluentibus auxiliis Gallorum, Tac. H. 4, 25: multitudo adfluens, id. A. 4, 41.—Of food, to flow down: cibo adfluente, Suet. Claud. 44.—Trop. 1: si ea sola voluptas est, quae ad eos (sensus) cum suavitate afflueret et inlaberetur, Cic. Fin. 1, 11: nihil ex istis locis literarum adfluit, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3: incautus amator, Ov. R. A. 148; opes adflunt subito, repente dilabuntur, Val. Max. 6, 9, 9m.—**B.** Aliquā re, to flow with a thing in rich abundance, to overflow with, to abound in, to have in abundance (more elevated than *abundo*; hence adfluens in Cic. Oratt. is much more freq. than *abundans*): frumento, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 57: divitiis honore et laude, Lucr. 6, 13: voluptatibus, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 93: cui cum domi otium atque divitiarum adfluente, Sall. C. 5, 2: ubi eluise adflunt opes, Liv. 3, 26.—Hence, **affluens** (adf.), entis, P. a., *flowing abundantly with a thing, having in abundance or superfluity; abounding in; abundant, rich, copious, numerous*: Asiatico ornatu, Liv. Andron. ap. Prisc. 1, 10: unguentis, Cic. Sest. 8: urbs eruditissimis hominibus, liberalissimisque studiis adfluens, id. Arch. 3, 30; so id. Rosc. Com. 10; id. Ver. 2, 5, 54; id. Clu. 66; id. Agr. 2, 30; id. de Or. 3, 15; id. Off. 1, 43; id. Lael. 16 al.: uberores et adfluenter aquae, Vitr. 8, 1.—P. et. 1: homo vestitu adfluens, in ample, flowing robes, Phaedr. 5, 1, 22: ex adfluenti in abundance, profusely, Tac. H. 1, 57 al.—*Sup.*, Sol. c. 50; Aug. Conf. 2, 6.—*Adv.*: **affluente** (adf.), richly, copiously, App. M. 4.—*Comp.*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6; Nep. Att. 14; Tac. A. 15, 54.

***af-fodio** (better adf.), ēre, v. a., to dig in addition to: vicini caespitem nostrum solo, Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 175.

af-fro (better adf.), ātus, 1, v. dep. (used only in the pres. indic., but not in first person sing.; in the perf. part., the inf., and in the imper., second person); in gen. only poet.: aliquem, to speak to, to accost, or address one: quem neque tueri contra neque affari queas, Att. ap. Macr. 6, 1: licet enim versibus eisdem mihi affari te, Attice, quibus adfatur Flaminium ille, *Cic. Sen. 1: aliquem nomine, id. Brut. 72, 263; so id. ib. 3, 13; Verg. A. 3, 492: hostem supplex adfatur superbum, id. ib. 4, 424: aliquem blande, Stat. Achill. 1, 251: ubi me adfamini, Curt. 4, 11: adfari deos, to pray to the gods, Att. ap. Non. 111, 27; Verg. A. 2, 700: precando Adfamur Vestam, Ov. F. 6, 303: adfari mortuum, to bid farewell to the dead at the burial, to take the last adieu: sic positum adfati discedite corpus, Verg. A. 2, 644.—So also: adfari extremum, Verg. A. 9, 484.—**II.** Esp. in augural lang., to fix the limits of the auspices: effari templa dicuntur ad auguribus; adfanti qui in his fines sunt, Varr. L. L. 6, § 53 Müll. (where the pass. use of the word should be observed; cf. App. M. 11, p. 265, 39 Elm.).

af-fōre (better adf.) and **af-fōrem** (better adf.), v. adsum.

***af-formido** (better adf.), are, v. n., to be afraid: magis cura'st magisque adformido, ne is pereat, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 3.

af-frango (better adf.), ro (or ad-

fringo, ēre, v. a., to strike upon or against something, to break against, break in pieces (very rare, perh. only in Statius): duris adfrangunt postibus ungues, Stat. Th. 10, 47: plenis parvos uberibus, id. ib. 5, 150: hie-mes bustis, id. S. 5, 1, 36.

af-fremo (better **adf-**), ēre, 3, v. n., to roar, rage, growl, or murmur at (only in post-Aug. poets): adfremit his (Mars), Val. Fl. 1, 528: Boreas stridentibus adfremit alis, Sil. 14, 124.

affricatio (adf-), ōnis, f. [affricō], a rubbing on or against a thing, Caec. Aur. Morb. Acut. praef. n. 131: id. ib. 1, 14, 106.

af-frico (better **adf-**), āre, vi, ūtum, v. a., to rub on or against a thing: alicui (only in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: herbae se adfricans, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 99; so id. 29, 6, 38, § 122: unguedine diu palinulis suis adfricata, app. M. 3, 138 Elm.—**II.** Trop., to communicate or impart by rubbing: rugimenta suam alicui, Sen. Ep. 7.

* **affricatus** (adf-), ūs, m. [affricō], a rubbing on or against: Spuma aquae adfrictu verrucas tollit, Plin. 31, 6, 38, § 72.

affrigo, v. affrango.

* **af-frio** (better **adf-**), āre, v. a., to rub or crumble to pieces, or to crumble over: alius aliud adfriat aut adspergit, ut Chalchidicam aut Caricam cretam, Varr. R. R. 1, 57.

af-fulgēo (better **adf-**), ūlsi, 2, v. n., to shine on a thing (poet. and in the Aug. and post Aug. hist.). **I.** Lit.: Non Venus adfulsit, non illa Juppiter ora, Ov. Ib. 213: nitenti adfulsit vultu ridens Venus, Sil. 7, 467: instar veris vultus tuus Adfulsit, Hor. C. 4, 5, 6.—**II.** Fig., to shine, dawn, appear: defensorum se urbem prima suis adfulsit, Liv. 27, 28; cf. id. 23, 32: mihi tanta fortuna, id. 30, 30: lux civitati, id. 9, 10: Cretenusibus nihil praesidiis, Val. Max. 7, 6, 1 et 2: occasio, Flor. 4, 9, 1.

af-fundo (better **adf-**), ūdi, ūsum, 3, v. a. **I.** To pour to, upon, or into, to sprinkle or scatter on (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Lit.: adfusus eis aqua calida, Plin. 12, 21, 46, § 102: adfusus vino, id. 28, 9, 38, § 144; cf. id. 16, 44, 91, § 242: Rhenum Oceano, Tac. H. 5, 23: adfundere alicui venenum in aqua frigida, id. A. 13, 16.—Hence: amnis adfusus oppidis, that flows by, Plin. 5, 29, 31; and: oppidum adfusum amne, washed by a river, id. 3, 3, 4, § 24.—**B.** Trop., to add to, to send or despatch to some place in haste: equorum tria milia cornibus adfundentur, Tac. Agr. 35: adfundere vitam alicui, to give life, vitality, to, id. A. 6, 28.—**II.** Adfundere se or adfundi, poet., to cast one's self to the ground: adfusa (stretched out, prostrate) poscere vitam, Ov. M. 9, 605: adfusaque jacent tumulo, prostrate upon the tomb, id. ib. 8, 539; so Stat. Th. 686.—In prose: Cleopatra adfusa genibus Caesaris, throwing herself at, Flor. 4, 2.

af-forem and **af-forem**, for abfore and abforem, v. absurm.

Africanus, a, um, adj., name of a Roman gens.—**I.** As adj.: Afrania fabula, i. e. written by the poet Africanus, Cic. Cael. 30.—**II.** As subst. **A.** Lucius Africanus, a celebrated Roman comic poet, contemporary with Terence or a little later, of whose works we possess only a few fragments. Cf. concerning him, Cic. Brut. 45; id. Fin. 1, 3; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 67: Quint. 10, 1, 100: Bähr, Röm. Lit. Gesch. 8, 70, and Teuffel, Röm. Lit. § 121, 135.—**B.** Africanus, a general of Pompey in Spain, Cic. Fam. 16, 12; Caes. B. C. 1, 37, Vell. 2, 48.—Hence, **Africanus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Africanus: legio, Auct. B. Hisp. 7.—Subst.: **Africaniani**, ōrum, m., soldiers of Africanus: Caes. B. C. 1, 43.

Afri, ōrum, v. Afer.

Africa, ae, f. [the Romans received this name from the Carthaginians as designating their country, and in this sense only the Gr. Ἰφρικὴ occurs]. **I.** In a restricted sense, designated by the Greeks Ἰφρικὴ, Libya, the territory of Carthage: Nilus Africanam ab Aethiopia dispescens, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53; 5, 4, 3: regio, quae sequitur a promontorio Metagonio ad aras Philaenorum, proprie nomen Africae usurpat, Mel. 1, 7; cf. Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12 and id. Lig. 7.—**II.** In an extended sense, the whole of that quarter of the globe south of the Mediterranean Sea, Mel. 1, 4.—By meton. for its in-

habitants: Africa, quae procul a mari incultius agebat, Sall. J. 89, 7 (cf. id. ib. 19, 5: alios incultius vagos agitare).—Hence, **1. Africanus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Africa, African: bellum Africanum, the war of Caesar with the partisans of Pompey in Africa, Cic. Deiot. 9: rumores, of the African war, id. ib.: causa, id. Fam. 6, 13: possessiones, in Africa, Nep. Att. 12: gallina, a guinea-hen, Varr. R. R. 3, 9; cf. Plin. 10, 26, 38, § 74.—Subst.: **Africanæ**, ærum, sc. ferae, panthers, Liv. 44, 18; so Plin. 8, 17, 24, § 64: Plin. Ep. 6, 34; Suet. Cat. 18; id. Claud. 21 al.—Esp., **Africanus**, surname of the two most distinguished Scipios. **A.** Of P. Cornelius Scipio major, who defeated Hannibal at Zama (201 B.C.).

B. Of his grandson by adoption, P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus minor, who conducted the third Punic war, destroyed Carthage (146 B.C.), and subjected the whole Carthaginian territory to the Romans.—**2. Africanus**, a, um, adj., African (mostly poet. for the prose Africanus): terra, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167; so Liv. 29, 23 fin.: bella, Sil. 17, 11: Vicus a place in Rome, on the Esquiline Hill, where the Carthaginian hostages were held in custody, Varr. R. R. 5, 32, 44.—But esp. freq., **Africanus ventus**, or subst.: **Africanus**, i, m., the south-west wind, Gr. Λεβ. blowing between Auster and Favonius (Λιβάντος and Ζεφύρος), opp. Vulturinus (Auster), now called, among the Italians, *Africo* or *gherbino*; cf. Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119, and Sen. Q. N. 5, 15: creberque procelis Africanus, Verg. A. 1, 80: praeceps, Hor. C. 1, 3, 12: luctans, id. ib. 1, 1, 15: pestilens, id. ib. 3, 23, 5: protervus, id. Epod. 10, 22.—Adj.: procellae, the waves or storms caused by the African, Hor. C. 3, 29, 57.—In Propert., Africanus, as the god of this wind, is called pater, 5, 3, 48, but Müll. here reads *Aethers*.

afui, afuturus, for abf-, v. absurm.

Agamēdes, ae, m., = Ἀγαμέδων, a brother of Trophonius, with whom he built the temple to the Delphic Apollo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 114.

Agamemnon, ōnis, m. (nom. Agamemnon, Enn. ap. Cic. Att. 13, 47; Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 17; Stat. Achill. 1, 553). = Ἀγαμέμνων, king of Mycenae, son of Atreus and of Aerope, brother of Menelaus, husband of Clytemnestra, father of Orestes, Iphigenia, and Electra, commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces before Troy, and murdered by his wife, with the aid of Ægisthus, her paramour.—Poet., for his time: vixere fortes ante Agamemnona Multi, Hor. C. 4, 9, 25–28.—Hence, **1. Agamemnonides**, ae, patr. m., = Ἀγαμέμνωνιδῶν, a male descendant of Agamemnon; his son Orestes: par Agamemnonidae crimen, i. e. the matricide of Orestes, Juv. 8, 215.—**2. Agamemnonius**, a, um, adj., = Ἀγαμέμνωνιος, of or pertaining to Agamemnon (poet.): phalanges, i. e. the Grecian troops before Troy, commanded by Agamemnon, Verg. A. 6, 489: Mycenae, ruled by Agamemnon, id. ib. 6, 838: Orestes, son of Agamemnon, id. ib. 4, 471: puella, daughter of Agamemnon, i. e. Iphigenia, Prop. 5, 1, 111.

agamus, a, um, adj. = ἄγαμος, unmarried, Hier. adv. Jovian. 1 and 15.

Aganippe, es, f. = Ἀγανίπη. **I.** A fountain in Boeotia, on Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses, and giving poetical inspiration: Aonie Aganippe, Verg. E. 10, 12; Claud. Ep. ad Ser. 61.—Hence, **1. Aganippæus**, a, um, adj., = Ἀγανίπιπτος, of or pertaining to the fountain of Aganippe: lyra, i. e. Musarum, Prop. 2, 3, 20; Claud. Laud. Ser. 8.—**2. *Aganippis**, idis, f., that is sacred to the Muses: fontes Aganippidos Hippocrenes, Ov. F. 5, 7.—**II.** The wife of Acrisius and mother of Danaë, Hyg. Fab. 63.

† **agapē**, es, f. = ἀγάπη (love). **I.** Christian love or charity, Tert. ad Martyr. 2.—**II.** The love-feast of the early Christians, Tert. Apol. 39 fin.

† **agagicum**, i, n., = ἀγᾱκικόν, larch fungus, tinder fungus, Plin. 25, 9, 57, § 103; 26, 8, 48.

agāsō, ōnis, m. [ago, as Sanscr. agās from ag; v. ago], a driver, but esp. one who drives and takes care of horses, a hostler.

groom, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 11: duo equi cum agasonibus, Liv. 43, 5: agasonem cum equo, Plin. 35, 11, 40, n. 29.—**II.** Contentment usually, a low servant, lackey: si patinam frangat agaso, Hor. S. 2, 8, 72; Pers. 5, 76.

Agathōcles, is, m., = Ἀγαθόκλης. **I.** A king of Sicily, son of a potter, celebrated for his war with the Carthaginians for the possession of the island; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 55; Val. Max. 7, 4, 1 et 2, and esp. Just. 2, 1 sq.—Hence, **Agathōclēus**, a, um, adj., = Ἀγαθόκληος, of or pertaining to King Agathocles: tropaea, Sil. 14, 652.—**II.** The author of a history of Cyzicus, Cic. Div. 1, 24.

† **agathōdaemon**, ōnis, m., = ἀγαθόδαμον (good genius), a kind of serpent in Egypt to which healing power was ascribed, Coluber Aesculapii, Linn.; Lampr. Helioq. 28.

Agathyrna, ae, f., = Ἀγαθύρνα, Strab., a town on the northern coast of Sicily, between Tyndaris and Calacta, Liv. 26, 40; 27, 12; Sil. 14, 259; Mel. 2, 5.

Agathyrus, ōrum, m., = Ἀγαθύρσοι, a Scythian people (in what is now Transylvania, and the Banat of Temeswar) who commonly painted their faces and limbs; hence Vergil: picti Agathyrus, A. 4, 146; cf. Plin. 4, 12, 26; and Mel. 2, 1.

Agavē or **Agauē**, es, f., = Ἀγᾱίν. **I.** A daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, wife of Echion, king of Thebes, who tore in pieces with her own hands her son Pentheus, because he cast contempt upon the orgies of Bacchus, Ov. M. 3, 725; Hyg. Fab. 184 and 240.—**II.** One of the Nereids, Hyg. praef. ad Fab.—**III.** One of the Amazons, Hyg. Fab. 163.

age and **agedum**, v. ago, II. 12.

† **agea**, ae, f., a galleon in a ship, so called, acc. to Festus, quod in eā maxime quaeque res agi solet, p. 8 Müll.

† **Agelastus**, i, m., = ἀγέλαστος (not laughing), a surname of M. Crassus, grandfather of the triumvir of the same name, Plin. 7, 19, 18, § 79; cf. Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92, and Tusc. 3, 15, 31.

agellulus, i, m. [a double dim. of ager; cf. agellulus], a very small field, Symm. Ep. 2, 30.

agellus, i, m. dim. [ager], a small piece of ground, a little field; Agelli est hic sub urbe paulum quod locitas foras, Tert. Ad. 5, 26: agellus non sane major jugero uno, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: minorā dif negligunt, neque agellos singulorum nec vitulas persequuntur, Cic. N. D. 3, 35.

† **agēmā**, ātis, n., = ἄγημα, in the Macedonian army, a corps or division of soldiers: addita his ala inille ferme equitum: agema eam vucabant, Liv. 37, 40; 42, 51; so id. 42, 58; Curt. 4, 13, 26.

Agedicum, i, n., a town in Gallia Lugdunensis, acc. to the Tabul. Peuting. Agedicum, now Sens, Caes. B. G. 6, 44; 7, 10.

Agēnor, ōris, m., = Ἀγᾱνῶρ, a son of Belus, king of Phoenicia, father of Cadmus and Europa, and ancestor of Dido; hence, poet., Agenorius urbs, i. e. Carthage, Verg. A. 1, 338.—Agenore natus, i. e. Cadmus, Ov. M. 3, 51; 97; 257.—Whence, deriv. **1. Agēnorēus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Agenor: bos, i. e. Jupiter, who in the form of a bull, carried off Europa, the daughter of Agenor, Ov. F. 6, 712: aëna, Phoenician, Sil. 7, 642; cf. Mart. 10, 16.—Also for Carthaginian (cf. Agenor), Sil. 1, 14: nepotes, i. e. the Carthaginians, id. 17, 404: ductor, i. e. Hannibal, id. 17, 392.—**2. Agēnorīdēs**, ae, patr. m., a male descendant of Agenor.

I. His son Cadmus, Ov. M. 3, 8; so id. ib. 3, 81; 90; 4, 562; id. P. 1, 3, 17.—**II.** Perses, whose grandfather, on the mother's side, Danaüs, was descended from Agenor, Ov. M. 4, 771.

agens, entis, v. ago, F. a.

ager, grī, m. [ἀγρός; Germ. Acker, Eng. acre, Sanscr. agras=surface, floor; Grimm conjectured that it was connected with ago, ἄγω, a peccore agendo, and this was the ancient view; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 34 Müll., and Don. ad Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 47; so the Germ. Trift=pasture, from treiben, to drive]. **I.** In an extended sense, territory, district, domain, the whole of the soil belonging to a community (syn.: terra, tellus, arum, solum, rus, humus; opp. terra, which includes

many such possessions taken together; cf. Nieb. R. m. Gesch. 2. 694 sq.; Ager Tusculanus, . . . non terra, Varr. L. L. 7. 2. 84: praeda quae agro adfectit familiares suos, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 38: abituros agro Achivos, id. ib. 1, 53, 71: ut melior fundus Hirpinus sit, sive ager Hirpinus (totum enim possidet), quam, etc., Cic. Agr. 3, 2: fundum habet in agro Thurino, id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 131 (pro Tull. 14): Rhenus, qui agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit, Caes. B. G. 1, 2. Herz.: ager Noricus, id. ib. 1, 5: in agro Troade, Nep. Paus. 3: in agro Aretino, Sall. C. 36, 1: his civitas data aegerque, Liv. 2, 16: in agro urbis Jericho, Vulg. Josue, 5, 13.—In the Roman polity: ager Romanus, the Roman possessions in land (distinguished from ager peregrinus, foreign territory) was divided into ager publicus, public property, domains, and ager privatus, private estates; v. Smith's Dict. Antiq., and Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 2, 695 and 696; cf. with 153 sq.—II. In a more restricted sense. **A.** Improved or productive land, a field, whether pasture, arable, nursery ground, or any thing of the kind; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, 7 sq.; 1, 71; Hab. Syn. 68, and Herz. ad Caes. D. G. 7, 13: agrum hunc mercatus sum: hic me exerceo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 94: agrum de nostro patre colendum habebat, id. Phorm. 2, 3, 17: ut ager quamvis fertilis, sine cultura fructuosus esse non potest, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5; id. Fil. 29: agrum colere, id. Rosc. Am. 18: conserere, Verg. E. 1, 73: agrum tuum non seres, Vulg. Lev. 19, 19: (homo) seminavit bonum semen in agro suo, id. Matt. 13, 24; id. Luc. 12, 16.—*Of a piece of ground where vines or trees are planted, a nursery: ut ager mundus persusque flat, ejus arbor atque vitis fecundior, Gell. 19, 12, 8.—Of a place of habitation in the country, estate, villa: in tuosne agros confugiam, Cic. Att. 3, 15 (so ἀγρός, Hom. Od. 24, 205).—**B.** The fields, the open country, the country (as in Gr. ἀγρός or ἀγροί), like rus, in opp. to the town, urbs (in prose writers generally only in the plur.), Ter. Eun. 5, 2: homines ex agris concurrunt, Cic. Ver. 2, 4, 44: non solum ex urbe, sed etiam ex agris, id. Cat. 2, 4, 8: annus pestilens urbi agrisque, Liv. 3, 6; id. 3, 32: in civitatem et in agros, Vulg. Marc. 5, 14.—And even in opp. to a village or hamlet, the open field: sanum hominem modo ruri esse oportet, modo in urbe, saepiusque in agro, Cels. 1, 1.—**C.** Poet., in opp. to mountains, plain, valley, champaign: ignotos montes agrosque salutat, (ov. fr. 3, 25).—**D.** As a measure of length (opp. from breadth): mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum Hic dabat, in depth, Hor. S. 1, 8, 12.

† **ageratōn**, i. n., = ἀγεράτων (not growing old), a plant that does not readily wither, perhaps Achillea Ageratōn, Linn.; Plin. 27, 4, 4, § 13.—**Ageratos**, i. m., a designation of one of the Aoni of Valentinus, Tert. adv. Val. 8.

Agesilaüs, i. m., = Ἀγησίλαος. **I.** One of the most valiant of the Spartan kings, who conquered the Persian satrap Tissaphernes, and the Athenians and Boeotians at Coronea. Plutarch and also Nepos wrote his life.—*II. An epithet of Pluto (from his driving (ἀγείν) all people into his kingdom), Lact. 1, 11, 31.

agesis, i. e. age sis, v. ago, II. 12.

ag-gaudō (ag-), are, v. n., to be delighted with, to delight in (late Lat.): ego eram, cui aggaudebat, Lact. 4, 6; transl. of ἐγὼ ἦναι ἢ προσέχαιρε, LXX. Prov. 8, 30.

ag-gemo (ag-), ere, v. n., to groan, wail, lament at a thing; absol. or with dat. (only poet.): Adgemit Alcides, Ov. F. 5, 400, where Riess has *El gemit*: Adgemit et nostris ipsa carina maris, id. Tr. 1, 4, 10: uterque loquenti adgemit, Stat. Th. 11, 247.

ag-genero (ag-), are, v. a., to beget in addition to (late Lat.): alii, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 19.

ag-geniculus (ag-), āri, v. dep. [genu, geniculum], to bow the knee before, to kneel before (late Lat.): alii, Tert. Poen. 9.

ag-geris, m. [ad-gero]. **I.** Things brought to a place in order to form an elevation above a surface or plain, as rubbish, stone, earth, sand, brushwood, materials for a rampart, etc. (in the hist., esp. Caes., freq.; sometimes in the poets); ab opere revocandi milites, qui paulo longius aggeris petendi causā processerant, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: aggere paludem explere, id. ib. 7, 58; cf. id. ib. 7, 86: longius erat agger potendus, id. B. C. 1, 42; 2, 15 al.: superjecto aggere tereno, Suet. Calig. 19; cf. id. ib. 37: implere cavernas aggere, Curt. 8, 10, 27: fossas aggere complent, Verg. A. 9, 567: avis e medio aggere exit, from the midst of the pile of wood, Ov. M. 12, 524.—But far oftener, **II.** Esp. **A.** The pile formed by masses of rubbish, stone, earth, brushwood, etc., collected together; acc. to its destination, a dam, dike, mole, pier; a hillock, mound, wall, bulwark, rampart, etc.; esp. freq. in the hist. of artificial elevations for military purposes: tertium militare sepimentum est fossa et terreus agger, a clay or mud wall, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2: aggeribus niveis (with snow-drifts) informis Terra, Verg. G. 3, 354: atque ipsis proelia miscent Aggeribus murorum, pleon. for m-ris, id. A. 10, 24; cf. id. ib. 10, 144: ut coctis colletet aggere opus, of the walls of Babylon, Prop. 4, 10, 22.—A dike of earth for the protection of a harbor (Ital. molo), Vitr. 5, 12, 122; Ov. M. 14, 445; 15, 690.—A causeway through a swamp: aggeres umido paludum et fallacibus campis imponere, Tac. A. 1, 61.—A heap or pile of arms: agger armorum, Tac. H. 2, 70.—Poet., for mountains: aggeres Alpini, Verg. A. 6, 830; so, Thessalici aggeris, i. e. Pelion, Ossa, Olympus, Sen. Herc. Oct. 168.—A funeral pile of wood, Ov. M. 9, 234, and Sen. Herc. Fur. 1216.—A heap of ashes: ab alto aggere, Luc. 5, 524 Weber.—A high wave of the sea: ab alto Aggere deiecit pelagi, Luc. 5, 674: consurgit ingens pontus in vastum aggerem, Sen. Hippol. 1015 (cf.: mons aquae, Verg. A. 1, 105).—**B.** In milit. lang. **1.** A mound erected before the walls of a besieged city, for the purpose of sustaining the battering engines, and which was gradually advanced to the town; cf. Smith's Dict. Antiq., and Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 2, 12: aggere, vineis, turribus oppidum oppugnare, Cic. Fam. 15, 4; id. Att. 5, 20: esset agger oppugnandae Italiae Graecia, id. Phil. 10, 9: celeriter vineis ad oppidum actis, aggere iacto turribusque constitutis, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 12: jacere, to throw up, Sall. J. 37, 4; 2, 12: Isa. 29, 3: aggerem exstruere, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: instruere, id. ib. 8, 41: promovere ad urbem, to bring near to the city, Liv. 5, 7.—Hence, poet.: stellatis axibus agger Erigitur, geminasque aequantis moenia turres Accipit, a mound is built provided with wheels (for moving it forwards), Luc. 3, 455; imitated by Sil. 13, 109.—Since such aggeres consisted principally of wood, they could be easily set on fire, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: horae momento simul aggerem ac vineas incendium hausit, Liv. 5, 7.—Troop: Graecia esset vel receptaculum pulso Antonio, vel agger oppugnandae Italiae, rampart, mound, Cic. Phil. 10, 4: Agger Tarquinii, the mound raised by Tarquinius Superbus for the defence of the eastern part of the city of Rome, in the neighborhood of the present Porta S. Lorenzo, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 67; cf. id. 36, 15, 24, n. 2: *Hor. S. 1, 8, 15; Juv. 5, 153; so id. 8, 43; Quint. 12, 10, 74.—Suet. uses agger for the Tarpeian rock: quoad praecipitaretur ex aggere, Calig. 27.—**2.** The mound raised for the protection of a camp before the trench (fossa), and from earth dug from it, which was secured by a stockade (vallum), consisting of sharpened stakes (valli); cf. Hab. Syn. 68, and Smith's Dict. Antiq.: in litore sedes, Castrorum in morem pinnis actae aggere cingit, Verg. A. 7, 159; Plin. 15, 14, 14, § 47.—**3.** The tribunal, in a camp, formed of turf, from which the general addressed his soldiers: stetit aggere saltus Cespitis, intrepidus vultum meruitque timeri, Luc. 5, 317: vix ea turre senex, cum ductor ab aggere coepit, Stat. Th. 7, 374; cf. Tac. A. 1, 18 Lips.—**4.** A military or public road, commonly graded by embankments of earth (in the class. per. only in Verg. and Tac., and always in connection with viae, agger alone belonging only to later Lat.): viae deprensus in aggere serpens, Verg. A. 5, 273: Aurelius agger, i. e. via Aurelia, Rutil. Itiner. 39: aggerem viae tres praetoriae continere obtinuerat, Tac. H. 2, 24 and 42; 3, 21 and 23.

* **aggeratim**, adv. [agger], in heaps, = acervatim, App. M. 4, p. 146, 2 Elm.

aggeratio (ag-), ōnis, f. [1. aggero], a heaping up, in concr. that which is heaped up, a mole, dike (not before the Aug. per.): naves supra adgerationem, quae fuerat sub aqua, sederunt, Vitr. 10, 22, 263; Just. 2, 1, 7n.

1. aggero (ag-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [agger]. **I.** Lit., to form an agger, or to heap up like an agger; hence, in gen., to heap up, pile up (cf. cumulare; only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aggerat cadavera, Verg. G. 3, 556: Laurentis praemia pugnae aggerat, id. A. 11, 79: ossa disiecta vel aggerata, Tac. A. 1, 61; 1, 63.—**II.** Transf. **A.** To heap up, i. e. to augment, increase: incenditque animum dictis atque aggerat iras, Verg. A. 4, 197, and 11, 342: omne promissum, Stat. Th. 2, 198.—**B.** To fill, fill up: spatium, Curt. 4, 2.—**C.** Aggerare arborem, in gardening, to heap up earth around a tree in order to protect the roots, Col. 11, 2, 46.

2. ag-gero (ag-), gessi, gestum, 3, v. a. **I.** To bear, carry, convey, bring to or toward a place; with adv. or dat. (in Plaut. freq.; in the class. per. rare; in Cic. perh. only once; more freq. in Tac.): quom eorum aggerimus bona, quin etiam ultro ipsi aggerit ad nos, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 16: mihi his aggerunda etiam est agger, id. Rud. 2, 5, 27; so id. Cas. 1, 1, 36; Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 6: luta et limum aggerent, Cic. ap. Non. 212, 16: ingens Aggeritur tumulo tellus, Verg. A. 3, 63: quadrantes patrimonio, Phaedr. 4, 19 (20): aggesta fluminibus terra, Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 28: aggeratur caespes, Tac. A. 1, 19.—Troop. to bring forwards, lay to one's charge, probrā, Tac. A. 13, 14: falsa, id. ib. 2, 57.—***II.** To stick together soft masses: haec genera (laterum ex terra cretosa factorum) non sunt ponderosa et facilius aggeruntur, Vitr. 2, 3, 35.

* **aggestim (ag-)**, adv. [agger], in heaps, abundantly, Vulg. 2 Mac. 13, 5.

aggestio (ag-), ōnis, f. [id.], a bearing to a place, a heaping up; in concr., a mass of mud, heap of sand, etc., Pall. 2, 13; 12, 15.

1. aggestus (ag-), ūs, m. [id.], a bearing of carrying to a place, a collection, an accumulation, collection (post-Aug. and rare): pabuli, materiae, lignorum, Tac. A. 1, 35: opiorum, id. H. 3, 60: harenae, Aur. Vict. Ep. 3.

2. aggestus, i, m., or **aggestum (ag-)**, i. n. [id.], an elevation formed like a dike or mound: prunus unius aggesti insere juncturis, Amm. 20, 11; 19, 8.

ag-glōmero (ag-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., lit., to wind on (as on a ball); only poet., to add or join to, to annex, and so, to join one's self to, to (et) lateri adglomerant nostro, Verg. A. 2, 341: cuneis, id. ib. 12, 458: Sigeaque pestis adglomerare fretum, raises it up (as a ball), i. e. heaps it up, Val. Fl. 2, 499.

ag-glūtino (ag-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to glue, paste, solder, or cement to a thing, to fit closely to, to fasten to. **I.** Lit., to illud (prooemium) dessecabis, hoc adglutinabis, you may remove that introduction, and add this instead of it, *Cic. Att. 16, 6: aliquid fronti, Cels. 6, 6, n. 1; so id. 7, 26, n. 4; Vitr. 10, 13, 245: adglutinando auro, Plin. 33, 5, 29, § 93: Fragmenta teporata adglutinatis, id. 36, 26, 67, § 199: adglutinabo pisces fluminum tuorum squamis tuis, Vulg. Ezech. 29, 4.—**II.** Fig: ita mihi ad malum malae res plurimae se adglutinant, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 71; id. Men. 2, 2, 67: adglutina mihi omnem domum Israel, Vulg. Jer. 13, 11.

ag-gravesco (ag-), ēre, 3, v. inch., to become heavier. **I.** Lit.: propinquate parti, Pac. ap. Non. 486, 5 (Frag. Rel. p. 85 Rib.).—**II.** Fig., of sickness, to become violent, severe, dangerous: ne Philumenae magis morbus adgravescat, grow worse, be aggravated, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 2.

ag-grāvo (ag-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. (first used in the Aug. per., and only in prose writers; perh. formed by Livy, who uses it very often), to add to the weight of, to make heavier. **I.** Lit.: adgravavit pondus, Plin. 18, 12, 50, § 117: adgravavit jugum nostrum, Vulg. 3 Reg. 12, 10: compe-dimur meum, ib. Thren. 3, 7.—**II.** Fig. **A.** In gen., to make worse or more dangerous,

to aggravate = quo (bello) si aggravatae res essent, Liv. 4, 12: oder agravaus capita. Plin. 12, 17, 40, § 79: icitus, id. 28, 4, 7, § 37: vulneca, id. 28, 3, 6, § 31: dolorem, Curt. 8, 10: proclum, Vulg. 1 Par. 10, 3: quare aggravatis corda vestra? I. e. harden, ib. 1 Reg. 6, 6. — **B.** Esp., to oppress, to burden, annoy, incommode: sine opo hostis, quae aggravaret, Liv. 44, 7 fin.: morbo aggravante (eum), Suet. Caes. 1: beneficia rationes nostras aggravata, Sen. Ben. 4, 13: argumenta, quae per se nihil reum adgravares videantur, appear to be without weight, Quint. 5, 7, 18.

ag-gredio (ag-), greo (act. form of aggreddor; cf. adior), 3, v. n., to go to, approach: hoc si adgredias, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 40: scrupea saxea Bacchi templa prope adgredite, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 6 § Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 97, Ribbeck has *adgreditor*, but proposes *adgreditor*). — **Pass.** ut adgredere dolis, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 792, 22 P.: facillimis quibusque addressis, Just. 7, 6.

ag-gredior (ag-), gressus, 3, v. dep. [agdor] (second pers. pres. adgredire, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 124; inf. adgrediri, id. Truc. 2, 5, 7: adgredier, id. Merc. 2, 1, 24, and id. Rud. 3, 1, 9; part. perf. adgretus, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 6 Müll.), to go to or approach a person or thing (coinciding, both in signif. and constr. with adire; Horace never uses adgredi; Cic. and the hist. very freq.); constr. with ad or acc. (cf. Zumpt, § 387). I. In gen.: ad hunc Philenum adgredimur? Plaut. As. 3, 3, 90: adgredior hominem, id. Curc. 2, 3, 59. — With loc. adv.: non enim repelletur inde, quo adgredi cupiet, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63. — II. Esp. **A.** Aliquem, to go to or approach, for the purpose of conversing or advising with, asking counsel of, entreating or soliciting something of; to apply to, address, solicit, etc.: quin ego hunc adgredior de illa? Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 50: Locustam ego Romae adgrediar atque, ut arbitrator, commovebo, apply to, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: Damasippum velim adgrediare, to solicit, id. Att. 12, 33: legatos adgreditor, Sall. J. 46, 4: adgredi aliquem pecunia, i. e. to attempt to bribe, to tamper with, id. ib. 28, 1: reliquos legatos eadem vi (i. e. pecunia) adgressus, id. ib. 16, 4: aliquem dictis, to accost, Verg. A. 4, 92: aliquem precibus, to pray one, Tac. A. 13, 37: animos largitione, id. H. 1, 78: acrisus alicuius modestiam, id. A. 2, 26: crudelitatem Principis, spur on, stir up, id. ib. 16, 18. — **B.** To go to or against one in a hostile manner, to fall on, attack, assault (prop. of an open, direct attack, while adior denotes a secret, unexpected approach): quis audeat bene comitatum adgredi? Cic. Phil. 12, 10: milites palantes mermes adgredi, Sall. J. 66, 3: adgressus eum interfecit, Vulg. 3 Reg. 2, 34: aliquem vi, Sall. C. 43, 2: unus adgressurus est Hannibalem, Liv. 23, 9: regionem, Vell. 2, 109: somno gravatum ferro, Ov. M. 5, 659, 30: id. ib. 12, 482; 13, 333: senatum, Suet. Aug. 19; so id. ib. 10; id. Calig. 12; id. Oth. 6; id. Dom. 17: inopinantes adgressus, Just. 2, 8. — **C.** To go to or set about an act or employment, to undertake, begin (so esp. often in Cic.); constr. with inf., ad, or acc. — With inf.: adgretus fari, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 6 Müll.: qua de re disserere adgredior, Lucr. 6, 941; so id. 9, 981: qua prius adgrediar quam de re fundere fata, id. 5, 111: quidquam gerere, id. 5, 168; once in Cic. with inf.: de quibus dicere adgrediar, Off. 2, 1. — With ad: si adgredior ad hanc disputationem, Cic. N. D. 3, 3: ad dicendum, id. Brut. 37: ad crimen, id. Clu. 3: ad petitionem consultatus, id. Mur. 7: ad faciendam injuriam, id. Oth. 1, 7 fin. — With acc.: cum adgredior accipitem causam, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 186: magnum quid, id. Att. 2, 14: in omnibus negotiis priusquam adgrediare (sc. ea), id. Off. 1, 21, 73: adgrediar igitur (sc. causam), si, etc., id. Ac. 2, 20, 64: aliam rem adgreditor, Sall. J. 92, 4: adgreditorum inde ad pacis longe maximum opus, Liv. 1, 42: opus adgredior opimum casibus, Tac. H. 1, 2: multa magis ducibus non adgredienda, Liv. 24, 19: ad rem publicam, Vell. 2, 33. — **Poet.** magnos honores, enter upon, Verg. E. 4, 48: fatale adgressi aveller Palladium, id. A. 2, 165: Jugurtham beneficus vincere adgressus est, Sall. J. 9, 3; so id. ib. 21, 3; 75, 2: Caesarem pellere adgressi sunt, Tac. Or. 17: isthnum perfodere

adgressus, Suet. Ner. 19; id. Calig. 13; id. Claud. 41.

ag-greġo (ag-), avi, atum, 1, v. a. [agreg, grego]. * I. To bring or add to a flock: ADGREGARE: ad gregem ducere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll. — Hence, II. To add to something: se adgredare, to attach one's self to, to follow or adhere to (more rare than adjungere, and only in prose, but class.); si secum suos eduxerit, et eodem ceteros naufragos adgregaverit, Cic. Cat. 1, 12: filium eodem indicio ad patris interitum, to implicate in, id. Vatin. 10, 25: te semper in nostrum numerum adgredare soleo, to add to, reckon among, id. Mur. 7, 16: meam voluntatem ad summi viri dignitatem adgredassem, had shown my zeal for the increase of his reputation, id. Fam. 1, 9: se ad eorum amicitiam, to join or ally themselves to, Caes. B. G. 6, 12; Vell. 2, 91: oppidani adgredant se Amphotero, Curt. 4, 5; and instead of se adgredare, the pass.: ne descendentibus adgregarentur, Suet. Ner. 43.

ag-gressio (ag-), onis, f. [aggreddior]. **I.** A going to or toward a thing (very rare) in the class. per. only in rhet. lang. for a proem, introduction to a speech = proemium): cumque animos prima adgressione occupaverit, infirmabit excludetque contraria, * Cic. Or. 15, 50. — Also a rhetorical syllogism, Gr. εἰρησθημα, Quint. 5, 10, 4; 28, 14, 27. — **II.** An attack, assault (cf. aggreddor, II. B.), App. M. r. p. 208, 27 Elm.

ag-gressor (ag-), oris, m. [id.]. one that attacks, an assailant, aggressor (only in the Lat. of the Pandects), Dig. 29, 5, 1 fin.; also for a robber, ib. 48, 9, 7 al.

ag-gressura (ag-), ae, f. [id.], an attack, assault (only in App. and in the Pandects), Dig. 49, 16, 5; so ib. 29, 5, 3; App. M. 7, p. 190, 41 Elm.

1. ag-gressus (ag-), a, um, Part. of aggreddor.

2. ag-gressus (ag-), us, m. [aggreddior]. * I. An attack, assault (cf. aggreddor, II. B.), Dig. 36, 1, 17. — **II.** An entering upon, beginning; opp. exitus (cf. aggreddor, II. C.), Firm. Math. 2, 10.

ag-guberno (ag-), are, 1, v. a. [ad, intensive], to guide, govern, manage. I. Lit.: agubernare iter pedibus, Flor. 3, 5, 16. — **II.** Trop.: adgubernante fortuna, Flor. 2, 8, 1.

agilis, e, adj. [ago]. **I.** Pass., that can be easily moved, easily movable (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): qui restitissent agili classi naves tormenta machinasque portantes? Liv. 30, 10: haec querulas agili percurrat pollice chordas, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 27: factus inops agili peragit freta caerulea remo, id. H. 15, 65; so, agilis rota, id. P. 2, 10, 34: aer agihor et tenuior, Sen. Q. N. 2, 10, 14. — **II.** Act. **A.** That moves easily or quickly; nimble, agile, quick, rapid: sic tibi secretis agilis dea saltibus adsit, swift or fleet-footed Diana, Ov. H. 4, 169: sic super agilis Cyllenius, swift-flying, id. M. 2, 720. — Also of things, quick, sudden: agilem dari facilemque victoriam, Sisen. ap. Non. 58, 1: argumentatio agihor et acrior et instantior, Quint. 11, 3, 164 al. — **B.** With the accessory idea of activity, quick, hasty, or precipitate in action; prompt, active, busy (with direct reference to the action, and hence used of inanimate things; while sedulus, diligent, assiduosus, regards more the state of mind; both, however, refer to the simple idea of mobility, Doed. Syn. 1, 122; cf. Front. Differ. 2203 P.): Nunc agilis fio et mersor civilibus undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16 (= negotiosus, πρακτικος, Schol.): oderunt Sedatum celeres, agilem gnatumque remissi, id. ib. 1, 18, 90: ipse quid aude? Quae circumvolitas agilis thyma, busy, id. ib. 1, 3, 21: vir navis, agilis, providus, Vell. 2, 105; Ov. F. 2, 516 (opp. ignavus); id. Am. 1, 9, 45: animus agilis et pronus ad motus, Sen. Tranq. 2. — **Comp.**, Sen. Ep. 74. — **Sup.**, as given by Prisc. p. 606 P., and Charis. p. 89, is agillimus; but Charis. p. 162, agillissimus; both forms, however, are given without examples; cf. Rudd. 1, p. 171, n. 12. — **Adv.** **agiliter**, Amm. 14, 2; 28, 2. — **Comp.**, Col. 2, 2.

agilitas, atis, f. [agilis], the condition of agilis, mobility, nimbleness, activity, quickness, fleetness, agility. **I.** Lit.: navium,

Liv. 26, 51: rotarum, Curt. 4, 6: cursus et agilitas alicuius, mobility, Quint. 11, 3, 180.

— **II.** Trop.: agilitas, ut ita dicam, mollitudo naturae, * Cic. Att. 1, 17, 4.

agiliter, adv., v. agilis.

agina, ae, f. [ago], the opening in the upper part of a balance, in which the tongue moves (agitur), Paul. ex Fest. p. 10 Müll.; cf. also Tert. adv. Herm. 41: Pudic. 9. — Hence, † **aginatōres** dicuntur, qui parvo lucro moventur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 10 Müll.

† **agipēs**, pēdis, m. [ago-pes], in Lucilius = pedarius senator, a senator who silently passes over to him for or with whom he intends to vote. Fest. s. v. pedarium, p. 210 Müll.; agipes ut vocem mittere coepit, Lucil. p. 145 Müll.

Agis, idis (acc. Agin, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 80), m., = Agis, **I.** A king of Sparta, murdered by his own subjects, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 80; cf. Plut. Agis. — **II.** Brother of Agestinus and son of Archidamus, Nep. Ages. 1, 4. — **III.** A Lycian, Verg. A. 10, 751.

* **agitabilis, e, adj.** [agito], that can be easily moved, easily movable (as an epithet of organs of the air), (tigit: aer, Ov. M. 1, 75).

agitatio, onis, f. [id.], the state of being in motion, motion, movement, agitation (in good class. prose). **I.** Lit.: agitationes fluctum, Cic. Mur. 17: agitatio et motus linguae, id. N. D. 2, 54: lecticae, Liv. 27, 29: agitatioe agitabatur terra, Vulg. Isa. 24, 20. — **II.** Trop. (mostly in philos. lang.), activity: nunquam animus agitatioe et motu esse vacuus potest, Cic. Div. 2, 62, 128: adhibenda est actio quaedam, non solum mentis agitatio, contemplation, thought, id. Off. 1, 5 fin.: magnam reum agitatio et officium agitatio, id. Inv. 2, 54: studiorum, prosecution, id. Sen. 7: opus est sapientiae agitatioe virtutum, the practice, exercise, Sen. Ep. 109: agitationes reum ad virtutem capessendam excitari, Val. Max. 7, 2, 1.

agitator, oris, m. [id.], pr. he that puts a thing in motion; used exclusively of those who drive animals (asses, horses, etc.), a driver (cf. agaso): agitator aselli, poet. for a peasant, Verg. G. 1, 273: equorum Achillis, i. e. the charioteer, id. A. 2, 476: sustulit currum ut boni saepe agitator equosque, Lucil. p. 154 Müll. — Hence, **II.** Esp., a charioteer, a combatant in the games of the circus, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 50: ego ut agitator callidus, priusquam ad finem veniam, equos sustinebo, Cic. Ac. 2, 20; Suet. Calig. 55; so Inscr. Orell. 2593 sq.: agitatores consopiti sunt, Vulg. Nah. 2, 3.

agitator, teis, f. [agitator], she that puts a thing in motion (late Lat.): silvarum agitatrix Diana, i. e. huntress, Arn. 4, p. 141. — **Trop.** ap. Doem. Plat. 1, p. 6, 15 Elm.

agitatus, us, m. [agito], a state of motion, a being in motion, movement, agitation (only ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit., Varr. L. L. 5, § 12 Müll. dub. (Müll. reads: ubi id agitatur); id. ib. 6, § 41 Müll.: anima corpori praestat agitatum, Macr. Sonn. Scip. 2, 12: si agitatu suo aquam movent, id. Sat. 7, 8. — **II.** Trop.: mentis, activity, Varr. L. L. 6, § 42 Müll.

agito, avi, atum, 1, v. freq. a. [ago], as if the supine were agitu; cf. quaero quaerito. **I.** Lit., to put a thing in motion, to drive or impel (mostly poet., or in more elevated prose; from poetry it passed, after the Aug. per., into common prose). **A.** Of cattle, to drive, conduct (cf. ago): calcari quadru pedem agitabo advorsum olivom, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 118: stimulo boves agitat, Vulg. Eccl. 38, 26: hanc in curru bigugos agitare leones, drives her span of lions, Lucr. 2, 602: agitantur quadrigae, Varr. L. L. 6, § 41 Müll.: ad flumina currus, Verg. G. 3, 18: jussit agitari currum suum, Vulg. 2 Macc. 9, 4: lanigeros greges hirtasque capellas, to drive, poet. for to tend, Verg. G. 3, 287: sacros iugales (dracones), Ov. M. 5, 661: quadrigas bigasque et equos desultorios, Suet. Caes. 39. — **B.** Of the motion of other things, to move, impel, shake: tirationem in portu, Nep. Dion. 9, 2: alas, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 21: manibusque leves agitavit habenas, id. M. 7, 221: hastam, id. ib. 3, 667: caput, to move the head (in token of assent = annuere), id. ib. 1, 567: arundinem vento agitatum, Vulg. Matt. 11, 7. — **Esp.**, of animals, to hunt, chase, pursue: etiamis excitatorus

non sis nec agiturus feras. Cic. Off. 3. 17: aquila insectans alias aves atque agitans, id. Div. 2. 70: tremas columbas, Ov. M. 5. 606; 11, 300: dapidas, id. ib. 10, 539: cursu timidus onagros, Verg. G. 3. 409, al. — **C.** Of the motion caused by the wind, to *drive to and fro*, *toss about*, *agitate*, *disturb*: ventus enim fit, ubi est agitando percussus aër, when the air is violently agitated and driven, Lucr. 6. 686: mare ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic. Clu. 49 *fin.*; id. Univ. 3. 7: freta ponti Incipiunt agitata tumescere, Verg. G. 1. 357: aristas, Ov. A. 1, 533: Zephyris agitatae, Hor. C. 3. 1. 24: ventis agitur pinus, id. ib. 2. 10, 9: veteres agitatur orni, id. ib. 1, 9, 12: agitaret aura capillos, id. Epod. 15, 9. — **D.** Of the motion caused by the water: agitata numina Trojae, tossed or driven about upon the sea, Verg. A. 6. 68; Prop. 3. 21, 5. — **E.** In gen., of the motion caused by other things: magnes (lapis) agitatur (ferri ramenta) per aes, Lucr. 6. 1054: agitari inter se concursu, Cic. N. D. 1, 39: pulsus externo agitari, Macro. Somn. Scip. 9. — **Poet.** of mist, to produce it by motion or agitation: deiectaque (Peneus) gravi tenues agitantia fumos Nubila concludit, and by its impetuous descent (into the valley) raises clouds producing mist, Ov. M. 1, 571. — **II.** Trop. **A.** To rouse up, excite, move, urge, drive, impel one to something: atque, sometimes in *aliquid* (so in Florus very freq.): in furias agitatur equae, are excited to fury, Ov. A. 2, 487: agitare plebem, to stir up, rouse, Liv. 3, 11: populum, Flor. 2, 12, 2; so id. 11, 6, 2 al.: agitatus cupiditate regni, id. 3, 1: gens sacratis legibus agitata in exitum urbis, id. 1, 16, 7. — **B.** To disquiet, disturb, to drive hither and thither, to vex, trouble, torment (the fig. taken from the sea agitated by storm; cf. Gernh. and Beier upon Cic. Off. 1, 24, 82): dii deaque te agitant irati, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 115: atra billis agitata hominem, id. Capt. 3, 4, 64; so id. Curc. 1, 1, 92; 2, 1, 24: ut eos agitant furiae, neque usquam consistere patientur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24 (cf. Verg. A. 3. 331: scelerum furis agitatus Orestes, id. ib. 4, 471): suum quemque scelus agitat amentiaque afficit, id. ib. 24: agitare et insequi poetas, Tac. Or. 4, 25 and 41: multis injuriis jactata ante agitata, Cic. Quint. 2: est magis viri, rebus agitata (= perturbatis, Beier) punire sentis, id. Off. 1, 24, 82: agitatur animus inopia rei familiaris et conscientia scelerum, Sall. C. 5, 7: quos conscientia defectio agitat, Tac. Agr. 16: commotus metu atque libidine diversus agitabatur, was drawn in different directions, Sall. J. 25, 6; Liv. 22, 12: ne te semper inops agitet vexetque cupido, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 98: quos agitabat timor, Tac. Agr. 16: timore et metu agitari, Vulg. Judith. 15, 1: injuriis agitatus, Flor. 1, 8, 7: seditionibus, Just. 12, 4, 12. — **C.** To assail with reproach, derision, insult: to reprove, blame, scoff, deride, insult, mock: agitat rem militarem, insectatur totam legationem, attacks, ridicules, Cic. Mur. 9, 21; id. Brut. 28, 109: mea saevias agitat fastidia verbis, Hor. Epod. 12, 13; without *verbis*: agitant expertia frugis, id. A. P. 341: vesanum poëtam agitant pueri, id. ib. 456. — **D.** In gen., to drive or urge on a thing, to accomplish or do, to drive at, to be employed in, be engaged in, to have, hold, keep, to celebrate; v. ago, II. D. (in the historians, esp. Sallust, very freq.): Haec ego non agitem? should I not drive at? Juv. 1, 52: vigiliis, to keep, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 27; so, custodiam, id. Rud. 3, 6, 20; so Tac. A. 11, 18: hoc agitemus convivium vino et sermone suavi, let us celebrate, Plaut. As. 5, 1, 7: Dionysia, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 11; so id. Hec. 1, 2, 18: convivia, Ov. M. 15, 431; Suet. Claud. 32: festa gaudia, Sil. 1, 423: meum natalem, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 16; so festos dies, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 63: jocos, Ov. M. 3. 319: agraria lex a Flavio tribuno plebis vehementer agitabatur, was powerfully urged, supported, Cic. Att. 1, 19: quae cum praecepta parentis mei agitare, was striving to comply with, Sall. J. 14, 2 (modestius dictum pro: studere, ut agerem, Modest.): laeti pacem agitabamus, were at peace, enjoyed the delights of peace, id. ib. 14, 10: dicit se missum a consule venisse quaesitum ab eo, pacem an bellum agitaturus foret, id. ib. 109, 2: quoniam deditiois morâ induciae agitabatur, there was a truce, id. ib. 29, 4; id. C. 24, 2.

Poet.: eou primas agitantes, certamina miscunt, as if they formed the front rank, Sil. 9, 330.—Hence of time, esp. life, to pass, spend (cf. ago, II. D. 5.): vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, Sall. C. 2, 1: agitare aevum, Verg. G. 4. 154; id. A. 10, 235: festos dies, Tac. H. 3. 78.—In Sall., Tac., Flor., et al., agitare absol., to live, dwell, abide, sojourne, be: hi propius mare Africum agitant, Sall. J. 18, 9; cf. id. ib. 19, 5; id. Fragm. H. 3. 11; so id. J. 54, 2; 59, 1; 94, 4: laeti Germani agitabant, Tac. A. 1. 50: secretus agitatur, id. ib. 11, 21: montium editis sine cultu atque eo ferocibus agitabant, id. ib. 4, 16; Flor. 4, 12, 48.—**E.** Of the mind: agitare *aliquid* or *de aliquâ re* (in corde, in mente, animo, cum animo, secum, etc.), to drive at a thing in the mind, i. e. to turn over, revolve, to weigh, consider, meditate upon, and with the idea of action to be performed or a conclusion to be made, to deliberate upon, to devise, contrive, plot, to be occupied with, to design, intend, etc.: id ego semper mecum sic agito et comparo, Att. ap. Non. 256, 20: quom eam rem in corde agitur, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 3: id agitans mecum, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 10; so Sall. J. 113, 3: habet nihil aliud quod agitet in mente, Cic. N. D. 1, 41: est tum sic agitare animo, ut, etc., id. Fam. 6, 1: quae omnes animo agitabant, Tac. A. 6, 9: provincias secretis imaginationibus agitans, id. ib. 15, 36: in animo bellum, Liv. 21, 2; Vell. 1, 16; Quint. 12, 2, 28.—With *inf.* as *objct.*: ut mente agitaret bellum renovare, Nep. Ham. 1, 4.—**Poet.**: aliquid jaudium invadere magnum Mens agitatur mihi, Verg. A. 9, 187.—Sometimes also without mente, animo, and the like, agitare *aliquid*, in the same signif.: quodsi ille hoc unum agitare coepit, esse, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 96: rem a me saepe deliberatam et multum agitatum requisiri, id. Ac. 1, 2: orator animo quaesita, disputata, tractata, agitata (well considered or weighed) esse debent, id. de Or. 3, 14: fugam, Verg. A. 2, 640.—So esp. freq. in Tac.: Britannii agitare inter se mala servitibus, Agr. 15: bellum adversus patrem agitare, id. H. 4, 86; id. A. 1, 5; 1, 12.—With *de*: de bello, Tac. H. 2, 1: agitanti de Claudio, id. A. 6, 46: de tempore ac loco caedis agitabant, id. ib. 15, 50; 1, 12; id. H. 4, 59.—With *num*: agitavere, num Messalinam depellere amore Sili, Tac. A. 11, 29; id. H. 1, 19.—With *ne*: agitavere placetne, etc., Tac. H. 3, 1.—With *an*: an Artaxata pergeret, agitavit, Tac. A. 13, 41.—With *quomodo*, Tac. A. 2, 12.—With *ut* (of purpose): ut Neroem pudor caperet, insita spe agitari, Tac. A. 16, 26.—**F.** To treat or speak of or concerning a thing, to confer about, deliberate upon: Romae per omnis locos et conventus de facto consulis agitari (impers, for agitabatur, discussions were had, Sall. J. 30, 1: cum de foedere victor agitaret, Liv. 9, 5; 30, 3.—* **G.** Sat agitare, with gen., in Plaut., = sat agere, to have enough to do, to have trouble with: nunc agitas sat tute tuam rerum, Bacch. 4, 3, 23.

Aglaia (trisyll), ac, and **Aglaia** or **Aglaie**, *f.*, = Ἀγλαία and Ἀγλαίη (brightness, splendor), one of the graces, Sen. Ben. 1, 3; Verg. Cat. 11, 60.

Aglaophon, ontis, *m.*, = Ἀγλαοφών, a celebrated Greek painter, before Zeuxis, Cic. de Or. 3, 7; Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 60; Quint. 12, 10, 3 Spald.

† **aglaophotis**, idis, *f.*, = Ἀγλαοφώτις (splendidly bright). **I.** A magic herb of a brilliant color: aglaophotim herbam, quae admirationem hominum propter eximium colorem acceperit nomen, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 160.—**II.** The penny (Laevonia officinalis, Linn.). *Arb.* Herb. 65.

† **aglapsis**, idis, *m.*, = ΑΓΛΑΨΙΣ, i. e. ἄγλαος-σπίς (with a glittering shield), soldiers with bright shields, Liv. 44, 41 (others, as Weissenb. and Madv., perh. more correctly read *chalcaspides*, with brazen shields).

Aglauros, *i. f.*, a daughter of Cecrops, and sister of Herse and Pandrosus, changed by Mercury into a stone, Ov. M. 2, 560; 739, 819 *sq.*; Hyg. Fab. 166.

agmen, *nis*, *n.* [as if contr. from agmen, from ago; cf. tegimen, tegmen, from tego]. **I.** Lit. A. In gen., a train, i. e. a collected multitude in motion or moving forward; of things of any kind, but esp. (so most freq. in prose) of men or animals.

—Of streams of water, motion, course, current: quod per amoenum urbem leni fluit agmine flumen, Jan. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4: inde super terras fluit agmine dulci, Lucr. 5, 272; cf. id. 6, 638; also, in imitation of Fnn., Verg. and Val. Fl.: leni fluit agmine Thybris, Verg. A. 2, 782; cf. Val. Fl. 4, 721.—Of a train or succession of clouds: denso sunt agmine nubes, Lucr. 6, 100.—Of rain: immensum caelo venit agmen aquarum, body, mass, Verg. G. 1, 322.—Of atoms: agmine condensa naturam corporis explent, crowded into a compact mass, Lucr. 1, 607.—Of oars: agmine remorum celeri, with quick plashing of oars, Verg. A. 5, 211.—Of a flock of birds: agmine magno Corvorum, Verg. G. 1, 381.—Of a snake winding onwards: cum medii nexu extremae agmina caudae Solvuntur, Verg. G. 3, 424; cf. id. A. 2, 212.—Of clouds of dust following any thing in rapid motion, as men, animals, etc.: agmina cervi Pulverulenta, Verg. A. 4, 154.—And, as *subst.*, concour, of birds: turba Agminis algeri, of the winged band, Verg. A. 12, 219.—Of ants: frugilegas apeximus agmine longo formicas, Ov. M. 7, 624; so id. ib. 7, 638.—Of the stars: diffugiunt stellae; quantum agmina cogit Lucifer, Ov. M. 2, 114; so id. ib. 1, 97 al.—Esp. of a company of persons, a multitude, troop, crowd, number; band: u. a. Brundisio usque Romam agmen perpetuum totius Italiae viderem, Cic. Pis. 22: magno senatorum agmine, Tac. H. 3, 55: ingens mulierum agmen, Liv. 2, 40: multitudine miserabile agmen, Tac. A. 1, 40: numerosum agmen reorum, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, and Tac. H. 4, 6: Eumenidium agmina, Verg. A. 4, 469.—But particularly, **B.** The train, procession, march, progress of an army; de castris, de agminibus, etc., dicere, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210: ne miles gregarius in castris, neve in agmine servum aut jumentum haberet, Sall. J. 45, 2: pugnatum saepe directâ acie, saepe in agminibus, saepe eruptionibus, Vell. 2, 47: effuso agmine abire, Liv. 44, 39: unum agmine victores cum victis in urbem irrupere, id. 2, 30: unum agmine persequentes, Vulg. Judith. 15, 4 al.—**II.** Transl., concour, an army, and properly considered as in motion, on the march (while exercitus is a disciplined army, and acies an army in battle array).—As soon as the signal for marching was given, the Extraordinarii and the allies of the right wing, with their baggage, first put themselves in motion, then the legions, and last the allies of the left wing, with a part of the cavalry, which either rode behind the army, ad agmen claudendum, or cogenum, to close the train, i. e. to keep it together, or on the side in such an order (composito agmine, non itineri magis apto quam proelio) that it might be easily put into the line of battle, if the enemy ventured to attack it; cf. Sall. J. 46, 6.—An army in close ranks was called agmen justum, Tac. H. 1, 68, or agmen pilatum, Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 121.—When there was no apprehension of the enemy, less care was taken for the protection of the army: agmine incauto, i. e. minus munito, ut inter pacatos, dicebat, sc. consul, Liv. 35, 4.—The order of march was, however, different, according to circumstances and the nature of the ground, Liv. 35, 4; 27, 28; and cf. Smith's *Antiq.*—Sometimes the army marched in the form of a square, agmen quadratum, with their baggage in the middle, so as to be in battle-array on meeting the enemy: hence agmen quadratum often means the same as acies triplex, an army formed in line of battle, only that the former indicates that they are on the march, and the latter that they are at rest. Hence, like acies, with the epithet *primum*, the vanguard, Liv. 34, 28; Tac. Agr. 35: medium, the centre, Liv. 10, 41; Tac. II. 6, 22: extremum, Liv. 34, 28; Tac. H. 2, 100; or, novissimum, the rear, rear guard, Liv. 44, 33; so, extremi agminis, Vulg. Deut. 25, 18: ut inde agmine quadrato ad urbem accederet, marching in a square, Cic. Phil. 13, 8: pariter atque in conspectu hostium quadrato agmine incedere, Sall. J. 100, 3; cf. id. ib. 46, 6, 7: Hannibal agmine quadrato amnem ingressus, Liv. 21, 5; so id. 31, 36; 37, 39: quadrato agmine velut in aciem iterum, Curt. 5, 1, 19 al.—Sometimes, esp. in the poets in the *plur.*, in gen

sense, = exercitus or copiae, *an army, host, troops*: huic tanto agmini dux defuit, Just. 12, 10: occidit Daci Cotisonis agmen, Hor. C. 3, 8, 18: agmina curru Proterit, Verg. A. 12, 329: barbarorum Claudius agmina diruit, Hor. C. 4, 14, 29: so id. S. 2, 1, 14; id. Epod. 17, 9; Ov. M. 3, 535; 5, 151, 161; 6, 423: Dei agnum Israël, Vulg. 1 Reg. 17, 45: agmina ejus dispergam, ib. Ezech. 12, 14; 38, 6.—For *military service, warfare*: rudis agminum Sponsus, Hor. C. 3, 2, 9.—**B.** Trop. **I.** *An army, troop, band, multitude*: educenda dictio est ex hac domesticâ exercitatione et umbratili medium in agmen, in pulverem, in clamorem, in castra, aciemque forenssem, i. e. before the public, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157: e Brundisio usque Romam agmen perpetuum totius Italiae, *an unbroken train*, id. Pis. 22, 51: iugum mulierum agmen, Liv. 2, 40; 9, 17: agmina Eumenidum, Verg. A. 4, 469; 6, 572: agmina comitum, Ov. Tr. 14, 30: in angusto fidus comes agmine turbae, Tib. 1, 5, 63: numerosum agmen reorum, Plin. Ep. 3, 9: agmen occupationum, *an army of*, id. ib. 2, 8.—**2.** *March, movement*: agmina fati et volumina, Gell. 6, 2, 5.

agninalis, *ae* adj. [agnem], pertaining to a *narca* or *train* (only in the Pandects): equi, pack-horses, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 21.—*Ab-sol.*: agninales, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 6.

agninatum, *adv.* [id.], by troops, in trains, in crowds, = gregatim (only in late Lat.): elephantii oberrant agnatinim, Sol. 25; App. M. 4, p. 151, 35 Elm.—Trop., App. M. p. 146, 2 Elm.

1. agna, *ae* (abl. plur. agnabus, Hier. Retr. 2, 35, 1), *f.* [agnus], a ewe lamb, Varr. R. 2, 2, 2; Vulg. Gen. 21, 28: humilis, Hor. C. 3, 37, 32: puilla, id. S. 1, 8, 27: muta, id. ib. 2, 3, 19: nitida, id. ib. 2, 3, 214: novella, Ov. P. 1, 118: pavens, id. M. 6, 527: tenera, stat. Th. 8, 576.

2. agna, *ac*, *f.* a blade, a straw, Fest. s. v. pennatus, p. 211 Müll. [kindr. with 2. acus, q. v.]; cf. Aufrecht in Zeitschr. für vergl. Sprachl. p. 354.

‡ **Agnalìa** (coin. **Agonalìa**, q. v.), *ium, n.*, a Roman festival: Pars putat hic festum priscae Agnalìa dictum, Una sit ut proprio littera dempta loco, Ov. F. 1, 325.

agnascor (**agdg-**), *atus, 3, v. dep.* [ad gnascor, nascor]. **I.** To be born in addition to; commonly, **A.** Of children that are not born until after the father has made his will: constat agnascendo rumpi testamentum, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 241; so id. Caecin. 25; Dig. 25, 3, 3.—**M et a p h.** **B.** Of adopted children, to accrue by adoption: qui in adoptionem datur, his, quibus agnascitur, cognatus fit, Paul. Dig. 1, 7, 23; cf. id. ib. 1, 7, 10.—**II.** Of plants, to grow to, at, or upon something: viscum in quercu agnasci, Plin. 16, 44, 93; § 245; 27, 11, 73, § 97.—**III.** Of teeth, to grow afterwards, Gell. 3, 10.—Of hair, Plin. 11, 39, 94, § 231.—Of limbs: membra animalibus adgnata inutilia sunt, Plin. 11, 52, 113, § 272.—Of plants: tubera et cetera quae subito agnascuntur, Scrib. Comp. 82.—Hence, **agnatus** (**agdg-**), *a, um, P. a.* **A.** Lit., born to, belonging to, or connected with by birth; and *subst.*, a blood relation by the father's side (father, son, grandson, etc.; brother, brother's son, brother's grandson, etc.; uncle, cousin, second cousin, etc.); accordingly of more limited signif. than cognatus, which includes blood relations on the mother's side; the idea in *gentilis* is still more extended, including all the persons belonging to a gens, and bearing the same gentile name, e. g. the Corneli, Fabii, Aemilii, etc.; V. Smith's Dict. Antiq.; Gai Inst. 1, 156; Ulp. 26, 1, 10, § 2; of Zimmern, Röm. Priv. Rechts-gesch. 1, 507 sq.—Even the XII. Tables mention the Agnati: S. (PATERFAMILIAS) INTESTATO MORITVR. CVL SVVS. HERES. NEC. SIT. ADGNATVS. PROXIMVS. FAMILIAM. HABE-TO. Cic. Inv. 2, 50 and Ulp. Fragm. Tit. 26, § 1: S. ADGNATVS. NEC. ESCIT. (SIL) GENTILIS. FAMILIAM. NANCITOR. Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. Tit. 16, § 4: S. EVRYSOVS. EST. ADGNATORYM. GENTILIVMQUE. IN. EO. PECVNIAVE. EIVS. POS-TESTAS. ESTO, Cic. Inv. 2, 5; Auct. ad Her. 1, 13.—Hence, the proverb; ad agnatos et gentiles est deducendus, for a madman or insane person, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8.—**B. Agnati**, *orum, subst.*, children born after the

father has made his will (cf. I. A.): numerum liberorum finire aut quemquam ex agnatis necare flagitium habetur, Tac. G. 19; id. H. 5, 5.

* **agnaticus** (**agdg-**) or **-tius**, *a, um, adj.* [agnatus], pertaining to the agnati: jus, the right of the agnati to enter upon an inheritance, Cod. Just. 6, 58, 15, § 3.

agnatio (**agdg-**), *onis, f.* [id.]. **I.** The relationship of the agnatus, consanguinity on the father's side (v. agnatus), Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 23 Creuz; 1, 8, 24: jura agnationum, id. de Or. 1, 38, 173.—**II.** As a verbal subst. from agnascor, I. A. **A.** A being born after the last will or the death of the father, Dig. 40, 5, 24, § 11; Cod. Just. 3, 8, 1.—**B.** A growing on or to a thing (acc. to agnascor, II.), App. Herb. 59.

* **agnellus**, *i. m. dim.* [agnus], a little lamb, tambern, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 77.

agnicellus and **agnicellulus**, *i. m. dim.* [id.], a tambern, Pomp. Gr. p. 105 Lindem.

* **agniculus**, *i. m. dim.* [id.], a tambern, Arn. 7, p. 219.

agninus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], pertaining to a lamb, *avictor*. **I.** *Adj.*: lactes, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 85: exta, id. ib. 1, 3, 95: coagulum, rennet, Varr. R. 2, 11, 4: pedes, Plin. 30, 8, 21, § 68: jus, lamb-brath, Scrib. Comp. 189.—**II.** *Subst.*: **agnina**, *ae, f.* (sc. caro), the flesh of a lamb as eaten, lamb (like porcina, pork), Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 69: ferina, venison, Verg. A. 1, 215: vitulina, real. Nep. Agcs. 8, 4; Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 4: et dupla (ut double price) agninas cenabat olmasi Vilis et agninae, * Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 35.

agnitio, *onis, f.* [agnosco]. **I.** A recognition, acknowledgment, admission, acceptance: admissio: bonorum possessionis, Dig. 38, 15, 5 (cf. agnosco, II.); a recognizing: cadaveris, Plin. 10, 70, 90, § 194: nullus interest alienis agnitioni mutuae, Vulg. Gen. 45, 1.—**II.** A knowing, perceiving, apprehending, knowledge, in gen.: ad agnitionem animi, for the knowledge of the nature of mind, * Cic. N. D. 1, 1 Creuz: ut impleantur agnitione, Vulg. Col. 1, 9; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8; Cassian. Incarn. 4, 2; Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 155.

agnitionalis, *ae* adj. [agnitio], that may be recognized, known, cognizable: forma (Christi), Tert. adv. Val. 27.

agnitor, *oris, m.* [agnosco], one that recognizes, understands, perceives (late Lat.): medicoriatas, Auct. Itin. Alex. Magn. 3; cordis, id. Vulg. Eccl. 7, 5.

agnitus (**agdg-**), *a, um, Part.* of agnosco.

agnomen (**adn-**), *inis, n.* [gnomen, nomen], a surname (this word seems to have been first employed in later Lat. by the gramm. in order to distinguish the surname of individuals, e. g. Africanus, Asiaticus, Cunctator, and the like, from that belonging to all the members of a family (the agnati), e. g. Scipio, Cicero, Cato, and the like; while both these ideas were, through the whole class per, designated by cognomen, q. v.: "proprium nomen quattuor sunt species: Praenomen, Nomen, Cognomen, Agnomen: praenomen est quod nominibus gentilitiis praenonitur, ut Marcius, Pablius; nomen proprium est gentilitium, id est quod originem gentis vel familiae declarat, ut Portius, Cornelius; cognomen est quod unuscujusque proprium est et nominibus gentilitiis subjungitur, ut Cato, Scipio; agnomen vero est quod extrinsecus cognominibus adici solet, ex aliquâ ratione vel virtute quaesitum, ut est Africanus, Numantinus, et similia." Diom. p. 306 P.; so Prisc. 578 P. al.; Capit. Ver. 3.

* **agnomentum** (**adn-**), *i. n.*, = agnomen: igitur agnomena et duo indita, Charon—Merentius, App. Mag. p. 310.

agnominatio (**adn-**), *onis, f.*, the bringing together two words different in meaning, but similar in sound, paronomasia, a rhet. fig., —παρονομασία: venit ad te antequam Romam venis. Hunc avium dulcedo ducit ad avium. Si leones tamquam leones vitasset. Videte judices, utrum homini navo an vano credere malitis, etc., Auct. ad Her. 4, 21; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 66.

† **agnos**, *i. f.*, = ἄγνος (cf. ἄγνος, chaste),

a tall plant resembling the willow, the chastetree: agnus castus, Plin. 24, 9, 38, § 59.

* **agnoscibilis**, *e, adj.* [agnosco], that can be known, cognizable, Tert. adv. Val. 27.

agnosco (**agdn-**); also **adn-**; cf. Wagn. Orthog. Verg. p. 107, nov. nitum (like cognitum from cognosco; cf. pejero and dejero from juro), 3, v. a. [ad, intens. -gnosco, nosco] (*part. perf.* agnoscus, Pac. ap. Prisc. p. 887 P.; *part. fut.* act. agnoscitur, Sall. H. Fragm. 2, 31; cf. Diom. 383 P.; class.; used very freq. by Cicero). **I.** As if to know a person or thing well, as having known it before, to recognize: agnoscere always denotes a subjective knowledge or recognition; while cognoscere designates an objective perception; another distinction v. in II.); in turba Orestis cognitâ agnota est soror, was recognized by Orestes as his sister, Pac. ap. Prisc. 887 P.: virtus cum se extollit et ostendit sum lumen et idem asperit agnovitque in alio, and when she has perceived the same in another, and has recognized it, Cic. Lael. 27, 100: id facillime accipient animi, quod agnoscunt, Quint. 8, 3, 71: cum se collegit (animus) atque recreavit, tum agnoscit illa reminiscendo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 58: quod mihi de filia gratularis, agnosco humanitatem tuam, id. Fam. 1, 7 (cf. on the contr. id. ib. 5, 2, where Cic., speaking of himself, says: Cognosce nunc humanitatem meam, learn from this, etc.); nomine audito extemplo agnovere virum, Liv. 7, 39: veterem amicum, Verg. A. 3, 82: matrem, id. ib. 1, 405: Figulum in patriam suam venisse atque ibi agnosci, and is there recognized (by those who had already known him), Quint. 7, 2, 26: formas quasdam prostrae pecuniae agnoscunt, Tac. G. 5: agnoscunt Britannii suam causam, id. Agr. 32: nitorem et altitudinem horum temporum agnoscimus, id. Or. 21: quam (tunicam) cum agnovisset pater, Vulg. Gen. 37, 33.—**B.** Transf., as a result of this knowledge or recognition, to declare, announce, allow, or admit a thing to be one's own, to acknowledge, own: qui mihi tantum tribui dicis, quantum ego nec agnosco (neither can admit as due to me) nec postulo, Cic. Lael. 9: natum, Nep. Ages. 1, 4: Aeacon agnosci summius prolemque fatetur Juppiter esse suam, Ov. M. 13, 27 (cf. in Pandects, 25, Tit. 3: de agnoscendis vel alienis liberis): an me non agnoscebis ducem? will you not acknowledge me as your general? Liv. 6, 7: agnoscere bonorum possessionem, to declare the property as one's own, to lay claim to it, Dig. 26, 8, 11 (cf. agnitio, I.); agnoscere nec alienum, id. 28, 5, 1: facti gloriati, Cic. Mil. 14 fin.: suscipere hoc crimen, agnoscerem, confiterer, id. Rab. Perd. 6: fortasse minus expedit agnoscere crimen quam abnere, Tac. A. 6, 8: sortilegos, Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132: et ego ipse me non esse verborum admodum inopem agnosco, and I myself confess, allow, etc., id. Fam. 4, 4: id ego agnovi meo jussu esse factum, id. ib. 5, 20, 3: carmina spreta exolescunt; si irascere, agnita videntur, Tac. A. 4, 34.—**II.** To understand, recognize, know, perceive by, from, or through something: ut deum agnosceis ex operibus ejus, sic ex meritis rerum et inventione, vim divinum mentis agnosceito, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 70; id. Planc. 14, 35: ex fructu arbori agnoscitur, Vulg. Matt. 12, 33: inde agnoscitur potest vis fortunae, Vell. 2, 116, 3.—Also, *absol.*: Augusti laudes agnoscere possis, you can recognize the praises of Augustus, * Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 29: accipio agnoscoque deos, Verg. A. 12, 260 (cf. accipio): agniti demperere sollicitudinem, Tac. H. 2, 68: Germanicus, quo magis agnosceretur, detraxerat tegmen, id. A. 2, 21: terram non agnoscebant, Vulg. Act. 27, 39.—In gen., to become acquainted with, to know; to perceive, apprehend, understand, discern, remark, see: quin pippim fectis, Ulixæ, Aurbis ut nostros possis agnoscere cantus, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 49 (as transl. of Hom. Od. 12, 185. Νῆα κἀἀόνοισιν, ἢνα νοστήσῃν ὄν ἀκόνοισι): haec dicta sunt subtilis ab Epicuro quam ut quivis ea possit agnoscere, understand, id. N. D. 1, 18, 49; Verg. A. 10, 843; Phaedr. 2, 5, 19: alienis pedibus ambulamus, alienis oculis agnoscimus, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 19.

agnus, *i. m. (gen. plur. agnûm, Porc. Licin. ap. Gell. 19, 9, 13) (cf. ἄγνος, which*

Benley connects with *āc* = Sanser. avis; Lith. *āvmas* = sheep], a *lamb*, usually for sacrifice: TERTIA. SPOLIA. IANO. QVIRINO. AGNOM. MAREM. CAEDITO, from an ancient law (of Numa?), in Fest. s. v. *opima*, p. 150: IVNONI. CRINIBVS. DEMISSIS. AGNAM. FEMINAM. CAEDITO, from a law of Numa in Gell. 4, 33, and Fest. s. v. *pellice*, p. 121: iam ego te hic agnum faciam et medium distruncabo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 54; Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 4 al.: agnus absque maculā, Vulg. Exod. 12, 5: agnos immaculatos, ib. Lev. 14, 10: villa abundat porco, haedo, agno, Cic. Sen. 16, 56; id. Div. 2, 11, 39; Ov. M. 7, 320; Hor. C. 3, 18, 13: ara avet immolatio Spargier agno, id. ib. 4, 11, 8 al. — Prov. v. Agnum Iupio eripere velles, to wish to rescue a lamb from a wolf, i. e. to wish what is impossible, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 31. — Eccl. Lat., of Christ: quasi agni immaculati Christi, Vulg. 1 Pet. 1, 19: Ecce Agnus Dei, ib. Joan. 1, 29: ceciderunt coram Agno, ib. Apoc. 5, 8 al.

āgo, *gēi*, actum, 3, v. a. (axim = egerim, Pac. ap. Non. 505, 22; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. *axitiosi*, p. 3 Müll.; *axit* = egerit, Paul. Diac. 3, 3; *ager* = *agi*, Cic. Off. 3, 15; *agētūm* = *agētium*, Vulc. Gall. Av. Cass. 4, 6) [cf. *āgō*; Sanser. *ag*, *aghami* = to go, to drive; *agnas* = way, train = *ἀγμος*; *agis* = face, contest = *ἀγών*; *perh. also* Germ. *Jagen*, to drive, to hunt] to put in motion, to move (syn.: *agitare*, *pellere*, *urgere*). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of cattle and other animals, to lead, drive. **a.** Absol.: *agas asellum*, Scip. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 258: *jumenta agebat*, Liv. 1, 48: *capellas ago*, Verg. E. 1, 13: *Pars qua non veniant pecudes*, sed agantur, ab actu etc. Ov. F. 1, 323: *caballum*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 36. — **b.** With acc. of place, prep., sup., or inf.: *agere boves Romanam*, Curt. 1, 45: *equum in hostem*, id. 7, 4: *Germanni in amnem aguntur*, Tac. H. 5, 21: *acto ad vallum equo*, id. A. 2, 13: *pecora per calles*, Curt. 7, 11: *per devia rura capellas*, Ov. M. 1, 676: *pecus pastum*, Varr. L. 6, 41, p. 88 Müll.: *capellas potum age*, Verg. E. 9, 23: *pecus agit altos Visere montes*, Hor. C. 1, 2, 7. — **B.** Of men, to drive, lead, conduct, impel. **a.** Absol.: *agmen agens equitum*, Verg. A. 7, 804. — **b.** With prep., abl., or inf.: *vinctum ante se Thyum agebat*, Nep. Dat. 3: *agitur praecipis exercitus Lydorum in populos*, Sil. 4, 720: (*adulteram*) *maritus per omnem vicium verberare agit*, Tac. G. 19; Suet. Calig. 27: *captivos prae se agentes*, Curt. 7, 6; Liv. 23, 1: *acti ante suum quisque praedonem catenati*, Quint. 8, 3, 69: *captivos sub curribus agere*, Mart. 8, 26: *agimur angustis quaerere exilia*, Verg. A. 3, 5; and simple for comp.: *multis milibus armatorum actis ex ea regione = coactis*, Liv. 44, 31. — In prose: *agi, to be led, to march*, to go: *quo multitudine omnis consternata agebatur*, Liv. 10, 29: *si citius agi vellet agmen, that the army would move, or march on quicker*, id. 2, 58: *raptim agmine agit*, id. 6, 28; so id. 23, 36; 25, 9. — Trop.: *egit sol hiemem sub terras*, Verg. G. 4, 51: *poemata dulcissima sunt et quocumque volent animum auditoris agunto, lead the mind*, Hor. A. P. 100. — Hence, poet.: *se agere, to betake one's self, i. e. to go, to come* (in Plaut. very freq.; also in Ter., Verg., etc.): *quo agis te? where are you going?* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 294: *unde agis te?* id. Most. 1, 4, 28; so id. ib. 3, 1, 31; id. Mil. 3, 2, 49; id. Poen. 1, 2, 120; id. Pers. 4, 3, 13; id. Trin. 4, 3, 71: *quo hinc te agis? where are you going?* Ter. And. 4, 2, 25: *Ecce gubernator sese Palinurus agebat, was moving along*, Verg. A. 6, 337: *Aeneas se matutinus agebat, for he strode on in front*, id. ib. 9, 696. — Also without *se*: *Et tu, unde agis?* Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 20: *Quo agis?* id. Pers. 2, 34: *Huc age, Tib. 2, 5, 2* (unless age is here to be taken with *veni* at the end of the line). — **C.** To drive or carry off (animals or men), to steal, rob, plunder (usually abigere): *Et redigunt actos in sua rura boves*, Ov. F. 3, 64. — So esp. freq. of men or animals taken as booty in war, while *ferre* is used of portable things; hence, *ferre et agere* (as in Gr. *ἀγρεν* kai *ῥῆπειν*, Hom. Il. 5, 484; and reversed, *ῥῆπειν* kai *ἀγρεν*, in Hdt. and Xen.; cf.: *rapiunt feruntque*, Verg. A. 2, 374: *rapere et auferre*, Cic. Off. 1, 14), in gen., to rob, to plunder: *res sociorum fer-*

ri agique vidit, Liv. 29, 3: *ut ferri agique res suas viderunt*, id. 38, 15; so id. 3, 37; so also: *rapere agereque*; *ut ex alieno ager rapentur agerentque*, Liv. 22, 1, 2; but *portari atque agi* means to bear and carry, to bring together, in Caes. B. C. 2, 29 (as *ῥῆπειν* kai *ἀγρεν* in Plat. Phaedr. 279, C): *ne pulcrum praedam agat*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 3: *urbes, agros vastare, praedas agere*, Sall. J. 20, 8; 32, 3: *pecoris et mancipiorum praedas*, id. ib. 44, 5; so eccl. Lat.: *agere praedas de aliquo*, Vulg. Jud. 9, 16; ib. 1 Reg. 27, 8; cf. Gron. Obs. 3, 22, 633. — **D.** To chase, pursue, press animals or men, to drive about or onwards in flight (for the usual agitare). **a.** Of animals: *apros*, Verg. G. 3, 412: *cervum*, id. A. 7, 481; cf. id. ib. 4, 71: *citios canes*, Ov. H. 5, 20: *feros tauros*, Suet. Claud. 21. — **b.** Of men: *ceteros ruere*, *agere*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 21 (= *prosequerent*, *premerent*, *Don.*): *ita perterritos egerunt*, ut etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 12: *Demoleos cursu palantibus Troas agebat*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 3; cf. id. 1, 574: *aliquem in exsilium*, Liv. 25, 2; so Just. 2, 9, 6; 16, 4, 4; 17, 3, 17; 22, 1, 16 al.: *aliquem in fugam*, id. 16, 2, 3. — **E.** Of inanimate or abstract objects, to move, impel, push forwards, advance, carry to or toward any point: *quid si pater cuculicos agat ad aerarium?* *lead, make*, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 90: *egisse huc Alpheum vias, made its way*, Verg. A. 3, 695: *vix leni et tranquillo mari naves agi possunt, carry, build out*, Curt. 4, 2, 8: *cloacam maximam sub terram agendam, to be carried under ground*, Liv. 1, 56; so often in the hist., esp. Caes. and Livy, as t. i., of moving forwards the battering engines: *celeriter vineis ad oppidum actis, pushed forwards, up*, Caes. B. G. 2, 2, 1; Liv. 8, 16: *accelerant acta pariter testudine Volsci*, Verg. A. 9, 505 al.: *fugere colles campique videtur, quos agimus praeter navem, i. e. praeter quos agimus navem*, Lucr. 4, 391: *in litus passim naves egerunt, drove the ships ashore*, Liv. 22, 19: *ratem in amnem*, Ov. F. 1, 500: *naves in advorsum amnem*, Tac. H. 4, 22. — Poet.: *agere navem, to steer or direct a ship*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 114; so, *agere currum, to drive a chariot*, Ov. M. 2, 62; 2, 388 al. — **F.** To stir up, to throw out, excite, cause, bring forth (mostly poet.): *scintillasque agere ac late differere favillam, to throw out sparks and scatter ashes far around*, Lucr. 2, 675: *spumas ore*, Verg. G. 3, 203; so Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66: *picuum Flumen agit*, Verg. A. 9, 814: *qui vocem cantantes sensim excitant, eandemque cum egerunt, etc., when they have brought it forth*, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251. — Hence, *animam agere, to expel the breath of life, give up the ghost, expire*: *agens animam* (p. m. t.), Lucr. 3, 493: *anhelans vaga vadit, animam agens*, Cic. de Or. 1, 63, 31: *nam et agere animam et efflare dicimus*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 19: *Hortensius, cum hab litteras scripsi, animam agebat*, id. Fam. 8, 13, 2; so Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 13: *eodem tempore et gestum et animam agens*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 8: *Est tanti habere animam ut agam?* Sen. Ep. 101, 12; and with a play upon words: *semper agis causas et res agas, Attale, semper*. Est, non est, quod agas, Attale, semper agis. Si res et causae desunt, agit, Attale, mulas; Attale, ne quod agas desit, agas animam, Mart. 1, 80. — **G.** Of plants, to put forth or out, to shoot, extend: (salices) *gemmas agunt*, Varr. R. R. 1, 30: *florem agere cooperit fteus*, Col. R. R. 5, 10, 10: *frondem agere*, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 45: *se ad auram palces agit*, Verg. G. 2, 364: (platanum) *radices trium et triginta cubitorum egisse*, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 15: *per giebas sensim radicebus actis*, Ov. M. 4, 254; so id. ib. 2, 583: *robora suas radices in profundum agunt*, Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 127. — **M** et a ph.; *vera gloria radices agit*, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 43: *pluma in cutem radices egerat imas*, Ov. M. 2, 582.

II. Trop. **A.** Spec., to guide, govern: *Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agitur*, Verg. A. 1, 574; cf. Forbig. ad h. l., who considers it the only instance of this use, and compares a similar use of *ἀγρεν*; v. L. and S. s. v. II. 2. — **B.** In gen., to move, impel, excite, urge to a thing, to prompt or induce: *si quis ad illa deus te agat*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 24: *una plaga ceteros ad certamen egit*, Liv. 9, 41; 8, 7; 30, 15: *quae te, germane,*

furulentum Mens agit in facinus? Ov. M. 5, 14: *totis mentibus acta*, Sil. 10, 191: *in furorem agere*, Quint. 6, 1, 31: *si Agricola in ipsam gloriam praecipis agebatur*, Tac. Agr. 41: *provinciam avaritia in bellum egerat*, id. A. 14, 32. — **C.** To drive, stir up, excite, agitate, rouse vehemently (cf. agito, II.): *me amor fugat, agit*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 8: *agunt em praecipitem poenae civium Romanorum*, Cic. Verr. 1, 3: *perpetua naturae bonitas, quae nullis casibus neque agitur neque minuitur*, Nep. Att. 9, 13rem.: *opportunitas, quae etiam mediciores viros spe praedae transversos agit, i. e. leads astray*, Sall. J. 6, 3; 14, 20; so Sen. Ep. 8, 3. — To pursue with hostile intent, to persecute, disturb, vex, to attack, assail (for the usu. agitare; mostly poet.): *reginam Alecto stimulis agit undique Bacchi*, Verg. A. 7, 405: *non res et agentia* (i. e. agentia, vexantia) *verba Lycabem*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 25: *acerba fata Romanos agunt*, id. Epod. 7, 17: *diris ang vos, id. ib. 5, 89*: *quam deus ulter agebat*, Ov. M. 14, 750: *future mortis agor stimulis*, Luc. 4, 517; cf. Matth. ad Cic. Mur. § 21. — **D.** To drive at something, to pursue a course of action, i. e. to make something an object of action; either in the most general sense, like the Engl. do and the Gr. *παράττειν*, for every kind of mental or physical employment; or, in a more restricted sense, to exhibit in external action, to act or perform, to deliver or pronounce, etc., so that after the act is completed nothing remains permanent, e. g. a speech, dance, play, etc. (while *facere*, to make, *ποιεῖν*, denotes the production of an object which continues to exist after the act is completed; and *gerere*, the performance of the duties of an office or calling). — On these significations, v. Ferr. 6, 6, 62, and 6, 7, 64, and 6, 8, 72. — For the more restricted signif. v. Quint. 2, 18, 1 sq.; cf. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 7, 12; Hab. Syn. 426. **1.** In the most gen. signif., to do, act, labor, in obj. to rest or idleness. **a.** With the gen. objects, *aliquid, nihil, plus, etc.*: *numquam se plus agere quam nihil cum ageret*, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 (cf. with this, id. Off. 3, 1: *numquam se minus otiosum esse quam cum otiosus esset*): *nihil, qui nihil agit, esse omnino non videtur*, id. N. D. 2, 16, 46: *post satietatem nihil (est) agendum*, Cels. 1, 2. — Hence, **b.** Without object: *aliud agendi tempus, aliud quiescendi*, Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132; *Juv. 16, 49*: *agendi tempora*, Tac. H. 3, 40: *industria in agendo, celeritas in conficiendo*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 10, 29. — **C.** In colloquial lang., to do, to fare, get on: *quid agis? what are you doing?* M. Tulli, *quid agis?* Cic. Cat. 1, 11: *Quid agis? What's your business?* Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 9; also, *How goes it with you? How are you?* *τί πάραττει*, Plaut. Curt. 2, 1, 20; Cic. Fam. 7, 11 al.; Hor. S. 1, 9, 4: *vereor, quid agat, how he is*, Cic. Att. 9, 17: *ut sciat, quid agam*, Vulg. Ephes. 6, 21: *prosperare agit anima tua, fares well*, ib. 3 Joan. 2: *quid agitur? how goes it with you? how do you get on? how are you?* Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 17; 1, 5, 42; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 40: *Quid intus agitur? is going on*, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 20; id. Ps. 1, 5, 42 al. — **d.** With nihil or non multum, to do, i. e. to effect, accomplish, achieve nothing, or not much (orig. belonging to colloquial lang., but in the class. per. even in oratorical and poet. style): *nihil agit; collum obstrango homini*, Plaut. Curt. 5, 3, 29: *nihil agis, you effect nothing, it is of no use*, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 12: *nihil agis, dolor? quamvis s. s. molestus, numquam te esse confidit malum*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 61 Kühn.; *Matus ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 10*: *cubis, inquit, abire; sed nihil agis; usque tenebo*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 15: [*nihil agis*] *nihil assequeris*, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15 B. and K.: *ubi blanditibus agitur nihil*, Ov. M. 6, 685: *egerit non multum, has non donec mach*, Curt. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 29; cf. Ruhnk. ad Rutil. Lup. p. 120. — **e.** In certain circumstances, to proceed, do, act, manage (mostly belonging to familiar style): *Thur. Quid nunc agimus? Gn. Quin redimus, What shall we do now?* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 41: *hei mihi! quid faciam? quid agam? what shall I do? how shall I act?* id. Ad. 5, 3, 3: *quid agam, habeo*, id. And. 3, 2, 18 (= *quid respondeam habeo*, Don.) al.: *sed ita quidam agebat, was so acting*, Cic. 1, 7, 21: a Burro minaciter actum, Bur-

rus proceeded to threats, Tac. A. 13, 21.—**2.** To pursue, do, perform, transact (the most usual signif. of this word; in all periods; syn.: facere, efficere, transigere, gerere, tractare, curare): cui quod agat institutum nullo negotio id agit, Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 10, 12 (Trag. v. 254 Vahl.): ut quae egi, ago, axim, veruncenit, Pac. ap. Non. 505, 23 (Trag. Rel. p. 114 Rib.): At nihil est, nisi, dum calet, hoc agitur, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 92: Ut id agam, quod missus huic sum, id. Ps. 2, 2, 44: homines quae agunt vigilant, agitantque, ea si cui in somno accidunt, minus mirum est, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45: observabo quam rem agat, *what he is going to do*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 114: Id quidem ago, *That is what I am doing*, Verg. E. 9, 37: res vera agitur, Juv. 4, 35: Jam tempus agi res, Verg. A. 5, 638: utilis rebus agendis, Juv. 14, 72: grassator ferro agit rem, *does the business with a dagger*, id. 3, 305; 6, 659 (cf.: gladius geritur res, Liv. 9, 41): nihil ego nunc de istac re ago, *do nothing about that matter*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 8: postquam id actum est, *after this is accomplished*, id. Am. 1, 1, 72; so, sed quid actum est? id. Ps. 2, 4, 20: nihil aliud agebam nisi eum defendere, Cic. Sull. 12: ne quid temere ac fortuito, inconsiderate negligenterque agamus, id. Off. 1, 29: agamus quod instat, Verg. E. 9, 66: renuntiaverunt ei omnia, quae egerant, Vulg. Marc. 6, 30; ib. Act. 5, 35: suum negotium agere, *to mind one's business, attend to one's own affairs*, Cic. Off. 1, 9; id. de Or. 3, 55, 211; so, ut vestrum negotium agatis, Vulg. 1 Thess. 4, 11: neque satis Bruto constabat, quid agerent, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: postquam res in Africa gestas, quoque modo actae forent, fama divulgavit, Sall. J. 30, 1: sed tu delibera, utrum colloqui malis an per litteras agere quae cogitas, Nep. Con. 3, 8 al.—With the spec. idea of completing, finishing; jucundi acti labores, a proverb in Cic. Fin. 2, 32, 105.—**3.** To pursue in one's mind, to drive at, to resolve, to be occupied with, think upon, have in view, aim at (cf. agito, II. E., volo and voluto): nescio quid mens mea majus agit, Ov. H. 12, 212: hoc variis mens ipsa modis agit, Val. Fl. 3, 392: agere fratri proditioem, Tac. H. 2, 26: de intrandâ Britannia, id. Agr. 13.—**4.** With a verbal subst., as a favorite circumlocution for the action indicated by the subst. (cf. in Gr. ἄγω with verbal subst.): rimas agere (sometimes ducere), *to open in cracks, fissures, to crack*, Cic. Att. 14, 9; Ov. M. 2, 211; Luc. 6, 728: vos qui regalis corporis custodias agitis, *keep watch over, guard*, Naev. ap. Non. 323, 1; so Liv. 5, 10: vigiliis agere, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 93; Nep. Thras. 4; Tac. H. 3, 76: excubias alii, Ov. F. 3, 245: excubias, Tac. H. 4, 58: pervigilium, Suet. Vit. 10: stationem agere, *to keep guard*, Liv. 35, 29; Tac. H. 1, 28: triumphum agere, *to triumph*, Cic. Fam. 3, 10; Ov. M. 15, 757; Suet. Dom. 6: libera arbitria agere, *to make free decisions, to decide arbitrarily*, Liv. 24, 45; Curt. 6, 1, 19; 8, 1, 4: paenitentiam agere, *to exercise repentance, to repent*, Quint. 9, 3, 12; Petr. S. 132; Tac. Or. 15; Curt. 8, 6, 93; Plin. Ep. 7, 10; Vulg. Lev. 5, 5; ib. Matt. 3, 2; ib. Apoc. 2, 5: silentia agere, *to maintain silence*, Ov. M. 1, 340: pacem agere, Juv. 15, 163: crimen agere, *to bring accusation, to accuse*, Cic. Verr. 4, 22, 48: laborem agere, id. Fin. 2, 32: cursus agere, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 95: delectum agere, *to make choice, to choose*, Plin. 7, 29, 30, § 107; Quint. 10, 4, 5: experientia agere, Liv. 9, 14; Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 18: mensuram, id. 15, 3, 4, § 14: curam agere, *to care for*, Ov. H. 15, 302; Quint. 8, proem. 18: curam ejus agit, Vulg. Luc. 10, 34: oblivia agere, *to forget*, Ov. M. 12, 540: nugas agere, *to trifle*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 29; id. As. 1, 1, 78, and often: officinas agere, *to keep shop*, Inscr. Orell. 4266.—So esp.: agere gratias (pro. grates; never in sing. gratiam), *to give thanks, to thank*; Gr. χάρις ἔχειν (habere gratiam is to be or feel grateful; Gr. χάρις εἶδέναι; and referre gratiam, to return a favor, requite; Gr. χάρις ἀποδοθέναι; cf. Breml. ad Nep. Them. 8, 7): diis gratias pro meritis agere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 23: Haud male agit gratias, id. Aul. 4, 4, 31: Magnas vero agere gratias Thais mihi? Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 1: Dis magnas merito gratias habeo atque ago, id. Phorm. 5, 6, 80: Lentulo nostro egi per litteras tuo nomine

gratias diligenter, Cic. Fam. 1, 10: immortales ago tibi gratias agamque dum vivam; nam relatum me adfirmare non possum, id. ib. 10, 11, 1: maximas tibi omnes gratias agimus, C. Caesar; majores etiam habemus, id. Marcell. 11, 33: Trebatio magnas ago gratias, quod, etc., id. Fam. 11, 28, 8: renuntiante gratias regi me agere; referre gratiam aliam nunc non posse quam ut suadeam, ne, etc., Liv. 37, 37: grates tibi ago, summe Sol, vobisque, reliqui Caelites, *Cic. Rep. 6, 9: gaudet et invito grates agi inde parenti, Ov. M. 2, 152; so id. ib. 6, 435; 484; 10, 291; 681; 14, 596; Vulg. 2 Reg. 8, 10; ib. Matt. 15, 36 al.; and in connection with this, laudes agere: Jovis fratri laudes ago, et grates gratiasque habeo, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 2: Dianae laudes gratesque agam, id. Mil. 2, 5, 2; so, diis immortalibus laudesque et grates agit, Liv. 26, 48: agi sibi gratias passus est, Tac. Agr. 42; so id. H. 2, 71; 4, 51; id. A. 13, 21: but oftener *grates or gratias* in Tac.: Tiberius agit gratis benevolentiae patrum, A. 6, 2: agit grates, id. H. 3, 80; 4, 64; id. A. 2, 38; 2, 86; 3, 18; 3, 24; 4, 15 al.—**5.** Of time, to pass, spend (very freq. and class.): Romulus in caelo cum dis agit aevoem, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28; so Pac. id. ib. 2, 21, 49, and Hor. S. 1, 5, 101: tempus, Tac. H. 4, 62; id. A. 3, 16: domi aetatem, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6: aetatem in litteris, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 3: senectutem, id. Sen. 3, 7; cf. id. ib. 17, 60: dies festos, id. Verr. 2, 4, 48; Tac. G. 17: otia securâ, Verg. G. 3, 377; Ov. F. 1, 68; 4, 926: ruri agere vitam, Liv. 7, 30, and Tac. A. 15, 63: vitam in terris, Verg. G. 2, 538: tranquillam vitam agere, Vulg. 1 Tim. 2, 2: Hunc (oiem) agerem si, Verg. A. 5, 51: ver magnus agebat Orbis, id. G. 2, 338: aestiva agere, *to pass, be in, summer quarters*, Liv. 27, 8; 27, 21; Curt. 5, 8, 24.—*Pass.*: menses jam tibi esse actos vides, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 2: menses agitur hic septimus, Ter. Hec. 3, 34, and Ov. M. 7, 700: melior pars acta (est) diei, Verg. A. 9, 156; Juv. 4, 66; Tac. A. 15, 63: acta est per lacrimas nox, Ov. H. 12, 58 Rubnk.: tunc principium anni agebatur, Liv. 3, 6: actis quindecim annis in regno, Just. 41, 5, 9: Nona aetas agitur, Juv. 13, 28 al.—With *annus* and *an ordinal*, to be of a certain age, to be so old: quartum annum ago et octogesimum, *am eighty-four years old*, Cic. Sen. 10, 32: Annum agens sextum decimum patrem amisit, Suet. Caes. 1.—Metaph.: sescentimum et quadragessim annum urbs nostra agebat, *was in its 640th year*, Tac. G. 37.—Hence also *absol.* (rare), to pass or spend time, to live, to be, to be somewhere: civitas laeta agere, *was joyful*, Sall. J. 55, 2: tum Marius apud primos agebat, id. ib. 101, 6: in Africa, quâ procul a mari incultissimæ agebatur, id. ib. 89, 7: apud illos homines, qui tum agebant, Tac. A. 3, 19: Thracia discors agebat, id. ib. 3, 38: Juxta Hermanduros Naristi agunt, Tac. G. 42: ultra jugum plurimae gentes agunt, id. ib. 43: Gallos trans Padum agentes, id. H. 3, 34: quibus (annis) exul Rhodi agit, id. A. 1, 4: agere inter homines desinere, id. ib. 15, 74: Vitellius non in ore volgi agere, *was not in the sight of the people*, id. H. 3, 36: ante aciem agere, id. G. 7; and: in armis agere, id. A. 14, 55 = versari.—**6.** In the lang. of offerings, t. t., to despatch the victim, to kill, slay. In performing this rite, the sacrificer asked the priest, *agone, shall I do it?* and the latter answered, *agere* or *hoc age, do it*: qui calido strictos tincturus sanguine cultros semper, Agone? rogat, nec nisi jussus agit, Ov. F. 1, 321 (cf. agonia and agonalia): a tergo Chaeream cervicem (Caigulæ) gladio caesim graviter percussisse, praemissâ voce, *hoc age*, Suet. Calig. 58; id. Galb. 20.—This call of the priest in act of solemn sacrifice. Hoc age, warned the assembled multitude to be quiet and give attention; hence hoc or id and sometimes haec or istuc agere was used for, *to give attention to, to attend to, to mind, heed*, and followed by ut or ne, *to pursue a thing, have it in view, aim at, design, etc.*; cf. Rubnk. ad Ter. And. 1, 2, 15, and Suet. Calig. 58: hoc agite, Plaut. As. prol. init.: Hoc age, Hor. S. 2, 3, 152; id. Ep. 1, 6, 31: Hoc agite, of poetry, Juv. 7, 20: hoc agamus, Sen. Clem. 1, 12: haec agamus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49: agere hoc possumus, Lucr. 1, 41; 4, 969; Juv. 7,

48: hoccine agis an non? hoc agam, id. ib., Ter. And. 1, 2, 15; 2, 5, 4: nunc istuc age, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 47; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 3 al.: Hoc egi civis Romanus ante te nemo, Cic. Lig. 4, 11: id et agunt et moliantur, id. Mur. 38: (oculi, aurcs, etc.) quasi fenestras sunt animi, quibus tamen sentire nihil quætes nisi, nisi id agat et adsit, id. Tusc. 1, 20, 46: qui id egerunt, ut gentem . . . collocarent, *aimed at this*, that, etc., id. Cat. 4, 6, 12: qui cum maxime fallunt, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, *keep it in view*, that, id. Off. 1, 13, 41: idne agebas, ut tibi cum sceleratis, an ut cum bonis civibus conveniret? id. Lig. 6, 18: Hoc agat, ut doleas, Juv. 5, 157: Hoc age, ne mutata retrorsum te ferat aura, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 88: Quid tuus ille dextricus gladius agebat? *have in view, mean*, Cic. Leg. 3, 9: Quid aliud egimus nisi ut, quod hic potest, nos possemus? id. ib. 4, 10: Sin autem id actum est, ut homines postremi pecunias alienis locupletarentur, id. Rosc. Am. 47, 137: certiorum eum fecit, id agi, ut pons dissolveretur, Nep. Them. 5, 1: ego id semper egi, ne bellis interessem, Cic. Fam. 4, 7.—Also, the opp.: alias res or aliud agere, *not to attend to, heed, or observe, to pursue secondary or subordinate objects*: Ch. Alias res agis. Pa. Istuc ego equidem, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 57; id. Hec. 5, 3, 28: usque eo animadverti eum jocari atque alias res agere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22: atqui vides, quam alias res agamus, id. de Or. 3, 14, 51; id. Brut. 66, 233: aliud agens ac nihil ejusmodi cogitans, id. Clu. 64.—**7.** In relation to public affairs, to conduct, manage, carry on, administer: agere bellum, *to carry on or wage war* (embracing the whole theory and practice of war, while *bellum gerere* designates the bodily and mental effort, and the bearing of the necessary burdens; and *bellum facere*, the actual outbreak of hostile feelings, v. Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 29): qui longe alia ratione ac reliqui Galli bellum agere instituerunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 28: Antiochus si tam in agendo bello parere voluisset consiliis ejus (Hannibalis) quam in suscipiendo instituerat, Nep. Hann. 8, 3; Curt. 4, 10, 29: aliena bella mercedibus agere, Mel. 1, 16: Bellaque non puro tractat agenda puer, Ov. A. A. 1, 189 (also in id. Tr. 2, 230, Gron. Observ. 2, 3, 227, for the usu. *obit*, with one MS., reads *agit*; so Merke).—Poet.: Martem for bellum, Luc. 4, 2: agere proelium, *to give battle* (very rare): levibus proelis cum Gallis actis, Liv. 22, 9.—Of offices, employments, etc., to conduct, exercise, administer, hold: forum agere, *to hold court*, Cic. Pam. 8, 6; and: conventus agere, *to hold the assizes*, id. Verr. 5, 11, 28; Caes. B. G. 1, 54; 6, 44; used of the governors of provinces: judicium agere, Plin. 9, 35, 53, § 120: vivorum coetus agere, *to make assemblies of, to assemble*, Tac. A. 16, 34: census agere, Liv. 3, 22; Tac. A. 14, 46; Suet. Aug. 27: recensum agere, id. Caes. 41: potestate agere, Flor. 1, 7, 2: honorem agere, Liv. 8, 26: regnum, Flor. 1, 6, 2: rem publicam, Quint. 12, 1, 16: praefecturam, Suet. Tib. 6: centurionatum, Tac. A. 1, 44: senatum, Suet. Caes. 88: fiscum agere, *to have charge of the treasury*, id. Dom. 12: publicum agere, *to collect the taxes*, id. Vesp. 1: inquisitionem agere, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 18: curam allicujus rei agere, *to have the management of, to manage*, Liv. 6, 15; Suet. Claud. 18: rei publicae curationem agere, Liv. 4, 13: dilectum agere, *to make a levy, to levy* (post-Aug. for dilectum habere, Cic., Caes., Sall.), Quint. 12, 3, 5; Tac. A. 2, 16; id. Agr. 7 and 10; id. H. 2, 16, 12; Suet. Calig. 43.—**8.** Of civil and political transactions in the senate, the forum, before tribunals of justice, etc., to manage or transact, to do, to discuss, plead, speak, deliberate; constr. *aliquid or illi aliquid re*: velim recordere, quae ego de te in senatu egerim, quae in contionibus dixerim, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 1, 9: de conditionibus pacis, Liv. 8, 37: de summâ re publica, Suet. Caes. 28: cum de Catilinæ conjuratione ageretur in curiâ, id. Aug. 94: de poenâ allicujus, Liv. 5, 36: de agro plebis, id. 1, 46.—Hence the phrase: agere cum populo, of magistrates, *to address the people in a public assembly, for the purpose of obtaining their approval or rejection of a thing* (while

agere ad populum significat *propose*, to bring before the people: cum populo agere est rogare quid populum, quod suffragis suis aut jubeat aut vetet. Gell. 13, 15, 10: agere cum populo de re publica. Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 12; id. Lael. 25, 96: neu quis in his postea ad senatum referat neve cum populo agat, Sall. C. 51, 43.—So also *absol.*: hic locus (rostra) ad agendum amphissimus. Cic. Imp. Pomp. 1: Metellus cum agere coepisset, tertio quoque verbo orationis suae me appellabat, id. Fam. 5, 2.—Transf. to common life. **a.** *Agere cum aliquo, de aliquo* or *re* or *ut*, to treat, deal, negotiate, confer, talk with one about a person or thing; to endeavor to persuade or move one, that, etc.: nihil ago tecum (sc. cum odore vini); ubi est ipsis (vini lepos)? *I have nothing to do with you*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 11: Quae (patricia) tecum, Catilina, sic agit, thus pleads, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 18: algae Inquisitores agerent cum renige nudo, Juv. 4, 49: haec inter se dubis de rebus agebant, thus treated together, Verg. A. 11, 445: de quo et praesens tecum egi diligenter, et scripsi ad te accurate antea, Cic. Fam. 13, 75: egi cum Claudia et cum vestra sorore Mucia, ut eum ab illa injuria dedererent, id. ib. 5, 2: misi ad Metellum communes amicos, qui agerent cum eo, ut de illa mente desisteret, id. ib. 5, 2: Caecilius quidam egi cum Chione, ut eam (Elpionem) sibi uxorem daret, Nep. Cim. 1, 3.—Also *absol.*: Alcibiades praesens vulgo agere coepit, Nep. Alc. 8, 2: si qua Caesares obtinendae Armeniae egerant, Tac. A. 15, 14: ut Lucretius agere varie, rogando alternis suadendoque coepit, Liv. 2.—In Suet. once agere cum senatu, with acc. and inf. to propose or state to the Senate: Tiberius egi cum senatu non debere talia praemia tribui, Suet. Tib. 54.—**b.** *Agere ad vobis bene, praeculare, male, etc., to deal well or ill with one, to treat or use well or ill*: facile est bene agere cum eis, etc., Cic. Phil. 14, 11: bene egressit Atheniensis cum Miltiade, si, etc., Val. Max. 5, 3, 3 ext.; Vulg. Jud. 9, 16: praeculare cum aliquo agere, Cic. Sest. 23: Male agis mecum, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 21: qui cum creditoribus suis inale agat, Cic. Quint. 84; and: tu contra me male agis, Vulg. Jud. 11, 27.—Freq. in pass., to be or go well or ill with one, to be well or badly off: intellegit secum actum esse pessime, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50: praeculare mecum actum puto, id. Fam. 9, 24; so id. ib. 5, 18: extat quosdam non insecutus jocus bene agi potius cum rebus humanis, si Domitius pater talem habuisset uxorem, it would have gone well with human affairs, been well for mankind, if, etc., Suet. Ner. 28.—Also *absol.* without cum: agitur praeculare, si nosmet ipsos regere possumus, it is well done if, etc., it is a splendid thing if, etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 14: vivitur cum eis, in quibus praeculare agitur si sunt simulacra virtutis, id. Off. 1, 15: bene agitur pro noxia, Plaut. Mil. 5, 23.—**9.** Of transactions before a court or tribunal. **a.** Aliquid agere ex jure, ex syngrapha, ex sponso, or simply the *abl. jure*, lege, litibus, obsignatis tabellis, causa, to bring an action or suit, to manage a cause, to plead a case: ex jure civili et praetorio agere, Cic. Caecin. 12: tamquam ex syngrapha agere cum populo, to litigate, id. Mur. 17; ex sponso egi, id. Quint. 9: Ph. Una injuriati Tecum, Ch. Lege agito ergo, Go to law, then, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 90: agere lege in hereditatem, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 175; Ov. F. 1, 48; Liv. 9, 46: cum illo se lege agere dicebat, Nep. Tim. 5: summo jure agere, to assert or claim one's right to the full extent of the law, Cic. Off. 1, 11: non enim gladius necum, sed litibus agatur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4: causa quam vi agere malle, Tac. A. 13, 37: tabellis obsignatis agis mecum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 33: Jure, ut opinor, agat, jure increpet incitque, with right would bring her charge, Lucr. 3, 963; so, Caestrensis jurisdictio plura manu agens, settles more cases by force, Tac. Agr. 9: ubi manu agitur, when the case is settled by violent hands, id. G. 36.—**b.** Causam or rem agere, to try or plead a case; with *apud*, *ad*, or *absol.*: causam apud centumvirov egi, Cic. Caecin. 24: Caesar cum ageret *ad* censuras, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 10; so with *advessus*: egi causam adversus magistratum, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 13, 11: orator agere dicitur causam, Varr. L. 6, 42: causam isto modo agere,

Cic. Lig. 4, 10; Tac. Or. 5; 11: 14; Juv. 2, 51; 14, 132: agit causas liberales, Cic. Fam. 8, 9: qui ad rem agendam adsunt, M. Cael. ap. Quint. 11, 1, 51: cum (M. Tullius) et ipsam se rem agere diceret, Quint. 12, 10, 45: Græpe, accede huc: tua res agitur, is being tried, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 104; Quint. 8, 3, 13; and extra-judicially: rogo ad Caesarem meam causam agas, Cic. Fam. 5, 10: Una (factio) populi causam agebat, altera optumatum, Nep. Phoc. 3; so, agere, *absol.*, to plead: ad judicem sic agi solet, Cic. Lig. 10: tam solum agere, tam leniter, id. Brut. 80: tu istuc nisi lingers, sic ageres? id. ib. 80; Juv. 7, 145 and 144; 14, 32.—Transf. to common life; with *de* or *acc.*, to discuss, treat, speak of: Sed estne hic ipsis, de quo agebatur? of whom I was speaking, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 53: causa non solum exponenda, sed etiam graviter copioseque agenda est, to be discussed, Cic. Div. in Cael. 12; id. Verr. 1, 13, 37: Samnitium bella, quae agimus, are treating of, Liv. 10, 31.—Hence, **c.** Agere aliquem reum, to proceed against one as accused, to accuse one, Liv. 4, 42; 24, 25; Tac. A. 14, 18: reus agitur, id. ib. 15, 20; 3, 13; and with the *gen.* of the crime, with which one is charged: agere forte, to accuse of theft, Cic. Fam. 7, 22: adulterii cum aliquo, Quint. 4, 4, 8: injuriarum, id. 3, 6, 19; and often in the Puncts.—**d.** Pass. of the thing which is the subject of accusation, to be in suit or in question; it concerns or affects, is about, etc.: non nunc pecunia, sed illud agitur, quomodo, etc., Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 67: non captis ei res agitur, sed pecuniae, the point in dispute, id. Phorm. 4, 3, 26: aguntur injuriae sociorum, agitur vis legum, agitur existimatio, veritasque judiciorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 51: si magna res, magna hereditas agitur, id. Fin. 2, 17: quæ de re agitur, what the point of dispute or litigation is, id. Brut. 79.—Hence, trop., (a) Res agitur, the case is on trial, i. e. something is at stake or at hazard, in peril, or in danger: at nos, quarum res agitur, alter auctores sumus, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 72: quasi istic mea res minor agatur q. am tua, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 113: agitur populi Romani gloria, agitur salus sociorum atque amicorum, aguntur certissima populi Romani vectigalia et maxima, aguntur bona multorum civium, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2, 6: in quibus eorum aut caput agatur aut fama, id. Lael. 17, 61; Nep. Att. 15, 2: non libertas solum agebatur, Liv. 28, 19; Sen. Clem. 1, 20 al.: nam tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 84 (= in periculo versatur, Lambin.): agitur pars tertia mundi, is at stake, I am in danger of losing, Ov. M. 5, 372.—(β) Res acta est, the case is over (and done for): acta haec res est; perii, this matter is ended, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 3: hence, actum est de aliquo or aliqua re, it is all over with a person or thing: actum hodie est de me, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 63: jam de Servio actum, Liv. 1, 47: actum est de collo meo, Plaut. Trin. 3, 4, 194.—So also *absol.*: actumst; illicet me infelhem, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 17: si animus hominem pepulit, actumst, id. Trin. 2, 2, 27; Ter. And. 3, 1, 7; Cic. Att. 5, 15: actumst, illicet, peristi, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 9: perimus; actumst, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 3.—(γ) Rem actam agere, to plead a case already finished, i. e. to act to no purpose: rem actam agis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 27; id. Cist. 4, 2, 36; Liv. 28, 40; so, actum or acta agere: actum, aiunt, ne agas, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 72; Cic. Att. 9, 18: acta agimus, id. Am. 22.—**10.** To represent by external action, to perform, pronounce, deliver, etc. **a.** Of an orator, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 142; cf. id. ib. 2, 19, 79: quae sic ab illo acta esse constabat oculis, voce, gestu, inimici ut lacrimas tenere non possent, id. ib. 3, 56, 214: agere fortius et audentius volo, Tac. Or. 18; 39.—**b.** Of an actor, to represent, play, act: Ipse hanc acturust Juppiter comœdium, Plaut. Am. prol. 88; so, fabulam, Ter. Ad. prol. 12; id. Hec. prol. 22: dum haec agitur fabula, Plaut. Men. prol. 72 al.: partis, to have a part in a play, Ter. Phorm. prol. 27: Ballionem illum cum agit, agit Chaeream, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7: gestum agere in scaena, id. de Or. 2, 57: dicitur canticum egisse aliquanto magis vigente motu, Liv. 7, 2, al.—Transf. to other relations, to represent or personate one, to act the part of, to act as, behave like: has

partes lenitatis semper agit, Cic. Mur. 3: egi illos omnes adolescentes, quos ille actat, id. Fam. 2, 9: amicum imperatoris, Tac. H. 1, 30: exulem, id. A. 1, 4: socium magis imperii quam ministrum, id. H. 2, 83: senatorem, Tac. A. 16, 28.—So of things poetically: utrinque prora frontem agit, seros as a bow, Tac. G. 44.—**1.** Se agere = se gerere, to carry one's self, to behave, deport one's self: tanta mobilitate sese Numidae agere, Sall. J. 56, 5: quanto ferocitatis ante se egerint, Tac. H. 3, 2: Halm: qui se pro equitibus Romanis agerent, Suet. Claud. 25: non principem se, sed ministrum egi, id. ib. 29: neglegenter se et avare egerit, Eutr. 6, 9: prudenter se agebat, Vulg. 1 Reg. 18, 5: sapienter se agebat, id. 4 Reg. 18, 7.—Also *absol.*: seditiose, Tac. Agr. 7: facile justique, id. ib. 9: superbe, id. H. 2, 27: ex aequo, id. ib. 4, 64: anxius et intentus agebat, id. Agr. 5.—**12.** Imper.: age, agite, Ter., Tib., Lucr., Hor., Ov., never using *agite*, and Catull. never *age*, with which compare the Gr. *ἀγε, ἀγετε* (also accompanied by the particles *δω, ετα, εν, ergo, igitur, jam, modo, nunciam, porro, quare, quin, sane, vero, verum, and by sis*); as an exclamation. **a.** In encouragement, exhortation, come! come! (old Engl. go to! up!) on! quick! (cf. I. B. fin.). (a) In the sing.: age, adsta, mane, audi, Eunn. ap. Delr. Synt. 1, 99: age i tu secundum, come, follow me! Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 1: age, perge, quae so, id. Cist. 2, 3, 12: age, da veniam filio, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 14: age, age, nunc experiamur, id. ib. 5, 4, 23: age sis tu... delude, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 89; id. Ep. 3, 4, 39; Cic. Tusc. 2, 18; id. Rosc. Am. 16: quanto ferocitatis ante se egerint, aegedum eam solve cistulam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 151; id. Capt. 3, 4, 39: Aegedum vicissim dicit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 69; id. Eun. 4, 4, 27: aegedum humanis concede, Lucr. 3, 962: age modo hodie sero, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 103: age nunciam, id. And. 5, 2, 25: En age, quid cessas, Tib. 2, 10: Quare age, Verg. A. 7, 429: Verum age, id. ib. 12, 832: Quin age, id. G. 4, 329: en age, Rumpo moras, id. ib. 3, 43: age, id. A. 4, 569. (β) In the plur.: agite, pugni, *ut, fists, and at 'em!* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 146: agite bibite, id. Curc. 1, 1, 88; id. Stich. 1, 3, 68: agite in modum dicite, Cat. 61, 38: Quare agite... conjungite, id. 64, 372; Verg. A. 1, 627: vos agite... volate, Val. Fl. 3, 311: agite nunc, divites, plorite, Vulg. Jac. 5, 1: agitedum, Liv. 3, 62.—Also *age* in the sing., with a verb in the plur. (cf. *ἀγε τὰμπερ*, Hom. Od. 3, 332; *ἀγε ὁν τραπεζοειν*, id. Il. 3, 441): age igitur, intro abite, Plaut. Mil. 8, 3, 54: En aegedum convertite, Prop. 1, 1, 21: mittite, aegedum, legatos, Liv. 38, 47: Ite age, Stat. Th. 10, 33: Huc age adeste, Sil. 11, 169.—**b.** In transitions in discourse, well then! well now! well! (esp. in Cic. Or. very freq.). So in Plaut. for resuming discourse that has been interrupted: age, tu interea huic somnium narra, Curc. 2, 2, 5: nunc age, res quoniam docui non posse creari, etc., well now, since I have taught, etc., Lucr. 1, 266: nunc age, quod superest, cognosce et clarus audi, id. ib. 1, 920; so id. 1, 952; 2, 62; 333; 730; 3, 418; 4, 109 al.: age porro, tu, qui existimari te voluisti interpretem foederum, cur, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 22; so id. Rosc. Am. 16; id. Part. 19; id. Att. 8, 3.—And age (as in a.) with a verb in the plur.: age vero, ceteris in rebus qualis sit temperantia considera, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 14; so id. Sull. 26; id. Mil. 21; id. Rosc. Am. 37.—**c.** As a sign of assent, well! very well! good! right! Age, age, mansero, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 61: age, age, jam ducat; dabo, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 57: Age, veniam, id. And. 4, 2, 30: age, sit ita factum, Cic. Mil. 19: age sane, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 27; Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 119.

6b. Position.—Age, used with another verb in the imperative, regularly stands before it, but in poetry, for the sake of the metre, it, I. Sometimes follows such verb; as, **a.** In dactylic metre: Cedde aegedum, Prop. 6, 9, 54: Dio age, Verg. A. 6, 343; Hor. S. 2, 7, 92; Ov. F. 1, 149: Esto age, Pers. 2, 42: Fare age, Verg. A. 3, 362: Finge age, Ov. H. 7, 65: Kedde age, Hor. S. 2, 8, 80: Surge age, Verg. A. 3, 169; 8, 59; 10, 241; Ov. H. 14, 73: Vade age, Verg. A. 3, 462; 4, 422; so, agite: Ite agite, Prop. 4, 3, 7.—**b.** In other metres (very rarely): appropera age, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 38: dic age, Hor. C. 1,

32, 3; 2, 11, 22; 3, 4, 1.—So also in prose (very rarely): Mittite aedem, Liv. 33, 47: procedat aedem ad pugnatum, id. 7, 9.—**II.** It is often separated from such verb: age me huc adspice, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 118; id. Capt. 5, 2, 1: Age... instiga, Ter. And. 4, 2, 10; 5, 6, 11: Quare agite... conjungite, Cat. 64, 372: Huc age... veni, Tib. 2, 5, 2: Ergo age cervici imponere nostrae, Verg. A. 2, 707: en age segnis Rumppe moras, id. G. 3, 42: age te procellae Crede, Hor. C. 3, 27, 62: Age jam... condiscite, id. ib. 4, 11, 31; id. S. 2, 7, 4.—Hence, **1. agens, entis, P. a. A. Adj. 1.** Efficient, effective, powerful (only in the rhet. lang. of Cic.): utendum est imaginibus agentibus, acrobis, insignitis, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 358: acre orator, incensus et agens, id. Brut. 92, 317.—Comp. and sup. not used.

2. Agentia verba, in the grammarians, for *verba activa*, Gell. 18, 12.—**B. Subst. 1.** *agentes*, ium, a. Under the emperors, a kind of secret police (also called *frumentarius* and *civitas*), Aur. Vict. Caes. 39 fin.; Dig. 1, 12, 1, 20; 21, 22, 23, etc.; Amm. 15, 3; 14, 11 al.—**2.** For agrimensores, land-surveyors, Hyg. Lim. p. 179.—**3. actus, a, um, P. a.** Lit., that has been transacted in the Senate, in the forum, before the courts of justice, etc.; hence,

A. actum, i, n., a public transaction in the Senate, before the people, or before a single magistrate: actum ejus, qui in re publica cum imperio versatus sit, Cic. Phil. 1, 7: acta Caesaris servanda censeo, id. ib. 1, 7: acta tui praecleari tribunatus, id. Dom. 31.—**B. acta publica, or absol. acta, orum, n., the register of public acts, records, journal.** Julius Caesar, in his consulship, ordered that the doings of the Senate (diurna acta) should be made public, Suet. Caes. 20; cf. Ernest. Exc. 1; but Augustus again prohibited it, Suet. Aug. 36. Still the acts of the Senate were written down, and, under the succeeding emperors certain senators were appointed to this office actus vel commentarius Senatūs officendiis, Tac. A. 5, 4. They had also public registers of the transactions of the assemblies of the people, and of the different courts of justice; also of births and deaths, marriages, divorces, etc., which were preserved as sources of future history.—Hence, diurna urbis acta, the city journal, Tac. A. 13, 31: acta populi, Suet. Caes. 20: acta publica, Tac. A. 12, 24; Suet. Tib. 8; Plin. Ep. 7, 38: urbana, id. ib. 9, 15; which were all comprehended under the gen. name acta. **1.** With the time added: acta eorum temporum, Plin. 7, 13, 11, § 60: illius temporis, Ascen. Mil. 44, 16: ejus anni, Plin. 2, 56, 57, § 147.—**2. Absol., Cic. Fam. 12, 8; 2, 21, 28, 3; Sen. Ben. 2, 10; 3, 16; Suet. Calig. 8; Quint. 9, 3; Juv. 2, 136: Quis dabit historicum, quantum daret acta legentis, i. e. to the actarius, q. v., id. 7, 104; cf. Bähr's Rom. Lit. Gesch. 303.—**C. acta triumphorum, the public record of triumphs, fuller than the Fasti triumphales,** Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 12.—**D. acta fori** (v. Inscr. Grut. 445, 10), the records, a. Of strictly historical transactions, Amm. 22, 3, 4; Dig. 4, 6, 33, § 1.—b. Of matters of private right, as wills, gifts, bonds (acta ad jus privatorum pertinentia, Dig. 49, 14, 45, § 4), Fragm. Vat. §§ 249, 266, 268, 317.—**E. acta militaria, the daily records of the movements of a legion,** Veg. R. 2, 19.**

Agoge, es, f., a town in Ethiopia, on the borders of Egypt. Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 179.

† **agogae, arum, f., = ἀγοαί (or -αι)** (a conduit or aqueduct), in mines, channels or passages for traveling off water, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 76, v. Sillig ad h. l.

† **agōlum, i, n.** (from ago, as cingulum from cingo), a shepherd's staff or crook: pastorale baculum, quo pecudes aguntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 29 Müll.

† **agōn, ōnis, m., = ἀγών, gen. ὄνος, a contest or combat in the public games:** gymnicus, Plin. Ep. 4, 22: non esse restitutum Viennensibus agona, id. ib. 4, 22 fin.: musicus, Suet. Ner. 22; so id. ib. 22.—Hence, prov.: nunc demum agon est—νῦν γὰρ ἔστιν ἀγών, now we must act, now is the time for action, Suet. Ner. 45.

Agonalia, ium or ōrum (like Saturnalia, Parentalia, etc.), n., a festival in honor of Janus, celebrated in Rome on the 9th of Jan. (V. Id. Jan.) and 21st of May (XII. Kal. Jun.).—Different derivations of the word were given by the ancients, concerning which see Ov. F. 1, 319-332. Ovid, in l. c., derives it from agonia, q. v. For other etym., v. the foll. art., and under agonium.

Agōnalis, e, adj., pertaining to the Agonalia (cf. precd. art.): dies Agonales, per quos rex in regia arietem immolat; dicti ab Agone (the leader, the chief), eo quod interrogatur a principe civitatis et princeps gregis immolat, Varr. L. 1, 6, § 12 Müll.: Janus Agonali luce parricid erit, Ov. F. 1, 318.

† **Agōnensis, e, adj. 1.** Porta Agonen-sis, one of the gates of Rome, also called Collina and Quirinalis, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Agonium, p. 10 Müll.; cf. Smith's Dict. Antiqu.—**II.** Sallii Agonen-sis, the priests who officiated upon the Quirinalis (also called Agonus; v. Agonium), Varr. L. 6, § 14 Müll.

† **agōnia, ae, f. 1.** A victim, v. agonium.—**II.** = Agonalia, Ov. F. 5, 721; cf. agonium.

† **agōnistā, ae, m., = ἀγωνιστής, a combatant for a prize,** Aug. Sermon. 343 fin.

†† **agōnistarcha, ae, m., = ἀγωνιστάρχης, the superintendent of public games,** Inscr. Grut. 38, 5.

† **agōnium, ii, n.:** dies appellabatur, quo rex (sacrificulus) hostium immolabat. Hostiam enim antiqui agonium vocabant. Agonium etiam putabant deum dici praesidentem rebus ageudis; Agonalia ejus festivitatem, sive quia agones dicebant montes. Agonia sacrificia, quae fiebant in monte. Hinc Romae mons Quirinalis Agonus et Collina Agonen-sis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 10 Müll.; and immediately foll., id. ib.: Agonium id est ludum, ob hoc dictum, quia locus, in quo ludi initio facti sunt, fuerit sine angulo; cuius festa Agonalia dicebantur; Agonium Martiale, Masurius ap. Macr. S. 1, 4.

agōnothētā and agōnothētēs, ae, m., = ἀγωνοθῆτης, the superintendent of public games, Spart. Hadr. 13; Tert. Mart. 3 al.

† **Agōnus, v. agonium.**

† **agōrānōmus, i, m., = ἀγορανόμος** (clerk of the market), a Grecian magistrate, who had the inspection of provisions, and their purchase and sale; the Aedilis plebis of the Romans, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 43; so id. Curc. 2, 3, 6.

Agragantinus, a, um, adj., i. q. Acragantinus and Agrigentinus, v. Acragas.

Agragas, antis, i, q. Acragas, q. v., and Agrigentum.

* **agralis, e, adj., = agrarius:** vocabula, Front. de Colon. fin.

† **agrammātos, i, m., = ἀγράμματος, illiterale:** non debet esse architectus grammaticus, sed non agrammatos, Vitruv. 1, 1, 13.

agrārius, a, um, adj. [ager], of or pertaining to land; hence, **1. Adj.:** cum operario agrario, Vulg. Eccl. 37, 13.—But in class. Lat. a legal term: Agrariae leges, agrarian laws, relating to the division of public lands among the poorer citizens, first proposed about 268 A. U. C., Liv. 2, 41; 4, 36; 48; 6, 11; Tac. A. 4, 32 al.; v. Smith's Dict. Antiqu. and cf. Nieh. Rom. Hist. 2, 188; 197; 482; 490 al.; with particular appellations from their authors, Flaminii, Sempromia, Thoria, Rulli, Flavii, Philippi, Plotia, Caesaria Julia, etc.—Hence, agrariani rem tentare, to urge a division of public lands, Cic. Off. 2, 92, 78: Triumvir agrarius, superintendent of the division of public lands, Liv. 27, 21: agrariae stationes, in milit. lang., outposts, Amm. 14, 3; Veg. Mil. 1, 3.—In the fields: agraria via, a way through the fields, private way, Dig. 43, 8, 2.—**II. Subst. 1.** **agrarii, orum, m., those who urged the agrarian laws, and sought the possession of public land, the partisans of the agrarian laws:** Gracchus, qui agrarios concitare conatus est, Cic. Cat. 4, 2; id. Phil. 7, 6; Liv. 3, 1.

* **agrātīcum, i, n. [ager], a revenue from land, a land-tax,** Cod. Th. 7, 20, 11.

agrestis, e, adj. [id.] 1. Lit., pertaining to land, fields, or the country, country, rural, rustic, wild, ἀγριος: Musa, Lucr. 5, 1397: te in Arpinati vidimus et hospitio agresti accipimus, Cic. Att. 2, 16 fin.: vestitus, Nep. Fel. 2, 5: falx, Tib. 2, 5, 28 al.: poma, Verg. A. 7, 111: cum lactucis agrestibus, Vulg. Exod. 12, 8: ligna non sunt pomifera, sed agrestia, id. Deut. 20, 20: herbas agrestes, id. 4 Reg. 4, 39.—**Subst. 1.** **agrestis, is (gen. plur. agrestium, Ov. M. 14, 635), a countryman, rustic, farmer, peasant,** Lucr. 5, 1382: non est haec oratio habenda aut cum imperitia multitudinem aut in aliquo conventu agrestium, Cic. Mur. 29: collectos armat agrestes, Verg. A. 9, 11: Fictilia antiquus primum sibi fecit agrestis Pocola, Tib. 1, 1, 39: facinus admissum a quodam agresti, Tac. A. 4, 45: inopes agrestes, id. H. 2, 13; 4, 50.—**II. Transf., and in mal. part. A. Rusticus** in opp. to the refined citizen (urbanus, as ἀγριος is opp. to αστικός), boorish, clownish, rude, uncultivated, coarse, wild, savage, barbarous, of persons and things: sunt quidam vultu motuque corporis vasti atque agrestes, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115: O rem dignam, in qua non modo docti, verum etiam agrestes erubescant, id. Leg. 1, 14 al.: aborigines, genus hominum agreste, Sall. C. 6, 1: Ego ille agrestis saevus, tristis, parvus, trunculentus, tenax Duxi uxorem, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 12: quis nostrum tam animo agresti ac duro fuit, ut, etc., Cic. Arch. 8: dominus agrestis et furiosus, id. Sen. 14: exulto animo nihil agreste, nihil inhumanum est, id. Att. 13, 45; so Ov. M. 11, 707: rustica vox et agrestis, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 2, 3.—Hence, agrestiores Musae, videri, of the language of the poet, in opp. to more refined and polished eloquence, Cic. Or. 3, 11.—**B. Wild, brutish:** vultus, Ov. M. 9, 96: agrestem detraxit ab ore figuram Juppiter (of To), Prop. 3, 31, 13.—**Comp. v. above.**—* **Sup. agrestissimus, Cassiod. Ep. 7, 4.**—* **Adv. comp. neut. agrestius, Spart. Hadr. 3.**

1. agricōla, ae, m. (Lucr. has gen. plur. agricolium in 4, 586, but reg. form in 2, 1161; 6, 1260) [ager-color], a cultivator of land, in the widest sense, a husbandman, agriculturist (including even the vine-dresser, gardener; also one who takes pleasure in agriculture, etc.); or in a more limited sense, a farmer, ploughman, countryman, boor, peasant. **1.** Prop.: bonum agricolam laudabant, Cato, R. R. 1, 2: agricolaes assidui, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16: (Deiotarus) optimus paterfamilias et diligentissimus agricola et pecuniaris, devoted to agriculture and cattle-breeding, id. Deiot. 9: sed venio ad agricolas, the farmers, id. Sen. 16: agricolam laudat juris peritus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 9: inivimus agricolis sidus, id. ib. 1, 7, 26: sollers, Nep. Cat. 3: peritissimus, Col. R. 1, 11, 1: fortunati, Verg. G. 2, 468: indomiti, id. A. 7, 521: parvo beati, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 139: negotiosi, Col. R. 8, 2, 5: severi, Lucr. 5, 1356: miseri, Verg. A. 12, 292; Vulg. Gen. 4, 2; ib. Jacob. 5, 7.—Of the vine-dresser, keeper of a vineyard: locavit cam vineam) agricolis, Vulg. Matt. 21, 33; ib. Joan. 15, 1.—Hence, **II.** Meton., of the gods, patron, tutelary deities of agriculture, as Ceres, Bacchus, Faunus, etc.: agricolorum duces di, Varr. R. 1, 1, 4: Redditi agricolis gratia caelibus, Tib. 2, 1, 36.

2. Agricōla, ae, m., a Roman proper name: Cn. Julius, a celebrated Roman commander, father-in-law of Tacitus, who wrote his life, v. Tac. Agr.

agricolāris, e, adj. [i. agricola], relating to farmers: opus, Pall. Inscr. 3.

agricolātio, ōnis, f. [agricolor], = agri cultura, agriculture, husbandry, Col. 1, 1, 1, 12 al.

* **agricolōr, āri, v. dep. [i. agricola], to cultivate land, to pursue agriculture,** Capitol. Alb. 11 fin.

agricultio, ōnis, f., better separately, agri cultio, husbandry (only twice in Cic.): si agri cultionem sustuleris, Verr. 2, 3, 97: qui se agri cultione oblectabant, id. Sen. 16.

agricultor, ōris, m., better separately, **agri cultor**, an *agriculturist, farmer, husbandman* (in class. per. very rare); *servos agri cultores rem publicam abduxisse*, Liv. 26, 35; so Dig. 22, 3, 25, § 1.

agricultūra, ae, f., better separately, **agri cultura**, *agriculture*. **I.** Lit.: *in-solentibus, quibus nihil inveniit agri cultura solertius*, Cic. Sen. 15; id. Off. 1, 42; *agri culturae studere*, Caes. B. G. 6, 22; *homo agri culturae deditus*, Vulg. 2 Par. 26, 10.—**II.** Trop. (eccl. Lat.): *Dei agri cultura estis*, *God's husbandry*, Vulg. 1 Cor. 3, 9.

Agrigentum, i, n., *one of the largest and richest cities on the south coast of Sicily, near Cape Pachynum*, acc. to the Greek (Ἀγκύρα) *gentes*.—Here was the temple of Juno Lucina, so renowned in antiquity, whose ruins are still to be seen: oppidum Agragas, quod Agrigentum nostri dicere, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89; *alia iudicia Lilybaei, alia Agrigenti restituta sunt*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 26.—Hence, **Agrigentinus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or from Agrigentum; sal. Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 85.—*Subst.*: **Agrigentini**, ōrum, m., *the inhabitants of Agrigentum*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50.

agri-mensor, ōris, m. [ager], a *land-surveyor*, Amm. 19, 11; Cassiod. Var. 3, 52.

(**agrīmōnīa**, ae, a false read. for argemonia, Plin. 25, 3, 56, § 102 Jan.)

* **agriophyllon**, i, n., = ἀγριοφύλλον, *an herb, otherwise called pucedanum* (or -us) = πενκέθανον (or -os), *hog's-fennel, sulphurwort*, App. Herb. 95.

agripēta, ae, m. [ager-peto], *one who strives for the possession of land, either honorably or dishonorably* (only in Cic.), N. D. 1, 26; id. Att. 15, 29; 16, 1.

Agrippa, ae, m., a *Roman family name*. **I.** Menenius Agrippa, who related to the people upon Mons Sacer the fable of the Belly and the Limbs, Liv. 2, 32.—**II.** Vipsanius Agrippa, *son-in-law of Augustus, husband of Julia, and father of Agrippina*, Tac. A. 4, 40; v. Frandsen, *Life of M. Vipsanius Agrippa*, Alton. 1836.—**III.** The name of a king in Judaea, Tac. A. 12, 23.

Agrippina, ae, f., *the name of several Roman women*. **I.** The wife of the emperor Tiberius, granddaughter of Atticus, Suet. Tib. 7.—**II.** A daughter of Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia, granddaughter of Augustus, wife of Germanicus, and mother of the emperor Caligula, Tac. A. 2, 54.—**III.** Daughter of the preced. and Germanicus, wife of Cu. Domitius Aëbuarbus, and mother of the emperor Nero, Tac. A. 4, 75. From her a colony planted on the Rhine received the name Colonia Agrippina, Tac. A. 12, 27, or Agrippinensis, id. H. 1, 57; 4, 55 (now Cologne); and its inhabitants were called Agrippinenses, id. G. 28.

† **1. Agrius**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀγριος, *wild*: (nitrum) sordidum terra, a qua appellat agrium, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 106.

2. Agrius (-os), i, m., *son of Partham, and father of Theristes*, Ov. H. 9, 153.

† **agrostis**, is, f., = ἀγρωστis, *couch-grass, quitch-grass*, App. Herb. 177.

* **agrosūs**, a, um, *adj.*, [ager], *rich in land*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 13 Müll.

† **agrypnia**, ae, f., = ἀγρπνια, *sleeplessness*: in pure Lat., insomnia or vigilia, Mart. Cap. 2, p. 27.

† **Agycius**, = Ἀγυειός (trisyl.), ōr eos, *an epithet of Apollo, as guardian deity of the streets (ἀγυια)*, since his statues stood in them: *levis Agyciue*, Hor. C. 4, 6, 27.

Agylla, ae, f., *a town in Etruria*, called later Caere, now Cervetri, Verg. A. 8, 479; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51.—Hence, **Agyllini**, inhabitants of Agylla, Verg. A. 12, 281.

Agryrium, i, n., *a very old town in Sicily, not far from Enna, the birthplace of Diodorus Siculus, now S. Filippo d'Argiro*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28.—Hence, **Agryrinenses**, ium, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28; or **Agryri-**

orum, inhabitants of Agryrium, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

ah or ā (v. Neue, Formenl. II. 812), *interj.*

[acc. to Prisc. 570 P. contract. from aha], *ah! alas! ha! ah me!* an exclamation. **I.** Of pain or grief, Gr. *ai*, *ai*: *ah, nescis quam doleam*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 61; Verg. E. 1, 15.—**II.** Of entreaty to avert an evil: *ah! nolli, do not, I pray!*, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 22.—**III.** Of indignation or reproach: *ah stulte!*, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 6; *ah, rogatas?* id. And. 5, 1, 9; 3, 1, 11.—**IV.** Of admonition: *ah, ne me obscra*, Ter. And. 3, 3, 11; *ah desine*, id. ib. 5, 6, 8.—**V.** Of consolation: *quid? ah volet, certo scio*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 50.—**VI.** Of raillery or joy, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 39.

ahā, *interj.* [acc. to Prisc. 570 P., primitive of the preced., but more rare], *aha! ah! haha!* an exclamation. **I.** Of reproof or denial: *aha, tace*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 36; id. Rud. 2, 4, 6; *aha, minime*, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 54.—**II.** Of laughter, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 11.

Āhāla, ae, m., a *Roman family name*, e. g. C. Servilius Ahala, who slew the turbulent Maellius, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3; id. Sen. 16, 86.

Aharna, ae, f., *a town in Etruria*, Liv. 10, 25.

ahēnator, v. aēnator.

ahēnus, ahēnipes, etc., v. aēn.

1. ai, in old Lat., corresponding to ae: ANILUS, CAISAR, AITERNOS, for Aedilis, Caesar, aeternus; also, still later, sometimes in the poets in the termination of the genitive of the first decl.; but, as in Enn. and Lucr., *per diaeresin* always dissyl. with long penult: *furit intus aquā*, Verg. A. 7, 464; *auri simplicis ignem*, id. ib. 6, 747; *terrai frugiferā*, Mart. 11, 91, 5; cf. Quint. 1, 7, 18; Spauld. Prisc. 728; Prob. 1438; Vel. Long. 2222; Mart. Vict. 2460 P.—In prim. syllables, as in *roc. Gai, ai* could not be changed to ae if i was an ending; but i was changed to i cons., when the word received accession, e. g. *Gaius*.—When a consonant followed as, as in CNAIVOS for ΓΝΑΙΦΟΣ (v. the Epitaphs of the Scipios), ac was written at a later per., as Gnaeus; hence from Γραῖος both Graecus and Graius; from Ἀτακος, Aeacus, and Ajax, for Aiac, were formed; just as Achaeus or Achivus with Achaius or Achaicus was used.

2. * ai = *ai*, *interj.*, denoting grief, *ah! alas!* Ov. M. 10, 215.

3. ai, *imper.*, from aiō.

aiens, v. aio fin.

* **aientia**, ae, f. [aio], *an affirmation* (opp. negatio), Mart. Cap. 4, p. 75 Vulc.

aio, *verb. defect.* The forms in use are: *pres. indic.* aio, ais, ait—*aunt*; *subj. aias*, aiāt—*aiant*; *imperf. indic.* throughout, aiabam, aiabas, etc.; *imper.* ai, rare; *part. pres.* aiens, rare; once in App. M. 6, p. 178 Elm.; and once as *P. a.* in Cic. Top. 11, 49, v. below. Cic. wrote the *pres. aio*, acc. to Quint. 1, 4, 11.—From ais with the *interrog. part.* ne, ain is used in colloquial language. For *imperf.* also aiabas, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 28; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 22; aiabat, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 33; 5, 2, 16; aiabant, id. ib. 1, 2, 175; 4, 2, 102; Ter. And. 3, 3, 3; ai is dissyl., but in the *imper.* also monosyl., Plaut. Truc. 5, 49; cf. Bentl. ad Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 5. Acc. to Prisc. 818 P., the *pres. ait* seems to take the place of a *perf.*, but acc. to Val. Prob. 1482 P., there was a real *perf. ai*, aiisti, ait; as aiisti, Aug. Ep. 54 and 174; *aierunt*, Tert. Fuga in Persec. 6; the *pres. inf.* aiere is found in Aug. Trin. 9, 10 [cf. *hai* = I say; Sanscr. *perf.* 3d *sing.* āha — he spoke; *adagium, adagio*: *negare for neigare*; *Umbr. aiū* = *dicito*; *Engl. are* = *yea, yes*, and Germ. *ja*], to say *yes*, to *assent* (opp. *nego*, to say no; with the ending -*tumo, autumo*; *contract. autumo*; opp. *negum, v. autumo*). **I.** In gen.: *vel ai vel nega*, Naev. ap. Prisc. 473 P.: *vel tu mihi aias vel neges*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 14; *negat quis? nego*. **Ait?** *aito*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 21: *Diogenes ait*, Antipater *negat*, Cic. Off. 3, 23: *quasi ego id curem, quid ille aiāt aut neget*, id. Fin. 2, 22; so id. Rab. Post. 12, 34.—**II.** Esp. **A.** To say, *affirm*, or *assert something* (while *dicere* signifies to speak in order to inform, and *affirmare*, to speak in affirmation. Doed. Syn. 4, 6 sq.—Therefore different from *inquam*, I say, I reply, since

aio is commonly used in indirect, and inquam in direct discourse; cf. Doed. as cited above; Herz. ad Sall. C. 48, 3; and Ramsh. G. 800). **a.** In indirect discourse: *insanam autem illam (sc. esse) aiunt*, quia, etc., Pac. ap. Cic. Her. 2, 23, 36; Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 3: *Ch. Hodie uxorem ducis? Pa. Aiunt, they say so*, id. ib. 2, 1, 21; *ait hac laetitia Deiotarum elatum vino se obruisse*, Cic. Deiot. 9: *debere eum aiebat*, etc., id. Verr. 2, 1, 18; *Tarquinius a Cicerone immisum aiebat*, Sall. C. 48, 8: *Vos sapere et solos aieo bene vivere*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 45; id. S. 1, 2, 121; id. Ep. 1, 1, 88; 1, 7, 22.—

b. In direct discourse: *Ennio delector. ait quispiam. quod non discedit a communi more verborum*; *Pacuvio, inquit alius*, Cic. Or. 11, 36: *Vos o, quibus integer aevi Sanguis, ait solidaeque, etc.*, Verg. A. 2, 639, 6, 630; 7, 121; 12, 156: *O fortunati mercatores! gravis annis Miles ait*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 4; id. Ep. 1, 15, 40; 1, 16, 47; id. S. 2, 7, 72; 1, 3, 22.—**C.** With *acc.*: *Causa optumata, Nisi quid pater ait aliud*, Ter. And. 4, 4, 47; *Admirans ait haec*, Cat. 5, 3, 4; 63, 84; *Haec ait Verg.*, A. 1, 297; v. B.—**B.** Simply to *speak*, and esp. in the form of transition, *sic ait, thus he speaks or says* (cf. the Hom. ὡς φάτο); *Sic ait, et dicto citius tumida aequora placat*, Verg. A. 1, 142; 5, 365; 9, 749.—Also of what follows: *Sic ait in molli fixa toro cubitum*: “*tandem*,” etc., Prop. 1, 3, 34.—**C.** Ut ait quispiam (regularly in this order in Cic.), in quoting an unusual expression, as *one says*: ut ait *Staius noster in Synephebis*, Cic. Sen. 7; ut ait *Homerus*, id. ib. 10; ut ait *Therphrastus*, id. Tusc. 1, 19, 45; ut ait *Thucydides*, Nep. Them. 2; ut ait *Cicero*, Quint. 7, 1, 51; 8, 6, 73; 9, 4, 40; 9, 56, 60; ut *Cicero ait*, id. 10, 7, 14; 12, 3, 11; ut *Demosthenes ait*, id. 11, 1, 22; ut *rumor ait*, Prop. 5, 4, 47; ut *mos vester ait*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 79.—So without *def. subject*: ut ait in *Synephebis*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31.—

D. *Aiunt*, ut *aunt*, *quemadmodum* or *quod aiunt*, in quoting a proverbial or technical phrase, as *they say*, as *is said*, as *the saying is* (Gr. τὸ λεγόμενον, ὡς φασί; Fr. on dit; Germ. man sagt), either placed after it or interposed: *eum rem fidemque perdere aiunt*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 18; ut *quimus aiunt*; *quando, ut volumus, non licet*, Ter. And. 4, 5, 10; *docebo sus, ut aiunt, oratorem eum*, Cic. de Or. 2, 57; *Iste claudus, quemadmodum aiunt, pilam*, id. Pis. 28 B. and K.

—Also in telling an anecdote: *conspexit, ut aiunt, Adrasum quandam vacuā tonsoris in umbrā*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 49; 1, 17, 18.—**E.** In *judic. lang.*: *ait lex, ait praetor, etc.*, *the law, the praetor says*, i. e. *prescribes, commands*: ut ait *lex Julia*, id. 24, 3, 64: *Praetor ait*, in eadem causā eum exhibere, etc., id. 2, 9, 1: *Aiunt aediles, qui mancipia vendunt*, etc., id. 21, 1, 1: *Ait oratio, fas esse eum*, etc., id. 24, 1, 32 al.—**F.** *Ain?* = *aisne?* also often strengthened: *ain tu?* *ai tu tute?* *ain tandem?* *ain vero?* in conversational lang., a form of interrogation which includes the idea of surprise or wonder, sometimes also of reproof or sorrow, *do you really mean so? indeed? really? is it possible?* often only an emphatic *what?* Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 73: *Merc. Servus esse an liber?* *Sos. Utcumque animo conlubitum meo. Merc. Ain vero?* *Sos. Aio enim vero*, id. ib. 3, 4, 188; id. iam. h. 1, 128: *Phil. Pater, inquam, aderit jam hic meus. Call. Ain tu, pater?* id. Most. 2, 1, 36; id. Ep. 5, 2, 33; id. Jul. 2, 2, 9; id. Curc. 2, 3, 44; Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 1; id. Eun. 3, 5, 19 al.: *Ain tu?* *Scipio hic Metellus proavum suum nescit censorem non fuisse?* Cic. Att. 6, 1; 4, 5 al.: *ain tute*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 90; *ain tandem ita esse, ut dicis?* id. Jul. 2, 4, 19; so id. As. 5, 2, 47; id. Trin. 4, 2, 145; Ter. And. 5, 3, 4; *ain tandem?* *insanire tibi videris, quod, etc.*, Cic. Fam. 9, 21 Manut.; id. Att. 6, 2.—Also with a *plur. verb.* (cf. *age* with *plur. verb.*, s. v. ago, IV. a.); *ain tandem?* *inquit, num castra vallata non habetis?* Liv. 10, 25.—**G.** *Quid ais?* (as in conversation)—

a. With the idea of surprise, astonishment, *ai, τί λέγεις?* (cf. *Quid dixisti?* Ter. And. 3, 4, 14; id. Eun. 5, 6, 16. *τί σίρα?*); *what do you say? what?* *Merc. Quis herus est igitur tibi?* *Sos. Amphitruo, quicum nuptas Alcumena. Merc. Quid ais?* *Quid nomen tibi?* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 208; so Ter. And. 4, 1, 42; id. Heaut. 5, 1, 27.—**b.** When one asks

another for his meaning, opinion, or judgment, *what do you mean? what do you say or think?* Th. Ita me di ament, honestust. Pa. Quid tu ais, Gnatho? Num quid habes, quod contennas? Quid tu autem, Thraso? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 21: Hunc ais? Do you mean this man? (= dicis, q. v., II.) Pers. 4, 27.—**C.** When one wishes to try or prove another, *what is your opinion? what do you say?* Sed quid ais? quid Amphitruoni [dono] a Teibolis datum? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 262.—Hence, * **aiens**, *entis*, *P. a.*, affirmative, affirmative (usu. affirmativus): negantia contraria aientibus, Cic. Top. 11, 49.

ain = ainsne, v. aio, II. F.
† **aiithales**, *n.*, = αἰθάλεις (evergreen), a plant, also called Aizoon, houseleek, App. Herb. 123.

Aius Lōquens or **Aius Lōcutius**, a deity among the Romans, who made the announcement to them, *The Gauls are coming!* Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 17, 2: Aius iste Loquens, quando, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69; cf. id. ib. 2, 1, 45: templum in Novā Viā Aio Locutio fieri, Liv. 5, 50; cf. id. 5, 32; cf. Becker, Antiq. vol. 4, p. 35.

† **aizoon**, *i*, *m.*, = αἰζῶον (ever-living), an evergreen plant. **I.** Majus, *vice-forever*, houseleek: *Sempervivum tectorum*, Linn.; Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160.—**II.** Minus or minusculum, *stone-crop*: *Sedum album*, Linn.; Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160.

Ajax, *ācis*, *m.*, = Ἄϊας, the name of two Greeks renowned for their bravery. **I.** Ajax Telamonius, *son of Telamon*, who contended with Ulysses for the possession of the arms of Achilles, and when the former obtained them, became insane and killed himself. From his blood the hyacinth sprang up. Ov. M. 13, 395.—**II.** Ajax Oileus, *son of Oileus*, king of the Locri, who violated Cassandra, Verg. A. 1, 41; Cic. de Or. 2, 66.—**III.** The title of an unfinished tragedy of the emperor Augustus, Suet. Aug. 85.

ajuga: abiga, Scrib. 167; cf. Rhod. Lex. **ala**, *ae, f.* [for *axla*, contr. from *axilla*, Cic. Or. 45, 153; cf. ἄχος = ὄμος (Hesyeh)] = shoulder = O. H. Germ. *Ahsala*; Germ. *Achsel*. **I.** Lit., a wing, as of a bird: *galli plausu praemunt alas*, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 743; Verg. A. 3, 226 al.; *Me. Vox mihi ad auris advolat*. So. Ne ego homo infelix fili, qui non alas Intervelli, *that I did not pluck off its wings*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 170.—Poet., of the gods: *Mors atris circumvolat alas*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 58: *volucris Fati Tardavit alas*, id. C. 2, 17, 25: *bibulae Cupidinis alas*, Ov. A. 1, 233: *furvis circumdatibus alas Somnus*, Tib. 2, 1, 89: *me jocundis Sopor impellit alas*, Prop. 1, 3, 45: *Madidis Notus evolat alas*, Ov. M. 1, 264.—Of sails: *velorum pandimus alas*, Verg. A. 3, 520.—Of ears: *canis centenis remiget alas*, Prop. 4, 6, 47: *remigium alarum*, Verg. A. 1, 301 (cf. Hom. Od. 11, 125); so inversely *remi* is used of wings: *super fuctus alarum insisteret remis*, Ov. M. 5, 558 (cf. περὶ τοῦ ἐπίσσει, Eur. Iphig. Taur. 289; Aeschyl. Agam. 52; and cf. Lucr. 6, 743).—Of wind and lightning: *Nisus Emicat ventis et fulminis oclor alas*, Verg. A. 5, 319 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In man, the upper and under part of the arm, where it unites with the shoulder; *the armpit*, Liv. 9, 41; 30, 34: *aliquid sub ala portare*, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 12: *hirquinae*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 51: *hirsutae*, Hor. Epod. 12, 5: *halitus oris et alarum vitia*, Plin. 21, 20, 83, § 142: *virus alarum et sudores*, id. 35, 15, 52, § 185: *sudor alarum*, Petr. 128 (many Romans were accustomed to pluck out the hair from the armpits, Sen. Ep. 114; Juv. 11, 157; v. alipilus).—**B.** In animals, the hollow where the foreleg is joined to the shoulder; *the shoulder-blade*.—Of elephants, Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 324.—Of frogs, Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 159.—**C.** In trees and plants, the hollow where the branch unites with the stem, Plin. 16, 7, 10, § 29; so id. 22, 18, 21, § 45; 25, 5, 18, § 38 al.—**D.** In buildings, the wings, the side apartments on the right and left of the court, the side halls or porches, the colonnades; called also in Gr. *peripha*, Vitruv. 6, 4, 137; 4, 7, 92.—**E.** In milit. lang., the wing of an army (thus conceived of as a bird of prey), commonly composed of the Roman cavalry and the troops of the allies, esp. their horsemen; hence, *alarii*

in contrast with *legionarii*, and separated from them in enumeration, also having a leader, called praefectus alae, Tac. H. 2, 59 al.; cf. Lips. de Mil. Rom. 1, 10 Manut.; Cic. Fam. 2, 17 fin.; Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 1, 51; Smith, Dict. Antiq.; Cincius ap. Gell. 16, 4, 6; cf. Gell. 10, 9, 1: *Alae*, equites: *ob hoc alae dicti*, quia pedites tegunt alarum vice. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 121: *peditatu*, equitibus atque alis cum hostium legionibus pugnavit, Cato ap. Gell. 15, 9, 5; Cic. Off. 2, 13, 45: *dextera ala* (in alas divisum societatem exercitum habebat) in primā acie locata est, Liv. 31, 21; Vell. 2, 117 al.—An *ala*, as a military division, usu. consisted of about 500 men, Liv. 10, 29.

Such *alae* gave names to several towns, since they were either levied from them, quartered in them, or, after the expiration of their time of service, received the lands of such towns.—So, *Ala Flaviana*, *Ala Nova*, etc. saep. (cf. castrum, II. 1. fin.).

Alabanda, *orum, n.* and *ae, f.*, a city in the interior of Caria, distinguished for its wealth and luxury, founded by Alabandus, who was honored by the inhabitants as a deity; now *Arab-Hissar*; plur. form, Cic. N. D. 3, 15; 3, 19; Liv. 33, 18; 38, 13; Juv. 3, 70; *sing.* form, Plin. Ep. 5, 29.—Hence, **Alabandenses**, Cic. N. D. 3, 19; Liv. 38, 13; or **Alabandeni**, the inhabitants of Alabanda, Liv. 45, 25.—**Alabandus** (four syll.), *a, um, adj.*, of Alabanda: *Hierocles*, Cic. Brut. 95; Vitruv. 7, 5.—**Alabandicus**, *a, um, adj.*, pertaining to Alabanda, Plin. 19, 9, 56, § 174; 21, 4, 10, § 16 al.—Also, **Alabandinus**, *a, um*; gemma, a precious stone, named after Alabanda, Isid. Orig. 16, 13.

alabarches and **alabarchia**, *ae, v.* arabarches, arabarchia.
† **alabaster**, *tri, m.* (plur. also **alabastri**, *na, e*), = ἀλάβαστρον, plur. *-ρα*. **I.** A box or casket for perfumes, tapering to a point at the top, a box for unguents: *alabaster plenus unguenti*, *Cic. Ac. Post. ap. Non. 545, 15: *mulier habens alabasterum unguenti*, Vulg. Matt. 26, 7; Ib. Marc. 14, 3; Ib. Luc. 7, 37: *redolent alabastri*, Mart. 11, 8, 9; Plin. 13, 2, 3, § 19.—Hence, **II.** The form of a rose-bud, pointed at the top: *in virides alabastros fastigato*, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 14.

† **alabastrites**, *ae, m.*, = ἀλαβαστρίτης. **I.** A stone, composed of carbonate of lime (not of gypsum, like the modern alabaster), *alabaster-stone*: also called onyx and onychites, from which unguent and perfume boxes were made, Plin. 36, 8, 12, § 60.—**II.** A precious stone found in the region of the Egyptian town Alabastro, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 143.

Alabastro oppidum (Ἀλαβαστῶν πόλις, Ptol.), a city of Egypt in the Thebais, Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 61.

† **alabeta**, *ae, m.*, = ἀλαβῆς, a fish found in the Nile: *Silurus anguillaris*, Linn.; Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 51.

Alabis, *is, m.*, a river in Sicily, Sil. 14, 229.

alacer, *cris, e, adj.* (also in masc. *alacris*, Enn. v. below; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 13, and Verg. A. 5, 380; cf. Charis. p. 63 P.—In more ancient times, *alacer comm.*; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 685, and 2. acer) [perh. akin to *alere* = to nourish, and *olere* = to grow; cf. Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 17; Auct. ad Her. 2, 19, 29], *lively, brisk, quick, eager, active; glad, happy, cheerful* (opp. languidus; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, 247, and 4, 450.—In the class. per., esp. in Cicero, with the access. idea of joyous activity). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of men: *ignotus juvenum coetus, alternā vice Inibat alacris, Bacchio insultans modo*, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 214 P.: *quid tu es tristis? quidve es alacris? why are you so disturbed? or why so excited?* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 13 (= incitatus, commotus, Ruhnk.): *videbant Catilinam alacrem atque laetum, active and joyous*, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: *valentes imbecillum, alacres perterritum superare*, id. Cacl. 28: *Aman laetus et alacer*, Vulg. Esth. 5, 9: *alacres animo sumus, are eager in mind*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12 fin. Manut.; Verg. A. 6, 685 al.—With adv.: *alacriores ad reliquum perferendum*, Auct. ad Her. 2, 31: *ad maleficia*, id. ib. 2, 30: *ad bella suscipienda alacer et promptus animus*, Caes. B. G. 3, 19;

so Sall. C. 21, 5: *ad rem gerendam*, Nep. Paus. 2, 6.—With *super*: *alacri corde super omnibus*, Vulg. 3 Reg. 8, 66.—In Sall. once for *nimble, active*: *cum alacribus saltu, cum velocibus cursu certabat*, Fragn. 62, p. 248 Gerl.—**B.** Of animals: *equus*, Cic. Div. 33, 73: *bestiae*, Auct. ad Her. 2, 19.—**II.** Transf., poet., of concrete and abstract things: *alacris voluptas, a lively pleasure*, Verg. E. 5, 58; so, *alacres enses, quick, ready to cut*, Claud. Eutr. 2, 280: *involant (in pugnam) impetu alacri, with a spirited, vigorous onset*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 90.—*Sup.* not used; cf. Charis. 88 P.; Rudd. 1. p. 177, n. 48.—Adv.: **Alacriter**, *briskly, eagerly*, Amm. 14, 2.—*Comp.*, Just. 1, 6, 10.

alacritas, *ātis, f.* [alacer], the condition or quality of alacer, *liveliness, ardor, briskness, alacrity, eagerness, promptness, joy, gladness*: *alacritas rei publicae defendendae*, Cic. Phil. 4, 1: *mirā sum alacritate ad litigandum*, Cic. Att. 2, 7; so id. ib. 16, 3: *alacritas studiumque pugnae*, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: *animi incitatio atque alacritas*, id. B. C. 3, 92: *alacritas animae saue*, Vulg. Eccl. 45, 29: *finem orationis ingens alacritas consecuta est*, Tac. Agr. 35: (naves) *citae remis augebantur alacritate militum in speciem ac terrorem*, id. A. 2, 6.—Of animals: *canum in venando*, Cic. N. D. 2, 63.—Of a joyous state of mind as made known by external demeanor, *transport, rapture, ecstasy*: *inanis alacritas, id est laetitia gestiens*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 36: *vir temperatus, constans, sine metu, sine aegritudine, sine alacritate ullā, sine libidine*, id. ib. 5, 16, 48.—With *obj. gen.*, *joy on account of something*: *clamor Romanorum alacritate perfecti operis sublatus*, Liv. 2, 10 med.—* In plur.: *vigores quidam mentium et alacritates*, Gell. 19, 12, 4.

alacriter, *adv.*, v. alacer fin.

Alamanni, v. Alemanni.

Alanus, *a, um, adj.*, of or pertaining to the Alani, = Ἀλαῖοι, a very warlike Scythian nation upon the Tanais and Fatus Meotis: gens *Alana*, Claud. B. Get. 583.—*Subst.*: **Alanus**, *i, m.*, one of the Alani, Luc. 10, 454.—*Comp.*: **Alani**, *orum, the Alani*, Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 80; Sen. Thyest. 629; Luc. 8, 223; Val. Fl. 642.

alapa, *ae, f.* [akin to *-cello*, to smite, as if *calapa*; cf. κόλαφος], a stroke or blow upon the cheek with the open hand, a box on the ear: *ducere gravem alapam alieui*, to give, Phaedr. 5, 3: *ministri cum alapis caedebant*, Vulg. Marc. 14, 65, ib. Joan. 18, 22; 19, 3; esp. among actors, for the purpose of exciting a laugh among their auditors, *Juv. 8, 192; *Mart. 5, 61, 11.—When a slave was emancipated, his master gave him an alapa; hence, poet.: *multo majoris alapae mecum venent, i. e. with me freeddom is much more dearly purchased*, Phaedr. 2, 5, 25.

† **alapus**, *i, m.* [alapa], a parasite, who submitted to the box on the ear for gold, Gloss. Isid.; cf. Barth. Advers. 19, 22.

Alaricus, *i, m.*, Alaric, a king of the Goths, Claud. B. Get. 431.

alaris, *a, um* (less freq. **alaris**, *e*), *adj.* [ala].—In milit. lang., *that is upon the wing (of an army)*, of the wing (opp. *legionarii*, v. ala, II. E.): *cohortes alariae et legionariae*, i. e. of the allies, Caes. B. C. 1, 73: *cum cohortibus alariis*, Liv. 10, 40, 75: *senb.*: *alarii equites*, id. 40, 40; so Tac. A. 3, 39; 4, 73; 12, 27 al.—*Subst.*, the form **alaris**, *Cic. Fam. 2, 17: *ut ad speciem alariis uteretur, auxiliaries, allies*, Caes. B. G. 1, 51.—The form **alaris, e**: *inter legationarios aut alares*, Tac. H. 2, 94: *alares Pannonii*, id. A. 15, 10: *alares exterruit*, id. ib. 15, 11.

Alasi, *orum, m.*, a tribe of Libya, Plin. 5, 5, 15, § 37.

† **Alastor**, *ōris, m.* = ἀλάστωρ (a tormentor). **I.** One of the companions of Sarpedon, king of Lycia, killed by Ulysses before Troy, Ov. M. 13, 257.—**II.** Name of one of the four horses in the chariot of Pluto, Claud. R. Pros. 1, 284.

alaternus, *i, f.* [perh. akin to Germ. Erle; Engl. alder], a shrub: *Rhamnus Alaternus*, Linn.; Col. 7, 6; Plin. 16, 26, 45, § 108.

ālātus, a, um, *adj.* [ala], furnished with wings, winged (only poet).—Of Mercury: *plantaë*, * Verg. A. 4, 259; pes, Ov. F. 5, 666; *Phoebus alatis aethera carpit equis*, id. ib. 3, 416.

Alauda, ae, *f.* [Celtic; lit. great songstress, from al, high, great, and aud, song; cf. the Fr. *alouette*; Breton, *al'* choueder; v. Diefenbach in *Zeitschriften* für vergl. Sprachf. IV, p. 391]. **I.** The lark, Plin. 11, 37, 44, § 121.—**II.** *Alauda*, the name of a legion raised by Caesar, in Gaul, at his own expense (prob. so called from the decoration on their helmet): *unam (legionem) ex Transalpinis conscriptam, vocabulo quoque Gall'co (Alauda enim appellatur) civitate donavit*, Suet. Caes. 24; cum legione Alaudum ad urbem pergit, Cic. Att. 16, 8: *Huc accedunt Alaudae ceterique veterani*, id. Phil. 13, 2.

* **ālousa**, ae, *f.* [Fr. *alose*], a small fish in the *Moselle*, the *shad*: *Culpea alosa*, Linn.; Aus. Mos. 127.

† **Alazon**, ōnis, m., = ἀλαζών (boasting), a *tragger*, *boaster*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 8.

2. Alazon, ōnos, m., a river in Albania, now *Atsana*, Plin. 6, 10, 11, § 29; Val. Fl. 6, 102.

* **Alba**, ae, *f.* [albus], a white precious stone, the *pearl*, Lamp. Hel. 21.

2. Alba or Alba Longa, ae, *f.* [v. albus]. **I.** The mother city of Rome, built by *Ascanius*, the son of *Aeneas*, upon the broad, rocky margin which lies between the Alban Lake and *Mons Albanus*; destroyed by *Tullus Hostilius*, the third king of Rome, and never rebuilt, Enn. Ann. 1, 34, 88; Verg. A. 1, 277; 8, 48; Liv. 1, 27–30; cf. Nieb. Rom. Hist. 1, 220 sq.; Müll. Roms Camp. 2, 97 sq.—**II.** The name of several other towns. **A. Alba Fuentina**, or *absol.* **Alba**, a town north-west of *Lacus Fucinus*, on the borders of the *Mars*, now *Colle di Alba*, Caes. B. C. 1, 15; Cic. Att. 9, 6; Pomp. ap. Cic. Att. 8 post. ep. 12; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106.—**B. Alba Pompeia**, in *Liguria*, on the river *Tanarus*, now *Alba*, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 49.—**C. Alba Helvia** or *Alba Helvorum*, in *Gallia Narbonensis*, now *Viviers*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36.

3. Alba, ae, *m.*, the name of a king in *Alba Longa*, Ov. M. 14, 612; id. F. 4, 43.

4. Alba Aemilius, m., a confidant of *C. Verres*, Cic. Verr. 3, 62, 145.

5. Alba, ae, *m.*, a river in *Hispania Tarraconensis*, Plin. 3, 2, 3, § 22; v. *Albis*. **albamentum**, i, n. [albus], the white of the egg = *albor*: *ovi*, Apic. 5, 3; id. 6, 9.

Albana, ae, *f.* (sc. via), a road leading to *Capua*, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 94; Val. Max. 9, 1.

Albania, ae, *f.*, a province on the coast of the *Caspian Sea*, now *Daghestan* and *Lesghistan*, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 36; Gell. 9, 4; Sol. 25.

Albanus, a, um, *adj.* [Alba]. **I. A.** Pertaining to the town of *Alba*, *Alban*: *exercitus*, Liv. 1, 28: *pax, the peace between the Romans and Albans*, id. 1, 27.—**B.** Pertaining to *Albania*: *mare Albanum*, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 38: *ora*, Val. Fl. 5, 460.—**II.** Hence, **Albani**, ōrum, m. **A.** The Albans, the inhabitants of *Alba Longa*, Liv. 1, 29.—**B.** The *Abatians*, the inhabitants of *Albania*, on the *Caspian Sea*, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 38.—*Esp.* **Lacus Albānus**, a deep lake in *Latium*, south of Rome, and on the west side of old *Alba*, now *Lago di Albano*, Liv. 5, 15.—**Mons Albanus**, a rocky mountain in *Latium*, now *Monte Cavo*, lying eastward from the *Alban Lake*, 2500 feet above the surface of the *Tyrrhene Sea*, on whose western declivity, extending to the lake, was the old *Alba Longa*. Upon its summit, which afforded a noble view, stood the splendid temple of *Juppiter Latians*, up to which wound a paved way, still in part existing, for the festive processions in the holidays of the *Latins* (*feriae Latinae*), as well as for the ovens of the Roman generals, cf. Müll. Roms Camp. 2, 139–146.—**Lapis Albānus**, the kind of stone heven from *Mount Alba*, called in Ital. *peperino* or *piperno*, Vitr. 2, 7; hence, *Albanæ columnæ, made of such stone*, Cic. Scaur. 2, 45.—**Albanum**, i, n., an estate at *Alba*, Cic. Att. 7, 5; Quint. 5, 13, 40; Suet. Aug. 72.

albaris, e, *adj.*, v. the foll.

albarus, a, um, *adj.* [albo], only in archaiz., pertaining to the whitening of walls.—Hence, **albarium opus**, or *absol.* **albarum**, white stucco, a mortar composed of lime, gypsum, and a little fine river sand, with which walls were covered and made white, Vitr. 5, 2, 10; 7, 2, 3; Plin. 35, 16, 56, § 194; 36, 24, 59, § 183; also, with the form **albaris**, c.: *OPVS ALBARE*, Inscr. Orell. 4239.—**albarius tector**, a worker in stucco, a plasterer, Tert. Idol. 8; or *absol.* **albarius**, Cod. Th. 13, 4, 2, and Inscr. Orell. 4142.

albātus, a, um, *adj.* [from *albus*, as *atratus* from *ater*], clothed in white: *cum ipse espul dominus albatu esset*, *Cic. Vat. 13; *Hor. S. 2, 2, 61; so Suet. Dom. 12.—In the Cretensian games, one party, which was clothed in white, was called *albatu*, Plin. 8, 42, 65, § 160 Hard. (cf. *russatus*, Juv. 7, 114).

albēdo, inis, *f.* [id.], white color, whiteness; only in eccl. Lat.; Sev. Sulp. H. Sacr. 1, 16; Cassiod. Ep. 12, 4.

albeo, ēre, v. n. [id.], to be white (rare and orig. poet., esp. often in *Ovid*; but also in post-Aug. prose): *caupi ossibus*, *Verg. A. 12, 36: *caput canis capillis*, Ov. H. 13, 161.—*Esp.* in the *part. pres.*: *albens, white*: *albentes rosae*, Ov. A. A. 3, 182: *spumae*, id. M. 15, 519: *vitta*, id. ib. 5, 110 al.; in prose: *equi*, *Phn. Pan. 22; in Tac. several times: *ossa*, A. 1, 61: *spumae*, id. ib. 6, 37: in *pallorem membra*, id. ib. 15, 64.—The poet. expression, *albente caelo*, at *daybreak*, at the dawn, was used (acc. to *Caecilius* in *Quint.* 8, 3, 35) in prose first by the hist. *Sisenna* (about 30 years before *Caes.*), and after him by *Caes.* and the author of the *Bell. Afric.*; *Caes. B. C. 1, 68; Auct. Bell. Afric. 11; id. 80; cf. *albesco*.

albesco, ēre, v. *incli.* [albeo], to become white (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose; once in Cic.), *Lucr. 2, 773; so Verg. A. 7, 528: *albescens capillus*, *Hor. C. 3, 14, 25: *maturis messis aristas*, Ov. F. 5, 357: *aquilarum pennae*, Plin. 10, 3, 4, § 13: *flamma-rum tractus*, Verg. G. 1, 367: *mare, quia a sole collucet, albescit et vibrat*, *Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 105.—Hence, of the appearance of daylight, of *daybreak* (cf. *albeo*), to dawn: *lux*, Verg. A. 4, 586: *albescente caelo*, Paul. Dig. 28, 2, 25.

‡ **albesia** (for *albensia*), ium, n., a large shield used by the *Albenses*, a people of the *Marsian* race, Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.

Albiānus, a, um, *adj.* [Albius], pertaining to *Albius*; only in Cic.: *judicium*, *Caecili* 10; *pecunia*, *Clu.* 30.

* **albicasco**, ēre, v. *incli.* [albicco], to become white, to grow clear: *albescit Phoebus*, *Marius* ap. Gell. 15, 25 Hertz.

albiceris, e, or **albicerus**, a, um, also **albiceratus**, a, um, *adj.* [albus-cere], prop. wax-white, i. e. light yellow: *olea albiceris*, *Cato*, R. 6, and *Varr.* R. 1, 24: *olea albicera*, *Cat.* ap. Plin. 15, 5, 6, § 20: *albicerata ficus*, Plin. 15, 18 *in it.*; cf. *Col.* 10, 417.

albicō, ēre, v. a. and n. [albus]. * **I.** Act., to make white: *rivus offensus a scopulo albicatur, becomes white, foamy*, *Poët.* ap. Non. 75, 21.—**II.** *Neutr.*, to be white (rare; poet. or in post-Aug. prose): *prata canis pruinis*, *Hor. C. 1, 4, 4: *albicans litus*, *Cat.* 63, 87: *ex nigro albicare incipit*, *Plin.* 27, 5, 23, § 40: *colos*, id. 25, 8, 50, § 89: *albicans cauda*, id. 10, 3, 3, § 6.—Hence, * **albicantius**, *adv. comp.*, somewhat in the way of white: (*hyacinthus lapis*) *albicantius in aquaticum eliquescit*, *Sol.* 30.

* **albicōlor**, ōris, *adj.* [albus-color], of a white color: *campus*, *Coripp.* 1, 429.

* **albicōmus**, a, um, *adj.* [albus-coma], white-haired; hence of flowers, having white fibres, *Ven.* 4, 2.

* **albidulus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [albidus], whitish: *color*, *Pall.* 3, 25, 12.

albidus, a, um, *adj.* [albus], white (very rare): *spuma*, *Ov. M. 3, 74: *gramm.*, *Col.* R. 2, 9, 13: *ulcus*, *Cels.* 5, 26: *pus albidus*, id. 5, 28, n. 4: *pus albidissimum*, id. 5, 26, n. 20: *color caeruleo albidior*, *Plin.* Ep. 8, 20, 4.—*Adv.* not used.

* **albinēus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], white: *color* (*equorum*), *Pall.* 4, 13.

Albinus, ii, m., the name of a Roman gens: *C. Albinus*, *Cic.* *Sest.* 3, 6.—Hence, **Albinianus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to an *Albinus*.—*Subst.*: **Albiniani**, ōrum, m., adherents of *Albinus*, *Spart.* *Sev.* 10; Tert. ad Scap. 2.

Albinovanus, i, m., a Roman proper name. **I.** *Pedo Albinovanus, a contemporary and friend of Ovid* (v. *Pont.* 4, 10), an epic poet, of whose greater epic, which had for its subject the deeds of *Germanicus*, we have only a fragment remaining, under the title: *De navigatione Germanici per Oceanum Septentrionalem*, in *Sen. Suas.* 1, p. 11.—See *Quint.* 10, 1, 90; *Crinii*, *Poët.* *Lat.* c. 64; *Bähr's* *Lit. Gesch.* 83; 217 and 218; *Weich.* *Poët.* *Lat.* 382.—**II.** *Albinus Albinovanus, a contemporary of Horace*, to whom the latter addresses one of his epistles (*Ep.* 1, 8, v. *Schmid.* *Einl.*).

* **Albinus**, i, m., = *albarius*, one who covers walls with stucco or plaster, a plasterer: *albinus, quos Graeci kovātrās* appellat, *Cod. Const.* 10, 64, 1.

2. Albinus, i, m., a Roman family name. **I.** The name of a Roman usurer, *Hor.* A. P. 327.—**II.** *A. Postumius Albinus*, censor, *A. U. C.* 580; *Cic.* *Verr.* 1, 41, 106; *Liv.* 41, 27.—**III.** *Esp.*: *A. Postumius Albinus, who was consul with Lucullus a short time before the third Punic war*, 603 A. U. C., and the author of a Roman Hist. in Greek, cf. *Cic.* *Brut.* 21, 81; *id.* *Ac.* 2, 45, 137; *Gell.* 11, 8; *Maer.* S. praef.

1. Albion, ōnis, *f.* [v. albus], an ancient name for *Britain*, in *Ptol.* *Ἀλουῖων*, *Plin.* 4, 16, 30, § 102.

2. Albion, ōnis, m., a son of *Neptune*, *Mel.* 2, 6, 4.

Albiona ager trans *Tiberim* dicitur a *luco Albanorum*: *quo loco bos alba sacrificabat*, *Paul.* ex *Fest.* p. 4 Müll.

Albis, is, m. [v. albus], a river of Germany, now the *Elbe*, *Tac.* *G.* 41; *id.* A. 4, 44: *Albin* *lignere* *Chernsci*, *Claud.* *IV.* *Cons.* *Hon.* 452.—Also **Alba**, ae, m., *Vop.* *Prob.* 13.

albitudo, inis, *f.* [albus], white color, whiteness: *capitis*, *Plaut.* *Trin.* 4, 2, 32, v. *Non.* 73, 5: *furfuris*, *App.* *Herb.* 20.

Albus, ii, m. [id.], cf. *Varr.* *L. L.* 8, § 80 Müll., the name of a Roman gens.—**Albius Tibullus**, the Roman elegiac poet, v. *Tibullus*.

* **albo**, ēre, v. a. [id.], to make white: *hoc albat gurgite nigras (lanas)*, *Prisc.* *Pe-riegr.* 431.

‡ **albōgalērus**, i, m. [albus galerus], the white hat of the *Atheni* *Dialis*, *Fest.* p. 10; cf. *Varr.* ap. *Gell.* 10, 15 *fn.*

* **albōgilvus**, a, um, *adj.* [albus gilvus], whitish yellow, *Serv.* ad *Verg.* G. 3, 82.

Albora, ae, *f.*, a town in *Umbria*.

albor, ōris, m. [albus]. **I.** Whiteness, white color (eccl. Lat.): *si (caro) versa fuerit in alborum*, *Vulg. Lev.* 13, 16; 13, 25; 13, 29.—**II.** The white of an egg, = *albamentum* (post class.): *ovorum*, *Plaut.* 11, 14, 9; *Apic.* 1, 6: *ovi*, *Scrib.* *Comp.* 24.

albus, i, m. **I.** The bulb of the asphodel, *Plin.* 21, 17, 68, § 109.—**II.** The plant itself, *App.* *Herb.* 32.

albulis, is, *f.*, a kind of vine, *Cels.* ap. *Col.* 3, 2, 24, and *Plin.* 14, 2, 4, § 31.

albugō, inis, *f.* [albus] (perh. only in *Pliny*). **I.** A white spot, a disease of the eye; *f. n.* *albugo*, *Plin.* 32, 7, 24, § 70: *oculorum albugines*, id. 24, 5, 11, § 19: *pupillarium*, id. 29, 6, 38, § 117: *habere in oculo*, *Vulg. Lev.* 21, 20.—**II.** In the plur., scarf upon the head, *Plin.* 26, 15, 90, § 160.

Albula, ae, *f.* [albus], sc. aqua. **I.** An earlier name for the river *Tiber*, in *Middle Italy*: *amist verum vetus Albula nomine*, *Verg.* A. 8, 332; *Ov.* *F.* 4, 68.—**II.** **Albula**, ae, or **Albulæ**, ōrum, sc. aquae, several sulphur springs near *Tibur*, mentioned in *Strabo* and *Pausanias*, which were beneficial to invalids both for bathing and drinking. Only three now remain, which form three small lakes, called *Bagni di Tibur*: *Canaque sulfureas albula fumar aquas*, *Mart.* 1, 13; *Plin.* 31, 2, 6, § 10; so *Suet.* *Aug.* 82; *id.* *Ner.* 31; cf. *Müll.* *Roms Camp.* 1, 161 sq.

albulus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [albus], whit-

ish: columbus. Cat. 29, 8; esp. of the white color of water: freta. Mart. 12, 99, 4.

album, i. n. v. albus. III.

* **albumen**, inis, n. [album], the white of an egg, *albumen*: ovi. Plin. 28, 6, 18, § 66.

albumentum, i. n. [id.], the white of an egg: ovi. Veg. Vet. 2, 57.

Albunea, also **Albuna**, ae, f. [v. albus], a fountain at Tibur gushing up between steep rocks (or poet., the nymph who dwelt there), near to which was the villa of Horace: domus Albuneae resonantis, *Hor. C. 1, 7, 12; *Verg. A. 7, 83; cf. Müll. Roms Camp. 1, 238 and 239.—**2.** A sibyl worshipped in a grove at Tibur, Lact. 1, 6, 12: Albuna, Tib. 2, 5, 69, where now Müll. reads Aniena.

* **albumum**, i. n. [albus], the soft, thin, white layer between the bark and wood of trees, sap-wood, *albumum*, Plin. 16, 38, 72, § 182.

* **1. alburnus**, i. m. [id.], a white fish, prob. the bleak or bley, Aus. Mos. 126.

2. Alburnus, i. m., a mountain in Lucania, not far from the river Silarus, now Monte di Postiglione, *Verg. G. 3, 146.—Also worshipped as a deity, Tert. contr. Marc. 1, 18.

albus, a, um, adj. [cf. Umbr. albu and Sib. alpus = white; ἄλφος = white and O. H. Germ. Elbiz = a swan; to this have been referred also Alba Longa, Albunea, Alpes from their snowy summits (Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.), Albion from its chalky cliffs, ἄλγειος, and Albis = Elbe], white

(properly dead white, not shining; e. g. hair, complexion, garments, etc., opp. ater, black that is without lustre; while candidus denotes a glistening, dazzling white, opp. niger, shining black.—Hence, trop., albus and ater, a symbol of good or ill fortune; on the other hand, candidus and niger of moral worth or unworthiness; cf. Doed. Syn. III. 193 sq.—So Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 82: alid est candidum, i. e. quidam nitenti luce perfusum esse; alid album, quod pallori constat esse vicinum; cf. Verg. E. 7, 38: Candidior cygnis, hedera formosior albā, with id. ib. 3, 39: diffusos hedera vestit pallente corymbos; but this distinction is freq. disregarded by the poets).

I. Lit. A. In gen.: barba, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 15: corpus, id. Capt. 3, 4, 115: color albus praecipue decorus deo est, maxime in textili, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45: albus calculus, the small white stone used in voting, as a sign of acceding to the opinion of any one, or of the acquittal of one who is under accusation (opp. ater calculus; v. calculus).—Hence, trop.: aluci rei album calculum dicere, to allow, approve of, authorize, Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 5.—In Enn. an epithet of the sun and moon: sol. Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 92 Vahl.): iubar Hyperionis, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 658 P. (Ann. v. 547 ib.).—The following are examples of the opposition of albus and niger (instead of ater) as exceptions to the gen. rule: so always in Lucr. (who also uses albus and candidus or candens promiscuously), 2, 810; 822 sqq.; 731 sqq.; 790; 767–771. Once in Cic.: quae alba sint, quae nigra dicere, Div. 2, 3; so Phaedr. 3, 15, 10; Ov. M. 2, 541; cf. with id. ib. 2, 534 and 535; also id. ib. 12, 403; 15, 46; id. H. 15, 37 al.: albi et nigri velletris, Vulg. Gen. 30, 35: non putes unum capitulum album facere at nigrum, id. Matt. 5, 36.—**B. Esp. 1. Pale.** from sickness, terror, care, and the like: aquosus alio Corpore languor, of dropsical persons, Hor. C. 2, 2, 15: pallor, id. Epod. 7, 15: vivat et urbanus albus in officiis, pale from the cares of his public office, Mart. 1, 56, fin. et saep.—**2.** Of clothing, white: alba decent Cererem; vestes Cerealis albas Sumite, Ov. F. 6, 419: vidit duos Angelos in albis, Vulg. Joan. 20, 12; id. Apoc. 3, 4.—Hence, poet. transf. to the person, clothed in white: Hor. S. 1, 2, 36: pedibus qui venerat albis, who had come with white feet, i. e. marked with chalk, as for sale, Juv. 1, 111 (cf. gypsurus and also Plin. 35, 17, 58, §§ 199–201; Mayor ad l. 1).—**3. Pro v. phrases.** a. Ientibus albis deridere, to deride one by laughing so as to show the teeth, for to deride much, Plaut. Ep. 3, 48 (cf. id. Capt. 3, 1, 26).—b. Albus an ater sit, nescio or non cur, I know not, care not whether he is white or black, i. e. he is entirely indif-

ferent to me: vide, quam te amārit is, qui albus atterve fieris ignorans, fratris filium praeterit, Cic. Phil. 2, 16: unde illa scivit, ater an albus nascerer, Phaedr. 3, 15, 10; Cat. 93, 2; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 38.—**c.** Albo rete aliquid oppugnare, to attack or seize upon something with a white net, i. e. in a delicate, skilful manner: qui hic albo rete aliena oppugnāt bona, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 22 (so the passage seems to be more simply explained than acc. to the opinion of Gron.: qui albo (by the register of the prator) tamquam rete, which omission of the tamquam is a Horatian, but not a Plautinian idiom).

—**d.** Albā lineā aliquid signare, to make a white line upon a white ground, i. e. to make no distinction: et amabat omnes, nam ut discernim non facit... signat lineā alba, Lucil. ap. Non. 282, 28 (where the common editions have neque before signare, which gives the expression a directly opposite sense): alba, ut dicitur, lineā sine curā discriminis convertent, Gell. praef. 11.—**e.** Alba avis, a white sparrow, for something rare, uncommon, strange: quasi avem albam vidit, bene sentientem civem vidit, Cic. Fam. 7, 28 (quasi novum quiddam); proverbium ex eo natum, quia rarae aves albae, Manut. ad h. l.).—**f.** Filius albae gallinae, fortune's favorite child, Juv. 13, 141, prob. an allusion to the miracle that happened to Livia in regard to a white hen, v. Plin. 15, 30, 40; Suet. Galb. 1 (Rupert. ad h. l. refers this expression to the unfruitfulness of a white hen, and compares Col. R. 8, 2, 7).—**g.** Equis albis praecurrere aliquem, to excel, surpass one, Hor. S. 1, 7, 8 (the figure being drawn from the white horses attached to a triumphal chariot; cf. Suet. Ner. 25; id. Dom. 2).—**II.** Trop. **A. Favorable, fortunate, propitious:** simul alba nautis Stella refulsit, i. e. the twin-star Castor, favorable to sailors, Hor. C. 1, 12, 27; Dies, Sil. 15, 53: sint omnia proventus alba, Pers. 1, 110.—**B. Poet. and act.** of the wind, making clear or bright, dispersing the clouds; hence, dry: Notus, Hor. C. 1, 7, 15 (as a transl. of the Gr. λευκόντοσ): iapyx, id. ib. 3, 27, 19 (cf.: clarus aquilo, Verg. G. 1, 460).—Hence, **III. album**, i. v., white-

ness. **A. White color, white:** maculis insignis id. albo, Verg. G. 3, 56: sparsis pelibus albo, id. E. 2, 41: columnas polire albo, to make white, whitened, Liv. 40, 51.—Hence, **2. Esp. a. The white of the eye:** oculorum, Cels. 2, 6; so id. 7, 7, n. 6 and 12.—**b. The white of an egg:** ovi, Cels. 6, 6, n. 7.—**c.** In Col. 6, 17, 7, a white spot on the eye, i. e. a disease of it, = albugo.—**B.** In the lang. of polit. life, a white tablet, on which any thing is inscribed (like λευκωμα in Gr.). **1.** The tablets on which the Pontifex Maximus registered the principal events of the year, the Annales maximi (v. annales): in album retere, to enter or record in, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 52; Liv. 1, 32, 2.—**2.** The tablets of the prator, on which his edicts were written, and which were posted up in some public place, Paul. Sent. l. 1, t. 14.—Hence, sedere ad album, to be employed with the edicts of the prator, Sen. Ep. 48: se ad album transferre, Quint. 12, 3, 11 Spald.—**3. Esp. a list of names, a register, e. g. Album senatorium, the tablet on which the names of the senators were enrolled, the roll, register, which, by the order of Augustus, was to be posted up annually in the senate-house, Dion. 55, 3, and Fragm. 137: aliquem albo senatorio eredere, Tac. A. 4, 42 fin.—Also, the list of the judges chosen by the questors: aliquem albo iudicium eredere, Suet. Claud. 16; so id. Dom. 8.—And transf. to other catalogues of names: citharodorum, Suet. Ner. 21.**

Alcaeus, i. m., = Ἀλκαῖος, a renowned lyric poet of Mitylene, contemporary with Sappho, 610 B.C., inventor of the metre which bears his name, and which was imitated by the Latin poets, esp. by Horace; v. Hor. C. 2, 13, 27; 4, 9, 7; id. Ep. 1, 19, 29; 2, 2, 99; Ov. H. 15, 29 sq.; Quint. 10, 1, 63.—Hence, **Alcaicus**, a, um, adj., = Ἀλκαῖκος, of or pertaining to Alcaeus: versus, the Alcaic verse; cf. Dion. 510 P.; Grotef. Gr. II. 107; Zumpt, Gr. § 866.

Alcámenes, is, m., = Ἀλκαμένης, a Greek sculptor of the school of Phidias, Cic. N. D. 1, 30; Val. Max. 8, 11; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 72.

Alcander, ri, m. **I.** A Trojan, Ov. M. 13, 268.—**II.** A companion of Aeneas, Verg. A. 10, 338.

Alcathōe, es, f., = Ἀλκαθῶν, the castle of Megara, named after Alcathous; poet. for Megara, Ov. M. 7, 443 (cf. Paus. Attic. p. 98).

Alcathōus, i. m., = Ἀλκαθῶος, son of Pelops, founder of Megara, which was hence called Alcathoi urbs, Ov. H. 8, 8.

Alcē, es, f., a town in Hispania Tarracoenensis, now Alcazar de S. Juan, Liv. 40, 48; 49.

† **alcea**, ae, f., = ἄλκεια, a species of mallows: Malva alcea, Linn.; Plin. 27, 4, 6, § 21.

alcēdo (halc-) inis, later † **alcyon** (halc-), inis, f., = ἄλκυων [O. H. Germ. alacra; the forms halcedo, halcyon arose from a fancied connection with ἄλα = the sea], the kingfisher, *halcyon*: Alcedo hispidula, Linn.: Alcedo dicebatur ab antiquis pro alcyone, Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.: haec avis nunc Graece dicitur ἄλκυων, a nostris halcedo; sed hieme quod pullos dicitur tranquillō mare facere, eos dies halcyonias appellant (Gr. ἄλκυωνίδες ἡμέραι, Aristoph. Av. 1594 Bergk), *halcyon-days*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 88 Müll.; Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 142; cf. Plin. 10, 32, 47.

alcedoniā (halc-) ōrum, n. [alcedo], the fourteen winter days during which the kingfisher broods and the sea is calm, v. alcedo.—Hence, trop., a deep calm, profound tranquillity: ludī sunt, tranquillum est, alcedoniā sunt circum forum, Plaut. Cas. prol. 26: mare ipsum autē, ubi alcedoniā sint, feri feritur, Front. Fer. Alc. 3.

alces, is, f. [άλκη; O. H. Germ. Elahō; Norse, elgr; Engl. elk], the elk, living in the northern regions: Cervus alces, Linn.; Caes. B. G. 6, 27; Plin. 8, 15, 16, § 39.

Alcestis, is, or **Alceste**, es, f., = Ἀλκείστις or Ἀλκείστη, daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus, king of Phæra, for the preservation of whose life she resigned her own, but was afterwards brought back from the lower world by Hercules, and restored to her husband, v. Hyg. Fab. 51 and 251; Mart. 4, 75; Juv. 6, 662.—Also, a play of Nævius, Gell. 19, 7.

Alceus (Alceyl'), ū and ōs, m., = Ἀλκίαιος, father of Amphitryō and grandfather of Hercules, who was named Alcides from him, Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 892.

Alcibiādes, is, m. (gen. Alcibiadi, Arn. adv. Gent. 6, p. 198; voc. Gr. Alcibiadē, Liv. 39, 36), = Ἀλκιβιάδης, **I.** An Athenian general in the time of the Peloponnesian war, distinguished for his beauty, wealth, and natural endowments, as well as for his changing fortunes and want of fixed principle, Cic. de Or. 2, 22; id. Tusc. 3, 22 (his life, v. in Plut., Nep., and Just.).—Hence, * **Alcibiādēs**, a, um, adj., pertaining to him, Arn. 6, p. 198.—**II.** The name of a later Greek in the time of the war with the Romans, Liv. 39, 36.

Alcidēmōs, i, f., v. 1. Alcis.
Alcides, ae, m., = Ἀλκείδης, a male descendant of Alceus; usu. his grandson Hercules, Verg. E. 7, 61; id. A. 8, 203; 10, 321: quid memorem Alciden? id. ib. 6, 123; so Hor. C. 1, 12, 25; Tib. 4, 1, 12; Prop. 1, 20, 49: non fugis Alcide, Ov. H. 9, 75; voc. also Alcīdēs, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1343.

Alcimachus, i, m., = Ἀλκιμαχος, a famous Greek painter, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 139.

Alcimēde, es, f., = Ἀλκιμῆδων, a daughter of Autolyces, wife of Esom, and mother of Jason, Ov. H. 6, 105; Hyg. Fab. 14; Val. Fl. 1, 317; Stat. Th. 5, 236.

Alcimēdon, ontis, m., the name of an artist in wood-carving, of whom nothing more is known; prob. contemporary with Vergil, Verg. E. 3, 37 and 44: ubi v. Wagn.

Alcinōus, i, m., = Ἀλκίνοος, a king of the Phaeacians, by whom Ulysses, in his wanderings, was entertained as guest, Ov. P. 2, 9, 42; Prop. 1, 14, 24; Hyg. Fab. 23, 125. On account of the luxury that prevailed at his court, Horace called luxurious young men juvenus Alcinoi, voluptuarius, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 29 (cf. the words of Alcinous in Hom. Od. 8, 248). His love for horticulture (cf. Hom. Od. 7, 112 sq.) was also proverbial: pomaque et Alcinoi silvae,

fruit-trees, Verg. G. 2, 87: Alcinoi pomaria, Stat. S. 1, 3, 81.—Hence, Alcinoe date poma, of any thing superfluous (as in silvan ligna ferre, Hor. S. 1, 10, 34, and in Gr. γλαυκῆ εἰς Ἀθήνας), Ov. P. 4, 2, 10; Mart. 7, 41.

† **1. Alcis**, idis, *f.*, = ἄλκις [from ἀλκή, strength], an *appellation of Minerva among the Macedonians*: Minervae, quam vocant Alcidem, Liv. 42, 51, where Weissenb. reads Alcideion.

* **2. Alcis**, *m.* [acc. to some fr. the Gr. ἄλκις; acc. to others, the Old Germ. Elk = force], a *deity of the Naharvahl*, Tac. G. 43; cf. Ruperti ad h. l.

Alcisthenē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἀλκισθένη, a *Greek female painter*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 147.

Alcithoë, ēs, *f.*, = Ἀλκίθων, one of the daughters of Minyas in Thebes, changed into a bat for ridiculing the orgies of Bacchus, Ov. M. 4, 1; 274; 389 sq.; cf. O. Müll. Gesch. Hellen. Stämme, I, 167 sq.

1. Alcmæo, Alcmæon, ōnis, and **Alcmæus**, *m.* (Alcmæo, Cic. Ac. 2, 28; Alcmæus, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 30) = Ἀλκμαίων, a son of Amphiarus and Eriphyle; in obedience to the command of his father he killed his mother, and on this account was pursued by the Furies, Hyg. Fab. 71; 73 and 245; Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11.—Hence, * **Alcmæonius**, a, um, *adj.*, pertaining to Alcmæon: furiae, Prop. 4, 4, 41.

2. Alcmæo, ōnis, *m.*, a *Pythagorean philosopher of Croton*, Cic. N. D. 1, 27.

Alcmænum metrum, the kind of verse named after the Greek poet Alcmæon, Alcmæonian; the Hexapodia anapaestica catalectica, Serv. 1818 P. 4; cf. Grotef. Gr. II. 110 and 142; Munk. Metres, p. 102.

Alcmēna or Alcmēna, ae, also **Alcmēna**, ēs, *f.* (always Alcmēna in Plaut. Am.; Alcmene, Ov. M. 9, 276; gen., Gr. Dor. Alcmēnās, Plaut. Am. Argum.; Alcmene, Sen. Herc. Oct. 1825) = Ἀλκμήνη, daughter of Electryon, wife of Amphitryon, and mother of Hercules by Jupiter, and of his twin-brother Ichneus by Amphitryon, Plaut. Am.; Hyg. Fab. 29 al.

alcyon, v. alcedo.

Alcyonē (Halc-), ēs, *f.*, = Ἀλκυώνη, a daughter of Æolus, who, from love to her husband Ceyx, who had suffered shipwreck, threw herself into the sea and was changed into a kingfisher (ἀλκυών; v. alcedo), Ov. M. 11, 384; 710 sq.

Alcyonēs and -nius (halc-), a, um, *adj.* [Alcyone], pertaining to Alcyone or alcyon (v. alcedo). **a.** Alcyoneidies = alcedonia (q. v.), Col. 11, 2.—**b.** Alcyoneum medicamentum, or absol.: **alcyonēum**, *i*, *n.*, or even **alcyonium**, sea-foam, used as a remedy for spots on the face: alcyonico untuntur ad oculorum cicatrices, Plin. 32, 8, 27, § 86; cf. Cels. 5, 6, 18, n. 26.

† **alcyonides (halc-)** dies = ἀλκυονίδες ἡμέραι, the same as alcedonia (cf. also alcedo), Plin. 10, 92, 47, § 90.

ālea, ae, *f.* [of uncer. origin; Curtius asserts an obscure connection with the words for bone; Sanscr. asthi; Zend, aṣti; Gr. ἄστέον; Lat. os (ossis)]. **I.** A game with dice, and in gen., a game of hazard or chance. There were among the Romans two kinds of dice, tesseræ and tali, Cic. Sen. 16, 58. The tesseræ had six sides, which were marked with I. II. III. IV. V. VI.; the tali were rounded on two sides, and marked only on the other four. Upon one side there was one point, uno, an ace, like the ace on cards, called canis; on the opp. side, six points called senio, six, sice; on the two other sides, three and four points, ternio and quaternio. In playing, four tali were used, but only three tesseræ. They were put into a box made in the form of a tower, with a straight neck, and wider below than above, called fritillus, turris, turricula, etc. This box was shaken, and the dice were thrown upon the gaming-board. The highest or most fortunate throw, called Venus, jactus Venerus or basilicus, was, of the tesseræ, three sixes, and of the tali when they all came out with different numbers. The worst or lowest throw, called jactus pessimus or damnosus, canis or canicula, was, of the tesseræ, three aces, and of the tali when they were all the same. The other throws were valued acc. to the num-

bers. When one of the tali fell upon the end (in caput) it was said rectus cadere, or assistere, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 54, and the throw was repeated. While throwing the dice, it was customary for a person to express his wishes, to repeat the name of his mistress, and the like. Games of chance were prohibited by the Lex Titia et Publicia et Cornelia (cf. Hor. C. 3, 24, 58), except in the month of December, during the Saturnalia, Mart. 4, 14, 7; 5, 85; 14, 1; Suet. Aug. 71; Dig. 11, 6. The character of gamblers, aleatores or aleones, was held as infamous in the time of Cicero, cf. Cic. Cat. 5, 10; id. Phil. 2, 23, although there was much playing with aleæ, and old men were esp. fond of this game, because it required little physical exertion, Cic. Sen. 16, 58; Suet. Aug. 71; Juv. 14, 4; cf. Jahn, Ov. Tr. 2, 471; Rupert. ad Tac. G. 24, 5; provocat me in aleam, ut ego ludam, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 75.—Ludere aleæ or aleam, also sometimes in alea: in foro alea ludere, Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 56; Dig. 11, 5, 1. Iudit assidue aleam, Poët. ap. Suet. Aug. 70: aleam studiosissime lusit, Suet. Claud. 33; so id. Ner. 30; Juv. 8, 10: repetitio ejus, quod in alea lusum est, Dig. 11, 5, 4.—Hence, in alea aliquid perdere, Cic. Phil. 2, 13: exercere aleam, Tac. G. 24: indulgere aleæ, Suet. Aug. 70: oblectare se alea, id. Dom. 21: prospere aleæ uti, to play fortunately, id. Calig. 41.—Tro p.: Jacta alea esto, Let the die be cast! Let the game be ventured! the memorable exclamation of Cæsar when, at the Rubicon, after long hesitation, he finally decided to march to Rome, Suet. Cæs. 32, ubi v. Casaub. and Ruhnk.—**II.** Transf., any thing uncertain or contingent, an accident, chance, hazard, venture, risk: alea domini vitæ ac rei familiaris, Varr. R. R. 1, 4: sequentes non aleam, sed rationem aliquam, id. ib. 1, 18: aleam inesse hostiis delendis, Cic. Div. 2, 15: dare summam rerum in aleam, to risk, Liv. 42, 59: in dubiam imperii servitute aleam ire, fortune, chance, id. 23: alea belli, id. 37, 36: talibus admissis alea grandis inest, Ov. A. 1, 376: periculosa plenum opus aleæ, Hor. C. 2, 1, 6: M. Tullius extra omnem ingenii aleam positus, raised above all doubt of his talents, Plin. praef. § 7: emere aleam, in the Pandects, to purchase any thing uncertain, contingent, e. g. a draught of fishes, Dig. 18, 1, 8; so ib. 18, 4, 7.

aleāris, e, *adj.* [alea], of or pertaining to a game of chance: tabula, Cael. Aur. Chron. 2, 1.

* **aleārius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or pertaining to a game of chance: amicitiae, formed at the gaming-table, Amm. 28, 4, 21.

aleātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], a player with dice, also a gambler in gen., Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 29; Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23; id. Phil. 2, 27: aleatoris castra, id. Verr. 2, 5, 13; so Sid. Ep. 5, 17; Dig. 11, 5, Cod. 3, 43.

aleātorius, a, um, *adj.* [aleator], pertaining to a gambler: aleatoris damna, in gaming, * Cic. Phil. 2, 27: aleatorium forum calcicimus, gaming-board, August. ap. Suet. Aug. 71: ritu, Gell. 18, 13.—Hence, **aleātorium**, *ii*, *n.*, the place where games of chance are played, a gaming-house, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

Alebas, v. Aleanas.

† **ālebria**, *i*, *m.* [alo], nourishing food, = bene alentia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.

ālec (better, **allec**; **hallec** also in MSS.), ēcis, *n.*, or **ālex (hāl-)**, ēcis, *f.* and *m.* (v. Rudd. I. p. 17, n. 93; Schneid. Gr. 2, 110 and 128), acc. to Plin. 31, 8, 44, § 95, the sediment of a costly fish-sauce, garum; and in gen. the sauce prepared from small fish, fish-pickle, fish-brine: alec danunt, * Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 2, 395; 120, 3; faecem et allec, Hor. S. 2, 4, 73; 2, 8, 9 K. and H.: putri cepas hallecce natantes, Mart. 3, 77 Schneid.—The plur. not in use, v. Prisc. p. 686 P.

Alecto, ūs, *f.*, = Ἀλεκτῶ, οἷς (found only in nom. and acc.), the name of one of the three furies, Verg. A. 7, 341: Alecto torvam faciem Exiit, id. ib. 7, 415: luctificam Alecto ciet, id. ib. 7, 324.

* **ālectōrius**, a, um, *adj.*, pertaining to a cock (ἀλεκτροπ): gemma, a gem found in the maw of a cock, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 144.

† **ālectōrolōphōs**, *i*, *f.*, = ἀλεκτρολόφος, an herb good for a cough, cock's-comb: Rhinanthus cristæ galli, Linn.; Plin. 27, 5, 93, § 40.

ālecūla, ae, *f.* dim. [alec], fish-sauce, Col. 8, 17; 6, 8.

Aleus, *u*, um, *adj.*, = Ἀλῆος, of or pertaining to Ale in Lycia: Aleii campi, where Bellerophon, having been thrown from Pegasus, and blinded by the lightning of Jupiter, wandered and perished, Hyg. Fab. 57; Ov. Ib. 259: qui miser in campis maerens errabat Aleis (per synæresin for Aleis), Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63 (as transl. of Ἄλῆος ὁ κάπ πεδῖον τὸ Ἀλῆιον οἶος Ἀλᾶρο, Hom. II. 6, 201; cf. Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 91).

Alemanni (Alamanni and Alamanni), ōrum, *m.* [= Alle-Manner], the Alemanni, German tribes who (as their name indicates) formed a confederation on the Upper Rhine and Danube, from whom the Gauls transferred the name to the whole German nation; cf. Aur. Vict. Cæs. 21; Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 17; Sid. 5, 375.—**II.** Derivv., **1. Alemannia (Alam-)**, ae, *f.* [cf. Fr. Allemagna; Ital. Alemagna], the country of the Alemanni, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 234.—**2. Alemannicus (Alam-)**, a, um, *adj.*, Alemannic, pertaining to the Alemanni: tentoria, Amm. 27, 2.—Hence, a surname of Caracalla, on account of his victory over the Alemanni, Spart. Carac. 10.—**3. Alemannus (Alam-)**, *i*, *m.*, a surname of the emperor Gratian, on account of his victory over the Alemanni, Aur. Vict. Epit. 47.

Alemos, ōnis, *m.* (Ἀλῆμων, a wanderer), a Greek; father of Myscelus, who built Crotona in Lower Italy, Ov. M. 15, 18.

* **Alēmōna (Alīm-)**, ae, *f.* [alo], a tutel. goddess of the felus, Tert. Anim. 37.

Alemōnidēs, ae, *m.* patr., the son of Alemos, i. e. Myscelus, who founded Crotona in Lower Italy, Ov. M. 15, 26.

āleo, ōnis, *m.* (rare, for the class. aleator), a gambler, Naev. ap. Fest. 24: impudicus et vorax et aleo, Cat. 29, 2; 6, 11; Tert. Fug. ap. Pers. 13.

Alēria, ae, *f.*, = Ἀλερία, the oldest town of the island Corsica, captured by L. Scipio: HEC. CEPIT. CORSICA (m). ALERIA (m) OVE. VREB (m), the second epitaph of the Scipios in Grotef. 4, 298; cf. Wordsw. p. 160; Mannert. Ital. 2, 516 sq.

āles, alitis (abl. aliti, Sen. Med. 1014; gen. plur. alitum, Mart. 13, 6, and lengthened alitum, Lucr. 2, 928; 5, 801; 1039; 1078; 6, 1216; Verg. A. 8, 27; Stat. S. 1, 2, 184; Manil. 5, 370; Amm. 19, 2) [ala-ire, as comes, eques, etc., acc. to some; but cf. Corss. Ausspr. II. p. 209], *adj.* and *subst.* (poet. and post-Aug. prose). **I.** *Adj.*, winged: angues, Pac. ap. Cic. Inv. 1, 19; cf. Mos. Cic. Rep. 3, 9: ales avis, Cic. N. D. 2, 44 (as transl. of the Gr. ἀλόος ὄρνις, Arat. Phaen. 275): equus, i. e. Pegasus, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 24: dens, Mercury, id. M. 2, 714; so also Stat. Th. 4, 605: currus, Sen. Med. 1024: fama, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 2, 408.—And with a trope common in all languages, quick, fleet, rapid, swift: rutili tris ignis et alitis Austri, Verg. A. 3, 430: passus, Ov. M. 10, 587; harundo, the swift arrow, Prud. Psych. 323.—**II.** *Subst. com. gen.*, a fowl, a bird (only of large birds, while volucris includes also insects that fly). **A.** Com. gen.: pennis delata, Lucr. 6, 822: exterrita pennis, id. 5, 506: argentea, i. e. the raven before its metamorphosis, Ov. M. 2, 536: superba, the peacock, Mart. 14, 67; 9, 56: longeva, the phoenix, Claud. 35, 83: famelica, the pigeon-hawk, Plin. 10, 12, § 28.—On the contr. *masc.*: Phoebeus, the raven, Ov. M. 2, 544: albus, the swan, Hor. C. 2, 2, 10: cristatus, the cock, Ov. F. 1, 435 al.—**B.** *Fem.*, as referring to a female bird: Dauliaria ales = philomela, Ov. H. 15, 154: exterrita = columba, Verg. A. 5, 505. But ales, i. e. aquila, as the bird of Jove, is sometimes *masc.*: fulvus Jovis ales, the eagle, id. ib. 12, 247; called also: minister fulminis, Hor. C. 4, 4, 1: flamiger, Stat. Th. 8, 675.—Also *fem.*: aetheria lapsa plaga Jovis ales, Verg. A. 1, 394: regia ales, Ov. M. 4, 362: ales digna Jove, Manil. 1, 443.—**C.** For a deity as winged, *masc.*: Cyllenius ales, i. e. Mercury, Claud. 33, 77; or even for men: aureus ales, Persius, Stat. Th. 1, 544.—**D.** Ales canorus, a swan, for a poet, Hor. C. 2, 20, 15.—Also absol. ales: Maeonii carminis ales, of the singer of a Maeonian (Homeric) song,

Hor. C. 1, 6, 2 Jahn. (In Ov. M. 5, 298, if ales erant is read. ales is collect.; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, 240; but the *sing.* seems to be more in accordance with the preceding hominem totum locutum, she supposing that she heard a man, but it was a bird, and Merkel here reads *Ales erant.*)—**E.** In the lang. of augury, alies are birds that gave omens by their flight, as the buteo, sanqualis, aquila, etc. (but oscines, by their voice, as the corvus, cornix, and noctua), Fest. p. 193 (cf. id. p. 3); Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160: tum huc, tum illic volent alites: tum a dextrâ, tum a sinistrâ parte canant oscines. id. Div. 1, 53, 120; cf. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 6, 6, p. 394; Plin. 10, 19, 22, § 43; Arn. adv. G. 7, 59.—Hence, poet.: ales, augury, omen, sign: cum bonâ nubit alige, Cat. 61, 20: malâ soluta navis exit alite, Hor. Epod. 10, 1: secundâ alite, id. ib. 16, 23.

Alesa, v. Halesa.
Alesco, ēre, v. *inch. n.* [alo], to grow up, increase (only ante-class.). Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 4, 2, 19: ascendendi cacumen, *Lucr. 2, 1130.

Alesia, ae, f. = 'Alesia. Diod. Sic., a city of the Mandubii in Celtic Gaul, now Alise in the Dép. de la Côte d'Or, Caes. B. G. 7, 68; id. B. C. 3, 47; Vell. 2, 47.—Also, **Alexia**, ae, f. = 'Alesia Strabo, Flor. 2, 2; cf. Mannert Gall. 175.

Alethia, v. Halesus.
Alethia, ae, f. = ἀλήθεια (truth), one of the *Eons* of Valentius, Tert. Valent. 12.

Aletimus, i, m., an inhabitant of the town Aletium, in the land of the Hirpini, now Calituro (*acc. to others, Lecce), Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

Aletrium, i, n., a town in Latium, now Alatri; whence, a. **Aletrinas**, itis, adj., pertaining to Aletrium, Cic. Clu. 16.—**Aletrinates**, the inhabitants of Aletrium, Cic. Clu. 20; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63.—**B.** Also, **Aletrincensis**, e, the same: foederatus, Cic. Balb. 22 dub.

† **aleto**, inis, f. [alo], *fatness*, = corporis pinguedo, Fest. p. 23.

Aleuas, ae, m., = 'Aleuas, I. A tyrant of Larissa, slain by his own servants, Ov. Ib. 321 and 509 Merk.—II. A worker in bronze, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 86.

1. Aléus, another reading for Alius, = Elius, Plaut. Capt.; v. 1. Alius.

***2. Aléus**, a, um, adj.: Alea Minerva, the *Aleus* or *Alic Minerva*, so called either from Aleus, king of Arcadia, or from Alea, a town in that country, Stat. Th. 4, 288.

Alex, v. alec.

Alexamenus, i, m., = 'Αλεξάμενος, a leader of the *Aetolians*, Liv. 35, 24.

Alexander, dri, m. [Ἀλεξάνδρος, hence Charis. 64 P. asserts that there is also a *nom.* Alexander, but gives no example], the name of many persons of antiquity; among whom, **I.** The most renowned is Alexander, son of Philip and Olympias, surnamed Magnus, the founder of the great Macedonian monarchy extending from Macedonia to the Indus (v. his life in Plut. and Curt.).—**II.** Alexander, son of Perseus, king of Macedonia, Liv. 42, 52; 45, 39.—**III.** A tyrant of Phœre, in Thessaly; hence also sometimes called Pheræus, Cic. Div. 1, 25; id. Inv. 2, 49; id. Off. 2, 7; Nep. Pelop. 1, 1.—**IV.** A king of Epirus, Liv. 8, 3.—**V.** Another name of Paris, son of Priam, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 96; Cic. Fat. 15; Auct. ad Her. 4, 30; hence sometimes, Alexander Paris, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 76 al.

Alexandrea (the form of Cicero's time, Cic. Phil. 2, 19; id. Fin. 5, 19; Prop. 4, 10, 33 (Alexandria, Müll.); Hor. C. 4, 14, 35 K. and H.; also Alexandria under the Empire; so, Antiochia and Antiochia; cf. Prisc. p. 688 P., Ochsus. Eclog. 143, and Osann ad Cic. Rep. p. 467), ae, f., = Ἀλεξάνδρεια, a name of several towns of antiquity; among which, **I.** The most distinguished is the city built by Alexander the Great, after the destruction of Tyre, upon the north coast of Egypt, the residence of the Ptolemies, and the emporium of Eastern trade during the Middle Ages, sometimes with the appellation Magna, now Iskenderieh or Alexandria, Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 62.—**II.** A town in Troas, now Eski Stamboul, sometimes called Alexandria, Cic. Ac. 2, 4; Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 124; and sometimes Alexandria Troas, Liv. 35, 42;

37, 35; Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 128.—**III.** A town in Asia, also called Alexandria Arion (i. e. Arionum), now Herat, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 61; 6, 23, 25, § 93.—Hence, **Alexandrinus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Alexandria, **A.** In Egypt: vita atque licentia, a luxuriosus and licentious life, like that of Alexandria, at that time a centre of luxury, Caes. B. C. 3, 110; Petr. 31; Quint. 1, 2, 7 Spald.: Alexandria navis, an Alexandrian merchant-ship, Suet. Aug. 98; id. Ner. 45; id. Galb. 10: Bellum Alexandrinum, the history of the expedition of Cæsar into Egypt, after the battle at Pharsalus, Auct. B. Alex. 1.—**B.** In Troas, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 131; 23, 8, 80, § 158.—**Subst.** **Alexandrinus**, ōrum, m., inhabitants of Alexandria (in Egypt): ad Alexandrinus istos revertamur, Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 34; id. Pis. 21, 49.

† **alexipharmacōn**, i, n., = ἀλεξίφάρμακον, an antidote for poison, only in Plin. 21, 20, 84, § 146.

alga, ae, f. (from ligo, qs. alliga, as binding, entwining, Van.), sea-weed, comprising several kinds, of which one (Fucus vesiculosus, Linn.) was used for coloring red, Plin. 26, 10, 66; 32, 6, 22, § 66. Freq. in the poets, Hor. C. 3, 17, 10; Verg. A. 7, 590; so Mart. 10, 16, 5; Val. Fl. 1, 252; Claud. Ruf. 1, 387. In prose, Auct. B. Afr. 24 fin.—Hence also for a thing of little worth: vilior algâ, Hor. S. 2, 5, 8: projectâ vilior algâ, Verg. E. 7, 42.

* **algensis**, e, adj. [alga], that supports itself on sea-weed, lives upon it, Plin. 9, 37, 91, § 131.

algeo, alsis, 2, v. n. [acc. to Fest. from ἀλγέω = to feel pain; cf. ἄλγος, algor, and algus, to be cold, to feel cold; cf. Consent. 2051 P. (opp. aestuare; accordingly a subjective coldness; while fringere, opp. calere, is objective, Doed. Syn. 3, 89): si algibus, tremes, Naev. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 286: eruditum juvenutem, algendo, aestuando, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 34: sudavit et alsti, Hor. A. P. 413: algentis manus est calcificanda sinu, Ov. A. 2, 214.—P. o. t. algentes togæ, i. e. so torn to pieces, that those who wear them must suffer from cold, Mart. 12, 36.—Trop. o. probitas laudatur et algat, virtus is praised, and yet freezes, i. e. is not cherished, is neglected, Juv. 1, 74.—Hence, **algens**, P. a., in the post-Aug. per. = algidus and frigidus, cold: pruinae, Stat. Th. 3, 469: loca, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 27; 16, 10, 19, § 46.

algesco, alsis, 3, v. *inch. n.* [algeo]. **I.** To catch cold: ne ille aliserit, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 11 (cf.: frigus colligere, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 13, and perfrigescere, Juv. 7, 194).—**2.** Post-Aug. (cf. algens) of things, to become cold: (vites) aegrotant et cum alsera, laesis uredine attonsarum oculis, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 226: rabies flammaram, Prud. Apoth. 142.

* **Algidensis**, e, adj. [2. Algidus], growing upon Mount Algidus, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 81.

Algidum, v. Algidus.

1. algidus, a, um, adj. [algeo], cold: algidia scæ regio, Naev. ap. Cic. Or. 45, 152: loca, Cat. 63, 70.—Whence,

2. Algidus, i, m., a high snow-capped mountain, and the forest upon it, south-east of Rome, between Tusculum and Veitru, now Monte Comptri, Liv. 26, 9, 12; Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 139: gelidus, Hor. C. 1, 21, 6: nivalis, id. ib. 3, 23, 9; id. C. S. 69.—Hence, **I. Algidum**, i, n., a town upon it, now Pava, Flor. 1, 11.—**II.** Adj.: **Algidus**, a, um, pertaining to Algidum: terra, Ov. F. 6, 722: secessus, Mart. 10, 30.

* **algificus**, a, um, adj. [algus-facio], that makes cold, chilling: quod timor omnis sit algificus, Gell. 19, 4.

algor, ōris, m. [cf. algeo], gold (that is felt), coldness (class., for the ante-class. algus or algu; acc. to Charis. 23 P., even in Cic.), Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 33: Prodit hiemps, sequitur crepitans hanc dentibus algor, Lucr. 5, 746 Lachm.: obest praegnantibus, Varr. R. 2, 7, 10: corpus patiens inediae, vigiliae, algoris, *Sall. C. 5, 3 (cf. Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 20: illam praeclearam tuam patientiam famis, frigoris, inopiae rerum omnium): confectus algore, *Tac. H. 3, 22. In Pliny for cold in gen. (even in the plur.): vites algore intereunt, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 217; 8, 39, 59, § 139: corpus contra algores munire, Plin. 15, 4, 5, § 19.

algosus, a, um, adj. [alga], abounding in sea-weed: vivunt in algosis, sc. locis, Plin. 32, 9, 31, § 95: litus, Aus. Ep. 7, 42.

Aligis, tis, m., acc. to Prisc. p. 699 P.; Rudd. I. p. 122, or **algu**, n., acc. to Charis. 23; 98 P.; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, 342 sq. [algeo], the feeling of cold (subjective), coldness (usu. only in the *abl.*; hence the form of the *nom.* is uncertain): ante-class. for the class. algor). **I. Masc.**: algum, famem, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 699 P.—**II. Unc. gen.**: interficere aliquem fame atque algu, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 36: perire algu, id. Rud. 2, 7, 94; Att. ap. Non. 72, 9; Lucil. ib. 72, 9; Lucr. 3, 732.

aliâ, adv., v. alius, adv. B.

Aliacmon, v. Haliacmon.

alias, adv., v. alius, adv. C.

alibi, adv. [confr. from alibi; alius-ibi], elsewhere. **I. A.** Elsewhere, otherwise, somewhere else, in or at another place, = alio loco, ἀλλοθι (very freq. in the post-Aug. per., esp. in Pliny; in Cic. only twice, and then in connection with nusquam and nec usquam. Never in Hor. or Juv.; in the other poets rare): St. Hicinne nos habitare censes? Ch. Ubiam ego alibi censeam? Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 72: scio equidem alibi jam animum tuum, id. Truc. 4, 4, 13: alibi gentium et civitatum, App. Flor. p. 356, 6; cf. id. ib. 360, 4.—Hence, **B.** Esp. **1.** Alibi... alibi (even several times), in one place... in another; here... there = hic... illic; hence also sometimes hic or illic... alibi: alibi pavorem, alibi gaudium ingens facit, Liv. 3, 18, 8, 32; Sen. Ep. 98 al.: exercitus, trifariam dissipatus, alibi primum, alibi postremum agmen, alibi impedimenta, inter vepres delituit, Liv. 38, 46; Plin. 2, 3, 3, § 8; so id. 5, 27, 27, § 99 al.: hic segetis, illic veniunt felicius uvae, Arborei fetus alibi, Verg. G. 1, 54; Plin. 10, 50, 71, § 146. Once alibi... deinde, Curt. 7, 4, 26.—**2.** Joined with words of the same origin (alius; v. alius, aliter, etc.): alibi alius or aliter, one here, another there; one in this, the other in that manner: esse alios alibi congressus material, Quilis hic est, that matter has elsewhere other combinations, similar to that of the word, Lucr. 3, 1065: exprobrantes suam quisque alius alibi militiam, Liv. 2, 23: pecora diversos alios alibi pascere jubet, id. 9, 2; so id. 44, 33: alius alibi projectus, Vulg. Sap. 18, 18: medium spatium torrentis, alibi aliter cavati, Liv. 44, 35.—**3.** Alibi atque alibi, at one time here, at another there; now here, now there (cf. alibi, B.): haec (aqua) alibi atque alibi utilior nobilitavit loca gignit ferri, Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 144.—**4.** With negatIVES, nec, non, nusquam, nec usquam: nec tam praesentes alibi cognoscere dicat, Verg. E. 1, 42: asperima in hac parte dimicatio est, nec alibi dixeris magnis mucrone pugnari, Quint. 6, 4, 4: nusquam alibi, Cic. Ac. 2, 132, 103: omnis armatorum copia dextra sinistra ad equum, nec usquam alibi, id. Att. 13, 52. And instead of a negative, an interrogation implying it: num alibi quam in Capitolio? Liv. 5, 52.—**5.** Alibi quam, indicating comparison, elsewhere than, commonly with a neg. non, nusquam, etc., nowhere else than: qui et alibi quam in Nilo nascitur, Plin. 32, 10, 43, § 125: posse principem alibi quam Romae fieri, Tac. H. 1, 4; id. A. 15, 20: facilitius laudes vestras alibi gentium quam apud vos praedicarim, App. Flor. p. 360, 4: nusquam alibi quam in Macedonia, Liv. 43, 9; ne alibi quam in armis animum habent, id. 10, 20; Tac. A. 1, 77: nec alibi quam in Germania, *Suet. Aug. 23; so Col. R. 8, 11, 8.—**II.** Transf. from place to other objects. **A.** Otherwise, in something else, in other things, in other respects: si alibi plus perdidderim, minus aegre habeam, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 16: neque istic neque alibi tibi erit usquam in me mora, Ter. And. 2, 5, 9; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 38: nec spem salutis alibi quam in pace, Liv. 30, 35, 11: alibi quam in innocentia spem habere, id. 7, 41: alibi quam mos permisit, otherwise, in other things, than custom allows, Quint. 11, 1, 47; 4, 1, 53.—**B.** Of persons, elsewhere, with some other one (very rare): priusquam hanc uxorem duxi, habebam alibi (sc. apud meretricem) animum amori deditum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 14: quantum militum transportatum sit, apud auctores discrepat: alibi decem milia pedum, duo milia du-

centos equites, alibi parte plus dimidia rem auctam invenio, Liv. 29, 25: interdum alibi est hereditas, alibi tutela, Dig. 26, 4, 1; so, in designating another place in an author, Quint. 4, 2, 110; 8, 3, 21 al.—**C.** In post-Aug. prose sometimes, like alias (v. that word), for aliqui, otherwise: rhinoceros quoque, rarum alibi animal, in his dem montibus erant, an animal otherwise rare, Curt. 9, 1, 5: nemus opacum arboribus alibi insinuitis, with trees else rare, id. 9, 1, 13.

alibilis, e, adj. [alo], affording nourishment, nutritious, nourishing (perh. only in Varr.): lac, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 2: casei, id. ib. 2, 11, 2, § 3.—*Pass.* of that which readily grows or fattens: ita pulli albillores fiunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

alica, ae, f. [from alo, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.; akin to ἀλικός, δάλαι acc. to Doed.], orig. adj., nourishing, sc. farina. **I.** A kind of grain, spelt, Cato, R. R. 76 *inuit*; Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 50.—**II.** Grits prepared from it, spelt-grits, Gr. χυρόποις, later ἀλικά, Cels. 6, 6; Plin. 22, 25, 61, § 128.—**III.** A drink prepared from these grits, Mart. 13, 6.

aliciarius, a, um, adj. [alica], of or pertaining to spelt; hence, **aliciarius**, i, m., one who grinds spelt: nemo est aliciarius posterior te, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 75 P.; and **aliciaria**, ae, f., a prostitute (as frequenting the place of the spelt-mills): aliciariae meretrices appellabantur in Campania (where the best spelt-grits were prepared, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 109), Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.—pistorum amicas, reliquas aliciarias, * Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 54.

alicastrum, i, n., sc. frumentum [id.], a kind of spelt, summer-spelt (i. e. sown in the spring), Col. 2, 6; 2, 9; cf. Isid. Aug. 17, 3.

aliciubi (earlier written **aliquobi**, like *neurobi*, acc. to Cassiod. Orth. 234 P.; cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, 29), adv. [alicius-ubi], somewhere, anywhere, at any place, or in any thing (Inter aliciubi et usquam hoc interest, quod aliciubi absolute profertur, ut aliciubi fumus, i. e. in aliquo loco; usquam autem ad omnia loca refertur, Prisc. p. 1058 P.; very rare): si salvus sit Pompeius et constituerit aliciubi, hanc *vekiav* relinquas, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10. **I.** In gen.: tu si aliciubi fueris, dicet hic porcos coctos ambulare, if you shall be anywhere, i. e. wherever you may be, Petr. 45.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Aliciubi... aliciubi, repeated, in one place... in another, here... there, like alius, alias, alibi, etc.: ut aliciubi obstes tibi, aliciubi inscaris, aliciubi inistes gravius, Sen. Tranq. 2, 2: tecta aliciubi imposita montibus, aliciubi ex plano in altitudinem montium educta, id. Ep. 89, 21 (in both passages some read *alivi*; v. Fieckert).—**B.** Strengthened by other definite words: utinam hic prope addeset aliciubi, somewhere here, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 7: hic alciubi in Crustumeno, Cic. Fl. 29, 71: in quibus (scriptis) et suum alciubi reperiri nouet, Suet. Gram. 7.

alícula, ae, f. [ala], a light upper garment (quod alas nobis injecta contineat, Vel. Long. 2230 P., but better acc. to Ferrar. de Re Vest. 2, 3, c. 1, from the collar or cape upon it), * Mart. 12, 82: alícula subornatus polymita, a light hunting-dress, Petr. 40, 5; a child's coat, Dig. 34, 2, 24.

alícunde, adv., of place [aliquis-unde], from somewhere = ab aliquo loco, Gr. ἀπόθεν. **I.** Lit.: tu mihi aliquid aliquo modo alícunde ab aliquibus blatis, Plaut. Ep. 3, 1, 13; cf. verse 10: venit meditatus alícunde ex solo loco, Ter. And. 2, 2, 3: aliunde fueus alícunde extrinsecus aër, streaming from some part from another source, * Lucr. 5, 522: praecipitare alícunde, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31; so id. Caelim. 16, 46.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of persons: alícunde exora mutuum, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 44: non quaesivit procul alícunde, Cic. Verr. 2, 20, 48.—Hence, alícunde corradere, to scrape together from some source, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 34, and alícunde sumere, to get from somebody, i. e. to borrow from some one, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 70.—**B.** Of things: nos omnes quibus est alícunde aliquis objectus labor, from any thing, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 6 (In Cic. Att. 10, 1, 3, B. and K. read *alunde* for alícunde.)

alíd for **aliud**, v. 2. alius *int.*

* **Alidensis**, e, adj., of or pertaining to Alida or Alinda, a town in Caria, where splendid garments were manufactured; hence, **alidense** (sc. vestimentum), a full dress, court-dress, Lucr. 4, 1130; where Lachmann read *alidensia*, a word not elsewhere found in Latin or Greek, and Munro now reads *indusia*; v. indusium.

alienatio, ónis, f. [alieno]. **I.** Act., the transferring of the possession of a thing to another, so as to make it his property: Alienatio tum fit, cum dominium ad alium transferimus, Dig. 18, 1, 67; Sen. Ben. 5, 10. So, alienatio sacrorum, a transfer of the sacred rites (sacra) of one family (gens) to another, Cic. Or. 42, 144; so id. Leg. 3, 20, 48.—**II.** Neutr., the transferring of one's self, i. e. the going over to another; hence, **A.** Trop., a separation, desertion, aversion, dislike, alienation (the internal separating or withdrawing of the feeling of good-will, friendship, and the like; while *disjunctio* designates merely an external separation): tuam me alienationem commendationem tibi ad impios civis fore, Cic. Phil. 2, 1: alienatio consulum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4: alienatio disjunctioe amicitiae, id. Lael. 21, 76: alienatio exercitús (opp. benevolentia), Caes. B. C. 2, 31: in Vitellium alienatio, Tac. H. 2, 60: alienatio patris, id. A. 2, 43: Numquid non perditio est iniquo, et alienatio operantibus injustitiam, Vulg. Job. 31, 3.—**B.** In medic. lang.: alienatio mentis, aberration of mind, loss of reason, delirium, Cels. 4, 2; so Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 155: continua, Dig. 1, 18, 14; also without mentis: alienatio sanctorum, Sen. Ep. 78: alienationis in comoda, Firm. 4, 1.

alienigena, ae, m. (also, **alienigenus**, a, um, adj.; cf. Prisc. p. 677 P., and advena) [alienus gigno], born in a foreign land; hence, **I.** In gen., foreign, alien; and subst., a stranger, a foreigner, an alien. **A.** Of persons (very freq. in Cic., esp. in his orations): homo longinquus et alienigena, Cic. Deiot. 3: alienigenae hostes, id. Cat. 4, 10; cf. Liv. 26, 13: testes, Cic. Font. 10: dii, id. Leg. 2, 10: mulieres, Vulg. 3 Reg. 11, 1.—**Subst.**: quid alienigenae de vobis loqui soleant, Cic. Fl. 27: si ipse alienigena summi imperii potiretur, Nep. Eum. 7, 1; Curt. 5, 11; 6, 3; Vulg. Lev. 22, 10; ib. Luc. 17, 18.—**B.** Of things: vino alienigena utere, Gell. 2, 24; and with the adj. form: **alienigenus**, a, um: pisces alienigeni, Col. 8, 16, 9: fetus, id. 8, 5, 10: semina, id. 3, 4, 1: ALIENIGENVM CORPVS, Inscr. Orell. 5048: ne alienigenae iustitiae oblitus videamur, Val. Max. 6, 5, 1 ext.: exempla, id. 1, 5, 1 ext.: studia, id. 2, 1 fin.: sanguis, id. 6, 2, 1 ext.: conversationis, Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 13.—**II.** In Lucr., produced from different materials, heterogeneous: scire licet nobis venas et sanguen et ossa [et nervos alienigenis ex partibus esse], Lucr. 1, 860; 1, 865; 1, 869; 1, 874; 5, 880.

alienigenus, a, um, v. the preced.

alieniloquium, ii, n. [alienus-loqui], the talk of crazy persons, Varr. Sent. Mor. p. 28 Devit.; cf.: aliena loqui s. v. alienus, B.

alienitas, átis, f. [alienus]. In medic. lang., **I.** The causes or materials of disease in the human system, which are extraneous to it: auferre alienitatem, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4: alienitatis obtrusio, id. ib. 5, 64: manens alienitas, id. Acut. 3, 20.—**II.** For alienatio (q. v. B.): mentis, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 39.

aleno, ávi, áti, um, i, v. a. [id.] (purely prosaic, but class.). **I.** Orig., to make one person or thing another: facere, ut aliquis alius sit. Thus, in Plaut., Sosia says to Mercury, who represented himself as Sosia: certe edepot tu me alienabis numquam, quin noster siem, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 243. So also Phny: scapoenium, quod apud nos gignitur, in totum transmarino alienatur, is entirely other than, different from, the transmarine one, Plin. 20, 18, 75, § 197.—Hence, of things, a t. t. in the Roman lang. of business, to make something the property of another, to alienate, to transfer by sale (in the Jurid. sense, diff. from vendere: Alienatum non proprie dicitur, quod adhuc in dominio venditoris manet? venditum tamen recte dicitur, Dig. 50, 16, 67; the former, therefore, includes the idea of a complete

transfer of the thing sold): pretio parvo ea, quae accessissent a majoribus, vendidisse atque alienasse, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60: venire vestras res proprias atque in perpetuum a vobis alienari, id. Agr. 2, 21, 54: vertigialia (opp. frui), id. ib. 2, 13, 33; so Varr. R. R. 2, 1; Dig. 4, 7, 4.—Esp., to remove, separate, make foreign: urbs maxuma alienata, Sall. J. 48, 1.—**II.** Transf. to mental objects, and with esp. reference to that from which any person or thing is separated or removed, to cast off, to alienate, estrange, set at variance, render averse, make enemies (Abalienatus dicitur, quem quis a se removerit; alienatus, qui alienus est factus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.; class., esp. freq. in the part. alienatus). **A.** In gen.: eum omnibus eadem res publica reconciliavit, quae alienarát, Cic. Pro. Cons. 9: legati alienati, id. Pis. 96: alienati sunt peccatores, Vulg. Ps. 51, 4; ib. Col. 1, 21: alienari a Senatu, Cic. Att. 1, 14: studium ab aliquo, id. Pis. 76: si alienatus fuerit a me, Vulg. Ezech. 14, 7: alienatus a viá Dei, ib. Eph. 4, 18: voluntatem ab aliquo, Cic. Phil. 2, 38; id. Fam. 3, 6: tantá contumeliá acceptá omnium suorum voluntates alienare (sc. a se), Caes. B. G. 7, 10: voluntate alienati, Sall. J. 66, 2; Nep. Alcib. 5, 1: falsa suspitio alienatum esse, neglected, discarded, Sall. C. 35, 3: animos eorum alienare a causa, Cic. Pro. Cons. 21: a dictatore animos, Liv. 8, 35: sibi animum aliquid, Vell. 2, 112; Tac. H. 1, 59; Just. 1, 7, 18.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Mentem alienare alicui, to take away or deprive of reason, to make crazy, insane, to drive mad (not before the Aug. per., perh. first by Livy): erat opinio Tacitum mirum comitem fuisse sui: vulgo Junonis iunus alienasse mentem ferebant, Liv. 42, 28: signum alienatae mentis, of insanity, Suet. Aug. 99: alienata mens, Sall. Rep. Ord. 2, 12, 6 (cf. Liv. 25, 39: alienatus sensibus).—And absol.: odor sulfuris saepius haustus alienat, deprives of reason, Sen. Q. 2, 53.—Hence, pass.: alienari mente, to be insane, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 93: ita alienatus mente Antiochenus (erat), Vulg. 2 Macc. 5, 17.—**2.** In medic. lang.: alienari, of parts of the body, to die, perish: intestina momento alienatur, Cels. 7, 16; 8, 10; 5, 26, n. 29: in corpore alienato, Sen. Ep. 89: (spodium) alienata explet, Plin. 23, 4, 38, § 76.—**3.** Alienari ab aliquo re, to keep at a distance from something, i. e. to be disinclined to, have an aversion for, to avoid = abhorre (only in Cic.): a falsa assensione magis nos alienatos esse quam a ceteris rebus, Cic. F. n. 3, 5, 18: alienari ab interitu iisque rebus, quae interitum videantur afferre, id. ib. 3, 5, 16.

alénus, a, um [2. alius]. **I.** Adj. **A.** In gen., that belongs to another person, place, object, etc., not one's own, another's, of another, foreign, alien (opp. suus): NEVE ALIENAM SEGETEM PELEXERIS, Fragn. XII. Tab. ap. Plin. 28, 2, and Serv. ad Verg. E. 8, 99: plus ex alieno jecore sapunt quam ex suo, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 57; Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 111; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 88, and Lind. ib. 2, 3, 3: quom sciet alienum puerum (the child of another) tolli pro suo, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 61: in aedis inruit Alienus, id. Ad. 1, 2, 9; id. And. 1, 1, 125: alienae partes anti, Lucr. 1, 182; so Verg. G. 2, 149: pecunis alienis locupletari, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 137: cura rerum alienarum, id. Off. 1, 9, 30; 2, 23, 83: alienos mores ad suos referre, Nep. Epam. 1, 1: in altissimo gradu alienis opibus poni, Cic. Sen. 20: semper regibus aliena virtus formidolosa est, Sall. C. 7, 2: amissis bonis alienas opes expectare, id. ib. 58, 10 Herz.: aliena mulier, another man's wife, Cic. Cael. 37: mulier alieni viri sermionibus assuefacta, of another woman's husband, Liv. 1, 46: virtutem et bonum alienum oderunt, id. 35, 43: alienis pedibus ambulamus, alienis oculis agnoscimus, aliena memoria salutamus, alien. opera vivimus, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 19: oportet enim omnia aut ad alienum arbitrium aut ad suum facere, Plin. Ep. 6, 14; so Suet. Claud. 2: alienum cursum alienumque rectorem, velut captá nave, Sequi, Plin. Pan. 82, 3; Tac. A. 15, 1 fin.: pudicitiae neque suae neque alienae ppercit, Suet. Calg. 36: epistolae orationesque et edicta aliena formabat ingenio, i. e. caused to be written by another, id. Dom. 2: te conjux aliena capit, Hor. S. 2, 7, 46; 1, 1, 110; so id. ib. 1, 3, 116: vulnus, intended for another, Verg. A. 10, 781: aliena

cornua, of Actæon transformed into a stag, Ov. M. 3, 139: *alio Martæ pugnabant*, sc. equites, i. e. *without horses, as footmen*, Liv. 3, 62: *aes alienum*, lit. *another's money*; hence, in reference to him who has it, *a debt*; cf. *ues*. So also: *aliena nomina, debits in others' names, debits contracted by others*, Sall. C. 35, 3.—**B. Esp. 1.** In reference to relationship or friendship, *not belonging to one, alien from, not related or allied, not friendly, inimical, strange*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 43: *alienus est ab nostrâ familia*. Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 28; id. Heaut. 5, 4, 6 Ruhnk.: *multi ex finibus suis egressi se suaque omnia alienissimis crediderunt, to utter strangers*, Caes. B. G. 6, 31: *non alienus sanguine regibus*, Liv. 29, 29: Vell. 2, 76.—Hence *alienus* and *propinquus* are antith. Cic. Lael. 5, 19: *ut neque amicis neque etiam alienioribus desum*, id. Fam. 1, 9 Manut.: *ut tum factum alieni hominis, meum vero conjunctissimi et amicissimi esse videatur*, id. ib. 3, 6.—**2.** *Alienum* esse in or ab aliquâ re, *to be a stranger to a thing, i. e. not to be versed in or familiar with, not to understand*: in physico Epicurus totus est alienus, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 17. *nono non alienus a litteris, not a stranger to* *not unversed in*, id. Ver. 2, 2, 26.—**3.** *Foreign to a thing, i. e. not suited to it, unsuitable, incongruous, inadequate, inconsistent, unseasonable, inapposite, different from* (opp. aptus); constr. with *gen. dat., abl., and ab*; cf. Burm. ad Ov. F. 1, 4; Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 5; Spald. ad Quint. 6, 3, 33; Zumpt, Gr. § 384. (α) With *gen.*: *pacis (decorum)*, Lucr. 6, 69: *salutis*, id. 3, 832: *aliarum rerum*, id. 6, 1064: *dignitatis aliquoq.* Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 11: *neque aliena consili (sc. domus D. Brutii), convenient for consultation*, Sall. C. 40, 5 Kritz al.—(β) With *dat.*: *quod illi causae maxime est alienum*, Cic. Caecin. 9, 24: *arti oratoriae*, Quint. proem. 5; 4, 2, 62; Sen. Q. N. 4 praef.—(γ) With *abl.*: *neque hoc dii alienum ducunt majestatis suae*, Cic. Div. 1, 38, 83: *homine alienissimum*, id. Off. 1, 13, 41: *dignitate imperii*, id. Prov. Cons. 8, 18: *amicitiâ*, id. Fam. 11, 27: *existimatio- nem meâ*, id. Att. 6, 1: *domus magis his aliena malis, farther from*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 50: *loco, tempore*, Quint. 6, 3, 33.—(δ) With *ab*: *alienum a vitâ meâ*, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 21: *a dignitate rei publicae*, Tib. Gracch. ap. Gell. 7, 19, 7: *a sapiente*, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132: *a dignitate*, id. Fam. 4, 7: *navigatio- nis labor alienus non ab aetate so- lum nostrâ, verum etiam a dignitate*, id. Att. 16, 3.—(ε) With *enf. or clause* as sub- ject: *ne aptius est inquam ad opes tu- endas quam diligi, nec alienius quam ti- meri*, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 23: *non alienum vide- tur, quale praemium Miltiadi sit tributum, docere*, Nep. Mil. 6, 1.—**4. Averse, hostile, unfriendly, unfavorable to**: *illum alieno animo a nobis esse res ipsa indicat*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 40; Cic. Deiot. 9, 24: *a Pyrrho non ni- mis alienos animos habemus*, id. Lael. 8 *fin.*: *si n. a me est alienior*, id. Fam. 2, 17: *ex alienissimis amicissimos reddere*, id. ib. 15, 4 al.: *Muciani animus nec Vespasiano alienus*, Tac. H. 2, 74.—**Rar.** transf. to things; as in the histt., *alienus locus, a place or ground unfavorable for an engagement, dis- advantageous* (opp. *suus* or *opportuus*; cf. Gron. Obs. 4, 17, 275): *alieno loco proelium committunt*, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: *alienissimo sibi loco contra opportunissimo hostibus confixit*, Nep. Them. 4, 5 Brem.—**So of time unfitting, inconvenient, unfavorable**, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: *ad iudicium corruptum- dum tempus alienum*, Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 1; Cic. Caecin. 67: *vir egregius alienissimo rei publicae tempore extinctus*, id. Brut. 1; id. Fam. 15, 14.—**Of other things**: *alienum (dangerous, perilous, hurtful) suis rationibus*, Sall. C. 56, 5; Cels. 4, 5.—**5.** In medic. lang. **a.** *Of the body, dead, corrupted, paraly- zed* (cf. *aleno*, II. B. 2.), Scrib. Comp. 201.—**b.** *Of the mind, insane, mad* (cf. *ali- eno et alienatio*): *Neque solum illis alie- na mens erat, qui consilii conjurationis fue- rant*, Sall. C. 37, 1 Herz.—**II. Subst. 1.** *Alienus, i. m., a stranger*. **a.** *One not belonging to one's house, family, or country*: *apud me cenant alieni noveni*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 21: *ut non ejetus ad alienos, sed in- vitatus ad tuos isse videaris*, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 23: *quas copias proximis suppeditari* *quos est, eas transfereant ad alienos*, id. Off. 1, 14: *cives potiores quam peregrini,*

propinquum quam alieni, id. Am. 5, 19: *quasi ad alienos durus loquebatur*, Vulg. Gen. 42, 7: *a filius suis an ab alienis?* ib. Matt. 17, 24: *cives potiores quam peregrini, propinquum quam alieni*, Cic. Lael. 5: *quod alieno testimonium redderent, in eo non fraudabo alium meum*, Vell. 2, 76.—**b.** *One not related to a person or thing*: in longinquis, in propinquis, in alienis, in suis irruerat, Cic. Mil. 28, 76: *vel alienissimus rusticæ vitæ, naturæ benignitatem miretur*, Col. 3, 21, 3.—**2. Alienum, i. n., the property of a stranger**: *Haec erunt vilici officia: alieno manum abstineant, etc.*, Cato, R. R. 5, 1: *alieno abstinet*, Suet. Tit. 7: *ex alio largiri*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 8; so, de alieno largiri, Just. 36, 3, 9: *alieni appetens, sui profugus*, Sall. C. 5; Liv. 5, 5: *in aliena aedificium exstruere*, Cic. Mil. 27, 74 (cf. in alieno solo aedificare, Dig. 41, 1, 7).—**Pleur.** **a.** *The property of a stranger*: *quid est aliud aliis sua eripere, aliis dare aliena?* Cic. Off. 2, 23; Liv. 30, 30: *aliena pervade- re, a foreign* (in opp. to the Roman) *provin- cia*, Amm. 23, 1.—**b.** *The affairs or in- terests of strangers*: *Mm. Chreme, tantumne ab re tuast otio tibi, aliena ut cures, ea, quae nihil ad te attinent*, *Chrem. Homo suus*: *humani nihil a me alienum puto*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 23: *aliena ut melius videant quam sua*, id. ib. 3, 1, 95.—**c.** *Things strange, foreign, not belonging to the matter in hand*: *Quod si hominibus bonarum rerum tanta cura esset, quanto studio aliena ac nihil profutura multumque etiam periculosa petunt, etc.*, Sall. J. 1, 5; hence, *aliena loqui, to talk strangely, wildly*, like a crazy person: *Quin etiam sic me dicunt aliena locutum*, Ut foret alieni nomen in ore tuum, Ov. Tr. 3, 19: *interdum in ac- cessione aegros desipere et aliena loqui*, Cels. 3, 18 (v. *alieniloquium*).

aliger, gēra, grum (gen. plur. aligerum, Val. Fl. 7, 171), *adj.* [*ala-gero*], *bearing wings, winged* (a poet. word of the Aug. per.). **I. Adj.**: *amor*, Verg. A. 1, 663: *agmen, i. e. of birds*, id. ib. 12, 240: *aligerio tollitur axe Ceres, upon the winged chariot* (i. e. drawn by dragons), Ov. F. 4, 562; *Jovis Nuntius, i. e. Mercury*, Stat. S. 3, 3, 80: *genus*, Sen. Hippol. 338 al.—**In the prose of Pliny**, like many other poet. words: *aligeri serpentes*, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 85: *Cupidines*, id. 30, 5, 4, § 41.—**II. Algeri, subst., the winged gods of love, Cupids, Sil. 7, 458.**

Alii, grum, v. *Alis* and *Alius*.
alimentarius, a, um, *adj.* [*alimentum*], *pertaining to or suitable for nourish- ing* (a legal term; in the class. per. only once; later in the lang. of law and in epitaphs). **I. Adj.**: *lex, relating to the appor- tionment of provisions among the poor*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6 Manut.: *causa*, Dig. 2, 15, 8: *ratio*, ib. 48, 13, 4: *res*, Amm. 20, 8; cf. id. 21, 12.—**II. Subst.**: **alimentarius, i. m., one to whom means of subsistence has been left by will**, Dig. 2, 15, 8 al.

alimentum, i. n. [*alo*], *nourishment, nutriment*; and *concr., food, provisions, aliment* (in the poets only in the plur.). **I.** In gen.: *alimenta corporis*, Cic. Univ. 6; *plur. alimenti est in pane quam in ullo alio*, Cels. 2, 18; so id. 8, 1; Plin. 17, 13, 20: *alimenta reperentur in hiemem*, Quint. 2, 16, 16; Suet. Tib. 54; cf. Tac. A. 6, 23: *alimenta petens*, Vulg. Gen. 41, 55: *alimenta negare*, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 13: *habentes alimenta et quibus tegamur*, Vulg. 1 Tim. 6, 8.—**In the jurists**: *alimenta, all things which pertain to the support of life, aliment, maintenance, support*, Dig. 34, tit. 1, De alimentis, and l. 6.—**P. o. e.** (very freq. in Ovid): *piem et ceras, alimenta quoque cetera flammæ*, Ov. M. 14, 532: *concipit Iris aquas, alimenta quoque nubibus affert*, id. ib. 1, 271: *lacrimæ quoque alimenta fuerit, tears were his food*, id. ib. 10, 75 (cf.: *fuertunt mihi lacrimæ meae panes die ac nocte*, Vulg. Psa. 41, 4); *ignis*, Ov. M. 8, 887.—**Trop.**: *vitiorum*, Ov. M. 2, 769: *furoris*, id. ib. 3, 479: *addidit alimenta rumoribus, gave new support to the rumors*, Liv. 35, 23 *fin.*: *alimentum famæ*, Tac. H. 2, 96, 4: *alimen- tum virtutis honos*, Val. Max. 2, 6, 5.—**II. Esp.**, for the Gr. τροφή or βρεγμα, *the reward or recompense due to parents from children for their rearing*: *quasi alimen- ta expectaret a nobis (patria)*, Cic.

Rep. 1, 4 Mos. (in Val. Fl. 6, 570, this is ex- pressed by *nutrimenta*; in Dig. 50, 13, 1, § 14, by *nutricia*).

† **alimodi**: *pro alius modi*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.

† **alimonia**, v. *hallmon*.
alimonia, ae, f. [*alo*] (ante- and post- class. for *alimentum*), *nourishment, food, sustenance, support*: *quaestus alimoniae*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 1: *naturals*, Gell. 17, 15, 5: *flammae, fuel*, Prud. Cath. 5, 19: *App. M. 2, p. 115*: in *alimonia ignis, for the food of the burnt-offering*, Vulg. Lev. 3, 16; ib. 1 Macc. 14, 10.

alimonium, ii, n. [*id.*], *the termination as in testu-monium, parsi-monium, vadi-monium* (ante-class. and post-Aug. for the class. *alimentum*), *nourishment, sustenance, support*: *mellis*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 15; 3, 1, 8 *fin.*; 2, 1, 14; 5, 16: *infectus alimonio*, Tac. A. 11, 16: *collationes in alimonium at- que dotem puellæ receipt*, Suet. Calig. 42: *quaerere*, Juv. 14, 76: *denegare*, Dig. 25, 3, 4; Arn. 5, p. 167.

alio, adv., v. 2. *alius*, II. A.

alioqui (Corssen, Ausspr. II. p. 839, questions the MS. authority for the forms **alio-quin** and **ceteroquin**, but if they are genuine, he believes they have the *prep.* in affixed, as in *deum*), *adv.* (prop. *abl. alio-qui*, i. e. *alio quo modo, in some other way*; used in the ante-Aug. per. only once in Lucr.; but freq. after that per., esp. by the histt., and by Pliny the younger). **I.** Lit., to indicate that something has its existence or right in all but the exception given, in *other respects, for the rest, otherwise*; Gr. ἄλλως, often with *adj.* standing either before or after it: *milites tantum, qui sequerentur curram, defuerunt*: *alioqui magnificus triumphus fuit*, Liv. 37, 46 Madv.; 8, 9: *Hannibal tumulum tuum commo- dumque alioqui, nisi quod longinque aqua- tionis erat, cepit*, id. 30, 29, 10: *atqui si vitii medicoribus ac mea paucis Mendosa est natura, alioquin ceta*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 66 K. and H.: *solutus alioquin id temporis luxur principis intendere*, Tac. A. 13, 20 Halm; so id. ib. 4, 37; Curt. 7, 4, 8; 8, 2, 2.—**Sometimes concessive**, hence also with *quamquam, quomvis, cum*, as for the *rest, besides*: *triumphatum de T. Iuribus*: *alioqui mitis victoria fuit, i. e. although in other respects the victory was* *etc.*, Liv. 7, 49: *at si tanta pars otiosi media illa peresa est, Incol- lumis quamvis alioqui splendidus orbis* (*al- though in other respects unwinced and clear-* *ocidit extemplo lumen*, Liv. 3, 414 (Leach- mann rejected this line; Munro receives it and reads *at/otquo*): *ideo nondum cum legi, cum alioqui validissime cupiam*, Plin. Ep. 9, 35 Keil; so Plin. 10, 69, 93, § 198.—**II.** **Transf. A.** To indicate that something exists, avails, or has influence in other cases beside those mentioned, *yet, besides, more- over* (syn.: *porro, praeterea*): *sed haec quid- am alioquin memoria magni professoris, uti interponeremus, effecit*, Cels. 8, 4: *ne pugnemus igitur, cum praesertim plurimis alioqui Graecis sit utendum, very many other Greek words besides*, Quint. 2, 14, 4 Halm: *non tenuit iram Alexander, cuius alioqui potens non erat, of which he had not the control at other times*, Curt. 4, 2, 6; Tac. H. 3, 32: *quâ occasione Caesar, valde alioquin spernem- dus honoribus Iuliusceni orationem com- pedit*, id. A. 4, 37.—**So in questions**, Quint. 4, 5, 3.—**Also et alioqui in Pliny**: *afflictor curâ*; *et alioqui meus pudor, in ea dignitas in discrimen adductur*, Plin. Ep. 2, 9, 1; so id. ib. 10, 42, 2; id. Pan. 45, 4, 68, 7; 7, 9.—**And in copulative clauses with et. . . et, cum, tum, etc., both in general (or in other respects) . . . and**: *et alioqui oppor- tune situm, et transitus eâ est in Labateis*, Liv. 43, 19: *mors Marcelli cum alioqui miserabilis fuit, tum quod, etc.*, id. 27, 27, 11; so Quint. 5, 6, 4; 12, 10, 63.—**B.** To indicate that something is in itself situated so and so, or avails in a certain manner, *in it- self, even in itself, himself, etc.*: *corpus, quod illa (Phryne) simplicissima alioqui (in herself even most beautiful) ducta nudave- rant tunicâ*, Quint. 2, 15, 9 Spald.; 10, 3, 13; 2, 1, 4.—**C.** Ellipt. like the Gr. ἄλλως, and commonly placed at the beginning of a clause, to indicate that something must happen, if the previous assertion or as- sumption shall not be (which fact is not

expressed), *otherwise, else* (cf. *alio*, b. 7): vidistine aliquando Clitumnum fontem? si nondum (et puto nondum: aliqui narrasse mihi), Plin. Ep. 8, 8; 1, 20: Nec, si pugnent inter se, qui idem didicerunt, idcirco ars, quae utrique tradita est, non erit; aliqui nec armorum, etc., Quint. 2, 17, 33; so id. 4, 2, 23: non inornata debet esse brevis, aliqui sit indocta, id. 4, 2, 46: Da mihi liberis, aliqui moriar, Vulg. Gen. 30, 1; ib. Matt. 6, 1; ib. Heb. 9, 17: languescit aliqui industria, si nullus ex se metus ut spes, Tac. A. 2, 38.—**D.** (Eccl. Lat.) As an *advers. conj.*, but (cf. ceterum and the Gr. ἀλλὰ): aliqui in te manum tuam et tange os ejus et carnem, Vulg. Job, 2, 5. Cf. Hand, Turs. I. pp. 234, 241.

aliorum or **aliosum**, also twice not contr. **alio-vorsum** and **alio-versus**, *adv.* **I.** Lit., directed to another place (*other men, objects*; cf.: alias, alibi, alio, etc.), in another direction, *elsewhere, elsewhere* (Aliosum et iliosum sicut intersum dixit Cato, Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll.; only ante- and post-class.). **A.** Of place: mater ancillas jubet, . . . aliam aliosum ire, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 47 (where aliam aliosum is like alio alio, etc.): junctum aliosum aliosum ducere, Gell. 7, 15: lupi aliosum grassantes, App. M. 8, p. 209.—**B.** Of persons: infantis aliosum data facta amolito, Gell. 12, 1, 4.—**C.** Of things: sed id aliosum pertinet, Gell. 17, 1.—**II.** Fig., in aliam partem or rationem, in another manner, in a different sense; so in Terence: aliosum aliquid accipere, to receive something in another manner or otherwise, to take it differently: verere, ne aliosum atque ego feci acceperit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 1; cf. Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 8, atque ego istuc, Antrax. aliosorum dixeram, with another design, in a different sense: aliosurus, uncontr. in Lact. 1, 17, 1. Cf. Hand, Turs. I. pp. 241 and 242.

alioversus, v. the precd.

alipes, edis, *adj.* (*abl.* alipedi, Val. Fl. 5, 612; like aliti from ales) [ala-pes] (poet. and rare; never in Hor.). **I.** Lit., with wings on the feet, wing-footed.—As an epithet of Mercury: sacra alipedi dei, Ov. F. 5, 109; id. M. 11, 312; also simply Alipes for Mercurius: mactatur vacca Minervae, Alipedi vitulus, id. ib. 4, 754.—So of the horses in the chariot of the Sun, Ov. M. 2, 48.—Hence, **II.** Transf., swift, fleet, quick (cf. ales, 1.): cervi, Lucr. 6, 769; equi, Verg. A. 12, 484; also alipes, *absol.* for equus, id. ib. 7, 277: alipedi curru, Val. Fl. 5, 612; Sil. 7, 700.

Aliphæ and **Aliphânus**, v. Allifæ.

Aliphæra or **Aliphira**, *ae. f.* = Ἀλιφῆρα, Paus., Ἀλιφῆρα, Polyb., a town in Arcadia, Act. 6, 2, 3; Liv. 28, 8; 32, 5; *inhabitants*: Aliphiraeci, orum, m., Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 22.

alipilus, 1, m. [ala-1. pilus], a slave who plucked the hair from the armpits of the bathers (cf. ala, II.): alipilum cogita tenuem et stridulam vocem, Sen. Ep. 56, 2; m. OCTAVIUS PRIMIGENIUS ALIPILVS A TRITONE, Inscr. Grut. 812, 6 (cf. Inscr. Orell. 4302).

† **alīptēs** or **alīpta**, *ae. m.*, = ἀλιπτήρ, the manager in the school for wrestlers, who took care that the wrestlers appointed their bodies with unguents, in order to give them the necessary suppleness, and exercised them in the ring, *master of wrestling, or of the ring*: ut aliptæ, virium et coloris rationem habere, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 15: Geometres, pictor, aliptæ, Juv. 3, 76: alipta egero, Cels. 1, 1 Darem.

aliqua, *adv.*, v. aliquis, *adv.* D.

aliquam, *adv.*, v. aliquis, *adv.* C.

aliquamdiu, v. aliquis, *adv.* C. 1.

aliquādo, *temp. adv.* [aliquis; Corssen, Aüsspr. 11, p. 856, regards the affix in this word and in quando as from an earlier -da = dies]. **I.** A. In opp. to a definite, fixed point of time, at some time or other, once; at any time, ever (i. e. at an indefinite, undetermined time, of the past, present, and future; mostly in affirmative clauses, while umquam is only used of past and future time, and in negative clauses or those implying doubt; cf. Beier ad Cic. Off. 2, 14, 51).—Of the past: neque ego umquam fuisse tale monstrum in terris ulum puto: quis clarioribus virus quodam tempore jucundior? quis turpioribus con-

junctor: quis civis meliorum partium aliquando? Cic. Cael. 5, 12: Ad quem angelorum dixit aliquando, Sede etc., Vulg. Heb. 1, 13.—Of the future: erit illud profecto tempus et illucescet aliquando ille dies, etc., Cic. Mil. 26, 69: cave, ne aliquando peccato consentias, Vulg. Tob. 4, 6: huic utinam aliquando gratiam referre possimus! Habebimus quidem semper, Cic. Fam. 14, 4: ne posset aliquando ad bellum faciendum locus ipse adhortari, id. Off. 1, 11, 35.—Of the present: de rationibus et de controversiis societatis vult diducari. Sero: verum aliquando tamen, but yet once, in opp. to not at all, never, Cic. Quint. 13, 43.—**B.** With non, nec (eccl. Lat.): non peccabitis aliquando, Vulg. 2 Pet. 1, 10: nec aliquando defuit quidquam iis, ib. 1 Reg. 25, 7; 25, 15; ib. Dan. 14, 6; ib. 1 Thess. 2, 5.—**C.** In connection with *ultus*, and *ostener*, esp. in Cic., with *aliquis*: quaerere ea num vel e Philone vel ex ulo Academico audivisset aliquando, Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 11: Forstian aliquis aliquando ejusmodi quidpiam fecerit, id. Verr. 2, 32, 78: ego quia dico aliquand aliquando, et quia, ut fit, in multis exit aliquando aliquid, etc., id. Planc. 14, 35: non despero fore aliquem aliquando, id. de Or. 1, 21, 95: docendo etiam aliquand aliquando, id. Or. 42, 144: Nam aut erit hic aliquand aliquando, etc., id. Fam. 7, 11, 2.—So with *quisquis*: nec quidquam aliquando perit, Vulg. 1 Reg. 25, 15; 25, 7.—**D.** Si forte aliquando or si aliquando, if at any time, if ever; or of a distant, but undefined, point of time, if once, at one time, or one day: si quid hujus simile forte aliquando evenit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 40: quod si aliquando manus ista plus valuerit quam vestra ac rei publicae dignitas, etc., Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 20: ampla domus dedecori saepe domino fit, et maxime si aliquando alto domino solita est frequentari, once, i. e. at a former time, id. Off. 1, 39, 139.—**E.** It is often used (opp. in praesentia, nunc, adhuc) of an indefinite, past, or future time = olim, quondam, once, formerly; in future time, hereafter: quod sit in praesentia de honestate delibatur, virtute aliquando et industria recuperatur, Cic. Inv. 2, 58, 174: aliquando nobis libertatis tempus fuisse, quod pacis vobiscum non fuerit: nunc certe, etc., Liv. 25, 29: Iol ad mare, aliquando ignobilis, nunc illustis, Mel. 1, 6: Qui aliquando non populus, nunc autem populus Dei, Vulg. 1 Pet. 2, 10; ib. Philem. 11: quam concedis adhuc artem omnino non esse, sed aliquando, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 246.—Sometimes the point of time in contrast can be determined only from the context: quaerere num e Philone audivisset aliquando, Cic. Ac. Pr. 2, 4, 11: veritus sum deesse Pompeii salutem, cum ille aliquando non defuisset meae, id. Fam. 6, 6, 10: aut quisquam nostri miserere potest, qui aliquando vobis hostis fuit? Sall. J. 14, 17: Zacyanthus aliquando appellata Hyrie, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 54; Plin. Ep. 6, 10: quae aliquando viderat, Vulg. Gen. 42, 9; id. 1 Pet. 3, 20.—**II.** Of that which at times happens, in contrast with that which never or seldom occurs, sometimes, now and then = non numquam, interdum (opp.: numquam, raro; semper, saepe). **A.** Te non numquam a me alienarunt, et me aliquando immutarunt tibi, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 2: liceret ei dicere utilitatem aliquando cum honestate pugnare, id. Off. 3, 3, 12: sitae aliquando mentri boni viri? id. de Or. 3, 29, 113; Quint. 5, 13, 31: multa proelia et aliquando non cruenta, Tac. Agr. 17; Suet. Aug. 43.—**B.** With *numquam*, *raro*; *semper*, *saepe*, *saeptus*, *modo* in another clause: convertit se aliquando ad timorem, numquam ad sanitatem, Cic. Sull. 5, 17: senatumque et populum numquam obscura nomina, etiam si aliquando umbrentur, Tac. H. 2, 32: quod non saepe, atque haud scio an umquam, in aliqua parte eluceat aliquando, Cic. Or. 2, 7: raro, sed aliquando tamen, ex metu delirium nascitur, Cels. 3, 18; so id. 8, 4; 1 praef.: aliquando . . . semper, Liv. 45, 23, 8: aliquando fortuna, semper animo maximum, Vell. 2, 18: Haud semper errat fama, aliquando et elegit, Tac. Agr. 9: aliquando . . . saepe, Cels. 1 praef.: nec tamen ubique cerni, aliquando propter nebula, saeptus globo terrae obstante, Plin. 2, 13, 10, § 56; so Tac. A. 3, 27; id. Agr. 38.—**C.** In partitive clauses, twice, or even several times, like modo—modo, sometimes also alternating

with *non numquam* or *modo* (so only in the post-Aug. per.), at one time . . . at another, now . . . now: confirmatio aliquando totius causae est, aliquando partium, Quint. 5, 13, 58; Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 262; Sen. Q. N. 2, 36, 2: aliquando emicat stella, aliquando ardores sunt, aliquando fixi et haerentes, non numquam volubiles, id. ib. 1, 14; cf. Suet. Calig. 52: Vespasianus modo in spem erectus, aliquando adversa reputabat, Tac. H. 2, 74; id. A. 16, 10.—**D.** In colloquial lang., to indicate that there is occasion for a certain thing, once, for once, on this occasion, now: aliquando osculando melius est, uxor, pausam fieri, Plaut. Rud. 4, 6, 1: sed si placet, sermonem alio transferamus, et nostro modo non rhetorico loquamur, now in our own way, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 133: sed ne plura: dicendum enim aliquando est, Pomponium Atticum sic amo, ut alterum fratrem, I must for once say it, id. Fam. 13, 1, 4.—**E.** In commands, exhortations, or wishes.—tandem, at length, now at last: audite quaeso, Judices, et aliquando misere-mini sociorum, Cic. Verr. 1, 28, 72: modo scribe aliquando ad nos, quid agas, id. Fam. 7, 12, 2: stulti, aliquando sapite, Vulg. Psa. 93, 8: ipse agat, ut orbatura patres aliquando fulu ha ponat, Ov. M. 2, 391: Aliquando isti principes sibi populi Romani auctoritatem parendem esse fateantur, id. Imp. Pomp. 22, 64; id. Verr. 4, 37, 81; Sall. J. 14, 21; Ov. M. 2, 390: et velim aliquando, cum erit tum commodum, Lentulum puerum visas, Cic. Att. 12, 28.—Hence, **F.** Of that which happens after long expectation or delay, freq. in connection with *tandem*, *finally*, *at length*, *now at last*: quibus (quaestionibus) finem aliquando amicum auctoritas fecit, Cic. Clu. 67, 191: (dii) placati jam vel satiatii aliquando, id. Marcell. 6, 18: collegi me aliquando, id. Clu. 18, 51: aliquando idque sero usum loquendi populi concessi, *finally*, i. e. after I have for a long time spoken in another manner, id. Or. 48, 160: te aliquando collaudare possum, quod jam, etc., id. Fam. 7, 17; Suet. Aug. 70: diu expectaverant, dum retia extraherentur; aliquando extractis piscis nullus infuit, id. Clar. Rhet. 1.—With *tandem*: aliquando tandem huc animum ut adducas tuum, Ter. Heec. 4, 4, 61: spes est et hunc aliquando tandem posse consistere, Cic. Quint. 30, 94: tandem aliquando L. Catilinam ex urbe eiecimus, id. Cat. 2, 1: ut tandem aliquando timere desinam, id. ib. 1, 7, 18; id. Quint. 30, 94: servus tandem aliquando mihi a te expectatissimas litteras reddidit, id. Fam. 16, 9: tandem aliquando refluoruit, Vulg. Phil. 4, 10.—With *jam*: utile esse te aliquando jam rem transigere, now at length, Cic. Att. 1, 4.

* **aliquantillum**, *i. n. adj. doub. dim.* [aliquantulus], a very little indeed, a little bit: foris aliquantillum gusto, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 28.

aliquantisper, *adv. temp.* [aliquantus-per; analog. to paulisper], for a moderate period of time (neither too long nor too short), for a while, for a time, for some time (ante-class. and post-Aug.): concedere aliquantisper hinc mihi intro libet, *Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 158: Quor non ludo hunc aliquantisper? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 5: concedas aliquo ab eorum aliquantisper, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 11: si illi egestate aliquantisper facti forent, Caecil. ap. Non. 511, 27; Flor. 2, 18, 14: sed ille simulato timore diu continuit se, et insultare Parthos aliquantisper passus est, Just. 42, 4, 8; so id. 1, 8, 3.

aliquāto and **aliquantum**, *adv.*, v. aliquantus.

aliquantorsum, *adv.* of place [aliquanto-versum], somewhat toward (a place): Perlati aliquantorsum longius, quam sperabamus, pergamus ad reliqua, on somewhat, Amm. 22, 8, 48.

aliquantulum, *adv.*, v. aliquantulus.
aliquantulus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [aliquantulus], little, small: aliquantulus fragmenti numerus, Hirt. B. Afr. 21.—In the neut. as subst. with partit. gen., a little: acris alieni, Cic. Quint. 4, 15: suspitionis, id. Inv. 2, 9: muri, Liv. 21, 12: agri, id. 21, 31: aquae tepidae, Suet. Ner. 48.—Hence, **aliquantulum**, and once, **aliquantulo**, *adv.*, somewhat, a little: panam aliquantulum, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 55: quaeso tandem aliquantulum tibi parce,

Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 111: subtristis visus esse aliquid quantum mihi, id. And. 2, 6, 16: auri navem evertat gubernator an paleae, in re aliquid quantum, in gubernatoris inscitia nihil interest, *something* (ironic. for aliquid, multum), Cic. Par. 3, 1: deflexit jam aliquantum de spatio curriculoque consuetudo majorum, id. Lael. 12, 40: aliquantum progredi, id. Div. 1, 33, 73: a proposito declinare, id. Or. 40, 138.—With *comp.*: stadia aliquantum breviora, Gell. 1, 1: aliquantulo tristior, Vop. Aur. 38 Gruter.

aliquantus, a, um, *adj.* [alius+quantus; v. aliquis], *some*, *what*, *some*, *moderate*, *tolerable*; *considerable*, *not a little* (designating the medium between much and little; cf. Ernest, ad Suet. Caes. 87; Wolf ad Suet. Caes. 10; Hotting ad Cic. Div. 2, 1; Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 3, 13; 5, 10; Brut. ad Nep. Dion. 3, 3; Kritz ad Sall. C. 8, 2). **I.** In *gen.*: *M.* sed quaero, utrum aliquid actum superbius diebus, an nihil arbitremur. A. Actum vero et aliquantum quidem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 15: Romani signorum et armorum aliquanto numero, hostium paucorum potiti, Sall. J. 74, 3: timor aliquantus, sed spes amplior, id. ib. 105, 4: spatium, Liv. 38, 27: iter, id. 25, 36: pecunia, App. Mag. p. 320, 1.—**II.** *Esp.* **A.** In the *neutr.* as *subst.*: ad quos aliquantum ex cotidianis sumptibus redundat, Cic. Caes. 57: Alienus ex ea facultate, si quam habet, aliquantum detractus est, *some*, *what*, id. Div. in Caecil. 15: ut aliquantum se arbitrentur adeptos ad dicendum, id. Off. 1, 1; id. Phil. 3, 27; and esp. with *partit. gen.*, *some part*, *some*: aliquantum agri, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: numerorum aliquantum et auri, id. Clu. 175: temporis, id. Quint. 22: animi, id. Att. 7, 13 *fin.*: noctis, id. Fam. 7, 25 *fin.*: aliquid negotii sustinere, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7: itineris, Caes. B. G. 5, 10 Herz.: quorum et armorum, Sall. J. 62, 5: famae et auctoritatis, Liv. 44, 33: 21, 28; 30, 8; 41, 16 al.; Suet. Caes. 81.—**B.** The *plur.* rare and only in later Lat.: aliquanti in caelestium numerum referuntur, Aur. Vict. Caes. 33: aliqua oppida, Entr. 4 *fin.*; Spart. Hadr. 7 *fin.*: aliquantis diebus, Pall. 1, 19.—Whence, **aliquantum** and **aliquanto**, *adv.* (on the proportionate use of these forms with the *posit* and *comp.* v. Beier ad Cic. Off. 3, 9, 36; Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 5, 10; Web. ad Luc. 2, 225; Zumpt, Gr. § 488), *some*, *what*, *in some degree*, *a little*, *rather*; *considerably*, *not a little* (cf. aliquantus). **1.** In *gen.* (a) *Aliquantum*: *Pa.* Nam ut in navi vecta es, credo timida es. *So.* Aliquantum, soror, *some*, *what* so, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 73: quae (consolato) mihi quidem ipsi sane aliquantum medetur, ceteris item multum illam profuturam puto, Cic. Div. 2, 1, 3: item qui processit aliquantum ad virtutis aditum (*has come somewhat near*), nihilominus, etc., id. Fin. 3, 14, 48: aliquantum commoveri, id. Clu. 140: quod nisi meo adventu illius conatus aliquantum repressissem, id. Verr. 2, 64: movit aliquantum oratio regis legatos, Liv. 39, 29; so id. 5, 23 al.: hic concede aliquantum (*a little*), Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 116: aliquantum ventriosus, id. As. 2, 3, 20: quale sit, non tam definitione intellegi potest (quamquam aliquantum potest), *quam*, *etc.*, *to some extent*, *in some degree*, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45: litteris lectis aliquantum acquievi, id. Fam. 4, 6: aditus aliquantum, Suet. Tib. 13.—(b) *Aliquanto*: non modo non contra legem, sed etiam intra legem et quidem aliquanto, *not a little*, *considerably* so, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 9: terra etsi aliquanto specie differt, etc., *Tac. G. 5.—**2.** *Esp.*, with *comp.* it has greater or less force, acc. to the context, *much more* or *a little more*, *some*, *what more* (the latter sometimes ironic, instead of the former; cf. Quint. 1, 12, 4 Spald.; in class. prose very freq.; most freq. prob. in Suet.; but never perh. in poetry, except in the examples from the ante-class. per.). (a) With *aliquanto*: *Ch.* Abeamus intro hinc ad me. *St.* Atque aliquanto lubentius quam ab te sum egressus, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 43: aliquanto amplius, id. As. 3, 3, 2; so Cic. Verr. 2, 1: aliquanto plus, id. ib. 2, 1: minus aliquanto, id. Div. in Caecil. 18: melius aliquanto, id. Brut. 78, 270: sed certe idem melius aliquanto dicent, si, etc., id. de Or. 2, 24, 103. *carinae* aliquanto planiores quam nostrarum navium, *much flatter*, Caes. B. G. 3, 13

Herz.: so, aliquanto crudelior esse coepit; Nep. Dion. 3, 3: cum majore aliquanto numero quam decretum erat, Sall. J. 86, 4; so id. C. 8, 2; id. J. 79, 4: aliquanto superior, Liv. 5, 26, 6: ad majus aliquanto certamen redit, Liv. 5, 29, 5; so id. 27, 36, 7; Quint. 1, 12, 4; Suet. Caes. 10; 86; id. Tib. 62 al.; soluta est navis aliquanto prius, *some time before*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 15: maturius aliquanto lupinus seritur, Pall. R. 10, 5: aliquanto serius quam per aetatem liceret, Cic. Agr. 2, 3.—So with *ante* and *post*: aliquanto ante in provinciam proficiscitur, *quam*, Cic. Verr. 1, 149; 3, 44: ante aliquanto quam est mortuus, id. ib. 2, 46; id. Vatin. 25: ad illos aliquanto post venit, id. Verr. 4, 85: porticum post aliquanto Q. Catulus fecit, id. Dom. 102: atque ille primo quidem negavit; post autem aliquanto (*but some time afterwards*) surrexit, id. Cat. 3, 11: postea aliquanto, id. Inv. 2, 51, 154.—(b) With *aliquantum*: aliquantum ad rem est avidior, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51: fortasse aliquantum iniquior erat, id. Heaut. 1, 2, 27: aliquantum amplior augustiorque, Liv. 1, 7, 9: aliquantum taecrior, Val. Max. 5, 9, 3: Garumna aliquantum plenior, Mel. 3, 2, 5.

aliquatēnus, *adv.* [aliqua+tenus] (post-Aug.). **I.** Of place, *for a certain distance*, *some way*: procedere, Mel. 1, 2: Padus aliquatenus exilis et macer, id. 2, 4, 4.—**II.** Of actions. **A.** *To a certain degree or extent*, *in some measure*, *some*, *what*: aliquatenus, inquit, dolere, aliquatenus timeri permittit: sed illud aliquatenus longe producit, Sen. Ep. 116, 4: aliquatenus se confirmare, Col. 4, 3, 4; Symm. Ep. 6, 59.—**B.** *In some respects, partly*: sed istud (dicendi genus) defenditur aliquatenus aetate, dignitate, auctoritate (dicentium), Quint. 11, 1, 28; 11, 3, 78: hoc quoque Aristoteles aliquatenus novat, id. 3, 9, 5: Philistus, ut multo inferior, ita aliquatenus lucidior, id. 10, 1, 74: caules aliquatenus rubentes, Plin. 21, 12, 80, § 150: aliquatenus culpae reus est, Dig. 44, 7, 5, § 6; so ib. 1, 5, 14; Inst. 1, 68.

aliqui, aliqua, aliquod; *plur.* aliqui, aliqua, aliqua [alius+qui; v. aliquis] (the *nom. fem. sing.* and *neutr. plur.* were originally aliquae, analogous to the simple quae, from qui: tam quam aliquae res Verberet, Lucr. 4, 263, and Cic. Fam. 6, 20, 2 MS.; but the *adj. signif.* of the word caused the change into aliqui; on the other hand, a change of the *gen.* and *dat. fem. sing.* aliquis and aliqui into aliquae, Charis. 133 P., seems to have been little imitated.—Aliqui, trisyll., Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 7.—*Dat.* and *abl. plur.* aliquibus, Mel. 2, 5; oftener aliquis, Liv. 24, 42; 45, 32; Plin. 2, 12, 9, § 55; cf. aliquis), *indef. adj.*, *some*, *any* (designating an object acc. to its properties or attributes; while by aliquis, aliquid, as *subst. pron.*, an object is designated individually by name; cf. Jahm in his Jahrb. 1831, 111, 73, and the commentators on the passages below). **I.** In opp. to a definite object: quod certe, si est aliqui sensus in morte praeclarorum virorum, etc., Cic. Sest. 62, 131 B. and K.: nisi qui deus vel casus aliqui subvenerit, id. Fam. 16, 12, 1 id.: si forte aliqui inter dicendum effulserit extemporalis color, Quint. 10, 6, 5 Halm: ex hoc enim populo deligitur aliqui dux, Cic. Rep. 1, 44, 68 B. and K.: si ab eâ deus aliqui requirit, id. Ac. Pr. 2, 7, 19 id.: an tibi erit querendus anularius aliqui? id. ib. 2, 26, 86 id.: tertia (persona) adiungitur, *quam* casus aliqui aut tempus imponit, id. Off. 1, 32, 115 id.; so id. ib. 3, 7, 33 id.: lapis aliqui, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 147 Zumpt: harum sententiarum quae vera sit, deus aliqui viderit, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 23 B. and K.: aliqui talis terror, id. ib. 4, 16, 35, and 5, 21, 62 id.: si te dolor aliqui corporis, etc., id. Fam. 7, 1 id.; and many other passages, where transcribers or editors have ignorantly substituted aliquis; cf. also Heind. ad C. N. D. 3, 38, 91: Ut aliqua pars laboris minuatur mihi, Ter. Heaut. prol. 42 Fleck.: in quo aliqua significatio virtutis adpareat, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 46 B. and K.: Cum repetes a proximo tuo rem aliquam, Vulg. Dent. 24, 10: numquam id sine aliqua iusta causa existimare te fecisse, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 7: aliqua laudes, aliqua pars, id. ib. 9, 14: aliquae mulieres, Vulg. Luc. 8, 2: aliquod rasum ar-

gentium, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 33: rasum aënum aliquod, id. ib. 1, 1, 34: evadet in aliquod magnum malum, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 64: qui appropinquans aliquod malum metuit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 35: esse in mentibus hominum tamquam oraculum aliquod, id. Div. 2, 43, 100: si habuerit aliquod juramentum, Vulg. 3 Reg. 8, 31: sive plura sunt, sive aliquod unum, or some one only, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 292: ne aliquas suscipiam molestias, id. Am. 13, 48; id. Off. 1, 36: necubi aut motus aliquis aut fulgor armorum fraudem detegeret, Liv. 22, 28, 8: ne illa peregrinatio detrimentum aliquod afferret, Nep. Att. 2, 3: me credit aliquam sibi fallaciam portare, Ter. And. 2, 6, 1: qui alicui rei est (sc. aptus), *who is fitted for something*, id. Ad. 3, 4, 4: demonstrativum genus est, quod tribuitur in alicuius certae personae laudem aut vituperationem, *to the praise or blame of some particular person*, Cic. Inv. 1, 7: alicui Graeculo otioso, id. de Or. 1, 22, 102: totiens alicui chartae sua vincula dempsi, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 7: Invenies aliquo cum percussore jacentem, Juv. 8, 173 al.—**II.** In opp. to no, none, *some*: exorabo aliquo modo, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 41: ut huic malo aliquam producarn moram, Ter. And. 3, 5, 9: olim quom ita animum induxisti tuum, Quod cuperes, aliquo pacto efficiendum tibi, id. ib. 5, 3, 13 (= quoquo modo, Don.): haec enim ille aliqua ex parte habebat, in *some degree*, Cic. Clu. 24 *fin.*; so id. Fin. 5, 14, 38, and id. Lael. 23, 86: nihil (te habere), quod aut hoc aut aliquo rei publicae statu timeas, in *any condition whatever*, id. Fam. 6, 2: nec dubitare, quin aut aliqua rei publica sis futurus, qui esse debes; aut perditâ, non afflictione conditione quam ceteri, id. ib. 6, 1 *fin.*: gesta res expectatur, quam quidem aut jam esse aliquam aut appropinquare confido, id. Fam. 12, 10, 2: intelleges te aliquid habere, quod speres; nihil quod timeas, id. ib. 6, 2: Morbus est animi, in magno pretio habere in aliquo habenda vel in nullo, Sen. Ep. 75, 10: quin ejus facti si non bonam, at aliquam rationem afferre solent, Cic. Verr. 3, 85, 195; so id. Off. 1, 11, 35: si liberos bonâ aut denique aliqua re publica perdidisset, id. Fam. 5, 16, 3.—**P**re-n^oque, *some considerable*: aliquod nomenque decusque, *no mean*, Verg. A. 2, 89; cf. aliquis, II. C.—**III.** With *non*, *neque*, and *non... sed*: si non fecero ei male aliquo pacto, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 23: si haec non ad aliquos amicos conquiri vellem, Cic. Verr. 5, 71: non vidistis aliquam similitudinem, Vulg. Deut. 4, 15; ib. Luc. 11, 36; ib. Col. 2, 23: quod tu neque negare posses nec cum defensione aliqua confiteri, Cic. Verr. 1, 55, 154; 4, 7, 14; id. Tusc. 1, 3, 6: Caes. B. C. 1, 85, 5: neque figuras aliquas facietis vobis, Vulg. Lev. 19, 28; ib. 2 Par. 22, 9: sceleris tu non mentem aliquam tuam, sed fortunam populi Romani obtustis, Cic. Cat. 1, 6; so id. Balb. 28, 64; Tac. Or. 6.—**IV.** With numerals, as in Gr. *etis*, and Engl. *some*, to express an indefinite sum or number: aliquos viginti dies, *some twenty days*, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 47: quadringentos aliquos milites, Cat. Orig. ap. Gell. 3, 7, 6, and Non. 187, 24: aliqua quique folia, Cato, R. R. 156, quoted in Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 28: introductis quibusdam septem testibus, App. Miles. 2: tres aliqui aut quattuor, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 62 (cf. in Gr. *ἑσὶ δὲ διακοσίους μὲν τινὰς αὐτῶν ἀπέκτειναν*, Thuc. 3, 111; v. Sturtz, Lex. Xen. s. v. *τις*, and Schäfer, Appar. ad Demosth. III. p. 269).—**V.** *A.* Sometimes with *alius*, *any other* (cf. aliquis, II. A.): quae non habent caput aut aliquam aliam partem, Varr. L. 9, 46, 147: dum aliquid aliqui flagiti conficiat, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 5: hoc alienum est aut cum alia aliqua arte est commune, Cic. de Or. 2, 9: aliusne est aliquis improbus civibus peculiaris populus, id. Sest. 55, 125 B. and K.; id. Inv. 1, 11, 15.—**B.** With *alius* implied (cf. aliquis, II. B.): dubitas ire in aliquas terras, *some other lands*, Cic. Cat. 1, 8: iudicant aut spe aut timore aut aliqua permotione mentis, id. de Or. 2, 42; id. Tusc. 3, 14, 30; id. Tim. 5: cum mercuratus facerent aut aliquam ob causam navigarent, id. Verr. 5, 28, 72; id. Rep. 3, 14, 23.

(**aliquipiam**, a false read. in Cic. Sest. 29, 63, and id. Tusc. 3, 9, 19, for alius quispiam, B. and K.)

aliquis, aliqui; *plur.* aliqui [alius+quis; cf. Engl. *somebody* or *other*, i. e. some person

obscurely definite; v. Donald, Varron. p. 381 sq. [*Jem. sing. rare*].—*Abt. sing. aliqui*, Plaut. Aul. prol. 24; id. Most. 1, 3, 18; id. Truc. 5, 30; id. Ep. 3, 1, 11.—*Nom. plur. masc. aliquos*, analog. to *ques*, from *quis*, acc. to Charis. 133 P.—*Nom. and acc. plur. neut. always aliquis*. *Dat. and abt. plur. aliquibus*, Liv. 22, 13; oftener *aliquis*, id. 26, 15; 26, 49; Plin. 2, 48, 49, § 131.—*Aliqui*, *trisyli*, Tib. 4, 7, 2), *indef. subst. pron., some one, somebody, any one, something, any thing*; in the *plur., some, any* (it is opp. to an object definitely stated, as also to no one, nobody. The synn. *quis, aliquis, and quidam* designate an object not denoted by name; *quis* leaves not merely the object, but even its existence, uncertain; hence it is in gen. used in hypoth. and conditional clauses, with *si, nisi, num, quando, etc.*; *aliquis*, more emphatic than *quis*, denotes that an object really exists, but that nothing depends upon its individuality; no matter of what kind it may be, if it is only one, and not none; *quidam* indicates not merely the existence and individuality of an object, but that it is known as such to the speaker, only that he is not acquainted with, or does not choose to give, its more definite relations; cf. Jahn ad Ov. M. 9, 429, and the works there referred to. **I. A.** In gen. e.: nam nos decebat domum Lagere, ubi esset aliquis in lucem editus, Eunn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115 (as a transl. of Eurip. Cresph. Fragm. ap. Stob. tit. 121, 'Εδὲ γὰρ ἡμᾶς ὁκόλοον παυμένους τὸν φῶτα ἔλαβεν, etc.): Ervum tibi aliquis cras faxo ad villam adferat, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 65; hunc videre saepe optabamus diem, Quom ex te esset aliquis, qui te appellaret patrem, Ter. Heu. 4, 4, 30: utinam modo agatur aliquis! Cic. Att. 3, 15: aliquid facerem, ut hoc ne facerem, *I would do any thing, that I might not do this*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 24; id. Phorm. 5, 6, 34: fit plerumque, ut ei, qui boni quid volunt adferre, adferant aliquid, quo faciunt id, quod nuntiant, laetibus, Cic. Phil. 1, 3: quamvis enim demersae sunt leges alicujus opibus, id. Off. 2, 7, 24: quod motum adfert alicui, to any thing, id. Tusc. 1, 23, 53: te donabo ego hodie aliqui (*abt.*), Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 18; so, gaudere aliqui me volo, *in some thing (or some way)*, id. Truc. 5, 30: nec manibus humanis (Deus) colitur indigenis aliquo, any thing, Vulg. Act. 17, 25; non est tua ulia culpa, si te aliqui timeant, Cic. Marcell. 6 fin.: in narratione, ut aliqua neganda, aliqua adicienda, sic aliqua etiam tacenda, Quint. 4, 2, 67: sunt aliqua epistulis eorum inserta, Tac. Or. 25: laudare aliqua, Ferre quaedam, Quint. 2, 4, 12: quaero, utrum aliquid actum an nihil arbitremur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 15: quisquis est ille, si modo est aliquis (i. e. if only there is some one), qui, etc., id. Brut. 73, 255; so id. Ac. 2, 43, 132, etc.; Liv. 2, 10 fin.: nunc aliquis dicat mihi: Quid tu? Hor. S. 1, 3, 19; so id. Ib. 2, 2, 94; 2, 2, 105; 2, 3, 6; 2, 5, 42, and id. Ep. 2, 1, 206.—*Fem. sing.*: Forsitan audieris aliquam certamine quos Veloces superasse viros, Ov. M. 10, 560: es qua tibi sponsa est, haec tibi sive aliqua est, id. Ib. 4, 326.—**B.** Not unfrequently with *adj.*: Novomodo novum aliquid inventum adferre addecat, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 156: novum aliquid advertere, Tac. A. 15, 30: judicabant esse profecto aliquid natum pulchrum atque praeclarum, Cic. Sen. 13, 43: mihi ne diuturnum quidem quidquam videtur, in quo est aliquid extremum, in which there is any end, id. Ib. 19, 69; cf. id. Ib. 2, 5: dignum aliquid elaborare, Tac. Or. 9: aliquid improvisum, inopinatum, Liv. 27, 43: aliquid existitum, Tac. A. 12, 66: aliquid illustre et dignum memoria, id. Or. 20: sanctum aliquid et providum, id. G. 8: insigne aliquid faceret eis, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 31: aliquid magnum, Verg. A. 9, 186, and 10, 547: quos magnum aliquid deceret, Juv. 8, 263: dicens se esse aliquem magnum, Vulg. Act. 8, 9: majus aliquid et excelsius, Tac. A. 3, 53: melius aliquid, Vulg. Heb. 11, 40: deterius aliquid, ib. Joan. 5, 14.—Also with *verbs*, to designate a single, but not otherwise defined person: ad unum aliquem confugebat, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 41 (cf. id. Ib. 2, 12, 42: id si ab uno iusto et bono viro consequeretur, erant, etc.): sin aliquis excellit unum e multis; eferret se, si unum aliquid adfert, id. De Or. 3, 33, 136: so id. Verr. 2, 2, 52: aliquis unus pluresque divitiores, id. Rep. 1, 32: nam si natura

non prohibet et esse virum bonum et esse dicendi peritum: cur non aliquis etiam unus utrumque consequi possit? cur autem non se quisque speret fore illum aliquem? *that one*, Quint. 12, 1, 31; 1, 12, 2.—**C.** Partitive with *ex, de, or the gen.*: aliquis ex vobis, Cic. Cacl. 3: aliquem ex privatis audimus jussisse, etc., Plin. 13, 3, 4, § 22: ex principibus aliquis, Vulg. Joan. 7, 43; ib. Rom. 11, 14: aliquis de tribus nobis, Cic. Leg. 3, 7: si de iis aliqui remanserint, Vulg. Lev. 26, 39; ib. 2 Reg. 9, 3: suorum aliquis, Cic. Phil. 8, 9: expectabam aliquem meorum, id. Att. 13, 15: succurret fortasse alicui vestrum, Brnt. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 1: trimum verum aliqua consequetur, Cic. Part. 8, 30: impetratum ab aliquo vestrum, Tac. Or. 15; so Vulg. 1 Cor. 6, 1: principum aliquis, Tac. G. 13: cum popularibus et aliquibus principum, Liv. 22, 13: horum aliquid, Vulg. Lev. 15, 10.—**D.** *Alquid (nom. or acc.)*, with *gen. of a subst. or of a neut. adj. of second decl. instead of the adj. aliqui, aliqua, aliquod*, agreeing with such word: aliquid pugnae, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 54: vestimenti ardi, id. Rud. 2, 6, 16: consilii, id. Ep. 2, 2, 71: monstri, Ter. And. 1, 5, 15: scitamentorum, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 26: armorum, Tac. G. 18: boni, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 5; Ter. And. 2, 3, 24; Vulg. Joan. 1, 46: aequi, Ter. And. 2, 1, 33: mali, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 60; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 29: novi, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 1, 1; Vulg. Act. 17, 21: positionis, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 22: virium, Cic. Fam. 11, 18: falsi, id. Caecil. 1, 3: vacui, Quint. 10, 6, 1: indefensi, Liv. 26, 5, 1.—**E.** Very rarely in *abl.*: aliquo loco morari, Dig. 18, 7, 1.—**E.** Frequently, esp. in Cic., with the kindred words *aliquando, alicubi, aliquo*, etc., for the sake of emphasis or rhetorical fulness, Cic. Plane. 14, 35: asperus locutus est aliquo aliquando, id. Ib. 13, 33; id. Sest. 6, 14: id. Mil. 25, 07: non despero fore aliquem aliquando, id. De Or. 1, 21, 95; id. Rep. 1, 9; id. Or. 42, 144; id. Fam. 7, 11, med.: evadat saltem aliquo aliquo, quod conatus sum, Lucil. ap. Non. 293, 1; App. Mag. p. 295, 17 al.—**F.** In conditional clauses with *si, nisi, quod si*, etc.: si aliquid de summâ gravitate Pompeius dimississet, Cic. Phil. 13, 1: si aliquid (really any thing), in contrast with nihil) dandum est voluntati, id. Sen. 13, 44: quod si non possumus aliquid proficere suadendo, Lucce. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 5: Quod si de iis aliqui remanserint, Vulg. Lev. 26, 39: si quando aliquid tanquam aliqua fabella narratur, Cic. De Or. 2, 59: si quis vobis aliquid dixerit, Vulg. Matt. 21, 3; ib. Luc. 19, 48: si aliquem, qui narraret, habuisset, Cic. Lael. 38, 88: si alicui nacti sumus ejuis, etc., id. Ib. 8, 27: cui (puero) si aliquid erit, id. Fam. 14, 1: nisi alicui suorum negotium daret, Nep. Dion. 8, 2: si aliquid eorum praestitit, Liv. 24, 8.—**G.** In negative clauses with *ne*: Pompeius cavebat omnia, ne aliquid vos timeretis, Cic. Mil. 24, 66: ne, si tibi sit pecunia adempta, aliquis dicat, Nep. Epam. 4, 4: ne alicui dicerent, Vulg. Luc. 8, 46.—**H.** In Plaut. and Ter. collect. with a *plur. verb.* (cf. v. s. Matth. G. 673): aperite atque Erotium aliquis evocate, open, some one (of you), etc., Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 111 (cf. id. Ps. 5, 1, 37: me adesse quis nuntiat): aperite aliquis actuum ostium, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 27.—**I.** In Ver. once with the *second person sing.*: Exhorter aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, Qui face Dardanios ferroque sequare colonos, Verg. A. 4, 695.

Q. In the following passages, with the critical authority added, aliquis seems to stand for the *adj. aliqui*, as nemo sometimes stands with a noun for the *adj. nullus*: nos quibus est alicunde aliquis obiectus labos, Ter. Hee. 3, 1, 6 Fleck.: Et ait idem, ut aliquis metus adjunctus sit ad gratiam, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24 B. and K.: nunc igitur aliquis dolor in corpore est? id. Tusc. 1, 34, 82 iid.: ut aliquis nos deus tollerit, id. Am. 23, 87 iid.: sin casus aliquis interpellari, Matius ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 8 iid.: si deus aliquis vitas repente mutasset, Tac. Or. 41 Halm: sic est aliquis oratorum campus, id. Ib. 39 iid.: sive sensus aliquis arguta sententiâ effulsit, id. Ib. 20 id. A similar use of *aliquid* for the *adj. aliquod* was asserted to exist in Plaut. by Lind. ad Cic. Inv. 2, 6, 399, and this is repeated by Klotz, s. v. aliquis, but Lemaire's Index gives only one instance: ni octupio aliquid

mihi consilium, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 94, where Brix now reads *aliquid*. **H.** E. s. p. **A.** With *aliquis, aliud*: some or any other, something else, any thing else: dum aliud aliquod flagitii conficiat, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 5: potest fieri, ut alius aliquis Cornelius sit, Cic. Fragm. B. VI. 21: ut per aliquem aliquem to ipsum ulciscatur, id. Div. in Caecil. 6, 22: non est in alio aliquo salus, Vulg. Act. 4, 12: aliquid aliud promittit, Petr. 10, 5 al.—**B.** And with the idea of alius implied, in opp. to a definite object or objects, some or any other, something else, any thing else: aut ture aut vino aut aliquo (*abl.*) semper supplicat, Plaut. Aul. prol. 24: vellem aliquid Antonio praeter illum libellum libuisse scribere, Cic. Brut. 44: aut ipse occurreret aut aliquos mittebat, Liv. 34, 38: cum seditioem sedare vellem, cum frumentum imperarem . . . cum aliquid denique rei publicae causâ gererem, Cic. Verr. 1, 27, 20: commentabar declamantans saepe cum M. Pisone et cum Q. Pompeio cum cum aliquo cotidie, id. Brut. 90, 310; Vell. 1, 17; Tac. A. 1, 4: (Tiberius) neque spectacula omnino edidit; et is, quae ab aliquo eederent, rarissime interfuit, Suet. Tib. 47.—**C.** In a pregn. signif. as in Gr. τῆς, τῶ, something considerable, important, or great = *aliquid magnum* (v. supra, I. B.; cf. in Gr. τῆς οὐρανόθεν τῶν οὐρανῶν ποσσίνων, Plat. Symp. 1, 4): non omnia in duces, aliquid et in militum manu esse, Liv. 45, 36.—Hence, esp. **I.** Esse aliquem or aliquid, to be somebody or something, i. e. to be of some worth, value, or note, to be esteemed: atque fac, ut me velis esse aliquem, Cic. Att. 3, 15 fin.: ande aliquid brevis Gyaris dignum, si vis esse aliquis, Juv. 1, 73: an quidam stultibus quam quos singulos contemnas, eos esse aliquid putare universos? Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 104: existit Theodas dicens se esse aliquem, Vulg. Act. 5, 36: si unquam in dicendo finimus aliquid, Cic. Att. 4, 2: ego quoque aliquid sum, id. I. Ann. 6, 18: qui videbantur aliquo esse, Vulg. Gal. 2, 2; 2, 6: quod te cum Culeone scribis de privilegio locutum, est aliquid (it is something, it is no trifle): sed, etc., Cic. Att. 3, 15: est istuc quidem aliquid, sed, etc., id. Sen. 3; id. Cat. 1, 4: est aliquid nupsisse Jovi, Ov. F. 6, 27: Est aliquid de tot Graiorum milibus unum A Diomede legi, id. M. 13, 241: est aliquid ur̄ sese dominum fecisse lacertae, Juv. 3, 230: omnia sunt aliquo, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 3: so. crimen abesse, id. F. 1, 484: sunt aliqui Mames, Prop. 5, 7, 1: est aliquid eloquentia, Quint. 1, proem. fin.—**2.** Dicere aliquid, like λέγειν τι, to say something worth the while: diceres aliquid et magno quidem philosopho dignum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 16, 35; cf. Herm. ad Vig. 731; 755: so, assequi aliquid, to effect something considerable: Etenim si nunc aliquid assequi se putant, qui ostium Ponti viderunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45.—**3.** In colloquial lang.: fiet aliquid, something important or great, will, may come to pass or happen: Ch. Invenietur, exquiretur, aliquid fiet, Eu. Enicenses, Jam istuc aliquid fiet, metuo, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 25: mane, aliquid fiet, ne abi, id. Truc. 2, 4, 15; Ter. And. 2, 1, 14.—**D.** Ad aliquid esse, in gram. lang., to refer or relate to something else, e. g. pater, filius, frater, etc. (v. ad): idem cum interrogantur, cur aper aper et pater patris faciat, illud nomen positum, hoc ad aliquid esse contendunt, Quint. 1, 6, 13 Halm.—**E.** Atque aliquis, poet. in imitation of ἄλλοτε ὁ τῆς, and thus some one (Hom. Il. 7, 178; 7, 201 al.): Atque aliquis magno quaerens exempla timori, Non alios, inquit, motus, etc., Luc. 2, 67 Web.; Stat. Th. 1, 171: Claud. Eutr. 1, 350.—**F.** It is sometimes omitted before qui, esp. in the phrase est qui, sicut qui: praemittabatur de stipulatoribus suis, qui perstruarentur, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: sunt quibus in satira videre nimis acer, Hor. S. 2, 1, 1: sunt qui adiciant his evidentiâ, quae, etc., Quint. 4, 2, § 63 (cf. on the contr. § 69: verum in his quoque confessionibus est aliquid, quod ex invidia detrahi possit).—**G.** Aliquid, like nihil (q. v. I. γ). Is used of persons: Hinc ad Antonium nemo, illinc ad Caesarem cotidie aliquid transfugebat, Vell. 2, 84, 2 (cf. in Gr. τῶν δ' ἄλλων οὐ πρὸς τῶν οὐτὲ θεῶν οὐτ' ἀνθρώπων, Hom. H. Ven. 34 sq. Herm.).—Hence the adv. **A. aliquid** (prop. acc., denoting in what respect, with a verb or

alij; so in Gr. *ri*), somewhat, in something, in some degree, to some extent: illud verior, ne tibi illum succensere aliquid susperere. Cic. Deiot. 13, 35; si in me aliquid offensus, at *alij*, in any respect, id. Mil. 36, 99: quos tamen aliquid usus ac disciplina sublevent, *somehow*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: Philippi regnum officere aliquid videtur libertati vestrae. Liv. 31, 29: Nos aliquid Rutulos contra jusvisse nefandum est? Verg. A. 10, 84: neque circumcisio aliquid valet. Vulg. Gal. 6, 15: perducens jam aliquid, incerta tamen lux. Liv. 41, 2: aliquid et spatiosus fessus, Phn. 5, 9, 10, § 54; cf. Hand, Turs. I. p. 259; Elenadi ad Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 35.—**B. aliquo** (from aliqui, old dat. denoting direction whither; cf.: eo, quo, alio, etc.). **1.** Somewhither (arch.), to some place, somewhere; in the comic poets sometimes also with a *subst.* added, which designates the place more definitely: ut aliquo ex urbe amoveas, Plaut. Ep. 2, 94: aliquid abicere, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 26: concludere, id. Eun. 4, 3, 25 (cf. id. Ad. 4, 2, 13, in cellam aliquid concludere); ab eorum oculis aliquid concedere, Cic. Cat. 1, 17: demigrandum potius aliquo est quam, etc., id. Dom. 100: aliquid aliquid impellere, id. Vat. 15: aliquid exire, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1: aliquid advenire vel succedere, Suet. Calig. 4; Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 51; id. Men. 5, 1, 3: in angulum Aliquo abire, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 10; 3, 3, 6: aliquid rus aliquid educere, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3.—With a *gen.*, like *quo, ubi*, etc.: migrandum Rhodum aut aliquo terrarum, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 5.—**2.** With the idea of alio implied, = alio quo, somewhere else, to some other place (cf. aliquis, II. B.): dum proficiscor aliquo, Ter. And. 2, 1, 28: at certe ut hinc concedas aliquo, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 11: si te parentes timent atque odissent tui, ab eorum oculis aliquid concedere, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17; cf. Hand, Turs. I. p. 265.—**C. aliquam**, *adv.* (prop. *acc. fem.*) = in aliquam partem, in some degree; only in connection with *diu, multus, and plures*. **1.** Aliquam *diu* (B. and K.), or together aliquamdiu (Madr., Halm, Dietsch), *awhile, for a while, for some time*; also *progn. for some considerable time* (most freq. in the histl., esp. Caes. and Livy; also in Cic.). **a. Absol.**: ut non aliquando condemnatum esse Oppianicum, sed aliquam diu *colorem fuisse* mitemini, Cic. Clu. 9, 25: Aristum Athenis audivit aliquam diu, id. Ac. 1, 3, 12: in vincula coniectus est, in quibus aliquamdiu fuit, Nep. Con. 5, 3; id. Dion. 3, 1: qua in parte rex affuit, ibi aliquamdiu certatum, Sall. J. 74, 3; Liv. 3, 70, 4.—**b.** Often followed by *deinde, postea, postremo, tandem*, etc.: pugnatur aliquamdiu pari contentione: *deinde, etc.*, Auct. B. G. 8, 19, 3: cunctati aliquamdiu sunt: *pudor* *deinde* commovet aciem, Liv. 2, 10, 9; so id. 1, 16: quos aliquamdiu inermos tinnissunt, his postea armatos superasset, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 6: controversia aliquamdiu fuit: *postremo, etc.*, Liv. 3, 32, 7; 25, 15, 14; 45, 6, 6: ibi aliquamdiu atrox pugna stetit: *tandem, etc.*, Liv. 29, 2, 15; 34, 28, 4 and 11; Suet. Ner. 6.—**c.** With *donec*, as a more definite limitation of time, *some time . . . until, a considerable time . . . until*: exanimis aliquamdiu jacuit, *donec, etc.*, Suet. Caes. 82.—**d.** Met on. *for a long distance*; most freq. of rivers: Rhodanus aliquamdiu Galias dirimit, Mel. 2, 5, 5; so id. 3, 5, 6; 3, 9, 8 al.—Of the Corycian cave in Cilicia: *deinde* aliquamdiu perspicuus, *mox, et quo magis subito, obscurus*, Mel. 1, 13.—**2.** Aliquam *multi, or aliquamulti, somewhat many, considerable in number or quantity* (mostly post-class.): sunt vestrum aliquam *multi, qui* L. Pisonem cognoverunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 25, § 56 B. and K.: aliquam *multos non comparuisse*, *Gell. 3, 10, 17 Hertz: *aliquamultis diebus* decumbo, App. Mag. p. 320, 10.—Also *adv.*: aliquam *multum, something much, to a considerable distance, considerably*: sed haec defensio, ut dixi, aliquam *multum a* me remota est, App. Mag. p. 276, 7 *adv.*—And *comp.*: *aliquam plures, somewhat more, considerably more*: aliquam *pluribus* et amarioribus perorantem, Tert. Apol. 12 *adv.*; cf. Hand, Turs. I. p. 243.—**D. aliqua**, *adv.* (prop. *abl. fem.*). **1.** Somewhere (like *mod. Engl. somewhere* for *somewhither*): antevento aliqua aliquos, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 66: aliqua evola-

re si posset, *Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 67: si qua evasissent aliqua, Liv. 26, 27, 12.—**2.** Transf. to action, in some way or other, in some manner, = aliquo modo: aliqua aliqua sentire, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 62: evadere aliqua, Lucil. ap. Non. 293, 1: aliqua aliqua resciscere, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 19, and 4, 1, 19: aliqua nocere, *Verg. E. 3, 15: aliqua obesse, App. Mag. p. 295, 17.—**E. aliqui**, *adv.* (prop. *abl.* = aliquo modo), in some way, somehow: Quamquam ego tibi videor stultus, gaudere in aliquo volo, Plaut. Truc. 5, 30 (but in this and like cases, aliqui may be treated as the *abl. subst.*; cf. supra, I. A.); cf. Hand, Turs. I. p. 242.—**F.** The forms aliqua, *neutr. plur.*, and aliquam, *acc.* and aliqua, *abl.*, used adverbially, may also be referred to the *adv. aliqui, aliqua, aliquod*. **aliquis-quam, aliquidquam**, *pron. indef. subst.*, any one whatever, any thing whatever (perh. only in the two foll. examples): qui negat, aliquidquam deos nec alicui curare nec sui, Cic. Div. 2, 50, 104, where B. and K. now read *quicumque*; nec ullos aliquam in servitutum dari placere, Liv. 41, 6 *fin.* Gron., where Weissenb. now reads *alii* *quicumque*. **aliquo**, *v. aliquis, adv. B.* **aliquot**, *indef. induct. num.* [aliquot-quot; cf. aliquis], some, several, a few, not many (undefined in number; while *nonnulli* indicated an indeterminate selection from several persons, Caes. B. G. 3, 2; cf. Wolf ad Suet. Caes. 10); dies, Ter. And. 2, 1, 13; Vulg. Jud. 14, 8; ib. Act. 9, 19; 10, 48: liberare, Ter. And. 4, 4, 32: amici, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 82: saecula, Cic. Univ. 1: epistulae, id. Fam. 7, 18: aliquot abacorum, id. Verr. 4, 57: aliquot de causis, Caes. B. G. 3, 2 al.—**Without subst.**: aliquot me adierunt, Ter. And. 3, 3, 2: ex qua aliquot praetorio imperio redierunt, Cic. Pis. 38: ille non aliquot occidit, multos ferro, etc., id. Sex. Rosc. 100. ***aliquotfariam**, *adv.* [prop. *acc. fem.*; cf. bi-quadri-multi-omni-fariam], in some or several places: In eo (Picentium) agro aliquotfariam in singula jugera dena culleae vini fiunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 7. **aliquoties** (better *aliquoties*), *adv.* [aliquot], several times, at different times (now and then in Cic.; elsewhere rare): aliquoties causam agere, Cic. Quint. 1: audire, id. Font. 11: ferre, id. Prov. Cons. 46: mittere, id. Verr. 2, 171: postulare, id. Sex. Rosc. 77: domi esse, id. Caecin. 58: tangere locum, id. Leg. 2, 4, 9: defensio aliquoties liberatus discesserat, Nep. Phoc. 2; so Vulg. 1 Mac. 16, 2: neque detrusus aliquoties terretur, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Prisc. 1015 P.: aliquoties usque ad mortem periclitatus sum, Vulg. Eccl. 34, 13: in campum descendere, Liv. 7, 18; Suet. Calig. 11; cf. Lion ad Gell. 1, 18, 2. ***aliquo-vorsum**, *adv.* [verto, vortio], toward some place, one way or other: istam jam aliquovorsum tragulam decidero, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 18. **1. alis**, old form for alius; v. 2. alius *ind.* **2. Alis**, *idis, f.*, = Elis, Ἐλις, Doric for Ἠλῆς (only in Plaut. Capt.), a town in Achaia: eum vendidit in Alide, Plaut. Capt. prol. 9; 25.—*Its inhabitants*, **Alitii**, *orum, m.*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 24. **Alisales**, *ium, m.*, a tribe of Spain, Inscr. Orell. 156. † **alisma**, *itis, n.*, = ἄλισμα, *an aquatic plant, water-plantain*: Alisma plantago, Linn.; Plin. 25, 10, 77, § 124. **Aliso or Alison**, *onis, m.*, = Ἀλίσων, Ptolem., a fortress built by Drusus near the present Wesel, now Liesborn, Vell. 2, 120; Tac. A. 2, 7; cf. Mann. Germ. 81; 433. **Alisontia**, *ae, f.*, a tributary of the Moselle, now the Eltz, or more prob. the Alstz, Aus. Mos. 371. **aliter**, v. 2. alius, *adv. D.* ***alitado**, *inis, f.* [alo], in Gloss. Gr. Lat. as a transl. of τροφή, *nourishment*. ***alitura**, *ae, f.* [id.], a *nourishing, rearing*: Maro alituram feram et saevam crinatus est, Gell. 12, 1, 20. **1. alitus**, *Part. of alo*. **2. alitus**, *us, m.* [alo], *nourishment*,

sustenance: Parentibus quotannis aurum ad abundantem alium mittebat, *support*, Don. Vit. Verg. 6, 25. **alibi**, *adv.* [ali-ubi], a rare form for the *contr. alibi, elsewhere* (once in Varr.; in Plin. far less freq. than alibi; never in connection with the negatives *non, nec, neq. usquam*; a few times in Seneca and in the Digg.). **I.** Vetant hoc alibi veti. Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 14; so id. 13, 4, 7, § 28; i. 2, 2, § 16.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Repeated in different clauses: alibi . . . alibi, in one place . . . in another; here . . . there (cf. alio): alibi cum decimo redeat, alibi cum quinto decimo, Varr. R. R. 1, 44: alibi pro aqua, alibi pro pabulo pendunt, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 65; so id. 22, 18, 21, § 45; 34, 14, 41, § 145; Sen. Ben. 1, 5, 5.—**B.** Alibi atque alibi, here and there, now here, now there: Mutatio voluntatis indicat animum natate, alibi atque alibi apparere, prout tulit ventus, Sen. Ep. 35 *fin.*: alibi atque alibi diversa poena est, in different places, id. Ben. 3, 6, 2: eadem aquilium genera alibi atque alibi meliora, Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 168. **alium**, *i, n.*, v. *alium*. **aliunde**, *adv.* [2. aliis-unde]. **1.** From another place, person, or thing, from a different place, person, or thing, ἀλλοθεν (most freq. in Cic.): sive aliunde ipsi porro (nomen) traxere, from some other place, Lucr. 3, 133; so id. 5, 522; 6, 1020: eum assumpto aliunde uti bono, Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 39: ascendit aliunde (Gr. ἀναστρέφει), Vulg. Joan. 10, 1.—**II.** Esp. **A.** With verbs which are regularly constr. with *ab* or *ex*, like pendere, mutuari, sumere, stare, etc.: non aliunde pendere, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 2; id. Or. 24, 80: aliunde mutuati sumus, id. Att. 11, 13: audire aliunde, id. Lig. 1, 1: aliunde dicendi copiam petere, id. de Or. 2, 9, 38; Cat. 61, 149; Plin. 33, 8, 40, § 118: nec aliunde magis sues crassescunt, id. 13, 18, 32, § 110: Radice (thuyi) nihil crispius nec aliunde pretiosiora opera, id. 13, 16, 30, § 102: adeo ut totum opus non aliunde constet, of nothing else, id. 30, 1, 2, § 5.—**B.** Repeated: aliunde . . . aliunde, from one place, etc. . . from another: qui aliunde stet semper, aliunde sentiat, i. e. to be on one side and take part with the other, Liv. 24, 45: Sardonychae et ternis glutinantur gemmis aliunde nigro, aliunde candido, aliunde minio, etc., Plin. 37, 12, 75, § 197.—**C.** With the kindred words *alios, alio, aliter*, etc.: alii alio estis periculum, danger threatens one from one source, another from another, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 19: qui alii aliunde coibant, Liv. 44, 12, 3: aliunde enim alio transfugunt, from one place to another, Sen. Brev. Vit. 16, 2: aliunde alio commigratio est, id. Cons. ad Helv. 6, 6: aliunde alio transiens, from one subject to another, id. Ep. 64, 1.—**D.** With *quam*: nec ferre aliunde (invehitur ad nos) quam ex Hispania, from any place except, Plin. 33, 8, 40, § 118: sideri assidue aliunde quam pridie exorienti, id. 2, 97, 99, § 213: cum populatio morum atque luxuria non aliunde major quam ex concharum genere proveniat, id. 9, 34, 53, § 104.—With a somewhat changed expression in Cic.: itaque aliunde mihi quaerendum est, ut et esse deos et quales sint id, discere possim, quam quales tu esse esse vis, for quam a te, Cic. N. D. 3, 25, 64. **1. Alius** (better *Alicus*), *a, um, adj.*, = *Elus* (v. *Alis* and *Elis*), *Elisian*; *subst.*, a native of Elis, a town in Achaia (only a few times in Plaut. Capt.); postquam belligerant Aetoli cum Alis, Plaut. Capt. prol. 24; 27; 2, 2, 30. **2. alius**, *a, ud, adj.* and *subst.* (old form, *alis*, *alid*, after the analogy of *quis, quid*: *alis* rare, Cat. 66, 28; Sall. ap. Charis. 2, p. 133; Inscr. Orell. 2488: id. alio more freq., Lucr. 1, 263: 5, 257; 5, 1305; 5, 1456; Cat. 29, 15; cf. Prisc. 137, p. 959.—*Gen. sing. masc.*: *alius*, rare, and not used by Tac.; for which *alterius* is com. used (v. *alter*); also alii, Cato and Licin. ap. Prisc. 194 P.; Varr. R. R. 1, 2.—*Fem. gen.*: *aliae*, Lucr. 3, 918; Cic. Div. 2, 13, 30; Liv. 24, 27, 8; Gell. 2, 28, 1; Capito ap. Gell. 4, 10, 8.—*Masc. dat.*: *ali*, Lucr. 6, 1226: *alio*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 13.—*Fem. dat.*: *aliae*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 207; Gell. 9, 4, 8) [cf. ἄλλος; Orse, alio (*nom. sing. fem.*); Goth. alies; Esc. alie; O. H. Germ. alies, elles (*conj.*); Engl. else, another

er, other (i. e. of many, whereas alter is one of two, v. except. under II. G.); freq. with the indef. pronn. aliquis, quis, aliqui, qui, quidam, and the interrog. quis, qui, etc. **I.**

A. In gen.: eorum sectam sequuntur multo mortales... multi alii ex Troja strenui viri, Naev. Bell. Pun. 1, 16: alios multos, Vulg. Matt. 15, 30; ib. Marc. 7, 4: plures alios, ib. ib. 12, 5: cum aliis pluribus, ib. Act. 15, 35: an ita dissolvit, ut omnes alii dissolverent? Cic. Font. 1; Tac. H. 5, 5: dum aliud aliud flagiti conficiat, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 5: nec nobis praeter mer alius quisquam est. servos Sosia, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 244: nec quisquam alius affuit, id. ib. 1, 1, 269: panem vel aliud quiddam, Vulg. 2 Reg. 3, 35: utrum hanc actionem habeatis an aliam quamplam, Cic. Caecin. 37: quidquid aliud dare, Vulg. Lev. 22, 25: ALIUS NE POTESTO, Inscr. Orell. 2488: datum Mi esse ab dis aliis, Plaut. Am. prol. 12: adolescentium in alio occupato amore, Ter. And. 5, 1, 10: aut alia cuius desiderium insidat rei, Lucr. 3, 918: ne quam aliam quaerat copiam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 54: nisi quid pater ait aliud, id. And. 5, 4, 47: si verum est, Q. Fabium Labeonem seu quem alium arbitrum a senatu datum, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: quodcumque alia auget, Lucr. 5, 257: Est alius quidam, parasitaster paululus, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 4; so Vulg. Luc. 22, 59: tuo (iudicio) stabis, si aliud quoddam est tuum, Cic. Or. 71, 237: L. Aemilius alius vir erat, Liv. 44, 18: Genus ecce aliud discriminis audi, Juv. 12, 24: alius, ne condemnaretur, pecuniam dedit, Cic. Verr. 5, 117; Tac. Agr. 39: nemo alius, Cic. Pis. 94; Vulg. Joan. 15, 24: alius nemo, Cic. Quinct. 76: plus alimenti est in pane quam in alio alio, Cels. 2, 18: aliud esse causae suspicamus, Cic. Fl. 39: Anne aliud tunc praefecti? Juv. 4, 78: estne viris reliqui aliud, Sall. Fragm. 187, 19: aliud auxilii, Tac. A. 5, 8: aliud subsidii, id. ib. 12, 46: alia honorum, id. ib. 1, 9: alia sumptuum, id. ib. 15, 15: sunt alia quae magis timeant, Cic. Phil. 5, 29: Facete is quidem, sicut alia, many other things, id. Fin. 1, 3, 7 Madv.: haec aliaque, Tac. H. 3, 51 al. — Hence, alio die, t. of the soothsayer, when he wished the Comitia postponed to another day, on the pretence of unfavorable omens: quid gravius quam rem suscepam dirimi, si unus augur alio die dixerit? Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 81; id. Phil. 2, 33, 83 and 84 Wernsd. Perh. there is a reference to the same thing in Plaut. Poen. 2, 52: ita res divina mihi fuit: res serias omnes extollo ex hoc die in alium diem. — With aliquis, quisquam, or ullus implied (cf. *aliqui, V. B.*, and *aliquis, II. B.*): ut, etiam si aliud melius fuit, tamen legatorum reditum expectetis, Cic. Phil. 6, 6: utar post alio, si invenero melius, something else, id. Tusc. 1, 7, 14; so, si in aliud tempus differetur, Caes. B. C. 1, 86: an alium expectamus? Vulg. Matt. 11, 3; ib. Marc. 4, 36: isti magis quam alia re accenditur, Sall. J. 89, 5: neque se legiones alia de causa missas in Hispaniam, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: neque creatura alia poterit nos separare, Vulg. Rom. 8, 39.

B. Instances of the rare gen. alius: alius generis bestiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123; Varr. L. L. 9, 40, 67 dub.: alius ingenii, Liv. 1, 56, 7 Madv. by conj.: alius ordinis, Amm. 30, 5, 10: artificis aliusve, Front. Controv. Agr. 2, 40, 27: alius coloris, Non. p. 450: nomine vel ejus pro quo... aut alius qui, etc., Dig. 39, 2, 24, § 6; v. aliusmodi. — **B.** In comparisons, with *atque, ac, or, et*, more rarely with *nisi* and *quam*; with the latter, in good class. authors, only when preceded by a neg. clause, or by an interrog. implying a neg.; cf. Rulnk. ad Ter. And. 3, 3, 13; instead of *quam*, the *comp. abl.* or *praeter*, and similar words, sometimes appear, *other than, different from*, etc. (a) With *atque, ac, or, et*: illi sunt alio ingenio atque tu, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 35: alium esse censens nunc me atque olm quom dabam? Ter. And. 3, 3, 13: potest non solum aliud mihi ac tibi, sed mihi ipsi aliud alius videtur, Cic. Or. 71, 237: longe alia nobis ac tu scripseras nuntiantur, id. Att. 1, 10: res alio modo est ac putatur, id. Inv. 2, 6, 21 B. and K.: qui longe alia ratione ac reliqui Galli bellum gerere coeperunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 28: non alius essem atque nunc sum, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: longe aliam esse navigationem in concluso mari atque in vastissimo atque apertissimo Oceano perspiciebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: aliud (se) esse factum ac pronunciasset, Nep.

Ages. 3, 4: alia atque antea sentirent, id. Hann. 2, 2: lux longe alia est solis et lychnorum, is very different, Cic. Cael. 28. — (3) With *nisi* or *quam* (the latter is suspicious in Cic.; cf. Ochs. Eclog. 252; Orell. ad Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75): amare autem nihil aliud est, nisi eum ipsum diligere, quem amas, nothing else than, only, Cic. Lael. 27, 100: neque nila fuit causa intermissionis epistularum nisi quod, etc., id. Fam. 7, 13: erat historia nihil aliud nisi annuum confectio, id. de Or. 2, 12: Quid est aliud tumultus nisi perturbatio tanta, ut, etc.? id. Phil. 8, 3: nihil aliud agerem, nisi eum, qui accusatus esset, defenderem, id. Sull. 12; id. Att. 5, 10: quid est aliud Gigantum modo bellare cum dis nisi naturae repugnare? id. Sen. 2, 5; id. Sex. Rosc. 19, 54; id. Rosc. Am. 5, 13; id. Leg. 1, 8, 25: pinaster nihil aliud est quam pinus silvestris, Plin. 16, 10; Nep. Arist. 2, 2; id. Paus. 1, 4: Lysander nihil aliud molitus est quam ut omnes civitates in sua teneret potestate, id. Lys. 1, 4: neque aliud huic defuit quam generosa stirps, id. Eum. 1, 2: Nullo quippe alio vincis discrimine quam quod illi marmoreum caput est, etc., Juv. 8, 54. — Hence, nihil aliud nisi or quam, = *οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ*, followed by *finite verb, nothing else than, nothing but*, only (after these words, *fecit, factum est* may be supplied, or the phraseology changed to nullā alia re facta; cf. Matth. Gr. 903; Hoogev. ad Vig. p. 475; Kühn. Gr. Gr. II. p. 825): tribunatus P. Sestii nihil aliud nisi meum nomen causamque sustinuit, Cic. Sest. 6, 13: ut nihil aliud nisi de hoste ac de laude cogitet, id. Imp. Pomp. 22, 64; Liv. 2, 8: et hostes quidem nihil aliud (i. e. nullā alia re facta) quam perfusis vano timore Romanis citato agmine abeunt, id. 2, 63; 31, 24: sed ab lictore nihil aliud quam prehendere prohibito, cum conversus in Patres impetus esset, id. 2, 29: ut domo abditus nihil aliud quam per edicta obmuniaret, Suet. Caes. 20: mox nihil aliud quam vectabatur et deambulabat, id. Aug. 83. — So, quid aliud quam? *what other thing than? what else than?* quibus quid aliud quam admonitiones cives nos eorum esse, Liv. 4, 3: quid aliud quam ad bellum vocabantur? Flor. 3, 23 *med.*; so, Quid Tullius? Anne aliud quam sidus? Juv. 7, 199. — In affirmative clauses rare, and only post-Aug.: te alia omnia, quam quae velis, agere, moleste ferrem, Plin. Ep. 7, 15, 2: quod alium quam se cogitasset, Suet. Ner. 2 al. — So, with the simple interrogative, quis alius? quid aliud? Qui, malum, alii? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 10: Quid te aliud sollicitat? id. ib. 1, 2, 82: Quid aliud tibi vis? id. Heaut. 2, 3, 90: Numquid vis aliud? id. Eun. 1, 2, 111: Sed quis nunc alius audeat praeferre? etc., Juv. 12, 48: Quid enim est aliud Antonius? Cic. Phil. 2, 70: Quid est aliud furere? id. Pis. 47: Quid est alia sinistra liberalitas? Cat. 29, 15 al. — (7) With *comp. abl.* (cf. in Gr. ἄλλα τῶν ὀκταίων, Xen. Mem. 4, 4, 25): qui quaerit alia his, malum videtur quaerere, other than, Plaut. Poen. prol. 2: quod est aliud melle, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: nec quiddam aliud libertate communi quaesisse, nothing else but, Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 2: neve putis alium sapiente bonoque beatum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 20: alius Lysippo, id. ib. 2, 1, 240: accusator alius Sejano, Phaedr. 3, prol. 41. — (8) With *praeter*: nec nobis praeter me alius quisquam est servos Sosia, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 249: nec quiddam aliud est philosophia praeter studium sapientiae, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 5: non est alius praeter eum, Vulg. Marc. 12, 32: rogavit numquid aliud ferret praeter arcam? Cic. de Or. 2, 69: Num quid igitur aliud in illis iudiciis versatum est praeter haece insidias? id. Clu. 62: nec jam tela alia habebant praeter gladios, Liv. 38, 21, 5. — (e) With *extra* (eccl. Lat.): neque est alius extra te, Vulg. 1 Reg. 2, 2; id. Soph. 2, 15. — (f) With *absque* (eccl. Lat.): non est alius Deus absque te, Vulg. 1 Par. 17, 20. — (g) With *praeterquam*: cum aliud, praeterquam de quo retulissent, decemviri dicere prohiberent, Liv. 3, 40.

II. Esp. **A.** In distributive-clauses repeated even several times, and also interchanged with non nulli, quidam, ceteri, pars, partim, etc., the one... the other; *plur., some... others*: quid potes dicere cur alia defendas, alia non cures? Cic. Phil. 2, 111: latera regentes alios, alios praedegredientes amicos, id. ib. 13, 4: cum alii fos-

sas complement, alii defensores vallo depellerent, Caes. B. C. 3, 25; id. B. C. 1, 55: alii experientiorum notitiam necessariam esse contendunt, alii non satis potentem usum esse proponunt, Cels. proem.: quae minus tuta erant, alia fossis, alia vallis, alia turribus munita, Liv. 32, 5; so Vulg. Matt. 13, 5 sqq.; ib. 1 Cor. 12, 10; Cels. 3, 3, enumerating the different kinds of fever, repeats alia severentur fimes: cum alius Q. Prater legatus, alius C. Pomptinus legatus, reliquis M. Amicus legatus, etc., Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 8: proferebant alii purpura, tus alii gemmas alii, vina non nulli Graeca, id. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 146: alius bestias nantes, alius volucres, serpentes quasdam, quasdam esse gradientes: earum insarum partim solivagas, partim congregatas: immunes alias, quasdam autem cicures, non nullas abditas, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: principes partim interferant, alios in exilium eiecerant, Nep. Pelop. 1, 4: nos alii ibimus Afros, pars Scythiam venimus, Verg. E. 1, 65: alii superstant proeliarentur, pars occulti muros subterunt, Tac. H. 4, 23. — Sometimes, alius is omitted in one clause: Helvetii ea spe dejecti navibus junctis, alii adis Rhodani, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 8: Teletas ignari in partem praedae sua vocatos deos, alios votis ex urbe suo evocatos, etc., Liv. 5, 21; Plin. 2, 43, 44, § 11: castra metari placuit, ut opus et alii proelium inciperent, Tac. A. 1, 63. — Also with alius: alia sunt tamquam sibi nata, ut oculi, ut aures: aliqua etiam ceterorum membrorum usum adjuvant, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 63: [putat aliquis esse voluptatem bonum] alius autem ne accunt, id. Tusc. 5, 28, 60 and K.; cf. Goer. ad Cic. Ac. 2, 10, 20. — Sometimes aliud... aliud designate merely a distinction between two objects contrasted, *one thing... another*: Numquam alium natura, aliud sapientia dicit, Juv. 14, 321: Fuit tempus, quo alia adversa, alia secunda principi, Plin. Pan. 72: aliud est male dicere, aliud accusare, Cic. Cael. 3; id. Lig. 16; Quint. 10, 1, 53: aliud est servum esse, aliud servire, id. 5, 10, 60 al.: jam sciunt longe aliud esse virgines rapere, aliud pugnare cum viris, Liv. 1, 12; cf. infra, E. — **B.** Alius repeated in another case, or with its derivatives, alter, alias, alio, alibi, aliunde, etc. (but never with its derivatives in Tac.), in imitation of the Greek (cf. L. and S. v. ἄλλος, and Ochs. Eclog. 110): simul alius aliud aliunde ruminant inter se, Naev. ap. Fest. pp. 135 and 225; cf. Bothe, Fragm. Comic. p. 25: alius alium percontantur, cuncta est navis? one another, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 46: fallacia alia aliam trudit, Ter. And. 4, 4, 40: fecerunt alii quidem alia quam multa, Cic. Phil. 3, 120, 6: signa et ornamenta alia alio in loco intuebantur, some in one place and some in another, id. Sen. 1, 2, 22: alius in alia est re magis utilis, id. Sex. Rosc. 111: alius ex alia parte, id. Verr. 1, 66: dies alios alio dedit ordine Luna fellicis operum, Verg. G. 1, 276: ut ipsi inter se alii alius prodesset possent, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 22; id. Leg. 1, 12, 33: ideo multa confecta sunt, aliud alio tempore, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7: habes Sardos venales, alium alio nequirem, one worse than another, id. Fam. 7, 24: quo factio cum alius alii subsidium ferrent, one to another, Fr. 1, un à l'autre, Caes. B. C. 2, 26 Herz.: legiones aliae alia in parte resistunt, id. ib. 2, 22: alius alia causa illata, id. ib. 1, 39: cum ceteros alii alium alia de causa improbant, Suet. Vesp. 6: alius alii subsidium ferunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 26: alius alio more viventes, each in a different way, Sall. C. 6, 2: alius alii tantis facinorosis cunctis, id. ib. 2, 2; so id. ib. 52, 28; id. J. 53, 8; Curt. 10, 5, 16; Just. 15, 2: alii autem aliud clamabant, Vulg. Act. 19, 32: illi alias alii isdem de rebus sentiant, now this, now that, Cic. de Or. 2, 7 fin.: alter ab aliis dixerunt, id. ib. 2, 19; Vulg. 3 Reg. 22, 20: equites alii alia dilapsi sunt, some in this way, some in that, Liv. 44, 49: cum alii alio mitterentur, id. 7, 39: Alii alibi stantes, omnes tamen adversus volneribus coniderant, Sall. ap. Charis. 2, p. 133: jussit alios alibi fodere, Liv. 44, 33; Vulg. Sap. 18, 18. — **C.** Alius ex alio, super alium, post alium, one after another; so often of the connection between ideas: ut alius ex alio incidit, occurrit, etc., Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 37: aliud ex alio succurrat mihi, Cic. Fragm. C. 12: aliud ex alio reficit natura, Lucr. 1, 263; 5, 1305; 5, 1456: sed,

ut aliud ex alio, mihi non est dubium, quin, etc. Cic. Att. 16, 14; Plin. Pan. 18, 1; ex alio in aliud vicissitudo atque mutatio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: alias ex aliis succedendo moras. Liv. 7, 39: aliam ex alia prolem, Verg. G. 3, 65; id. Cir. 364: nos alia ex aliis in fata vocamur, id. A. 3, 494: quae impie per biennium alia super alia es aetas, Liv. 3, 56; 23, 36: aliud super aliud scelus, id. 30, 26; Plin. Ep. 7, 8; Suet. Ner. 48: deinde ad eo magistratu alium post alium sibi perierit. Sall. J. 63, 5. — **D.** Alius atque alius or alius aliisque, *the one and the other*; *now this, now that*; *different*: eadem res saepe aut probatur aut reicitur, alio atque alio elata verbo, Cic. Or. 22, 72: alio atque alio loco quiescere, in *different places*, Sall. J. 72, 2: inchoata res alia atque aliis de causis dilata erit, Liv. 8, 23: aliud ejus subinde atque aliud facientes initium, Sen. Ep. 32, 2: cum alia atque alia appetendo loca munirent, Liv. 1, 8: milites trans flumen aliis atque aliis locis traiecebant, id. 2, 2: luna alio atque alio loco exoritur, Plin. 2, 10: febris aliae aliaque subinde oriuntur, Cels. 3, 3: cancer alius aliisque signis discernitur, id. 5, 26: alius atque alius caedis, Suet. Aug. 97. — In Sall. alio aliis deinde alius or alius post alios: saepe tentantes agros alia deinde alia loca petiverant, J. 18, 7: alias deinde alias moras causas facere, id. **E.** Of another kind or nature, 1. e. *different*; hence, alium facere, to make *different, to change, transform*; and alium fieri, to become *different, to be wholly changed*: nunc haec dies aliam vitam affert, alios mores postulat, Ter. And. 1, 2, 18 (aliam vitam pro diversam, contrariam, Don.): alium nunc censere esse me atque olim cum dabam, id. ib. 3, 13: Huic aliud mercedis erit, Verg. E. 6, 26: longe alia mihi mens est, Sall. C. 52, 2: Vos aliam potatis aquam, Liv. 5, 52: lectus non alius equiquam, id. 8, 178: evanesco recondit mors alia, Stat. Th. 7, 806: ostensus est in alia effigie, Vulg. Marc. 16, 12; ib. Rom. 7, 23; ib. Gal. 1, 6; ib. Jac. 2, 25: alium fecisti me, alius ad te veneram, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 123: alius nunc fieri vult, id. Poen. pro. *fin.*: homines alii facti sunt, Cic. Fam. 11, 12: mutaberis in virum alium, Vulg. 1 Reg. 10, 6; cf. supra, II. A. *fin.* — Hence, in alia omnia ire, transire, or discedere. sc. vota, to differ from *the thing proposed*; and in gen., to reject or oppose it, to go over to the opposite side: qui hoc censetis, illuc transite; qui alia omnia, in hanc partem: his verbis praetio omnis videlicet causa, ne dicat: qui non censetis, Fest. p. 221; Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 19: frequens cum senatus reliquit et in alia omnia discessit, Cic. Fam. 10, 12: de tribus legibus frequentes ierunt in alia omnia, id. ib. 1, 2 Manut.: cum prima M. Marcelli sententia pronuntiata esset, frequens senatus in alia omnia it, Caes. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 13: discessionem faciente Marcello, senatus frequens in alia omnia transiit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 53: aliud or alias res agere, v. ago, II. 7. — **F.** Of that which remains of a whole, = reliquus, ceteri, the rest, the remainder: Divitiaco ex alii Gallis maximam fidem habebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: inter primos atrox proelium fuit, alia multitudo terga vertit, Liv. 7, 26: vulgus aliud trucidatum, id. 7, 19; 2, 28; so id. 24, 1: legiones in testudinum glomerabantur et alii tela incutebant, Tac. H. 3, 31; id. A. 1, 30; 3, 42: cum alios incessus hospites clausisset, unum reliquum aestas impediret, id. ib. 6, 33 al. — **G.** Like alter, one of two, the other of two: hic fuerunt filii nati duo, alium servus surripuit, etc., Plaut. Capt. pro. 8; cf. id. ib. arg. 2 and 9: eis genus, aetas, eloquentia prope aequalia fuere, magnitudo animi par, item gloria, sed alia alii, Sall. C. 51, 1 Kritz: duo Romani super alium alius corruerunt, uno upon the other, Liv. 1, 26, 5: ita duo deinceps reges, alia alia via, civitatem auxerunt, each in a different way, id. 1, 21, 6; 24, 27: marique alio Nicopolim ingressus, Tac. A. 5, 10 (Ionio, Halm); so, alias partes fovere, the other side, id. H. 1, 8. — Also in the enumeration of the parts of any thing: Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam Celtae, Caes. B. G. 1, 1 Herz: classium item duo genera sunt: unum liburnarum, aliud Lusiarum, Veg. 2, 1 (cf. in Gr. *μειναιτες δε ταυτην την ημεραν, τη αλλη επορευοντο, Xen.*

Anab. 3, 4, 1; and so the Vulg.: Alia die profecti, the next day, Act. 21, 8). — Hence, alius with a proper name used as an appell. (cf. alter): ne quis alius Aristovistus regno Galliarum potiretur, a second Aristovistus, Tac. H. 4, 73 *fin.*: alius Nero, Suet. Tit. 7. — **H.** A peculiar enhancement of the idea is produced by alius with a neg. and the comp.: mulier, qua mulier alia nulla est pulchrior, than whom no other woman is more beautiful, to whom no other woman is equal in beauty, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 100: facinus, quo non fortius ausit alis, Cat. 66, 28: Fama malum qua non aliud velocius ullum, Verg. A. 4, 174: quo neque melius neque amplius aliud in natura mortalium est, Sall. J. 2, 4: quo non aliud atrocius visum, Tac. A. 6, 24: (Sulla) neque consilio neque manu priorem alium pati, Sall. J. 96, 3: neque majus aliud neque praestabilius invenias, id. ib. 1, 2: Liv. 1, 24: non alia ante Romana pugna atrocior fuit, id. 1, 27; 2, 31; Tac. A. 6, 7 al.; cf. under alter, 2. b. **I.** Hence the adv. **A. alio, adv.** (an old dat. form, designating direction to a place; cf. eo, quo), elsewhere (arch.), elsewhere, to another place, person, or thing, *ἀλλοσε* (class., esp. among poets; but not found in Lucr. or Juv.). 1. In gen. **a.** Of place: fortasse tu profectus alio fueras, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 49: ut ab Norbā alio traducerentur, Liv. 32, 2: translatos alio maerens amores, Hor. Epod. 15, 23: decurrens alio, id. S. 2, 1, 32: nam frustra vitium vitaveris illud, si te alio pravum detorseris, id. ib. 2, 2, 55. — With quo: Arpinum mihi eundem sit, an quo alio, to some other place, Cic. Att. 9, 17: si quando Romam aliove quo mitterent legatos, Liv. 38, 30. — **b.** Of persons or things (cf. alias, alibi, alieunde, etc.): illi suum animum alio conferunt, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 10 (cf. Plaut. Merc. 2, 62: ne ad illam me animum adiecisse sentiat): ne quando iratus tu alio confersis, id. Eun. 3, 1, 60 Don.: hi narrata ferunt alio, Ov. M. 12, 57: tamen vocat me alio (to another subject) jam dudum tacita vestra expectatio, Cic. Clu. 23, 63; id. Verr. 2, 1, 53, § 139: sed, si placet, sermonem alio transferamus, id. de Or. 1, 29, 133: quoniam alio preparare tempus monet, Sall. J. 19, 2; so Tac. A. 1, 18 al. — **c.** Of purpose or design: appellet haec desideria naturae: cupiditatis nomen servet alio, for another purpose, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27: hoc longe alio spectabat, looked quite elsewhere, had a far different design, Nep. Them. 6, 3. — **2.** **a.** alio . . . alio, in one way . . . in another; hither . . . thither, = huc . . . illic: hic (i. e. in ea re) alio res familiaris, alio ducit humanitas, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89: alio atque alio, in one way and another: nihil alio atque alio spargitur, Sen. Brev. Vit. 11, 2. — **b.** Alius alio, each in a different way, one in one way, another in another: et ceteri quidem alius alio, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80: aliud alio dissipavit, id. Div. 1, 34, 76; so Liv. 2, 54, 9; 7, 39. — So, aliunde alio, from one place to another: quassatione terrae aliunde alio (aquae) transferuntur, Sen. Q. N. 3, 11, 1; cf. aliunde. — **c.** Like alius or alter with a negative and the particles of comparison quem or atque; in questions with nisi: plebem nusquam alio natam quam ad servendum, for nothing but, Liv. 7, 18, 7: non alio datam summam quam in emptionem, etc., *Suet. Aug. 98 Ruhnk.: quo alio nisi ad nos confugerent? Liv. 39, 36, 11; cf. Hand, Turs. I. pp. 232–234. — **B. alia, adv.** (sc. via), in another way, in a different manner (in the whole ante-class. and class. per. dub.); for in Plaut. Rud. pro. 10, alitua has been proposed; in Lucr. 6, 986, Lachm. reads alio; in Liv. 21, 56, 2, Weissenb. alibi; and in id. 44, 43, 2, via may be supplied from the preced. context; certain only in Don. ad Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 5; cf. Hand, Turs. I. p. 219. — **C. alias, adv.** (acc. to Prisc. 1014 P. and Corss. Auspr. I. p. 769, an acc. form like foras; but acc. to Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 5, 57, and Hab. Syn. 79, old gen. like paterfamilias, Alcmeneas, etc.). In the ante-class. per. rare: only once in Plaut. twice in Ter., twice in Varro; in the class. per. most freq. in Cic., but only three times in his orations; also in Plin.). 1. Of time, at a time other than the present, whether it be in the past or (more freq.) in the future. **a.** At another time, at other times, on another occasion (alias: temporis

adverbium, quod Graeci ἀλλοτε, aliter ἀλλοτε, Capitol. Orth. 2242 P.; cf. Herz. and Hab., as cited above): alias ut uti possim causa haec integra, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 4; so id. And. 3, 2, 49 (alias = alio tempore, Don.); sed alias jocabimur, Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 2: sed plura scribemus alias, id. ib. 7, 6: et alias et in consulatis petitione vinci, id. Planc. 18: nil oriturum alias, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 17. — In the future, freq. in contrast with nunc, in praesentia, tum, hactenus: recte secusne, alias viderimus, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 135: Hactenus haec: alias justum sit necne poëma, Nunc, etc., Hor. S. 1, 4, 63: sed haec alias pluribus; nunc, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 2 *fin.*; Liv. 44, 36 *fin.*: quare placeat, alias ostendemus; in praesentia, etc., Auct. ad Her. 3, 16, 28. — In the past: gubernatores alias imperare soliti, tum metu mortis jussa exsequerentur, Curt. 4, 3, 18: alias bellare inter se solitos, tum periculi societas junxerat, id. 9, 4, 15. — Freq. with adv. of time; as nunquam, umquam, and the like: si unquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid, aut etiam si nunquam alias fuimus, tum profecto, etc., Cic. Att. 4, 2, 2: consilio nunquam alias dato, Hor. C. 3, 5, 45: nunquam ante alias, Liv. 2, 22, 7: non unquam alias ante tantus terror senatum invasit, id. 2, 9, 5; 1, 28, 4: si quando unquam ante alias, id. 32, 5 (where the four adv. of time are to be taken together): Saturnalibus et si quando alias libuisset, modo munera dividebat, Suet. Aug. 75. — **b.** Alias. . . alias, as in Gr. ἀλλοτε . . . ἀλλοτε; ἀλλοτε μὲν . . . ἀλλοτε δέ, at one time . . . at another; once . . . another time; sometimes . . . sometimes; now . . . now: Alias me poscit pro illa triginta minas, Alias talentum magnum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 63; so Varr. L. L. 8, § 76 Müll.; id. R. 2, 1, 15; Cic. Verr. 1, 46, 120: nec potest quisquam alias beatus esse, alias miser, id. Fin. 2, 27, 87: contentius alias, alias summis, id. de Or. 3, 55, 212: cum alias bellum inferent, alias inlatum defenderent, Caes. B. G. 2, 29; so id. ib. 5, 57 al.; it occurs four times in successive clauses in Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 99. — Sometimes plerumque, saepe, aliquando, interdum stand in corresponding clauses: nec unquam sine usura redditi (terra), quod accipit, sed alias minore, plerumque majore cum foenore, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: geminatio verborum habet interdum vim, leporem alias, id. de Or. 3, 54, 206: hoc alias fastidio, alias contumacia, saepius imbecillitate, eventit, Plin. 16, 32, 58, § 134; 7, 15, 13, § 63. — Sometimes one alias is omitted: illi eruptione tentata alias cuniculis ad aggerem atque, Caes. B. G. 3, 21; Plin. 2, 3, 7, § 13. — **c.** Alias aliter, alias alius, etc. (cf. alius), at one time in one way . . . at another in another; now so . . . now otherwise; now this . . . now that: et alias aliter haec in utramque partem causae solent convenire, Cic. Inv. 2, 13, 45: alii enim sunt, alias nostrigue familiaris fere demortui, id. Att. 16, 11 (Madv. interprets this of time): illi alias aliud isdem de rebus judicant, id. de Or. 2, 7, 30; id. Or. 59, 200: (deos) non semper eosdem atque alias alios solemus venerari, id. Red. in Sen. 30: ut idem versus alias in aliam rem posse accommodari viderentur, id. Div. 2, 54, 111. — **d.** Saepe alias or alias saepe . . . nunc, nuper, quondam, etc.; also: cum saepe alias . . . tum, etc. (very common in Cic.): quod cum saepe alias tum nuper, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 4, 7: fecimus et alias saepe et nuper in Tusculano, id. ib. 5, 4, 11: quibus de rebus et alias saepe . . . et quondam in Hortensii villa, id. Ac. 2, 3, 9: quorum pater et saepe alias et maxime censor salutis rei publicae fuit, id. de Or. 1, 9, 38: cum saepe alias, tum apud centumviro, id. Brut. 39, 144: cum saepe alias, tum Pyrrhi bello, id. Off. 3, 22, 86; 3, 11, 47: neque tum solum, sed saepe alias, Nep. Hann. 11, 7. — In comparative sentences rare: nunc tamen libentius quam saepe alias, Symm. Ep. 1, 90. — **e.** Semper alias, always at other times or in other cases (apparently only post Aug.); et super cenam autem et semper alias communissimum, multa joco transiebat, Suet. Vesp. 22; id. Tib. 18; Gell. 15, 1. — **f.** Raro alias, rarely at other times, on other occasions: ut raro alias usquam tanto favore est auditus, Liv. 45, 20, 3, 69; Tac. H. 1, 89. — **g.** Non alias, at no other time, never, = nunquam (a choice poet. expression, often imitated by

the hist.): non alias caelo ceciderunt plura sereno Fulgura, *never at any other time did so much lightning fall from a clear sky*, Verg. G. 1, 487: non alias militi maior dux fuit, Liv. 7, 33; 45, 7: non alias majore mole concursum, Tac. A. 2, 46; 4, 69; 11, 31: non sane alias excruciatior Britannia fuit, id. Agr. 5: baud alias intentionis populus plus vocis permisit, id. A. 3, 11, and 15, 46; Suet. Tit. 8; Flor. 3, 6.—2. Of place, at another place, elsewhere; or in respect of other things, in other circumstances, otherwise (only post-Aug.; v. *Madv.* ad Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 7): Idaeus rubus appellatus est, quoniam in Ida, non alias, nascitur, Plin. 24, 14, 75, § 123 (Jan. *alius*): nusquam alias tam torrens fretum, *Just. 4, 1, 9: sicut vir alias doctissimus Cornutus existimat, Macr. S. 5, 19.—3. Alias for aliqui (only post-Aug.), to indicate that something is in a different condition in one instance, not in others, *except that, for the rest, otherwise*: in Silario non virgulta modo immersa, verum et folia lapidescent, alias salubri potu ejus aquae, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224; so id. 18, 6, 7, § 37; 19, 8, 48, § 163; 25, 2, 6, § 16 al.—4. Non alias quam, for no other reason, on no other condition, in no other circumstances than, not other than; and non alias nisi, on no other condition, not otherwise, *except* (prob. taken from the lang. of common life): non alias magis indoluisse Caesarem ferunt quam quod, etc., Tac. A. 3, 73: debilitatum vulnere jactis non alias quam simulatione mortis tutiorem, by nothing safer than by feigning death, Curt. 8, 1, 24; 8, 14, 16; Dig. 29, 7, 6, § 2: non alias (on no other condition) existet heres ex substitutione nisi, etc. ib. 28, 6, 8; 23, 3, 37; 23, 3, 29.—5. Alias like aliter, in another manner; first in the Lat. of the jurists (cf. Suet. Tib. 71 Oud.: Liv. 21, 56, 2 Drak.; Ter. And. 3, 2, 49 Ruhnck., Dig. 37, 8, 8, § 8; cf. Hand. Turs. I. pp. 219–227).—D. *aliter*, *adv.* [alis; v. *alius init.*], otherwise, in another manner, *alio modo*.
 1. With comparative clause expressed; *constr.* both affirm. and neg. without distinction.
 a. With *atque*, *ac*, *quam*, and rarely *ut*, otherwise than, different from what, etc., Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 23: sed aliter atque ostenderam facio, Cic. Fam. 2, 3, 4; Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 6: aliter ac nos vellemus, Cic. Mil. 9, 23: de quo tu aliter sentias atque ego, id. Fin. 4, 22, 60; id. Att. 6, 3: si aliter nos faciant quam aequum est, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 42: si aliter quippiam coacti faciant quam libere, Cic. Rab. Post. 11, 29; id. Verr. 2, 1, 19, § 24; id. Inv. 2, 22, 60: Sed si aliter ut dixi accidisset, quid possem queri? id. Rep. 1, 4, 7.—b. Non (or haud) aliter, not otherwise (per litoten).—*just as*; with *quam* si, *ac* si, *quam cum*, *quam*, *exactly*, *just as if*: Non aliter quam si ruat omnis Karthago, Verg. A. 4, 669: dividit haud aliter quam si mea membra relinquat, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 73: nihil in senatu actum aliter quam si, etc., Liv. 23, 4; 21, 63, 9: Illi negabant se aliter iuros quam si, etc., id. 3, 51, 12: nec aliter quam si mihi tradatur, etc., Quint. proem. 5: ut non aliter ratio consistat quam si uni reddatur, Tac. A. 1, 6; 1, 49: Non aliter quam si fecisset Juno maritum Insanum, Juv. 6, 619; Suet. Aug. 40: non aliter quam cum, etc., Ov. F. 2, 209; so id. M. 2, 623; 4, 348; 6, 516 al.: nec scripsi aliter ac si, etc., Cic. Att. 13, 51; Suet. Oth. 6; Col. 2, 14 (15) 48: Non aliter quam qui lembum subigit, Verg. G. 1, 201: non aliter praeformidat quam qui ferrum medici, priusquam curetur, aspexit, Quint. 4, 5, 5; so id. 4, 5, 22; 2, 5, 11: neque aliter quam qui, ut traduntur, etc., id. 5, 8, 1: patere inde aliquid decrescere, non aliter quam Institor hibernae tegetis, Juv. 7, 220: successorem non aliter quam indicium mortis accepturum, Tac. A. 6, 30.—*c. Aliter ab aliquo (analog. to alius with the *abl.*, and alienus with *ab*), differently from any one: cultores regionum multo aliter a ceteris agunt, Mel. 1, 9, 6.—d. Non aliter nisi, by no other means, on no other condition, not otherwise, *except*: qui aliter obistere fato fatetur se non potuisse, nisi etc., Cic. Cat. 20, 48; id. Fam. 1, 9: non pat. C. Caesarem consulem aliter fieri, nisi exercitum et provincias traderit, Caes. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14; so Lentulus ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 18; Liv. 35, 39; 45, 11: 38: Tac. Or. 32; Just. 12, 14, 7; Suet. Ner. 36; Dig. 37, 9, 6; 48, 18, 9.—e. Non aliter quam ut, on no other con-

dition than that: neque aliter poterit palos, ad quos perducitur, pertingere, quam ut diffuat, Col. Arb. 7, 5; so Suet. Tib. 15; 24; id. Galb. 8; Curt. 9, 5, 23.—2. Without a comparative clause expressed. a. In gen., otherwise, in another manner, in other respects; and in the poets: haud aliter (per litoten), *just so*: vale atque salve, etsi aliter ut dicam meves, *though you deserve that I speak differently*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 86 Brix: tu si aliter existimes, nihil erabis, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 10: ut eadem ab utrisque dicantur, aliter dicuntur, in a different sense, Plin. Pan. 72, 7: Si quis aliter docet, Vulg. 1 Tim. 6, 3: quae aliter se habent, id. ib. 5, 25: Quippe aliter tunc vivebant homines, Juv. 6, 11: quod uterque nostrum his etiam ex studiis notus, quibus aliter ignotus est, otherwise, i. e. personally, *unknown*, Plin. Ep. 9, 28, 3.—With *negatives*: non fuit faciendum aliter, Cic. Att. 6, 9; Tac. A. 15, 68: Ergo non aliter poterit dormire? Juv. 3, 281: aliter haud facile eos ad tantum negotium impelli posse, Sall. C. 44, 1; Curt. 8, 10, 27: haud aliter Rutulo muros et castra tuenti Ignescunt irae (the comparison of the wolf precedes), Verg. A. 9, 65: haud aliter (i. e. like a wild beast), juvenis medios moriturus in hostes Iruit, id. ib. 9, 554 al.; Ov. M. 8, 473; 9, 642: non aliter (i. e. than I) Samio dicunt arsisse Bathylo Amnecrota Teum, Hor. Epod. 14, 10: neque Mordaces aliter (i. e. than by means of wine) dilugant sollicitudines, id. C. 1, 18, 4: neque exercitum Romanum aliter transmissurum, Tac. H. 5, 19: nec aliter expiari potest, Vulg. Num. 35, 33.—So, fieri aliter non potest, or fieri non potest aliter (not fieri non aliter potest): nihil agis; Fieri aliter non potest, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 13; assessor; fieri non potuit aliter, Cic. Att. 6, 6.—b. E. s. p. (a) P. r. e. g. n. o., otherwise, in the contrary manner: Pe. Servos Epidicus dixit mihi. P. Quid si servo aliter visum est? i. e. if he does not speak the truth? Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 29: verum aliter venire multo intellegi, Ter. And. prol. 4 (aliter autem contra significat, Don.); amplius cornibus et nigris potius quam aliter, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 1: ne aliter quid eveniat, providere debet, otherwise than harmoniously, Sall. J. 10, 7: dis aliter visum, Verg. A. 2, 428: sin aliter tibi videretur, Vulg. Num. 11, 15; adversi... saevaeque circuitu curvantem brachia longo Scorpion atque aliter (in the opposite direction) curvantem brachia Cancrum, Ov. M. 2, 83: aliterque (and in the opposite course) secante jam pelagus rostro, Lucr. 8, 197.—Hence, qui aliter fecerit, *who will not do that*: neu quis de his postea ad senatum referat, neve cum populo agat: qui aliter fecerit, etc., Sall. C. 51, 43; Just. 6, 2, 1: Ver. signific. de Form. p. 200, and 6, 2, 1: Ver. signific. p. 60.—(β) Aliter esse, to be of a different nature, differently constituted, or disposed: sed longe aliter est amicus atque amator, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 70: ego tunc esse aliter credidi: iste me fecellit; ego isti nihil sum aliter ac fui, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 44; id. Ad. 3, 4, 46; Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 137.—(γ) For aliter (q. v. II. C.), otherwise, else, in any other case: jus est in semper est quaesitum aequabile: neque enim aliter esset jus (and just after: nam aliter justitia non esset), Cic. Off. 2, 12, 42; 1, 39, 139; id. Lael. 20, 74: si suos legatos recipere vellent, quos Athenas miserant, se remitterent, aliter illos nunquam in patriam essent recepturi, Nepot. Them. 7 fin.: aliter sine populi jussu nihil eorum rerum consili jussu est, Sall. C. 29, 3 Krutz: aliter non viribus ullis Vincere potens, Verg. A. 6, 147: veniam ostentantes, si praesentia sequentur: aliter nihil spero, Tac. H. 4, 59: quoniam aliter non possem, Vulg. Sap. 8, 21.—(δ) Like alius (q. v. II. A.) repeated seven several times in a distributive manner, in one way... in another: sed aliter leges, aliter philosophi tollunt astatias, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68; so id. ib. 1, 12, 38; id. Lael. 24, 89; id. Fam. 15, 21, 6: aliter utimur propriis, aliter commodatis, Tac. Or. 32: Aliter catuli longe olent, aliter Philoni, Chrysippo aliter placet, id. Ac. 2, 47, 143: idem illud aliter Caesar, aliter Cicero, aliter Cato suaderi debet, Quint. 3, 8, 49: Et aliter acutis morbis medendum, aliter vetustis; aliter incescentibus, aliter subsistentibus, aliter jam ad sanitatem inclinatis, Cels. proem. p. 10.—(ε) With *alius* or its

derivatives, *one in one way, another in another way* (v. *alius*, II. B.): quoniam aliter ab alius digeruntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 79; id. Att. 7, 8; Liv. 2, 21; so id. 19, 53; hoc ex locorum occasione aliter alibi decernitur, Plin. 18, 5, 6, § 30; so id. 25, 4, 10, § 29.—(ζ) Non aliter, analog. to non alius (v. *alius*, II. H.) with a *comp.* (only in Plin.): non aliter utilis id fieri putare quam, etc., Plin. 37, 2, 10, § 28: idque non aliter clarius intellegi potest, id. 37, 4, 15, § 59; so id. 22, 22, 36, § 78; 24, 11, 50, § 85; 28, 9, 41, § 148; cf. Hand. Turs. I. pp. 267–276.
 2. *alius-mōdi* (better written separately) [2. *alius-modus*], of another kind: res alius modi est ac putatur, *Cic. Inv. 2, 6, 21 (*alio modo*, B. and K.); quem alius modi atque omnes natura finxit, Caes. ap. Prisc. 694 P.: alius modi isti sunt, Gel. 17, 5, 14.
 (alius-vis, a false read. for alium vis, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 1. B. and K.)
 aliuta, *adv.* (orig. *acc. plur.* of aliatum, a lengthened form for aliud; like actutum, astutus, etc.; cf. Sanscr. anyathā, aliter), in another manner, otherwise: aliuta antiqui dicebant pro aliter... Hinc est alud in legibus Numae Pompilii: ser. QVIS. ALIUTA. FAXIT, Paul. ex Fest. p. G. Müll. (ad Plaut. Rud. prol. 10, v. Fleck.).
 al-labor (ad-), lapsus, 3, v. *dep.*, to glide to or toward something, to come to, to fly, fall, flow, slide, and the like; *constr.* with *dat.* or *acc.* (poet.—oftenest in Verg.—or in more elevated prose): viro adlapsa sagitta est, Verg. A. 12, 319: fama adlabitur auris, id. ib. 9, 474: Curetum adlabimur oris, *we land upon*, etc., id. ib. 3, 131; cf. id. ib. 3, 569: mare crescenti adlabitur aestu, *rolls up with increasing wave*, id. ib. 10, 292: adlapsus genibus, *falling down at his knees*, Sen. Hippol. 666.—In prose: umor adlapsus extrinsecus, *Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58: angues duo ex occulto adlapsi, Liv. 25, 16.
 al-laboro (ad-), avi, atom, 1, v. a. (only twice in Hor.), to labor or toil at a thing: ore adlaborandum est tibi, Hor. Epod. 8, 20.—And with *dat.*, to add to with labor or pains: simplici myrto nihil adlabores, Hor. C. 1, 38, 5.
 al-lācimo (ad-), also allacrīmo, are, or as *dep.*, āri, āri, to weep at a thing (only in the two foll. exerts.): Juno adlacrimans, Verg. A. 10, 628: ubertim adlacrimans, App. M. 10, p. 239 Elm.
 allaeco, v. 2. aliēvo.
 al-lambo (ad-), are, v. a. (only post-class.), to lick at or on a thing, to lick: virides adlabunt ora ceratae, Frud. Ham. 135; Mart. Cap. 4, p. 63.—Tro p., to touch, come in contact with, Aus. Mos. 359: adlabentes fiammae, Quint. Decl. 10, 4.
 1. allapsus (ad-), a, um, Part. of al-laboro.
 2. allapsus (ad-), f. s. m. [allabor], a glowing to, a silent or stealthy approach: Serpentium, Hor. Epod. 1, 20: fontis, App. M. 5.
 al-lātro (ad-), avi, atom, 1, v. a., lit., to bark at; not used before the Aug. per., and trop. of persons, to assail with harsh words, to revile, rail at; and of the sea, to break upon, or dash against, the shore (the simple verb seems to be used for this in the lit. sense, Plaut. Pocr. 5, 4, 64; Hor. Epod. 5, 59; id. Ep. 1, 2, 66; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 49, 2; v. latro): Cato adlatro Africani magnitudinem solius aere, Liv. 38, 54; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 9: adlatres licet usque nos, Mart. 5, 61; so id. 2, 61; Sil. 8, 295: oram tot maria adlatrant, Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 19; so id. 2, 68, 68, § 173.
 allatus (ad-), a, um, Part. of adfero.
 al-laudabilis (ad-), e, adj. [alaud], worthy of praise: dedisti operam adlaudabilem, Plaut. Pers. 4, 5, 1, dub.
 *allaudo (ad-), are, v. a., to extol, to praise much: ingenium adlaudat meum, Plaut. Merc. prol. 84.
 *allectatio (ad-), ōnis, f. [allecto], an enticing, alluring: Chrysisium nutrimum illi quae adhibetur infantibus adlectioni suum carmen (a nursery song) adsignat, Quint. 1, 10, 32 Halm (Ruhnck. proposed lallationi; cf. Spald. ad b. l.).
 allectio (ad-), ōnis, f. [allicio] (late Lat.). 1. A choice or election for something, esp. a levying of troops, Capitol. M. Anton. Phil. 11; Tert. Monog. 12; Capell. 1, p. 2.—II. In the lang. of civilians, a promotion to

a higher office before one has performed the duties of a lower: adlectionis quaerendus est honos, Cod. Th. 6, 4, 10; so Symm. Ep. 7, 97.

allecto (adl-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. frēq. [id.], to allure, to entice (prob. only in the foll. exs.): ad agrum fruentum non modo non retardat, verum etiam invitat atque adlectat senectus, Cic. Sen. 16 fin.; id. Lael. 26, 98; boves sibiilo, Col. 2, 3, 2.

1. allector (adl-), ōris, m. [id.], one that entices or allures: turdi quasi adlectores sint captivorum, *Col. 8, 10, 1.

‡ **2. allector**, ōris, m. [2. all go]. **I.** One that chooses others into a college, Inscr. Orell. 779; 2406.—**II.** A deputy under the emperor, who collected the taxes in the provinces, Inscr. Orell. 369; 3654.

† **allectura**, ae, f. [id.], the office of an allector, Inscr. Grut. 375, 3.

1. allectus, a, um, Part. of 2. all go.

2. allectus, a, um, Part. of allicio.

allegatio (adl-), ōnis, f. [L. allego]. **I.** Lit. a sending or despatching to any one (in the class. per. only twice in Cic.): cum sibi omnes ad istum adlegationibus difficles viderent, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 51, § 135; and in a pun: quibus adlegationibus illam sibi legationem expugnavit, id. ib. 17.—**II.** Fig. **A.** In gen., an alleging or adducing by way of proof, excuse, and the like: si maritus uxorem ream faciat, an lenocini adlegatio repellat maritum ab accusatione? Dig. 48, 5, 2; so ib. 4, 17; 23, 2, 60; App. M. 10, p. 241, 26.—**B.** Es p., in the Lat. of the jurists, an imperial rescript, Cod. Th. 16, 5, 37.

allegātus (adl-), ōis, m. [id.], one investigating to a deceit or fraud (cf. I. Allego, I. B.): meo adlegatu venit, Plaut. Am. 5, 2, 19; cf. Gell. 13, 20, 19.

1. al-lego (adl-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** To send one away with a commission or charge, to despatch, to depute, commission (of private business, while legare is used in a similar signif. of State affairs; most freq. in Plaut.; elsewhere rare, but class.): ne illi aliqueum adlegent, qui mi os occillet, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 28 (cf. delegare, id. ib. prol. 67 and 83); so id. Cas. prol. 52; 3, 4, 14; id. Ps. 4, 7, 66; 135; id. Stich. 5, 3, 8; ego si adlegassem aliqueum ad hoc negotium, id. Ep. 3, 3, 46: alium ego isti rei adlegabo, id. Am. 2, 2, 42: amicos adlegat, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 57, § 149: homines nobiles adlegat iis, qui petenter, ne, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 9: adlegarem te ad illos, qui, etc., id. Fam. 15, 10; so id. ib. 4 fin.: cum patrem primo adlegando, deinde coram ipse rogando fatigasset, first by the friends sent, and then by personal entreaties, etc., Liv. 36, 11, 1 Gron.—Hence, **allegāti (adl-)**, ōrum, m., deputies: inter adlegatos Oppianici, Cic. Clu. 13, 39; id. Q. Fr. 2, 3.—**B.** Sometimes in the sense of subornate, to instigate or incite one to an act of fraud or deceit: eum adlegaverunt, suum qui servum diceret cum auro esse apud me, Plaut. Poon. 3, 5, 28; ut ne eras da me adlegatum hunc senem, *Ter. And. 3, 2, 28 Rubnk.; cf. allegatus.—**II.** To bring forward, to relate, recount, mention, adduce (post-Aug.): exemplum, Plin. Ep. 3, 15: hoc senatui adlegandum putasti, id. Pan. 70: decreta, id. ib. 70 fin.: merita, Suet. Aug. 47; so id. ib. 5: priorem se petium ab Alexandro adlegat, Just. 16, 1; Stat. Achill. 2, 224.—And in a zeugma: (legati) munera, preces, mandata regis sui adlegati, they bring or offer the gifts, entreaties, and mandates, Tac. H. 4, 84; cf.: orationem et per incensum deprecationem adlegans, Vulg. Sap. 18, 21: adlegare se ex servitute in ingenuitatem, a legal phrase, to release one's self from servitude by adducing reasons, proofs, etc., Dig. 40, 12, 27.

2. al-lego (adl-), ōgi, ectum, 3, v. a., to select for one's self, to choose (as ad se legere: like admire, = ad se emere); to admit by election, to elect to a thing, or into (a corporation); in the class. per. generally only in the hist.): Druidibus praestunt suus... hoc mortuo, si sunt plures pares, suffragio Druidum adlegatur, *Caes. B. G. 6, 13 Herz. (Dinter here omits adlegatur, augures de plebe, Liv. 10, 6: octo praetoribus adlecti duo, Vell. 2, 89: aliquem in sui custodiam, Suet. Aug. 49; so, in senatum, id. Claud. 24: inter patricios, id. Vit. 1: in cle-

rum, Hier. adv. Jov. 1, n. 34 al.—**P**oet.: adlegi caelo, Sen. Agam. 804.—Hence, **allectus (adl-)**, a, um, P. a. Subst., **A.** A member chosen into any corporation (collegium): collegae, qui unā lecti, et qui in eorum locum suppositi subiecti; additi Adlecti, Varr. L. L. 6, § 66 Müll.—**B.** Those who were added to the Senate from the equestrian order, on account of the small number of the Senators, were called adlecti, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.; cf. Suet. Caes. 41; id. Vesp. 9.

† **allegōria**, ae, f., = ἀλληγορία, an allegory, i. e. a figurative representation of a thought or of an abstract truth, under an image carried through to the end: continuus (usus comparationis) in allegoriam et aenigmata exit, Quint. 8, 6, 14; so id. 8, 6, 52: quae sunt per allegoriam dicta, are spoken allegorically, Vulg. Gal. 4, 24: allegoriarum explanationes, Arn. 5, p. 186 (in Cic. written in Greek, Or. 27, 94; id. Att. 2, 20).

† **allegōricus**, a, um, adj., = ἀλληγορικὸς, allegorical: lex, Arn. 5, p. 183: ambages, id. 5, p. 186.—**Adv.** **allegoricē**, allegorically, Arn. 5, p. 183; Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 5 fin.; Aug. ad Genes. tit. 4, 28.

allegorizo, āvi, āre, v. n., = ἀλληγορέω, to allegorize, to speak in allegories, Tert. Res. Carn. 27; Hier. Ep. 61 ad Pamm. 3.

allegūja, interj. [Heb. הַלְלוּיָהּ = praise ye Jehovahi] (the sec. syll. is short in Sid. Ep. 2, 10; Prud. Cath. 4, 72), Vulg. Psa. 104, 1; ib. Apoc. 19, 1 al.

* **al-lēnimentum (adl-)**, i, n. [lenio], a soothing remedy: tunultus, Amm. 27, 3, 9.

* **allevāmentum (adl-)**, i, n. [I. allevo], a means of alleviating, alleviation: sine ullo remedio atque allevamento, Cic. Sull. 23 fin.

allevatio (adl-), ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** A raising up, elevating: umerorum allevatio atque contractio, Quint. 11, 3.—**II.** Trop., an alleviating, assuaging, easing: ut (doloris) diuturnitatem allevatio consoletur, Cic. Fin. 1, 12, 40: nullam allevationem, id. Fam. 9, 1.

* **allevator (adl-)**, ōris, m. [id.], one who lifts or raises up: humilium, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36 (after the Heb. מַכְבִּירֵי הַשְּׁפִלִּים).

al-lēvio (adl-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [lēvis], = allevo, to make light, to lighten. **I.** Lit.: ut (navis) alleviaretur ab eis, Vulg. Jonas, 1, 5; ib. Act. 27, 38.—**II.** Trop., to raise up, relieve: alleviabit eum Dominus, Vulg. Jac. 5, 15: curas alievi, Just. Nov. Const. 13.—**S**pec.: alleviata est terra Zabulon, is dealt lightly, leniently with, Vulg. Isa. 9, 1.

1. al-lēvo (adl-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [I. lēvo]. **I.** Lit. to lift up, to raise on high, to raise, set up (in the ante-Aug. per. very rare, perh. only twice in Sall. and Hirt.; later often, esp. in Quint. and the hist.): quibus (laqueis) alleviati milites facilius ascenderent, *Sall. J. 94, 2: pauci elevati scutis, borne up on their shields (others: alleviatis scutis, with uplifted shields, viz. for protection against the darts of the enemy), Auct. B. Alex. 20: gelidos complexibus allevat artus, Ov. M. 6, 249: cubito allevat artus, id. ib. 7, 343: naves turribus atque tabulatis allevatae, Flor. 4, 11, 5: supercilia allevare, Quint. 11, 3, 79 (cf. the Gr. τῆς ὀφθαλμοῦ ἀνοσταν); so, brachium, id. 11, 3, 41: pollicem, id. 11, 3, 142: manum, id. 11, 3, 94; Vulg. Eccl. 36, 3: oculos, Curt. 8, 14: faciem allocutus manu, Suet. Calig. 36: allevavit eum, lifted him up (of the lame man), Vulg. Act. 3, 7 al.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To lighten, alleviate, mitigate physical or mental troubles; or, referring to the individual who suffers, to lift up, sustain, comfort, console (class.): aliorum aerumnam dictis allevat, old poet in Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 71 (cf. Sophocl. Fragm. ap. Brunck. p. 588: καλῶν κακῶν πρόσθεντι συμπαραινέας): ubi se allevat, ibi me allevat, *Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 3: Allevat Dominus omnes, qui corrumpunt, Vulg. Psa. 144, 14: deiecitst eos, dum allevarentur, id. ib. 72, 18: onus aliquid ex parte, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 10: sollicitudines, id. Brut. 3, 12: allevor cum loquor tecum absens, id. Att. 12, 39: allevare corpus, id.

ib. 7, 1; Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 31: allevor animum (poet.), Tac. A. 6, 43.—**B.** To diminish the force or weight of a thing, to lessen, lighten: adversariorum confirmatio diluitur aut infirmatur aut allevatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 42, 78: allevatae notae, removed, Tac. H. 1, 52.—**C.** To raise up, i. e. to make distinguished; pass. to be or become distinguished: C. Caesar eloquentia et spiritu et jam consulatu allevatur, Flor. 4, 2, 10.

2. al-lēvo (adl-), less correctly **al-laevo**, āre, v. a., to make smooth, to smooth off or over (only in Col.); nodos et cicatricis allevare, Col. 3, 15, 3: vitem ferro, id. 4, 24, 4: ca plaga uno vestigio allevatur, id. 4, 24, 6.

* **1. allex**, icis, m., acc. to Isid. Gloss., the great loc, hence, in derision, of a little man: tunc hic amator audes esse, allex viteri thū thūm of a man, thumbling? Plaut. Poon. 5, 31.

2. allex = alec, q. v.

Allia (more correct than **Alia**; cf. Wagner, Orthogr. Vergil. p. 415 sq.), ae, f., a little river eleven miles northwards from Rome, near Crustumium, in the country of the Sabines, passing through a wide plain (cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 520; Müll. Roms Camp. I, 138; 141 sq.); it was made memorable by the terrible defeat of the Romans by the Gauls A. U. C. 365, XV. Kal. Sextil. (18 July).—Hence, **Alliensis**, e, adj., of or pertaining to Allia: dies, of this battle, considered ever after as a dies nefastus, Liv. 5, 37–39; 6, 1; Cic. Att. 9, 5; Verg. A. 7, 717; Luc. 7, 408; Suet. Vit. 11; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.

* **alliātum**, i, n. [allium], orig. adj., sc. edulium, a kind of food composed of, or seasoned with, garlic: sine me alliatio fungi fortunata meas, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 45.

allicefacio (adl-), cre, v. a. [allicio-facio] = allicio, to allure (only in the two foll. exs.): quod invitat ad se et adlicefacit, Sen. Ep. 118 dub.: viros ad societatem imperii adlicefacitos, Suet. Vit. 14.

al-licio (adl-), lexi, lectum, 3 (acc. to Charis. 217, and Dion. 364 P., also adliceo, ere, perf. allicui, Piso ap. Prisc. 877 P., and Hyg. Astruc. 2, 7), v. a. [lacio]. **I.** Lit., to draw to one's self, to attract (in Cic. freq., elsewhere rare; never in Ter. Hor., or Juv.): Si magnetem lapidem dicam, qui ferrum ad se adliciat et attrahat, Cic. Div. 1, 39, 86.—**II.** Trop.: rex amicus, si ego illum hodie dominem ad me adlexero, *Plaut. Poon. 3, 3, 58: adlicuit auris, Lucr. 6, 183 (Lachm. here reads auficio): adlicere ad misericordiam, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 24: inostri officii benevolentiam, id. Verr. 2, 5, 71, § 182; so id. Brut. 35, 74; id. Planc. 4, 11: adlicere hominum mentes dicendo, id. Orat. 1, 8, 30: quae adlicent animos, *Vulg. Dent. 17, 17; Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48; id. Tusc. 1, 3, 6; id. Div. 1, 39, 86; id. Lael. 8, 28; id. Fam. 1, 9, 2, 15 al.: adlicuit somnos tempus motusque merumque, Ov. F. 6, 681: comibus est oculis adlicendius am., id. A. A. 3, 610: gelidas nocturno frigore pestes, Lucr. 9, 844: Gallias, Tac. H. 1, 61; 2, 5.

al-lido (adl-), si, sum, 3, v. a. [laedo], to strike or dash one thing upon or against another.

I. Lit., tetra ad saxa adlicere, Att. ap. Non. 488, 14: ut si quis, prius arida quam sit Cretea persona, adlicat pilaevae strabive, who dashes an image of clay against a post, etc., Lucr. 4, 298; so id. 4, 572: (re-migum) pars ad scopulos adlicia, Caes. B. C. 3, 27; so Vulg. Psa. 136, 9: in latus adlicis clupeis, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 627.—**Adv.** Col. 1, 3, 9; cf. Schneid. ad h. l.; Vulg. Psa. 101, 11; id. Marc. 9, 17.—**II.** Trop., to bring into danger; pass., to suffer damage (the figure taken from a ship's wreck; cf. affligo): in quibus (damnatioribus) Servius adlicus est, Cic. Fr. 2, 6 fin.; so Sen. Tranq. 3 fin.: dixerunt, si fundus praevaleat, adlicidi dominum, Col. 1, 3, 9.

Alliensis, e, v. Allia.

Allifae (Aliphae, Alliphae), ārum, also **Alifa**, ae, f., = Ἀλλίφαι, a town of Samnium, in a pleasant valley, near the left bank of the Volturnus, early colonized by the Romans, now Allife: Tria oppida in potestatem venerunt, Allifae, Callifae, Rubrum, Liv. 8, 25; 9, 42; 9, 38; 22, 18; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 789.—Hence, **Allifanus (Aliph-)**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to

Alliſca = ager Allifanus, Cic. Agr. 2, 25: vium (in high estimation among the Romans), Sil. 12, 526.—**Allifani**, ōrum, m. (sc. calices), or **Allifana**, ōrum, n. (sc. pocula), large-sized drinking-cups made there, Hor. S. 2, 8, 39.—**Allifani**, ōrum, the inhabitants of *Alliſca*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63.

alligamentum (adl-), i, n. [alligo], = alligatura: pisces habent inter se alligamentum luteum continens usque ad priores pedes, Schol. ad Germ. Arat. 240; v. Hygin. Astronom. 3, 29.

alligatio (adl-), ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** A binding or tying to (only in the foll. exs.): arborum, Col. 11, 2.—Hence, **II.** Abstr. pro concr., a *band*, Vitr. 8, 7 med.; so id. 7, 3.

alligator (adl-), ōris, m. [id.], one who binds to (only in Col.): adigatoris cura, Col. 4, 13, 1; so id. 4, 17, 5; 4, 20, 1; 4, 26, 4.

alligatura (adl-), ae, f. [id.], a *band* or tie (very rare), Col. Arb. 8, 3; Scrib. Comp. 209; Vulg. 2 Reg. 16, 1; ib. Eccli. 6, 31.

al-ligo (adl-), āvi, ātum, i, v. a. **I.** A. Lit. to bind to something; ad vatum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42, § 90; ad palum, id. ib. 2, 5, 28, § 71; so in the witticism of Cic.: Quis generum meum ad gladium adligavit? Macr. S. 2, 9: leones adligati, Sen. Ber. Vit. 13.—In Col. of binding the vine to trees or other supports, 4, 13; so id. 4, 20.—**B.** In gen., to bind, to bind up, bind round: dolia, Cato, R. R. 39. So of the binding up of wounds: vulnus, Pōet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39: adligatum vulnus, Liv. 7, 24: oculus adligatus, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123.—Of the binding of the hands, feet, etc.: adliga, inquam, colliga, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 26: cum adligasset Isaac filium, Vulg. Gen. 22, 9; ib. Act. 21, 11: adligari se ac venire patitur, Tac. G. 24: adligatur vinculo ferro, Vulg. Dan. 4, 12: catenis, ib. Act. 21, 83.—Hence, **alligati (adl-)** (sc. servi), slaves that are fettered, Col. 1, 9.—Of other things: adligare caput lanae, Mart. 12, 91: adligat (naves) ancora, makes or holds fast, Verg. A. 1, 169.—In Plin. of fixing colors, to fix, make fast: (alga) ita colorem adligans, ut elui postea non possit, 32, 6, 22, § 66; 9, 38, 62, § 134.—Poet. e: lac adligatum, curvatum, Mart. 8, 64.—**II.** Trop. to bind, to hold fast, to hinder, detain; or in a moral sense to bind, to oblige, lay under obligation (cf. obligo; very freq., but in the class. per. for the most part only in more elevated prose): caput sum, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 33: jure jurando adligare aliquem, id. Rud. prol. 46; Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 58: hic furti se adligat, shows himself guilty, id. Eun. 4, 7, 39 (astringit, illaqueat, est obnoxium facit, Don.; cf. Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 27: homo furti se astringit, Cic. Fl. 17; for this gen. of Roby, § 1324): adligare se scelere, Cic. Planc. 33: adligatus sponsus, Varr. L. L. 6, 7 med.: nuptiis adligari, Cic. Clu. 179: lex omnes mortales adligat, id. ib. 54: non modo beneficio sed etiam benevolentiae significatione adligari, id. Planc. 33, 81: stipulatione adligari, id. Q. Rosc. 34: more majorem, id. Sest. 16: ne existimatio ita se adligatos, ut, etc., id. Lael. 12, 42: ne forte quā re impediat et adliger, id. Att. 8, 16 al.—With dat. (occl. Lat.): adligatus es uxori, Vulg. 1 Cor. 7, 27: legi, ib. Rom. 7, 2; ib. 1 Cor. 7, 39 (= lege).—* Adligatus calculus, in games of chess, a piece that cannot be moved, Sen. Ep. 17 fin.

al-lino (adl-), levi, litum, 3, v. a. (upon the formation of the perf. v. Struve, p. 254 sq.; inf. adlinere, Pall. 1, 41 fin.; Febr. tit. 33; Maj. tit. 8, 1). **I.** Lit., to besmear, cover over, bedaub, = ἀλειφω (very rare) schedam, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 77.—**II.** Trop., to draw over, to attach to, impart to: nulla nota, nullae sordes videbantur his sententiis adlini posse, *Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 17: incompitis (verbis) adlinet atrum signum, *Hor. A. P. 446: adlinere alteri vitia sua, Sen. Ep. 7.

Allippae, v. Allifae.

***allisio (adl-)**, ōnis, f. [allido], a *dashing against, a striking upon*: digitorum, Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 8.

allisus (adl-), a, um, Part. of allido.

allium (better **alium**); v. Plaut. Most. 48 Ritschl, and Corp. Ins. tit. iv. 2070, i, n. [cf. ἀλλᾶς, seasoned meat], garlic (much used for food among the poor). **I.** Lit.: obolusti alium, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 38; so id.

Poen. 5, 5, 34 al.; Hor. Epod. 3, 3; Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 101.—*Plur.* alia, Verg. E. 2, 11.—**II.** Trop.: atavi nostri cum alium ac saepe eorum verba olerent, tamen optime animati erant, Varr. ap. Non. 201, 6 (where the double trope olere... animati is worthy of notice).

***alivescit (adl-)**: vivere incipit, hoc est lividum fieri, Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.

Allōbrox, ōgis, and plur. **Allōbrōges**, um, n. (acc. sing. Allobroga, Juv. 1, 214), the *Allobroges*, in Ptol. Ἀλλόβρογες, a warlike people in Gallia Narbonensis, on the east side of the Rhone, and to the north of *Isère*, now *Savoie*, Dep. de l'Isère, and a part of the Dep. de l'Ain, Caes. B. G. 1, 6 al.; Cic. Div. 1, 12, 21; Liv. 21, 31; Flor. 3, 4; cf. Mann. Gall. 57 and 91.—The *stng.* is found only in the poets. Hor. Epod. 16, 6: qui totiens Ciceronem Allobroga (i. e. barbare loquentem) dixit, Juv. 7, 214.—Hence, deriv. adj.: **Allōbrōgicus**, a, um, *Allobrogian*: vinum, Cels. 4, 5: vitis, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 3 al.—Hence, a *surname* of Q. Fabius Maximus, as conqueror of the Allobroges, Vell. 2, 10.

allocutio (adl-), ōnis, f. [alloquor] (post-Aug.). **I.** A speaking to, an *address*, an *address*: vertit allocutionem, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 8: inchoatā allocutione, Suet. Tib. 23.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Like the Gr. παραμύθια, a *consoling, consolation, comforting, comfort*: quā solatus es allocutione? *consoling words*, Cat. 38, 5; so Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 1: nec (habebunt) in die agnitionis allocutionem, Vulg. Sap. 3, 18; 8, 9; 19, 12.—**B.** An *inciting to the conflict*: only upon coins, v. Eckh. D. N. V. 6, p. 268.

allocūtus (adl-), a, um, Part. of alloquor.

†allop̄h̄ylus, a, um, adj., = ἀλλόφυλος, of another stock or race, foreign (the orig. long y is shortened in the poets): tenuerunt eum allop̄hyli, Vulg. Psa. 55, 1: conjugium allop̄hyorum, Tert. Pud. 7; so Hier. Ep. ad Eust. 27 al.: tyrannus, Prud. Ham. 502; Paul. Nol. de S. Fel. Nat. Carm. 8, 23, 70; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 37.

alloguim (adl-), ōis, n. [alloquor], a *speaking to, addressing, an address, exhortation, encouragement, consolation, etc.* (post-Aug.): adloquio leni pericere homines ad dedendam urbem, Liv. 25, 24: fortunam benigno adloquio adjuvabat, id. 1, 34: blandioribus adloquio prosequi, Plin. Ep. 1, 8: adloquio militum firmare, Tac. II, 3, 96; Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 18; *Hor. Epod. 13, 48 al.—In Lucr., in gen. = colloquium, *conversation*: longis produceret noctem adloquus, 10, 174.

al-lōquer (adl-), ōitus, 3, v. dep. a.: aliqueum, to speak to, to address, esp. used in greeting, admonishing, consoling, etc.; hence also, to salute; to exhort, rouse; to console (cf. in Gr. παραμυθεῖσθαι); in the ante-class. and class. per. rare; in Cic. only twice; more freq. from the time of the Aug. poets). **I.** To speak to, to address: quem oro finestio adloquar? Att. ap. Non. 281, 6: admones et adloqueris, Vulg. Sap. 12, 2: hominem blande adloqui, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 22; so id. And. 2, 2, 6: quem nemo adloqui vellet, Cic. Clu. 61; so Auct. ad Her. 4, 15, 22; Ov. M. 15, 22; 8, 728; 11, 283; 13, 739; Verg. A. 6, 466 al.: senatum, compositā in magnificentium oratione, adlocutus, Tac. H. 3, 37; so id. A. 16, 91; id. Agr. 35: adlocutus est (eis) lingua Hebraea, Vulg. Act. 21, 40; 28, 20.—**II.** Esp. **A.** To address the gods in thanksgiving and prayer: dis gratias agere atque adloqui, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 26; 1, 1, 232; so patriam adlocuta maestast ita voce miserit, Curt. 63, 49.—**B.** To address, as a general his troops, to exhort, to rouse: quae ubi consul accepit, sibimetipsi circumdemon adloquendosque milites ratus, Liv. 10, 35: (Alexander) varia oratione milites adloquebatur, Curt. 3, 10, 4: neque milites adlocuturo etc., Suet. Galh. 18; id. Caes. 33.—**C.** In consolation, to speak to, to console, to comfort: adlocutum mulieres ire aiunt, cum eunt ad aliquam locutum consolandi causa, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 66: adloqui in luctu, Sen. Troad. 619: adlocutum adloqui caput, id. Oedip. 1029 P. and R.

***al-lubentia (adl-)**, ae, f. [lubet], a *liking or inclination to, a fondness for*: jam adlubentia proclivis est sermonis et jocu, et scitum est cavillum, i. e. voluntas

loquendi et jocandi, App. M. 1, p. 105, 12: Elm.

al-lūbesco (adl-), ōre, v. inch. [lubet]. **I.** With dat., to be pleasing to (post-class.): illa basiare volenti promptis saviolis adlubescibat, App. M. 7, p. 192, 40; Mart. Cap. 1, p. 10.—***II.** Absol.: Hercle vero jam adlubescit (femina) primum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 14: adlubescere aquis, to find pleasure in, to drink with pleasure, App. M. 9, p. 218, 27.

al-lūceo (adl-), xi, 2, v. n., to shine upon (very rare); in the lit. signif. only post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: nisi aliqui igniculus adluserit, Sen. Ep. 2: nobis adluserit, Suet. Vit. 8: adluserunt fulgura ejus arbi terrae, Vulg. Psa. 97, 4 al.—**II.** Trop. or v. a.: faculam adlucere aliquid rei, to light a torch for something, to give an opportunity for, *Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 46.

allūcinatio, allūcinor, v. aluc-.

al-luctor (adl-), āri, v. dep., to struggle with or against (only in App.): dem adluctari et etiam saltare (me) perducit, App. M. 10, p. 247: adluctantem mihi saevissimam fortunam superarā, id. ib. 11.

al-lūdo, āre (a less emphatic form of alūdo), to play, to jest with; only twice in Plaut.: quando adhibero, adludiabo, Stich. 2, 2, 58; and of dogs, to caress: Ad. Etiam me meae latrant canes? Ag. At tu hercle adludato, Poen. 5, 4, 64.

al-lūdo (adl-), ūsi, ūsum, 3, v. a. and n. **I.** To play or sport with any thing, to joke, jest, to do a thing sportively; with acc. or dat. (most freq. after the Aug. per.; never in Plaut.; and in Ter. and in Cic. only once), *Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 34: Galba autem adludens (discursans in jestis) varie et copiose multas similitudines adferre, Cic. de Or. 1, 66, 240: occupato, Phaedr. 3, 19 fin.; Ov. M. 2, 864: nec plura ludens, Verg. A. 7, 117: Cicero Trebatio adludens, jesting with, Quint. 3, 11, 18 Spald. Halm; so Suet. Caes. 22 al.—**II.** Trop. of the motion, **A.** Of the waves, to sport with, to play against, dash upon: mare terram appetens litibus adludit, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100: solebat Aquilus, quid esset litus, ita definire, quā ductus adluderet (B. and K. read eluderet; v. eludo), id. Top. 7, 32; cf. Quint. 5, 14, 34: in adludentibus undis, Ov. M. 4, 342.—With acc.: omnia, quae... ductus salis adludent, Cat. 64, 66.—**B.** Of the wind, to play with: summa cacumina silvae lenibus adludit fibris levis Auster, Val. Fl. 6, 664: tremens adludit patulis arbor hiabibus, Sen. Thyest. 157.

al-lūo (adl-), ūi, 3, v. n., to flow near, to wash against, to bathe, of the sea, the waves, etc. (perh. not used before the Cic. per.). **I.** Lit.: non adlunatur a mari moenia, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 37, § 96: ita jactantur fluctibus, in numquam adlunatur, id. Sex. Rosc. 72: fluvius latera haec adluit, id. Leg. 2, 6, 6: flumen quo adlunat oppidum, Plin. 6, 4; Verg. A. 8, 149: amnis ora vicina adlucens, Sen. Hippol. 1232: adluit gentes Maedonia, id. Oedip. 475.—**II.** Fig.: (Massilia) cincta Gallorum gentibus barbariae fluctibus adludit, Cic. M. P. 26, 63.

†allus, i, m.: pollex scandens proximum digitum, quod velut insulsiue in alium videtur, quod Graecae ἀλλοσθαί dicitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.; kindr. with allex, q. v.

***allusio (adl-)**, ōnis, f. [alludo], a *playing or sporting with*, Arn. 7, p. 229.

alluvies (adl-), ēi, f. [alluo]. **I.** A pool of water occasioned by the overflowing of the sea or a river: in proxima adluviepucros exponunt, *Liv. 1, 4.—**II.** Land formed by overflow, *alluvial land*: flumium adluvie, *Col. 3, 11, 8.—In the plur.: mare quodam adluvie temperabat, App. M. 11, p. 260, 29 Elm.

alluvio (adl-), ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** In gen., a *washing upon, an overflowing, an inundation*: adluvie paulatim terra consumitur, Vulg. Job. 14, 19: terra aquarum saepe adluviebus mersa, App. M. und. p. 67, 41.—**II.** In the jurists, an *accession of land gradually washed to the shore by the flowing of water, alluvial land*: quod per adluvieonem agro nostro flumen adiecit, jure gentium nobis adluvier, Dig. 41, 1, 7; 19, 1, 3.—Hence, jura adluvieonem et circumluvieonem, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173; cf. Dig. 41, 1, 12.

***alluvius (adl-)**, a, um, adj. [id.], *alluvial*: ager, Auct. Var. Lim. p. 293 Goes.

† **almitics** [almus], *benignity, kind behavior*: habitus almarum rerum. Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.; cf. Charis. p. 25 P.: ALMITES, ALMITI: εὐπρέπεια.

Almo, onis, m., a *small stream, almost entirely dry in summer, on the south side of Rome, which, crossing the Via Appia and Via Ostiensis, flows into the Tiber* (now the *Aquataccia*). In it the priests of Cybele annually washed the image and sacred implements of the temple of that goddess; v. Ov. F. 4, 337; 6, 340; Mart. 3, 47; Luc. 1, 600; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 588; Müll. Roms Campagn. 2, 400 sq.—As a river-god, father of the nymph *Lara*, Ov. 1, 2, 601.

almus, a, um, adj. [alo], *nourishing, affording nourishment, cherishing* (poet. epithet of Ceres, Venus, and other patron deities of the earth, of light, day, wine, etc.; cf. Benti. ad Hor. S. 2, 4, 13).—Hence, *genial, restoring, reviving, kind, propitious, indulgent, bountiful*, etc.: O Fides alma, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 3, 29, 104 (Trag. v. 410 Vahl.): nutrix, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 79; Venus, Lucr. 1, 2; Hor. C. 4, 15, 31: mater terra, Lucr. 2, 992; 5, 231 al.: Ceres, Verg. G. 1, 7; Phoebe, id. A. 10, 215; Cybele, id. ib. 10, 220; agor, id. G. 2, 330; vitis, *refreshing*, id. ib. 2, 233 al.: Faustitas, Hor. C. 4, 5, 18; Maia, id. ib. 1, 2, 42; Musae, id. ib. 3, 4, 42; dies, id. ib. 4, 7, 7; sol, id. C. S. 9: adorea, i. e. gloria, quae virtutem nutrit, id. C. 4, 4, 1: Pales, Ov. F. 4, 722: sacerdos, Prop. 5, 9, 51: ubera, Stat. Achill. 2, 383 al.

almus, a, um, adj. [almus], *of or made of alder*: palus, Vitr. 5, 12, 3, 3.

almus, i, f. [akin to Swed. al; A. S. aler; Germ. Eller; Engl. alder, elder], *the alder, which flourishes in moist places*: Betula almus. Linn.; cf. Plin. 16, 40, 79; § 218; Cat. 17, 18; Verg. G. 2, 110: alorum umbra, Cic. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4.—*P. o. e. t.*, any thing made of alder-wood; so esp. a ship, since it was much used in ship-building: tunc almos primum fluvii sensere cavatas, Verg. G. 1, 136; so id. ib. 2, 451; Luc. 2, 426: amica fretis, Stat. Th. 6, 106 al.; and of pales or posts, Luc. 2, 486; 4, 422.—The sisters of Phacton, while bewailing his death, were changed to alders, acc. to Verg. Ec. 6, 62; cf. with it id. A. 10, 190; Claud. Fescenn. Nupt. Hon. 14.

ālo, ālī, alium, and ālitum, 3, v. a. (the ante-class. and class. form of the *part. perf.* from *Plautus* until after *Livy* is *alium* (in Cic. four times); *alitus* seems to have been first used in the post-Aug. per. to distinguish it from *alium*, the *adj.* *Altus* is found in *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 36; *Varr. ap. Non.* 237, 15; *Cic. Planc.* 33, 81; *id. Brut.* 10, 39; *id. N. D.* 2, 46, 118; *id. Fam.* 6, 1; *Sall. J.* 63, 3; on the contrary, *alitus* *Plin.* 30, 28; *Curt.* 8, 10, 8; *Val. Max.* 3, 4, 4; 5, 4, 7; 7, 4, 1; 9, 3, 8; *Sen. Contr.* 3, praef. 10; *Just.* 44, 1, 2; *Dig.* 27, 3, 1; cf. *Prisc.* 897; *Dion.* 371; *Charis.* 290 P.; *Wund.* ad *Cic. Planc.* p. 201) [cf. *ἀλ-αλος* = insatiable, *ἀλ-ος* = growth (of wood), 1. ad-oleo, ad-olesco, clemens; Goth. alan = to bring up; Germ. alt = old; Engl. old, elder, and alderman], *to feed, to nourish, support, sustain, maintain* (in *gen.* without designating the means, while *nutrire* denotes sustenance by animal food; cf. *Herz.* ad *Caes. B. G.* 1, 18; 7, 32; *Doed. Syn.* II. p. 99). **I.** Lit.: quom ego nefrendum alui, *Liv.* And. ap. *Fest.* s. v. nefrendes, p. 163 Müll. (*Trag. Rel.* p. 5 Rib.); *Athenis natus aluitus*, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 36: alebat os, *Vulg. Gen.* 47, 12: esurientes alebat, *ib. Th.* 20.—With *natus*, educatus, or a similar word, several times: *Alui, educavi*, *Att.* ap. *Non.* 422, 14 (*Trag. Rel.* p. 150 Rib.); *cum Hannibale alto atque educato inter arma*, *Liv.* 30, 28 (cf. II. infra): *aut equos Alere aut canes ad venandum*, *Ter.* *And.* 1, 1, 30; *id. Hee.* 4, 4, 49: *alere noluit hominem edacem*, *id. Phorm.* 2, 2, 21: *quoniam cibus augeat corpus alitque*, *Lucr.* 1, 859; 5, 221 al.: *quoque etiam aleret adulescentes*, *Cic. Cael.* 38: *milites, id. Verr.* 5, 80: *natus, id. ib.* 6, 37: *exercitum, id. Deiot.* 24: *magnum numerum equitatus*, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 18: *cum agellus eum non satis aleret*, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 26, 72; so *Nep. Phoc.* 1, 4: *locus ille, ubi altus aut doctus est*, *Cic. Planc.* 33, 81: *quibus animantes aluntur*, *id. N. D.* 2, 19: *(animus) aletur et sustentantur isdem rebus, quibus astra sustentantur et aluntur*, *id. Tusc.* 1, 19, 43

al: *latrocinis se suosque alebat*, *Caes. B. G.* 8, 47; 1, 18: *quos manus aut lingua perjurio aut sanguine civili alebat*, *Sall. C.* 14, 3; cf. *Kritz.* ad *Sall. C.* 37, 3; *Nep. Arist.* 3 *fm.*: *ut nepotem elephantos alere proberet*, *Cic. Phil.* 9, 4: *canes, id. Sex. Rosc.* 56: *quod alerentur regiones eorum ab illo*, *Vulg. Act.* 12, 20: *velut annis imbres Quom super notas alere ripas, hanc swollen*, *Hor. C.* 4, 2, 5: *rhombos aequora alebant, id. S.* 2, 2, 48 al.; *Ov. M.* 9, 339; 3, 411; and in a paradoxical phrase: *in felix minuendo corpus alebat, and sustained his body by consuming it, i. e. nourished himself by his own flesh, id. Ib.* 8, 875 al.—Hence in *pass.* with the *abl.* = *yesci*: *to be nourished or sustained with or by something, to live or feed upon*: *pauca veteri atque hordeo corrupto omnes alebantur*, *Caes. B. C.* 2, 22: *quia viperinis carnibus alantur*, *Plin.* 7, 2, § 97: *locustis eunt alit, etc.*, *id. 7, 2, § 29*: *hoc cibo aliti sunt*, *Vulg. Exod.* 16, 35.—**II.** *Fig.*: *to nourish, cherish, promote, increase, strengthen*: *honos alit artes*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 2, 4: *in eis ipsa urbe, in qua et nata et alita sit eloquentia*, *id. Brut.* 10, 39: *hominis mens altur discendo et cogitando*, *id. Off.* 1, 30: *haec studia adulescentiam alunt*, *id. Arch.* 7, 16; cf. *Oechen. Eclog.* 134 al.: *civitas, quam ipse semper aluisset, i. e. whose prosperity he had always promoted*, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 32; *vites, id. ib.* 4, 1: *nolo meis impensis illorum alit augere luxuriam*, *Nep. Phoc.* 1 *fm.*: *alere mortuum, id. Att.* 21 *fm.*: *insita hominibus libido alendi de industria rumores*, *Liv.* 28, 24: *regina Vulnualit venis*, *Verg. A.* 4, 4: *divitis altur invidiosus amicus*, *Ov. R.* Am. 746: *altur diutius controversia*, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 32: *quid alit formetque poetam*, *Hor. A. P.* 307 al.—Hence, **altus**, a, um, *P. a.*, lit. *grown or become great*, *altus ab alendo dicitur*, *Paul. ex Fest.* 7 Müll.; cf. the *Germ. gross* with the *Engl. grow*), a polar word meaning both *high and deep*.

I. Lit.: ALTO MARI PYCNANDOP, etc., *Col. Iunia Duihii*, so *maria alta*, *Liv.* *Andron.* ap. *Macr.* 8, 6, 5, 10; *id. ib.* ap. *Prisc.* p. 725 P.: *aequor*, *Pac.* ap. *Varr.* L. L. 7, § 23 Müll.: *parietes*, *Enn.* ap. *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 19, 44: *sub raris arboris altae*, *Lucr.* 2, 30: *acervus, id. 3, 198 al.*: *columnum alium tribus cubitis altiore*, *Cic. Leg.* 2, 26, 66: *altio illis Ipsa dea est colloque tenus supereminet omnia, taller*, *Ov. M.* 3, 181: *altis de montibus*, *Verg. E.* 1, 83: *umbrae Altorum mearum*, *Ov. M.* 1, 591 al.—With the *acc.* of measure: *clausi lateribus pedem altis*, *A. foot high*, *Sall. H. Fragm.* 4, 39 *Gér.*; cf. *Lind. C.* 371.—**II.** *Trop.*: *high, lofty, elevated, great, magnanimous, high-minded, noble, august, etc.*: *altissimus dignitatis gradus*, *Cic. Phil.* 1, 6, 14; so *id. Clu.* 55; *id. Dom.* 37.—Of mind or thought: *te natura excelsum quendam videlicet et altum et humana despicentem genuit*, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 11: *homo sapiens et altamente praeditus, high-minded*, *id. Mil.* 8: *qui altiore animo sunt, id. Fin.* 2, 57 al.—*Sen.* of gods, or things elevated in birth, rank, etc.; also of things personified: *rex aetheris*; *altus Jupiter*, *Verg. A.* 12, 140: *Apollo, id. ib.* 10, 875; *Citharis*, *Hor. C.* 3, 4, 37: *Aeneas, i. e. dea natus, id. S.* 2, 5, 62: *Roma*, *Ov. Tr.* 1, 3, 33; *Carthago*, *Prop.* 2, 1, 23 al.—Of the voice, *high, shrill, loud, clear*: *Conclamate iterum altiore voce*, *Cat.* 42, 18: *haec fauces alta vocis*, *Sen. Troad.* 196: *altissimus sonus*, *Quint.* 11, 3, 23 (cf.: *vox magna*, *Ov. Tr.* 4, 9, 24; *Juv.* 4, 32).—**Subst.**: **altum**, i, n., a height: *sic est hic ordo (senatorum) quasi propositus atque editus in altum, on high*, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 3, 41, § 98: *aedificia in altum edita*, *Tac. H.* 3, 71: *quidquid in altum Fortuna tulit, ruitura levat*, *Sen. Agam.* 100.—*E. s. p.* (a) (*Sen. caelum*). *The height of heaven, high heaven, the heavens*: *ex alto volavit avis*, *Enn. Ann.* 1, 108: *haec ait, et Maia genitum demisit ab alto*, *Verg. A.* 1, 297.—Still more freq., (β) (*Sen. mare*). *The high sea, the deep, the sea*: *rapit ex alto navis velivolae*, *Enn. ap. Serv.* ad *Verg. A.* 1, 224: *ubi sumus provecti in altum, capiunt praedones navem illam, ubi vectus fui*, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 1, 39; so

id. Men. 1, 2, 2; *id. Rud.* prol. 66; 2, 3, 64: *terris jactatus et alto*, *Verg. A.* 1, 3: *in altum Vela dabant, id. ib.* 1, 34: *collectae ex alto nubes*, *id. G.* 1, 324: *urget ab alto Notus*, *id. ib.* 1, 443 al.: *alto mersa classe*, *Sil.* 6, 665: *ab illa parte urbis navibus aditus ex alto est*, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 5, 32: *in alto jactari, id. Inv.* 2, 31, 95: *naves nisi in alto constitui non poterant*, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 24: *naves in altum provectae, id. ib.* 4, 28: *scapha in altum navigat*, *Sall. Fragm.*—So in the *plur.*: *alta petens*, *Verg. A.* 7, 362.—*Trop.*: *quam magis te in altum capessis, tam aequus te in portum referat*, *Plaut.* *Am.* 1, 3, 6: *imbecillitas* = in altum provehitur imprudens, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 18, 42: *te quasi quidam aestus ingenii tui in altum abstraxit, id. de Or.* 3, 36, 145.—**P.** Seen from above downwards, *deep, profound*. **I.** Lit. (hence sometimes opp. *summus*): *Acherusia templa alta*, *Orcl.* *salvete*, *Enn.* ap. *Varr.* L. L. 7, 2, 81; *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 21, 48: *quom ex alto pateo sursum ad summum escenderis*, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 4, 14: *altissimae radices*, *Cic. Phil.* 4, 5: *altae stirpes*, *id. Tusc.* 3, 6, 13: *altissima flumina*, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 77: *altior aqua, id. ib.* 1, 25: *alta theatri Fundamenta*, *Verg. A.* 1, 427: *gurgite in alto, in the deep whirlpool*, *id. E.* 6, 76: *altum vulnus, id. A.* 10, 887; *Petr.* 136; *Sen. Troad.* 48: *altum tota metitur cuspidate petis*, *Sil.* 4, 292; so *id.* 6, 580 al.: *unde altior esset Casus*, *Juv.* 10, 106.—With the *abl.* of measure: *faciemus (scrobes) tribus pedibus altas*, *Pall. Jan.* 10, 3.—**II.** *Trop.* (more freq. in and after the *Aug.* per.), *deep, profound*: *somno quibus setoperto alto*, *Hor. S.* 2, 1, 8; so *Liv.* 7, 35: *sepor*, *Verg. A.* 8, 27: *quies, id. ib.* 6, 522: *silentium, id. ib.* 10, 63; *Quint.* 10, 3, 22: *altissima tranquillitas*, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 1: *altissima eruditio, id. ib.* 4, 30: *altiores artes*, *Quint.* 8, 3, 2.—**Subst.**: **altum**, i, n., the depth, i. e. *what is deep or far removed*: *ex alto dissimulare*, *Ov. Am.* 2, 4, 16: *non ex alto venere nequitiam, sed summo, quod aiunt, animo inhaerere*, *Sen. Ira.* 1, 16 *med. al.*—Hence, *ex alto repetere, or petere, in discourse, to bring from far*; as *P. a.*, *far-fetched*: *quae de nostris officis scripsere, quoniam ex alto repetita sunt*, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 5: *quid causas petis ex alto?* *Verg. A.* 8, 395 (cf.: *alite repetere in the same sense*, *Cic. Sest.* 13; *id. Rep.* 4, 4, and v. al. infra).—**C.** *Poet.*, in reference to a distant (past) time: *cur vetera tam ex alto appetissis discidia, Agamemno?* *Att.* ap. *Non.* 237, 22 (altum: *vetus antiquum, Non.*); cf. *Verg. G.* 4, 285.—With the access idea of venerable (cf. antiquus), *ancient, old*: *genus alto a sanguine Teucri*, *Verg. A.* 6, 500: *Thebanæ de matre nothum Sarpedonem alti*, *id. ib.* 9, 697: *genus Clauso referat ab alto*, *Ov. F.* 4, 305: *alta gente satus*, *Val. Fl.* 3, 202: *altis incultum titulus genus*, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 338.—**Adv.**: **altè**, and very rarely **altum**, *high, deep* (v. supra, *altus, P. a. init.*). **A.** *High, on high, high up, from on high, from above* (v. *altus, P. a.*, A.). **I.** Lit.: *alte ex alto prospectum accupo*, *Att. Trag. Rel.* p. 188 Rib.: *colomen alte geminis aptis cornibus, id. ib.* p. 221: *alte jubatos angues*, *Naev.* *ib.* p. 9: *jubar erigere alte*, *Lucr.* 4, 404: *rosæ sol alto lampade luens, id. ib.* 610: *in vineâ flos subradito alto, ne es vitis scandat*, *Cato, R. R.* 50: *crutum alte extollens pugionem*, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 12, 28: *non animadvertis oetarios escendere in malum alte, ut percipiant pisces?* *Varr. ap. Non.* 49, 15: (*air*) *tolit se ex altis terra faucibus eicit*, *alt.*, *Lucr.* 6, 689: *directum Entellus alte extulit*, *Verg. A.* 5, 443: *alte sutas vincire colthrum, high up*, *id. ib.* 1, 337: *puer alte cinctus*, *Hor. S.* 2, 8, 10; *id. Sen. Ep.* 92: *unda alte subjecta arenam*, *Verg. G.* 3, 940: *Nihl tam alte natura constituit, quo virtus non possit emi*, *Curt.* 7, 11, 10: *alte maesti in terram cecidimus, from on high*, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* 79, 16: *ex calcem cribro succretam indito alte digitos duo, to the height of two fingers*, *Cato, K. R.* 18, 7; so *Col. R. E.* 8, 6, 6.—**Comp.**: *quae sunt humiliora, neque se tollere a terra altius possunt*, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 13, 37: *tollam altius tectum*, *id. Har. Resp.* 15, 33: *altius praecinit*, *Hor. S.* 1, 5, 5: *pulus in arvis altius ingreditur*, *Verg. G.* 3, 75: *caput altius effert, id. ib.* 3, 553: *altius atque cadant imbres, id. E.* 6, 33 ubi v. *Forb.*: *altius aliquid tenere*, *Sen. Q. N.* 1, 5.—*Sup.*:

cum altissime volasset (aquila), Snet. Aug. 94.—**II.** Trop. p. alte natus, Albin. 1, 379 (cf. altus Aeneas, supra, P. a., A. II.); alte enim cadere non potest, Cic. Or. 28, 98: video te alte spectare, id. Tusc. 1, 34, 82; id. Rep. 6, 23, 25.—**Comp.**: altius se efferre, Cic. Rep. 6, 23, 25; 3, 4; altius irae surgunt ductori, Verg. A. 10, 813: altius aliquid agitare, Cels. 1 proem.: attollitur vox altius, Quint. 11, 3, 65: verbis altius atque altius insurgentibus, id. 8, 4, 27.—**Sup.**: Ille dies virtutem Catonis altissime illuminavit, Vell. 2, 35: ingenium altissime adurgit, Plin. Ep. 8, 4.—**B.** Deep, deeply (v. altus, P. a. B.). **I.** Lit.: ablaqueatio ficus non alte, Cato, R. R. 36: ferrum haud alte in corpus descendere, Liv. 1, 41: alte vulnus adactum, Verg. A. 10, 890; Ov. M. 6, 266; Curt. 4, 6, 18; Cels. 5, 26, 30: timidum curat abditid alte, Verg. G. 3, 422: alte consternunt terram frondes, deeply strewn, id. A. 4, 443: ut petivit Suspirium alte! Plant. Cist. 1, 1, 58 (cf. ingentem gemam dat pectore ab imo, Verg. A. 1, 485): inter cupam pertundito alte digitos primoris tres, Cato, R. R. 21, 2: minimum alte pedem, Col. de Arb. 30.—**Comp.**: ne radices altius agant, Col. 5, 6, 8: terra altius effosca, Quint. 10, 3, 2: cum sulcus altius esset impressus, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50: frigidus imber Altius ad vivum persedit, Verg. G. 3, 441: tracti altius gemitus, Sen. Ira. 3, 4, 2.—**Sup.**: (latronibus gladium) altissime demergo, App. M. 2, 32.—**II.** Trop., deeply, profoundly, far, from afar: privatus ut altum Dormiret, Juv. 1, 16: alte terminus haerens, Lucr. 1, 77: longo et alte petito proemio respondere, Cic. Clu. 21, 58: ratio alte petita, Quint. 11, 1, 62: alte et a capite repetis, quod quaerimus, Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 18; id. Rep. 4, 4, 4; id. Sest. 13, 31.—**Comp.**: qui altius perspiciebant, had a deeper insight, Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 19: quae principia sint, rependunt altius videtur, must be sought out more deeply, id. Off. 1, 16: altius repetitae causae, Quint. 11, 1, 62: de quo si paulo altius ordiri ac repetere memoriam religionis videbor, Cic. Verr. 4, 105: Hisc tibi in rebus latest atque videndum, Lucr. 6, 647: altius suppressim iram, Curt. 6, 7, 35: altius aliquem percillere, Tac. A. 4, 54: altius metuere, id. ib. 4, 41: altius animis maerere, id. ib. 2, 82: cum verbum aliquid altius transferat, Cic. Or. 25, 82: Altius omnem Expediam primā repetens ab origine famam, Verg. G. 4, 285; so, Tac. H. 4, 12: altius aliquid persequi, Plin. 2, 23, 31, § 35: hinc altius cura serpi, id. 4, 11, 13, § 87.—**Sup.**: qui vir et quantus esset, altissime inspexi, Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 5.

† **alōe**, *cs. f.* (n. in Veg. Art. Vet. 1, 14, 5; 1, 45, 5), = *άλω*, the aloe, Plin. 27, 4, 5; used as a medicine, Cels. 1, 3, 12; as a perfume, Vulg. Prov. 7, 17; ib. Cant. 4, 14; in embalming, Jo. Joan. 19, 39.—On account of its bitterness, trop.: plus aloës quam mellis habet, * Juv. 6, 180.

Alōes (trisyll.), *cs. and cs. m.*, = 'Αλωεύς, the name of a giant, father of Otus and Ephialtes, Hyg. Fab. 28; Luc. 6, 410; Claud. B. G. 68.

† **alōgia**, *ae. f.*, = *ἀλογία*. **I.** Irrational conduct or action, folly: ne tibi alogias excutiam, Sen. Mort. Claud. 7.—**II.** Dumbness, dullness, Aug. Ep. 86.

† **alōgus**, *a, um, adj.*, = *ἀλογος*. **I.** In gen., destitute of reason, irrational: animalia, Aug. Ep. 86.—**II.** E sp. **A.** In math.: algebra lineae, one that does not correspond with another, Capitol. 6 fin.—**B.** In verse: alogus pes, irregular, which corresponds with no kind of measure, Capitol. 9, p. 329.

Alōidae, *arum, m.*, = 'Αλωειδῶν, the sons of Aloeus, i. e. Otus and Ephialtes, Verg. A. 6, 582; Ov. M. 6, 117; Claud. B. G. 73.

Alōnē (Hal-), *es. f.* **I.** An island between Peos and Lebedus, Plin. 2, 87, 89, § 202.

II. An island in the Propontis, Plin. 5, 32, 44, § 151.—**III.** A colony of Massilia in Hisp. Tarraç., Mel. 2, 6.—**IV.** A town in Britannia, Itin. Ant.

Alōni, *orum, m.*, a people of Mesopotamia, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 118.

Alōpē, *es. f.*, = *Ἀλοπῆ*. **I.** Daughter of Cercyon, and mother of Hymphōta by Neptune, who changed her into a fountain, Hyg.

Feb. 187.—**II.** A town in Locris, Liv. 42, 56; Plin. 4, 7, 12.

† **alōpēcia**, *ae. f.*, = *ἀλωπεκία*, the fox-tickness, in which the hair falls off, the fox-mange, a disease common among foxes (usu. in plur.), Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 239; 20, 5, 20, § 41.

† **alōpēcis**, *idis, f.*, = *ἀλωπεκίς*, a kind of vine which produces clusters resembling the tail of a fox: caudus vulpium imitata alopecis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42.

† **alōpecuros**, *i, f.*, = *ἀλωπεκῦρος* (fox-tail), a kind of plant, acc. to Sprengel, Saccharum cylindricum, Plin. 21, 17, 61, § 101.

† **alōpex**, *ccis, f.*, = *ἀλωπεκίας*, a kind of shark, also called, in pure Lat., volpes marina, sea-fox, thresher-shark: squalus vulpes, Cuv.; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 145; cf. volpes marinae simili in periculo glutunt, id. 9, 43, 67, § 145.

alōsa, *v. alausa*.

Alpes, *ium* (rare in sing., **Alpis**, is, = ἡ Ἀλπεις; cf. Rudd. I. p. 157, n. 78), *f.*, = αἱ Ἀλπεις [v. albus], High mountains; and κατ' ἔξοχην, the high mountains of Switzerland, the Alps, unknown to the Romans, in their whole extent, until the time of Augustus. The three principal ranges, running S.W. and N.E., are: **I.** The western division between Italy and France. **A.** Alpes Maritimae, the Maritime Alps, extending from the sources of the Var, in a S.E. direction, to the sea, between the present Nice and Piedmont. North of these are **B.** Alpes Cottiae (so called from Cottius, a prefect in that region under Augustus), the Cottian Alps, west of Augusta Taurinorum, whose highest peak was Alpis Cottia, now Mont Genevre. Next to these, on the north, **C.** Alpes Graiae (Graiae), a Celtic word of uncertain signifi., sometimes falsely referred to Hercules Graius, Nep. Hann. 3, 4), the Graian Alps, extending to Mont Blanc (Alpis Graia is the Little St. Bernard).—**II.** East of these, the middle division, as the northern boundary of Italy. **A.** Alpes Penninae (so called from the deity Penninus worshipped there; acc. to some, with the orthog. Poeninae, erroneously, with reference to Hannibal), the Pennine or Tullian Alps, between Vallais and Upper Italy, whose highest peak, Mons Penninus, the Great St. Bernard, seems to have been but little known even in the time of Caesar, v. Caes. B. G. 3, 1.—Connected with these on the N.E. are **B.** Alpes Lepontinae, the Lepontine Alps, the eastern continuation of which are **C.** Alpes Rhaeticae, the Rhaetian or Tyrolean Alps, extending to the Great Glockner.—**III.** The eastern division. **A.** Alpes Noricae, the Noric or Salzburg Alps.—**B.** Alpes Carnicae, the Carnic Alps.—**C.** Alpes Juliae (prob. so called from the Forum Julii, situated near), the Julian Alps, extending to the Adriatic Sea and Illyria.—Cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 31 sq.; I. p. 263; I. p. 271; I. p. 192; I. p. 189; id. Germ. p. 546: Alpes acrae, Verg. G. 3, 474: hibernae, Hor. S. 2, 5, 41: gelidae, Luc. 1, 183: saevae, Juv. 10, 166 al.—In sing.: quos in Alpe ferat, Ov. A. 3, 150: Alpis nubiliferae colles, Luc. 1, 688: opposit natura Alpemque niveque, Juv. 10, 152: emissus ab Alpe, Claud. B. Gild. 82; id. Cons. Stil. 3, 285.—**IV.** Appel, for any high mountain (only poet.): geminae Alpes, the Alps and Pyrenees, Sil. 2, 333; Sid. Apol. 5, 593; Prud. steφ. 3, 538.—Of Athos, Sid. Apol. 2, 510; 9, 43.

† **alpha**, *n. indecl.*, = *ἄλφα*, the Greek name of the first letter of the alphabet: hoc discunt ante alpha et beta, before their letters, before they learn to read, Juv. 14, 209.—Hence, prov., the first in any thing (as beta was the second): alpha paenulorum... beta togatorum, Mart. 5, 26; so by character instead of name: Ego sum α. et Ω. principium et finis, Vulg. Apoc. 1, 8; 21, 6; 22, 13.

alphābetum, *i, n.*, = *ἄλφα-βῆτα*, the alphabet, Tert. Haeret. 50; Hier. Ep. 125.

* **Alphēias**, *adis, f.*, = *Ἀλφειάς* (sc. nympha), the nymph and fountain Arcthusa, which unites its waters with the river Alpheus, Ov. M. 5, 487.

* **Alphēsiboea**, *ae. f.*, = *Ἀλφεισβοία*, daughter of the Arcadian king Phegeus, and wife of Alceon, who afterwards left her and married Callirrhōe. When her brothers slew him on this account, she, from anger at the murder, killed them, Prop. 1, 15, 19.

Alphēus (trisyll.) or **Alphēos**, *i, m.*, = *Ἀλφειός*, the chief river in the Peloponnese, now Βαΐα. It rises in the southern part of Arcadia, not far from Asea, unites with the Eurotas, and then losing itself underground, makes its appearance again in Megalopolis. It afterwards flows, in a north-west direction, through Arcadia to Elis and then turns west from Olympia, and falls into the Ionian Sea. At its mouth there was a grove consecrated to Diana or Alpheia (Mann. Greece, 467 sq., 503). Its disappearance under ground gives occasion for the fable that it flows under the sea, and appearing again in Sicily, unites with the waters of Arcthusa.—Hence personified as the lover of Arcthusa.—Hence personified as the lover of the nymph Arcthusa, Ov. M. 2, 250; 5, 599; id. Am. 3, 6, 29 (cf. Verg. E. 10, 1 sqq.).—Hence, **Alphēus**, *a, um, adj.*, = *Ἀλφειός*, of or pertaining to the Alpheus: Alpheae Pisae, founded by a colony from Pisa, in Elis, on the river Alpheus, Verg. A. 10, 179: Alpheae ripae, Claud. B. Get. 575.

† **alphus**, *i, m.*, = *ἄλφος*, a white spot upon the skin, Cels. 5, 28, 19; Prisc. de Diaceta, 15.

Alpicus, *a, um, adj.* [Alpes], a rare form for Alpinus. **Alpine**: PER MONTES ALPICOS, Inscr. Orell. 1613.—**Subst. plur.** the inhabitants of the Alpine regions: Alpico conantes prohibere transtium concidit, Nep. Hann. 3, 4.

Alpinus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], of or pertaining to the Alps. **Alpine**: rigor, Ov. M. 14, 794: nives, Verg. E. 10, 47: Padus, which rises among the Alps, Valgius ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 457: gentes, dwelling upon the Alps, Alpine people, Liv. 21, 43: Alpinus hostis, the Gauls who crossed the Alps and invaded Italy, Ov. F. 6, 358: Alpini mures, marmots, Plin. 8, 37, 55, § 132.—Horace, on account of a bombastic line of the poet M. Furius Bibaculus in relation to the Alps (Juppiter hibernas canā nive conspuit Alpes), calls him jestingly Alpinus, S. I. 10, 36; cf. id. 2, 5, 41; Weich. Poët. Latin. 334 sq.

Alpis, *v. Alps*.

alsidēna, *a, um, adj.* [id.], of or pertaining to the city of Alsium: in Alsieni (sc. agro), Cic. Mil. 20. populus, Liv. 27, 38.

† **alsine**, *cs. f.*, = *ἄλσιν*, a luxuriant plant, perh. chickweed: Stellaria nemorum, Linn.: Alsine, quam quidam myosoton appellat, nascitur in lucis, unde et alsine dicta est, Plin. 27, 4, 3, § 23.

alsiōsus, *a, um, adj.* [I. alsius], easily freezing, susceptible to cold: pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 6: Alsiosa (Habrotonum et Adonium) admodum sunt, Plin. 21, 10, 34, § 60.

I. alsius or **alsus**, *a, um, adj.* [algeō], chilly, cold, cool (only once in Lucr. and twice in Cic.): alsia corpora, cold bodies, Lucr. 5, 1015.—The form alsus only in the comp. neutr.: Antio nihil quietius, nihil alsius, nihil amoenius, Cic. Att. 4, 8: Jam ἰσοθεονίω nihil alsius, nihil muscosius, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1; cf. Rudd. I. p. 179, n. 52.

2. Alsus, *a, um, adj.*, belonging to the maritime city Alsium, in Etruria (Vell. 1, 14; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 380): litus, Sil. 8, 476: tellus, Rutil. Itin. Antou p. 300.

altanus, *i, m.*, a south-southwest wind, between the Africus and Libonotus, Vitr. 1, 3, 10; cf. Plin. 2, 43, 44, § 114 (acc. to Isid. Orig. 13, 11, and Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 27, the sea winds were so called quod ab alto spirant).

altar and **altäre**, *aris, n.*, v. altaria.

altaria, *ium, n.* (ante-class and class. only in plur.; later in sing.), in three forms: **altäre**, *is, n.*, Fest. s. v. adulescit, p. 5; Isid. Orig. 15, 4: **altar**, *aris, n.*, Frud. steφ. Vincent. 2, 515, and 9, 212; and **altarium**, *ii, n.*, Inscr. Croll. 2513; Hier. Ep. 63.—**Altaria**, Petr. 135; Vulg. Gen. 33, 20; Matt. 23, 20 al.] [cf. adoleo, adulesco, as sacrificial terms, Paul. ex Fest. p. 5 Müll., or altu-

from its height, id. ib. p. 29; Serv. ad Verg. E. 5, 66]. **I.** That which was placed upon the altar proper (ara) for the burning of the victim (altaria sunt, in quibus igne adoletur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 5 Müll.; cf. id. ib. p. 29); celeres urunt altaria flammæ, Tib. 4, 6, 17; structæ diris altariarum aræ, Lucr. 3, 404; aris altaria imponere, Quint. Decl. 12, 26; Sol. 9.—Hence, **II.** Poet. (pars pro toto), a high altar (built and ornamented with more splendor than the aræ); cf. Voss ad Verg. E. 5, 66; Hab. Syn. 129); Consp. quæ aris adolentæ altaria donis, Lucr. 4, 1237: en quattuor aras; Ecce duas tibi, Daphni, duas altaria Phœbo, two high altars to Phœbus, Verg. E. 5, 66 (ubi v. Wagn. and Voss); inter aras et altaria, i. e. in Capitolio, Plin. Pan. 1, 5; altaria thymiatum, Vulg. Exod. 30, 27; ib. Rom. 11, 3 al.—*Sing.* (eccl. Lat.); ædificabit ibi altare Domino, Vulg. Gen. 12, 7; ib. Psa. 25, 6; ib. Matt. 5, 23; altare de terrâ factum, ib. Exod. 20, 24; altare lapideum, ib. ib. 20, 25; altare aureum, ib. Num. 4, 11; ib. Apoc. 8, 3 al. persæpe.—Also plur. of a single altar: a cuius altariibus, Cic. Cat. 1, 9 *fin.*: ab altariibus fugatus, id. Har. Resp. 5; amoveri ab altariibus juvenem jussisset, Liv. 2, 12; Hannibalem altariibus admotum, id. 21, 1; altaria et aram complexa, Tac. A. 16, 31; sumptus in manus altariibus, Just. 2, 2; Suet. Aug. 94.

altârîum, ii. n., v. altaria *init.*
altê, adv., v. alo. P. a. *fin.*
altêgradius (altigr-), a, um, adj., = alte gradiens, walking erect, Tert. Vel. Virg. 17.

Altellus, i, m., a surname of Romulus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.

alter, tera, tērūm, adj. (the measure of the gen. *sing.* altērūs as pæon primus is supported in good Latin only by examples from dactylic verse (but see alterius in trochaic measure, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 56), in which ipsius, illius, istius, antiūs, etc., are used as dactyls; on the contr., the regular measure altērūs, as ditrochaicus, is sufficiently confirmed by the foll. verses of Enn., Ter., and Ter. Maur.: nox cum alterius abigurius bona, Enn. ap. Donat. ad Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 25 (Sat. 29 Vahl.); alterius sua comparant commoda? ah! Ter. And. 1, 4; nec alterius indignōs opēs veni, Ter. Maur. p. 2432 P.; and sescuplō vīs una vincit alterius singulum, id. ib. p. 2112 ib.; Prise, p. 695 ib.; alterius is also commonly used as the gen. of alius, as alius is little used (v. h. v. *fin.*).—*Dal. sing. f.*: alteræ, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 45; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 30; Caes. B. G. 5, 27; Nep. Eum. 1, 6; Col. 5, 11, 10] *fo comp. form of al-ius*; cf. Sanscr. antara = alius; Goth. anthar; Lith. antras = secundus; Germ. ander; Gr. ἄτερος: Engl. either; other; also Sanscr. itara = alius] the other of two, one of two, the other, ὁ ἄτερος. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., nam huic alteræ patriæ quas sit, profecto nescio, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 45; necesse est enim sit alterum de duobus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 97; altera ex duabus legionibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 20; mihi cum viris ambobus est amicitia; cum altero vero magnus usus, Cic. Claud. 112, 17; alter consulum, Liv. 40, 59; alter ex censoribus, Liv. 40, 52; in alterâ parte fluminis legatum reliquit, on the other side, Caes. B. G. 2, 5; id. B. C. 3, 54; si quis te percuterit in dexteram maxillam tuam, præbe illi et alteram, Vulg. Matt. 5, 39; 28, 1.—Hence: alter ambove, one or both; commonly in the abbreviation: A. A. S. E. V. = alter ambove si eis videretur; utique C. Pansa. A. Hirtius consules alter ambove S. E. V. rationem agri habent, Cic. Phil. 5 *fin.* Wernsd.; cf. id. ib. 8, 11; 9, 7 *fin.*; 14, 14 *fin.*; cf. Brisson. Form. pp. 218 and 219; absente consulum altero ambovibus, Liv. 30, 23; ambo alterve, S. C. ap. Front. Aquaed. 100 *fin.*—**B.** Esp. **1.** a. In distributive clauses: alter... alter, the one... the other (cf. alius, II. A.); ὁ ἄτερος... ὁ ἑτέρος: Si duobus præfurnis coques, lectnâ nihil opus erit. Cum cinere eruto opus erit, altero præfurno eruto, in altero ignis erit, Cat. R. R. 38, 9; alteram ille amat sororem, ego alteram, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 68; id. Am. 1, 2, 19; id. 2, 20; Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 50; quorum al-ter exercitium perdidit, alter vendidit, Cic. Plane 35; s. id. Bosc. Am. 6, 16; namque alterâ ex parte Bellovacii instabant; alteram Camulogenus tenebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 59

Herz.; conjuncti alteram (cortinam) Joan-teri, Vulg. Exod. 36, 10; 36, 22; ib. Joan. 13, 14; ib. Rom. 12, 5.—**b.** In same sense, unus... alter, one... the other, as in later Gr. εἷς μὲν... ἕτερος δὲ: vitis insitio una est per ver, altera est cum uva floret; ea optima est, Cato. R. R. 4, 1; Phorm. Una injuria est tecum. Chrim. Lege agito ergo, Phorm. Altera est tecum. Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 90; uni epistolæ respondi; venio ad alteram, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 6; nomen uni Ada, et nomen alteri Scilla, Vulg. Gen. 4, 19; ib. Matt. 6, 24; Erant duæ factiones, quarum una populū causam agebat, altera optimatū, Nep. Phoc. 3, 1; Liv. 31, 21; consules coepere duo creari, ut si unus malus esse voluisset, alter cum coerceret, Eutr. 1, 8; Duo homines ascenderunt in templum, unus pbarisus et alter publicanus, Vulg. Luc. 18, 10 al.—**c.** Sometimes a subst., or hic, ille, etc., stands in the place of the second alter: Epaminondas... Leonidas: quorum alter, etc... Leonidas autem, etc. Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97; so Vell. 2, 71, 3; alter gladiator habetur, hic autem, etc. Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 17; quorum alteri Capitonī cognomen est, iste, qui adest, magnus vocatur, id. ib.; alter corporis ægritudine, illum, etc. Flor. 4, 7.—Sometimes (a) one alter is entirely omitted (cf. alius, II. A.); ἕτερος, L. and S. 1, 2;: duæ turnae hæeres: altera metu dedita hosti, pertinacior (sc. altera), etc., Liv. 29, 33; hujus lateris alter angulus ad orientem solem, inferior ad meridiam suscit, Caes. B. G. 5, 13; or (β) the form changed; dialecticæ adiungunt et physican, alteram quod habeat rationem... Physicæ quoque etc., Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 72, and 3, 22, 73.—Sometimes a further distributive word is added: alter adolescens decessit, alter senex, aliquis præter hos infans, Sen. Ep. 66, 39; alter in vincula ducitur, alter insperatæ præfictur potestati, alius etc., Amm. 14, 11.—**d.** In plur., nec ad vivos pertinere, nec ad mortuos; alteri nulli sunt, alteros non attingit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 91; alteri dicitant, alteri victorem timent, id. Pam. 6, 3; binas a te accipi litteras; quorum alteri mihi gratulabare... alteris dicebas etc., in one of which... in the other, id. ib. 4, 14; quorum alteri adjuvant, alteri etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 17; duplices similitudines, una rerum, alteræ verborum, Auct. ad Her. 3, 20.

e. The second alter in a different case; uterque alterius ova frangit, Cic. N. D. 2, 49; uterque numerus plenus, alter alteri de causa habetur, Macr. Soun. Scp. 2; qui noxi ambo, alter in alterum causam conferant, Liv. 5, 11; alteri alterum aliquantum attriverant, Sall. 1, 73, 4; so id. ib. 42, 4; 53, 7 al.—Also with uterque; ne alteruter alterum præoccuparet, Nep. Dion. 4, 1.—With unus; quom inter nos sorderemus unus alteri; Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 30; dicunt unus ad alterum, Vulg. Ez. 33, 30; ne unus adversus alterum infiret pro alio, id. 1 Cor. 4, 6.—With uterque: uterque suo studio delectatus contempsit alterum, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 4; utriusque alteris freti finitimos sub imperium suum coegere, Sall. J. 18, 12.—With nemo, nullus, neuter: ut nemo sit alteri similis, Quint. 2, 9, 2; cum tot sæculis nulla referata sit causa, quæ esset toto alteri similis, id. 7, prooem. 4; neutrum corum contra alterum jurare, Caes. B. C. 1, 1, 3; ut neutra alteri officiat, Quint. 1, 1, 3.—After two subst., the first alter generally refers to the first subst., and the second to the second; Philippum rebus gestis superatum a filio, facilitate video superiorem fuisse. Itaque alter semper magnus, alter sæpe turpissimus, Cic. Off. 1, 20; cf. Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 21; Brem. ad Suet. Claud. 20.—Sometimes the order is reversed: contra nos (summa gratia et eloquentia) faciunt in hoc tempore; quorum alterum (i. e. eloquentiam) vereror, alterum (i. e. gratiam) metuo, Cic. Quint. 1; so id. Off. 3, 18; 1, 12; cf. Spald. ad Quint. 9, 2, 6.—**2.** As a numeral = secundus, the second, the next, ὁ ἑτέρος: primo die, alter dies, tertius dies, deinde reliquis diebus etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7; proximo, altero, tertio, reliquis consecutis diebus non intermittebas etc., id. Phil. 1, 13 Wernsd.; quadriennio post alterum consulatum, id. Sen. 9; die altero, Vulg. Jos. 10, 32; alteris Te mensis adhibet decem, i. e. at the dessert (= mensis secundus), Hor. C. 4, 5, 31.—So, alterâ die, the next day, τῆ ἄλλῃ ἡμέρᾳ, τῆ ἑτέρᾳ; se alterâ die ad colloquium venturum, Caes. B. C. 3, 13;

Vulg. Gen. 19, 34; ib. Matt. 27, 62; die altero, ib. Num. 11, 32; ib. Jos. 5, 11 al.—So in comparative sense: alterâ die quam a Brindisio solvit, in Macedonia trajecit, Liv. 31, 14; Suet. Vit. 3; intermittere diem alterum quemque oportet, every other day, Cois. 3, 23; 3, 13; 4, 12; Olea non continuâ annis, sed fere altero quoque fructum adfert, Col. R. 5, 8.—With *utroque*: qui (Platæmensis) tum regnabat alter post Alexandream conditam, next after, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 82; so, fortunatè fuerit, ut tunc eris alter ab illo, the second or next after him, Verg. E. 5, 49; alter ab undecim jam tum me ceperat annus, id. ib. 8, 39.—Hence, **b.** Also with tens, hundreds, etc.: accipi tuas litteras, quas mihi Cornificus altero viciesimo die reddidit, on the twenty-second day, Cic. Fam. 12, 25 Manut.; anno trecentesimo altero quam condita Roma erat, in the three hundred and second year, Liv. 3, 39; viciesima et altera laedit, Manil. 4, 406.—**c.** So of a number collectively: remissarios pedum XII, alteros pedum X, a second ten, Cato, R. R. 19, 2; ad Brutum, hos libros alteros quoque mittemus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 121; basia mille, deinde centum, dem mille altera, dem secunda centum, Cat. 5, 7.—So with the numeral understood: aurea mala decem misi; cras altera (sc. decem) mittam, a second ten, Verg. E. 3, 71.—Hence, **d.** Unus et alter, unus atque alter, unus alterque, the one and the other. (a) For two (as in Gr. εἷς καὶ ἑτέρος): unus et alter dies intercesserat, Cic. Clu. 26; adductus sum tuis unus et alteris litteris, id. Att. 14, 18; et sub ea verus unus et alter erunt, Ov. H. 15, 182; so Suet. Tib. 63; id. Calig. 56; id. Claud. 12 (cf. id. Gram. 24); unum vel alterum, vel, cum plurimos tres aut quattuor admittere.—(β) More force of an indef. number, one and another; and: unus alterve, one or two: Unus et item alter, Ter. And. 1, 1, 50; mora si quem tibi item unum alterum die abest, quater, Cic. Fam. 3, 9; so id. Clu. 13, 38; 13, 26; versus paulo concinior unus et alter, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 74; so id. S. 1, 6, 102; 2, 5, 24; id. A. P. 15; ex illis unus et alter ait, Ov. F. 2, 394; id. Am. 2, 5, 22; Ter. 108; Plin. Pan. 45 Schwarz; cf. id. ib. 52, 2; Suet. Caes. 20; id. Galb. 14 al.; paucis lorice, six or six and a half, as much more or again, twice as much (cf. Gr. ἕτερος τοσούτοι ἢ ἑτέρα τοσούτοι); etiamsi alterum tantum perdundum esset, perdam potius quam sinam, etc., Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 81; so id. Bacch. 5, 2, 65; altero tanto aut sequi major, Cic. Or. 66, 188; altero tanto longior, Nep. Eum. 8, 5; so Dig. 28, 1, 13; numero tantum alterum adject, Liv. 1, 36; so id. 10, 46; Auct. B. Hisp. 30; Dig. 49, 14, 3 al.—**f.** Alteri totidem, as many more: de alteris totidem scribere incipiamus, Varr. L. L. 8, 24 Müll.

g. To mark the similarity of one object to another in qualities, etc., a second, another (as in English, a second father, my second self, and the like). So, (a) With a proper name, used as an appellative (cf. alius, II. G.): Verres, alteri Orcus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50; alterum se Verrem putabat, id. ib. 5, 33 *fin.*; Hamilcar, Mars alter, Liv. 21, 10.—(β) With a com. noun: me sicut alterum parentem observat, Cic. Fam. 5, 8; altera patria, Flor. 2, 6, 42 al.—(γ) Alter ego, a second self, of very intimate friends (in the class. perph. only in Cic. Ep.; cf. ὁ ἑταῖρος, ἑτέρος ἑγών, Clem. Al. 460); Vide quam mihi persuasim te me esse alterum, Cic. Fam. 7, 5; me alterum se fore dixit, id. Att. 4, 1; quoniam alterum me reliquissim, id. Fam. 2, 13; Aus. præf. 2, 15.—(δ) Alter idem, a second self, like ἑτεροί αυτοί, Arist. Eth. M. 8, 12, 3 (on account of the singularity of the expression, introduced by tamquam): amicus est tamquam alter idem, Cic. Lael. 21, 82.—**3.** The one of two, either of two, without a more precise designation, for alteruter: non uterque sed alter, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132; fortasse utrumque, alterum certe, id. Att. 11, 18; melius peribimus quam sine alteris vestrum vivemus, Liv. 1, 13; nec ro garem, ut mea de vobis altera amica foret, Ov. A. C. 5, 520; ex duobus, quorum alterum petis, etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 7, 3; ex duobus (quorum necesse est alterum verum), etc., Quint. 5, 10, 69; ac si necesse est in alteram errare partem, maluerim etc., id. 10, 1, 26; 1, 4, 24; 9, 3, 6 al.—Once also with a negative, neither of two: hos, tamquam ne-

dios, nec in alterius favorem inclinatos, miserat rex, Liv. 40, 20, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Another of a class = alius (as opp. to one's self, to another); *subst.*, another, a neighbor, a fellow-creature, δ πάλῳς (so sometimes ἑτέρος, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 17); cf. Ochs. Eclog. 90 and 458: alter designates the similarity of two objects; alius a difference in the objects contrasted): SI INVIRIAM FAXIT ALTERI, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1: qui alterum incusat probrī, eum ipsum se inveni oportet, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 58; id. Am. prol. 84: mōx dum alterius abligurias bona, quid censes dominis esse animi? Enn. ap. Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 25: ut malis gaudeant atque ex incommodis Alterius sua ut comparent commoda, Ter. And. 4, 1, 3: qui alteris exitium parat, etc., Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39: qui nihil alterius causa facit et metūtur suis commoda omnia, Cic. Leg. 1, 14: ut aequae quisque altero delectetur ac se ipso, id. Off. 1, 17, 56; 1, 2, 4: scientem in errorem alterum inducere, id. ib. 3, 13, 55 et saep.: cave ne portus occupet alter, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 32 Schmid.: nil obstat tibi, dum ne sit te ditiore alter, id. S. 1, 1, 40; 1, 5, 33: canis parturientis cum rogasset alteram, ut etc., Phaedr. 1, 19: nec patientem sessoris alterius (equum) primus ascendit, Suet. Caes. 61; id. Tib. 58: in quo iudicis alterum, te ipsum condemas, Vulg. Rom. 2, 1: nemo quod suum est quaerat, sed quod alterius, id. 1 Cor. 10, 24; 14, 17: sic in semet ipso tantum gloriam habebit et non in altero, id. Gal. 6, 4 al.—Hence, alter with a neg., or neg. question and comp., as an emphatic expression (mostly ante-class.; cf. alius, II. h.): scelerioserum nullum illuxere alterum, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 22: scelerioserum in terrā nullam esse alteram, id. Cist. 4, 1, 8: qui me alter audacior est homo? id. Am. 1, 1, 1; id. Ep. 1, 1, 24.—**B.** The other, the opposite: alterius factionis principes, the leaders of the opposite party, Nep. Pelop. 1, 4 (cf. id. ib. 1, 2: adversariae factioni): studiosiore partis alterius, Suet. Tib. 11.—**C.** In gen., different: quotiens te speculo videris alterum, Hor. C. 4, 10, 6: abeunt post carnem alteram (Gr. ἑτέρος, q. v. L. and S. III.), Vulg. Jud. 7.—**D.** In the lang. of augury, euphem. for inauspicious, unfavorable, unpropitious, Fest. p. 6 (v. L. and S. Gr. Lex. s. v. ἑτέρος, III. 2).

ALTE The gen. alterius commonly serves as gen. of alius instead of alius, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 1; id. Att. 1, 5, 1; 1, 20, 2; Caes. B. G. 1, 36, 1; Sall. C. 52, 8; Liv. 21, 13, 3; 22, 14, 4; 26, 8, 2; 28, 37, 6 al.; Col. 8, 17, 2; 11, 2, 87; 12, 2, 2; Sen. Ep. 72, 10; 102, 3; id. Ben. 4, 3, 1; id. Ot. Sap. 4, 1; id. Brev. Vit. 16, 2; id. Q. N. 2, 34, 1 al.; Quint. 7, 9, 8; 8, 73 al.; Tac. A. 15, 25; id. H. 2, 90; Plin. Ep. 10, 114, 2; Suet. Caes. 61; id. Tib. 58 al.; Gell. 2, 28 al.—It also stands as correlative to alius: alius inter canendum solutus est, alterius continuata mors somno est, Sen. Ep. 66, 39: cum inventum sit ex veris (gemmis) generis alterius in aliud falsas traducere, Plin. 37, 12, 75, § 197; Plin. Pan. 2, 6 (Neue, Formen II, p. 216).

ALTERAS, adv. [alter], for alias, acc. to Paul. ex. Fest. p. 27 Müll.

ALTERCABILIS, e, adj. [altercor], quarrelsome, contentious: sermo, Arn. 5, p. 156.

ALTERATIO, ōnis, f. [id.], a strife or contest in words, a dispute, debate; either with or without passion: ἀμοιβαίως λόγος, Gloss. Philox. (perh. not entirely dignified, since Cic. uses it several times in his Epist., and phil. writings; but in his Orat. disceptatio and contentio generally take its place). **I.** In gen.: in pauciores avidos alteratio est. * Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 11: dies consumptus est altercatione Lentuli consulis et Caninii tribuni plebis, Cic. Fam. 1, 2: redeo ad altercationem, id. Att. 1, 16 med.; so id. ib. 4, 13: oritur mihi magna de re alteratio cum Velleio, id. N. D. 1, 6, 15; Liv. 4, 6: magna ibi non disceptatio modo, sed etiam alteratio fuit, id. 38, 32; 1, 7, 10, 40; 35, 17: Cn. Domitius collegae suo altercatione orati obiectit, quod etc., Val. Max. 9, 1, 4; Tac. H. 4, 7: verborum alteratio, Scrib. Com. 181: in altercatione barbam invadere, Suet. Caes. 71.—**II.** Esp., in rhet., an alteration; a kind of discourse in a court of justice, which is not continuous, but where one seeks to vanquish his opponent by interposed questions, sometimes

mingled with abuse (cf. Quint. 6, 3, 4; 4, 1, 28, and altercor, II.), Cic. Brut. 44, 164.

ALTERATOR, ōris, m. [altercor], an orator who strives to conquer his antagonist by interrogatories, a disputant (cf. alteratio, II.): bonus alterator vitio iracundiae caret, Quint. 6, 4, 10; so id. ib. 4, 15; Front. Ver. Imper. 1.

ALTERCO, āre, act. form for altercor (ante- and post-class.), to wrangle, quarrel: cum patre altercāsti, * Ter. And. 4, 1, 28.—**Pass.**: ne, dum de his alterator, ipsis negotii disceptatio proteletur, Inst. Just. 4, 13, 10.

ALTERCOR, ātus, 1, c. dep. [alter], to have a discussion or difference with another, to dispute; to wrangle, quarrel, etc. (constr. cum aliquo, inter se, and aliquid with acc. and absol.). **I.** In gen.: cur illa hic mecum altercata est? Pac. ap. Non. 470, 7: Labienus altercari cum Vatino incipit, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: mulierum ritu inter nos altercantes, Liv. 3, 68.—Once with acc.: dum hunc et hujusmodi sermonem altercamur, App. M. 2, p. 115, 40: nimium altercādo veritas amittitur, P. Syr. ap. Gell. 17, 14.—**II.** Esp., in rhet. lang., to strive to gain the victory over an opponent in a court of justice by putting questions for him to answer (cf. alteratio, II.): Crassus in altercādo invenit parem neminem, in cross-examining, Cic. Brut. 43.—Hence poet., in gen. to contend, struggle with: altercante libidinibus pavore, * Hor. S. 2, 7, 57.

ALTERCULUM or **ALTERCUM**, i, n., herbene: quae (herba) Apollinaris, apud Arabas altercum sive altercaegenum, apud Graecos vero hyoscyamus appellatur, Plin. 25, 4, 17, § 35; Scrib. Com. 181.—**Form alterculum**, App. Herb. 4.

ALTERIM, adv., conjectured by Ritschl in Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 123, after the analogy of illum, istum, utrumque, olium, v. Ritschl ad h. l.

ALTERNAMENTUM, i, n., = alternatio, alternation, change: aëris, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 3, 8.

ALTERNĀTUM, adv. [alternatus], alternately, by turns: gaudium aequae aggritudinem alternatim sequi, Claud. Quadrig. Ann. ap. Non. 76, 11; so Amm. 29, 2 fin.

ALTERNĀTIO, ōnis, f. [alternō], an interchange, an alternation (post-class.). **I.** In gen.: per vices successio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.; Macr. S. 7, 5: pedes incertis alternatiōnibus commovere, App. M. 10, p. 243, 12.—**II.** Esp., t. t. in the jurists, an alternative, this or that, Dig. 47, 10, 7; 13, 4, 2; 11, 3, 9.

ALTERNĒ, alternis, and **ALTERNĀ**, adv., v. alternus, fn.

ALTERNO, avi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. [alternus]: aliquid, to do one thing and then another, to do a thing by turns, to interchange with something, to alternate (first in the poets of the Aug. per., later most freq. in Pliny): alternare vices, Ov. M. 15, 409: alternant spesque timorque fidem, make it at one time credible, at another not, id. H. 6, 38: hirundines in fetu summa aequitate alternant cibum, i. e. give to the young their food in succession, Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 92; so id. 15, 3, § 12; 29, 4, 20, § 68; Col. 5, 6, 4; Sil. 1, 554; 9, 354; 11, 60; * Suet. Ner. 1.—Without an obj.: haec alternanti potior sententia visa est, hesitating, Verg. A. 4, 287: alternantis proelia miscet, fight by turns, id. G. 3, 220: arborum fertilitas omnium fere alternat, alternates, i. e. they bear every other year, Plin. 16, 6, 7, § 18; so id. 31, 3, 23, § 40; 37, 10, 60, § 167.—With cum: cum symphonia alternasse, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 84.

ALTERNUS, a, um, adj. [alter], one after the other, by turns, interchangeable, alternate (class. and also poet.). **I.** In gen.: (Semy-nis) ALTERNĒI ADVOCAPIT. CONOTOS (i. e. Semones alterni advocate cunctos), Carm. Fr. Arv. 36 (v. advoco fin.): alternā vice inire, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 214 P. (Trag. v. 151 Vahl.): alternae arbores, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 138: Alternō tenebras et lucem tempore gigni, Lucr. 5, 978: ex duabus orationibus capita alterna recitare, Cic. Clu. 51, 140: alternis trabibus ac saxis, with beams and stones regularly interchanged, Caes. B. G. 7, 23 Herz.: (bibere) alternis diebus modo aquam, modo vinum, Cels. 3, 2: Alternō terram quatunt pede, Hor. C. 1, 4, 7: per alternas vices, Ov. P. 4, 2, 6: vix hostem, alterni si congrediamur, habemus, Verg. A. 12, 238; 6, 121: alternum

foedus amicitiae, Cat. 109, 6: alternus metus, mutual or reciprocal fear, Liv. 26, 25; cf. id. 23, 26: alternas servans praetoria rīpas, the opposite, Stat. S. 1, 3, 25: aves, the eagles which stand opposite to each other, Claud. Mall. Theod. prol. 15 (v. the passage in its connection): alternis paene verbis T. Manlii factum landans, with almost every other word, Liv. 8, 30: alternis dicetis; amant alterna Camenae, responsive song, Verg. E. 3, 59: versibus alternis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 146: alternis apud sermonibus, alternate discourse, i. e. dialogue, id. A. P. 81.—Of verses: interchanging between hexameter and pentameter, elegiac: pedes alternos esse oportebit, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 193: epigramma alternis versibus longiusculis, id. Arch. 10, 25; Or. H. 15, 5: canere alterno carmine, id. F. 2, 121, 80; id. Tr. 3, 1, 11; 3, 1, 66; 3, 1, 10 (cf. modus imparis, id. ib. 2, 220).—**II.** Esp., in the Roman courts of justice the accused, and afterwards the accuser, could alternately reject all the judges appointed by the praetor; hence, alterna consilia or alternos iudices reciere, to reject by turns, Cic. Vat. 11, 27; id. Planc. 15, 36: cum alternae civitates rejectae sunt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 13.—**Comp.** and **sup.** are not used.—**Adv.** (only in post.).

ALTERNĒ, alternately, only in Sen. Q. N. 7, 12 med.

ALTERNIS, (abl. plur.; sc. viciibus), alternately, by turns (poet. and prose; freq. in Lucr.; not in Cic.), Lucr. 1, 624, 1; 768, 1; 1011, 1; 1066, 3; 373; 4, 790; 6, 570; Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 9; Verg. E. 3, 59; id. G. 1, 71; 1, 79; Liv. 2, 2 med.; Sen. Ep. 120 fin.; Plin. Ep. 18, 2.—**C.** Form **alternā**, neutr. plur., Plin. 11, 37, 51, § 138 Jan; App. M. 10, p. 247, 8 Elm.

‡ **ALTERPLEX**, plicis: duplex, Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.

‡ **ALTERTRA**: alterutra, Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.

ALTER-ŪTER, alterūtra (more freq. than altera utra), alterūtrum (more freq. than alterum utrum), adv. (in the obliq. cas. arch. alterutrus, alterutri, etc.; cf. Prisc. p. 667; 693 P.: gen. and dat. f. alterutrae, Charis. p. 132 ib.). **I.** One of two, the one or the other, either, no matter which (rare but class.): AD ALTERNUTRVM. SIBI. REDDIDERUNT, Carm. Fr. Arv. 28: video esse necesse alterutrum, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 18: si in alterutro peccandum sit, malō videri nimis timidus quam parum prudens, id. Marcell. 7; so id. Fam. 5, 3; 9, 6; id. Att. 10, 1; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 3, 3 fin.: Alterutrum velox victoria fronde coronet, * Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 64; Nep. Dion, 4, 1.—With both parts declined (prob. only in the two foll. exs.): alterutrusque causa, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 693 P.: longitudo alterutrusque, Cic. Prof. Fragm. ib.—**II.** = uterque, both: necessarium fuit alterutrum fors et sub dio esse, Col. praef. 12.

ALTERUTRQUE, v. the foll. art.

* **ALTER-UTRQUE**, adv., on both sides, in both cases: in causa alterutrimque modus est, Plin. 20, 26, § 64, where Jan reads alterūtrūque.

‡ **ALTHAEA**, ae, f., = ἄλθαϊα, wild mul-tuous, marsh-mallow, = hibiscum: Althaea officinalis, Linn.: Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 222; Pall. Oct. 14, 11; App. Herb. 38.

‡ **ALTHAEA**, ae, f., = ἄλθαϊα, daughter of Thestius, wife of Oeneus, king of Calydon, and mother of Meleager, whom, in revenge for the death of her brothers slain by him in the Calydonian hunt, she killed, by burning the brand, on the preservation of which his life depended, Ov. M. 8, 446; 8, 511; 8, 531; cf. Hyg. Fab. 171.

* **AL TICINCUS**, a, um, adj. [alte-cincus], high girted, i. e. active, busy (cf. accingo, II. B.): ex alticincis unus atriensibus, Phaedr. 2, 5, 11.

* **AL TICOMUS**, a, um, adj. [alte-coma]; of trees, having foliage high up or on the top: cupressus, Tert. Jud. Dom. c. 8.

* **AL TIJUGUS**, a, um, adj. [alte-jugum], that has a lofty summit: montes, Paul. Nol. Nat. XIII. S. Fel. 660 Mur.

* **AL TILANEA**, a, um, adj. [alte-lana], of deep, thick wool: BERBECS, ARITES, Fragm. Fr. Arv. ap. Marin. p. 145 and Inscr. Orell. 1798; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 170.

* **AL TILIARIUS**, ii, m. [altiliis], one that fattens birds, esp. fowls, Inscr. Orell. 2866; In-

scr. Murat. 906, 9; cf. altiliarius: ἀπυθρο-
ρῶπος, Gloss. Philox.

altilis, *ae. adj.* [alo]. **I. Pass.** **A. Fatten-**
ened, esp. of domestic animals (syn. sagi-
natus): boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20: cochleae,
Plin. 9, 56, 56, § 174: avium altilium, Vulg.
3 Reg. 4, 23. — Hence, *absol.*: altilis (sc.
avis), *a fattened bird*, esp. of fowls: satur
altilium, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 35: minor altilis, Juv.
5, 168; 5, 115: carnes altilium, Vulg. Ez. 39,
18; and *neutr.*: altilia: tauri mei et altilia
occisa sunt, ib. Matt. 22, 4. — **B. Fat, full,**
large: gallina, Plin. 10, 50, 71, § 139; so id.
17, 24, 37, § 220; Auct. Priap. 32. — Of plants:
asparagi, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 2. — Of athletes:
homines, Tert. Spect. 18. — **C. In Plaut.**
once trop. for *rich, abundant*: divitiis max-
imis, dote altili atque optima, *a fat and rich*
dowry, Plaut. Cist. Fragm. ap. Non. 72, 18;
cf. id. Capt. 2, 2, 31. — **II. Act., nutritive,**
nourishing: sanguis, Macr. S. 7, 4.

Altinum, *i. n.*, = Ἀλτινον, *a town in*
the north of Italy, near Venice, at the mouth
of the river Silis, upon the shore of the Adri-
atic Sea, distinguished for its fat sheep and
magnificent villas; now *Altino*, Mart. 14,
155; Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 118; 3, 18, 22, § 126;
cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 86, 86. — Hence, **Altinus**,
a. um, adj., pertaining to Altinum, Col. 6,
24. — **Altinas**, *atis*, the same, Col. 7, 2, 3.
— **Altinates**, *ium, m., its inhabitants*,
Plin. Ep. 3, 2.

altipendulus, *a. um, adj.* [alte-pen-
do], *hanging high*: aliquot reliquimus
altipendulos vindemiae superstes, M. Aur.
Ant. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 6.

* **altipeta**, *ae. adj.* *com.* [alte-peto],
aspiring, high-flying: levitatis, Paul. Nol.
Ep. 12, med.

altipotens, *ntis, adj.* [alte-potens], *of*
high power, very mighty, Mart. Cap. 2, p. 32.

altisonus, *a. um, adj.* [alte-sonus]. **I.**
High-sounding, sounding from on high (very
rare and only poet.): cardo, Enn. ap. Cic.
Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. Rel. p. 25 Rib.); in alti-
sono caeli cluopeo, id. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 19
Müll.; Juppiter, Cic. Marc. Div. 1, 47: pa-
rens, Sen. Herc. Oct. 530: carmitus, *Claud.
Ep. 2, 27. — **II. Trop., high, sublime**: Maro,
*Juv. 11, 179.

altispe, *spicis, m.* [alte-specio], *look-*
ing down from a height, Att. ap. Non. 357, 7
dub.

altitōnans, *antis, adj.* [alte-tonans],
thundering from on high: Juppiter, Enn.
Ann. 4, 6: pater altitonans, i. e. *Jupiter*,
Cic. Carm. Div. 1, 12. — Hence, in gen.,
of wind, *loud-roaring*: Volturnus, *Lucr. 5,
745.

* **altitonans**, *a. um, adj.* [alte-tonans], =
altitonans: flammiae zonae, Varr. ap. Prob.
ad Verg. E. 6, 31.

altitudo, *dinis, f.* [altus], *height or depth*
(cf. alo, *p. a. mit.*). **I. Height, altitude** (syn.:
altum, cacumen, culmen, vertex, apex). **A.**
Lit.: altitudinem temperato, Cato, R. R. 2,
23: altitudo aedium, Cic. Off. 3, 16: monti-
um, id. Agr. 2, 19; Vulg. Isa. 37, 24: in hac
immensitate altitudinum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20:
navis, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: muri, Nep. Them.
6, 5: moenium, Tac. H. 3, 20: so *absol.*: fore
altitudines, quas ceppissent hostes (sc. moni-
um), heights, Liv. 27, 18. — **B. Trop., height,**
loftiness: elatio atque altitudo orationis,
Cic. Brut. 17: fortunae et gloriae, id. Rab.
Post. 16: animi, greatness of soul, nobleness
of mind, id. Fam. 4, 13, 7; so Liv. 4, 6 fin.;
Gell. 17, 2 et saep. — **II. Depth** (syn.: altum,
profundum). **A. Lit.**: spelunca infinita alti-
tudine, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48; so id. ib. 2, 5, 27;
id. Div. 1, 43: finimnis, Caes. B. G. 4, 17:
maris, id. ib. 4, 25: terrae, Vulg. Matt. 13,
5; ib. Marc. 4, 5: plagae, Cels. 7, 7, § 9. — **B.**
Trop., depth, extent (eccl. Lat.): O altitudo
divitiarum sapientiae et scientiae Dei,
Vulg. Rom. 11, 33. — **S. p. ec.**, *depth of soul,*
secrecy, reserve, Gr. βαβυρῆς: expercienda est
facilitas et altitudo animi, quae dicitur, i. e.
a serenity or calmness that conceals the real
feelings, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88. — In mal. part.:
ad simulanda negotia altitudo ingenii in-
credibilis, Sall. J. 95, 3; per illos dies eget
altitudinis animi, Tac. A. 3, 44; id. H. 4, 86:
altitudines Satanae, deep plots, Vulg. Apoc.
2, 24.

altiusculē, *adv.* v. altiusculus.
altiusculus, *a. um, adj. dim.* [altus],
rather high, a little too high (only in the foll.

exs.): usus est calceamentis altiusculis,
*Suet. Aug. 73. — **Adv.**: **altiusculē**, *some-*
what highly, App. M. 8 fin.; 2, p. 117, 84
Eln.

altivōlans, *antis, adj.* [alte-volans],
flying high, soaring: genus altivolantium
(i. e. aves), Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann.
v. 84 Vahl): altivolans solis rota, *Lucr. 5,
433.

* **altivōlus**, *a. um, adj.* [alte-volo], *flying*
high, soaring: aves, Plin. 10, 19, 21,
§ 42.

alto, *are, v. a.* [altus], *to make high, to*
raise, elevate (only in the foll. exs.), Sid. Ep.
8, 9: sol altatus, id. ib. 2, 2.

altor, *ōris, m.* [alo]. **I. Subst., a nour-**
isher, sustainer, foster-father: omnium re-
tore educator et altor, *Cic. N. D. 2, 34: al-
tore recepto, Ov. M. 11, 101: Curetes altiores
Jovis, *Sall. ap. Lact. 1, 21 fin.; so *Tac.
A. 6, 37; Sen. Herc. Fur. 1247; *Stat. S. 2,
1, 69. — Worshipped as a god, Varr. Fragm.
p. 226 Bip.; cf. Aug. Civ. Dei, 23 fin. — **II.**
Adj., nutritivus: suci altiores, Nemes. Cyn.
257.

altrinsēcus, *adv.* [for alterim-secus
from alter-secus] (ante- and post-class.;
ante-class. only in Plaut. in the foll. exs.).
I. At or on the other side: quid, malum, ad-
dit? quin retines altrinsēcus? Plaut. Mil.
2, 5, 36; so id. Ps. 3, 2, 73; 1, 3, 123; id.
Rud. 4, 4, 114; id. Merc. 5, 4, 16: fenestrae,
quae foris (outwardly) urbem prospiciunt,
etque secus (within) fores, etc., App. M.
1, p. 111, 41; so id. ib. 2, p. 122, 39. — With
gen.: aedium, App. M. 3, p. 137, 2. — **II. (Post-**
class.) From or on both sides, = ab utraque
parte: venientes altrinsēcus, Lact. 8, 6; so
Amm. 25, 7; Treb. Poll. Gall. p. 309; Vulg.
Prisc. Serm. p. 560, 9: utraque partes con-
tra se altrinsēcus posuit, *over against each*
other on each side, Vulg. Gen. 15, 10: brach-
iola duo altrinsēcus (fecit), *stays on each*
side, id. 2 Par. 9, 18. — Cf. Hand, Turs. I,
p. 282-284.

altrix, *icis, f.* [altor], *a female nourish-*
er, cherisher, sustainer (mostly poet.; cf.
alumnus): Calydonia altrix terra exsuper-
antium virum, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 18
Müll.: eorum eadem terra parens, altrix,
patria dicitur, Cic. Fl. 26; id. Tim. 10: al-
tricem Ulixi, Verg. A. 3, 273. — Without *ter-*
ra: altricis extra limen Apuliae, *Hor. C.
3, 4, 10; so once in Cic. Romani nominis,
Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 12, 20: Idā altricem re-
lictā (since Hermaeroditus had been brought
up there), Ov. M. 4, 293: Sanguinis altricem
non pedit esse vulvam, *Prop. 5, 1, 38: bel-
lorum bellatorumque virorum, Sil. 1, 218.
— Esp., of a wet-nurse, Ov. M. 11, 683; so
Stat. Th. 1, 602; Sil. 2, 1, 96; Sen. Hippol.
251; id. Herc. Oct. 450; Gell. 12, 20.

altrovorsum, *contr. altrorsus*,
adv. [alter-versum], *on the other side*, = ab
altera parte: rerum altrovorsum quom
meam mecum rationem puto, *Plaut. Cas.
3, 2, 25: pudicissimā illā uxore altrorsus
discūsā, App. M. 9, p. 230, 7.

altum, *i. n., v. altus, P. a.* from alo.

1. altus, *a. um, P. a.* from alo.

2. altus, *ūs, m.* [alo], *a nourishing,*
support: terrae alto, Macr. S. 1, 20 fin.
alucinatio (**all-** or **hall-**), *onis, f.*
[alucinor], *a wandering of mind, dreami-*
ness, reverie (acc. to Non. 121, 20, used even
by the old writers (veteres); but, except in
the passage quoted by him from an author
not named, it is found only in the foll. exs.),
Sen. Vit. Beat. 26; Arn. 4, p. 152, and 6,
p. 194.

* **alucinātor** (**all-** or **hall-**), *ōris, m.*
[id.], *one who is wandering in mind, a*
dreamer, a silly fellow, Paul. ex Fest. p. 75
Müll.

alūcinor (better than **all-** or **hall-**;
cf. Gron. ad Gell. 16, 12, 3), *ātus, 1, v. dep.*
[prob. from ἀλυσω, ἀλυσω; ἀλη, ἀλυσω; cf.
Gell. 16, 12, 3], *to wander in mind, to talk*
idly, prate, dream (syn.: aberro, deliro, de-
sipio, insanio): alucinari: aberrare et non
consistere, atque dissolvi et obstupesceri at-
que tardari, Non. 121, 20 (apparently not
used before the time of Cic., yet cf. aluci-
natio): quae Epicurus oscitans alucinatus
est, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 72: suspicior hunc alu-
cinari, id. Att. 15, 29; Gell. 16, 12, 3: indi-
cium vagi animi et alucinantis, id. 4, 90, 8:
epistolae nostrae debent interdum aluci-

nari, *to follow no definite train of thought,*
to digress freely, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9: alucinans
pastor, Col. 7, 3, 26.

* **alucita**, *ae, f.*; acc. to Fulg., *a gnāt*
= *culex*: veruales me alucitae molesta-
bant, Petr. ap. Fulg. p. 566, 25 Lips.

alum (**hal-**), *n.* or **alus**, *i. f.*, *a plant.*
I. Comfrey: Symphytum officinale, Linn.;
Plin. 27, 6, 24, § 41; 26, 7, 26, § 42; App.
Herb. 59. — **II. A kind of garlic**, Plin. 19,
6, 34, § 116.

alūmen, *inis, n.* [Doed., Syn. VI. p. 16,
comparat ἀλοιμα ἀλειμμα = unguentum], *alum*,
Cels. 5, 5; 8, 6; Plin. 35, 15, 52, § 183 sqq.;
Col. 6, 13, 1; Vitr. 2, 6; 8, 3; cf. Gell. 15, 1.

* **Alumento, Alumento** (Lindem.),
for Laomedon, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 18
Müll.; v. Müll. ad h. l.

alūminātus, *a. um, adj.* [alumen],
tinctured with alum: aqua, Plin. 31, 6, 32,
§ 59; Marc. Emp. 25.

alūminōsus, *a. um, adj.* [id.], *alumi-*
nous, full of alum; only in Vitr. 8, 3; Plin.
31, 3, 28, § 48.

alūma, *ae, v. alumnus, I. B.*

alūno, *are, v. a.* [qs. contr. of alumi-
no, from alo], *to nourish, bring up, educate*
(post-class.): puellam prodidit vicinis alum-
nandam, App. M. 10, p. 249, 41; so id. ib. 6,
p. 182, 36; Mart. Cap. 9, p. 302. — In a *dep-*
form: canes rabidos, quos ad tutelae praesidia
curiose fuerant alumnati, App. M. 8,
p. 209, 8 Eln.

alūmnus, *a. um, adj.* [qs. contr. of alu-
mnus, from alo]. **I. That is nourished,**
brought up; for the most part *subst.* **A.**

alūmnus, *i. m., a nursing, a pupil, foster-
son. **I.** Lit. (most freq. in the poets.):
desiderio alumnū (= alumnorum), Pac.
ap. Non. 243, 6 (Trag. Rel. p. 116 Rib.): orus
atque alumnus trus sum, Plaut. Merc. 4,
5, 7: quid voveat dulci netricula majus
alumno? Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 8; Verg. A. 11, 33:
Tityon, terrae onniparentis alumnus, id.
ib. 6, 595; so Ov. M. 4, 524; cf. with 421:
legionum alumnus, i. e. *brought up in the*
camp, Tac. A. 1, 44; cf. id. 1, 41: Vatinius
sutrinae tabernae alumnus, id. ib. 15, 34:
summae flevit alumnus, Val. Fl. 8, 94: alumi-
ni hominum peccatorum, *Vulg. Num. 32,
14. — Of the inhabitants of a country (cf.
altrix): Italia alumnus suum summō sup-
plicio fixum videret, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66;
of cattle: Faune, abeas parvis Aequus alumi-
nis, Hor. C. 3, 18, 3; so id. ib. 3, 23, 7. —
2. Trop.: ego itaque pacis, ut ita dicam,
alumnus, Cic. Phil. 7, 3: alumnus fortunae,
a child of fortune, Plin. 7, 7, 5, § 43. — Hence,
of pupils: Platonis alumnus *pupill, disciple*,
Cic. Fin. 4, 26: alumnus disciplinae meae,
id. Fam. 9, 14. — **B. alūma**, *ae, f.*, *a foster-*
daughter, a pupil: nostra haec alūma,
Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 96: Italia omnium ter-
rarum alūma eadem et parens (i. e. quae ab
alio terris alitur), Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 39: ali-
quam filiam et alūmam praedicare, Suet.
Claud. 39: trepidam hortatur alūmam,
Val. Fl. 5, 368. — Of frogs: aquai dulcis
alūma. Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 9, 15. — Trop.:
cana veritas Atticae philosophiae alūma,
truth, the foster-child of Attic philosophy,
Varr. ap. Non. 243, 2: jam bene constitutae
civitatis quasi alūma quaedam, eloquentia,
the foster-child of an already well-order-
ed state, *Cic. Brut. 12, 45: cliens et
alūma Urbis Ostia (as a colony of the
same), Flor. 3, 21. — **C. The neutr.**: nomen
alūmnum, Ov. M. 4, 421. — **II. In late Lat.,**
act., nourishing; or subst., nourisher, one
who brings up or educates: cygnus alūma
stagna petierat, Mart. Cap. 1, p. 11. — Hence
Isidorus: et qui alit et alitur, alūmnus dicit
postest, Orig. 10, 1.*

Aluntium (**Hal-**), *i. n.*, = Ἀλουντιον,
Dion. Hal., Ἀλουντιον Ptol., *a town in the*
northern part of Sicily, not far from the
coast, now S. Philadelphia, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90;
cf. Mann. Ital. 2, 410. — Hence, **Aluntinus**

(**Hal-**), *a. um, adj. of Aluntium*: civitas,
Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43.

alūta, *ae, f.*, *orig. adj.* (sc. pellis) [prob.
from alumen], *a kind of soft leather, prob.*
prepared by means of alum. **I.** Lit.: alūtae
tenuiter confectae, *Caes. B. G. 3, 13:
nigra, Mart. 7, 35. — Hence, **II. That which**
is made of it. **A. A shoe**: nivea, Ov. A. 3,
271: nigra, Juv. 7, 192; rupe, Mart. 10,
26. — **B. A purse or pouch**: tumidā super-

bus alutá, Juv. 14, 282.—**C.** *A patch put on the face for ornament*, Ov. A. A. 3, 202.

alutacius, a, um, *adj.* [aluta], *pertaining to soft leather*—pellis, Marc. Emp. 23 *fin.*; so. id. 26 (not used elsewhere).

* **alutarius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], = alutacius: emplastrum, a plaster made of soft leather, Marc. Emp. 15 *med.*

alvearium, i, n. (in Col. four times **alveare**, is, n.) [alveus], a hollow vessel swelling out in the middle.—Hence, **I.** *A beehive*: seu lento fuerunt alvearia (four syl. per synacresin) vimine tecta, Verg. G. 4, 33; * Cic. Oecon. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 82 P.; Plin. 12, 20, 43, § 98.—**II.** *A beehouse, apiary*: circum villam totum alvearium facere, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 12.—**III.** *A kneading-trough*, Tert. adv. Val. 31.

* **alveátus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *hollowed out like a trough or tray*: sulcus, Cato, R. R. 43, 1 Schneid.

* **alveolatus**, a, um, *adj.* [alveolus], *hollowed out like a little tray, channelled*: stylobata, Vitruv. 3, 3.

alveolus, i, m. *dim.* [alveus], *a small hollow or cavity*. **I.** *A tray, trough, basin*: alveolus ligneus, Pluacdr. 2, 5; * Liv. 28, 45; so Juv. 5, 88; Col. 8, 5, 13; intrinsecus panes in alveolo, * Vulg. Dan. 13, 32.—**II.** (in Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll., as neutr.: alveolum; tabula aleatoria.) *A small gaming-board, upon which the dice were thrown* (cf. alveus, C.). Varr. ap. Gell. 1, 20: alveolum poscere, * Cic. Fin. 5, 20.—**III.** *The small channel of a river*, Curt. 6, 4.—**IV.** And from its shape, *a weaver's shuttle* (cf. Germ. Schiffl), Hier. Ep. 130.

alvéus, i, m. (alveum, n., ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. naustibulum, p. 169 Müll.) [alveus], *a hollow, a cavity*. **I.** In gen.: vitiosae ilicis alveo, Verg. G. 2, 453.—**II.** Es p. **A.** *A hollow, deep vessel, a basket, trough, tray*; also, *a deep cavity, excavation*, Cato, R. R. 11, 5; in alveo, id. ib. 11, 81: fluitans alveus, Liv. 1, 4; Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 22: alveus scrobis, Col. 4, 2, 4.—**B.** *The hold or hull of a ship*: alveus navium, Sall. J. 18, 5: alvei navium quassati, Liv. 23, 34.—Hence (pars pro toto), *a small ship, a boat, skiff*: cavatus ex materia alveus, Vell. 2, 107: accipit alveo Aeneam, Verg. A. 6, 412.—**C.** *A hollowed gaming-board*, Varr. ap. Non. 108, 33: alveus cum tessuris lusorios, Plin. 3, 2, 6, § 13; Suet. Claud. 33: alveo et calvis vacare, Val. Max. 8, 8, n. 2.—**D.** = alveus and alvearium, *a beehive* (in Pliny, alveus [Jan.], q. v. H. C.): gens universa totius alvei consumitur, Col. 9, 4, 3; so id. 9, 4, 1; 9, 9, 4; App. M. 4, p. 150, 37.—**E.** *A bathing tub*: in balneum venit, . . . ut in alveum descenderet, etc., Auct. ad Her. 4, 10; Cic. Cacl. 2.—**F.** *The channel or bed of a river*: fluminis alveo, Verg. A. 7, 33; id. G. 1, 209: fluminis Ritu feruntur, nunc medio alveo Cum pace delabantis etc., Hor. C. 3, 29, 34: nec quisquam citus aequo Tusco denat alveo, id. ib. 3, 7, 28 Müll. (not elsewhere): plene alveo fluere, Quint. 2, 1, 4: alveo navigabile perferdere angustias, i. e. a canal, Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 10: per crepidinem alvei, Vulg. Exod. 2, 5: reversae sunt aquae in alveum suum, ib. Jos. 4, 18 al.

alvus, i, f. (m., Att. ap. Prisc. p. 654 P.; 718 ib. and Non. 193, 26; Calv. Ael. Cin. and Laber. ap. Charis. p. 61 P.) [for alvus from alo: venter feminae ab alendo dicta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll. and so Varr.; acc. to others kindr. with Sanscr. ulvam = uterus, and this again connected with vulva, volvo; ἄλω εἰλω; Sanscr. val = to turn; O. H. Germ. walen = to roll], *the belly, the paunch, the bowels*. **I.** Lit.: purgatio alvi, Cic. N. D. 3, 22: forsitan purgat alvum, Vulg. Jud. 3, 24; 3, 22; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 50: solvere, Cels. 1, 3: exonerare, Plin. 10, 44, 61, § 120: inanire, id. 20, 3, 8, § 14 et saep. — n. 2: alveo alvus reddit cotidie, id. 3, 12, n. 2: alvus cita, actio, id. 1, 6: alvum bonam facere, Cato, R. R. 114: movere, id. ib. 115: citare, Col. 7, 9: adstringere alvum, to make costive, Cels. 1, 3; so also: cohíbere, comprimere, suppressere, firmare, sistere, inhíbere, etc.: to bind, constipate, etc.—In plur.: ad elicendas alvas, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 2.—Hence, for excrement: alvus varia, Cels. 2, 6: alvus liquida, nigra, pallida, pinguis, id. ib.; and for flux, diarrhoea: alvus corpus ac vires

carpit, Col. 6, 7.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The womb*: in alvo gestare, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 5; twice in Cic.: cum praegnantis Dionysium alvo contineret, id. Clu. 12, 1, 20: spes in alvo commendata, id. Clu. 12, 1, 20; Hor. C. 4, 6, 20; id. A. P. 340 al.—**B.** *The stomach, the digestive organs*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54; so id. ib. 2, 50; Ov. M. 6, 651.—**C.** *A beehive* (very freq.): mediá alvum, quâ introeant apes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 15: alvi melle plene, Plin. 21, 12, 43, § 73: si plene alvi fuerint, id. 11, 15, 15, § 40: (apes) alvo se continent, id. 11, 16, 15, § 43; Col. 9, 8, 1; 9, 14, 7; so id. 9, 15, 11.—**D.** *Of the basin of the molten sea in the Jewish temple*: (boves) alvum maris circumbant, Vulg. 2 Par. 4, 3.

Allyattes, is or ci, m., = Ἀλυάττης, a king of Lydia, father of Croesus, Plin. 2, 12, 19, § 53: regnum Allyattici, * Hor. C. 3, 16, 41.

Allymon, ónis, m., = Ἀλλύμων, father of Iphimédia, Ov. H. 19, 133.

† **alýpōn**, i, n., = ἄλυπον, a plant: acc. to Spreng. likebularia alypum, Linn.; herb terrible, Plin. 27, 4, 7, § 22.

† **alýssōn**, i, n. [ἀλυσσος, curing (cannine) madness], a plant used for the bite of a mad dog, madwort, Plin. 24, 11, 57, § 95.

† **alýtarcha** and **-es**, ae, m., = Ἀλυτάρχης, a magistrate who superintended religious exhibitions, Cod. Th. 10, 1, 12.—Hence, **alýtarchia**, ae, f., the office of such magistrate, Cod. Just. 1, 36, 1.

Alyzia or **Alýzea**, ae, f., = Ἀλυζία, Thuc. and Strabo; Ἀλυζία, Steph. Byz., a small town in Acarnania with a temple dedicated to Hercules, uox Kanditi: ad Alyziam accesseramus, Cic. Fam. 16, 2: Acarnanum urbes, Alyzia, Stratos etc., Plin. 4, 1, 2, 5; cf. Mann. Greece, 76 and 77.

am- and **am-**, prep., v. ambi-

ama, ae, f., v. hama.

amabilis, e, *adj.* [amo], *that deserves to be loved, worthy of love, lovely, amiable* (class.: nimis bella es atque amabilis, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 84; so id. Stich. 5, 4, 54: nec sine te [sc. Venere] fit laetum neque amabile quicquam, without thee nothing lovely is obtained, * Lucr. 1, 23: filiolam tuam et amo et amabilem esse certo scio, Cic. Att. 5, 19: se ipsum amabilem facit, Vulg. 2 Reg. 1, 23; ib. Prov. 13, 24: amabilior mihi Vellia fuit, Cic. Fam. 7, 20: amabilissimum nodum amicitiae tollere, id. Lael. 14, 51: amabilis insania, Hor. C. 3, 4, 5; so, frigus, id. ib. 3, 13, 10: chori, id. ib. 4, 3, 14: seu conditis amabile carmen, or dost build the lovely rhyme, id. Ep. 1, 3, 24: vocavit ejus nomen Amabilis-Domino, i. e. Jedditha, Vulg. 2 Reg. 12, 25 al.—Adv.: **amabiliter**; in act. signif., *lovingly, amiably*: si amabiliter in me cogitare vis, Cic. Att. 14, 13: spectat amabilis juvenem, Ov. A. A. 3, 675; Lucr. 1, 23: **amabiliter**, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 148; Petr. 112.

amabilitas, átis, f. [amabilis], *loveliness, amiableness* (only ante- and post-class.): si amabilitas nostra tibi placet, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 58: qui amabilitatis animum adiceret, devoted himself to loveliness, id. Poen. 5, 4, 1.—Hence in late Latin as a term of endearment: ad amabilitatem tuam literas mitto, to your Amiability, Symm. 7, 3.

amabiliter, adv., v. amabilis fin.

Amalthea, ae, f., = Ἀμάλθεια. **I.** *A nymph, daughter of Melissus, king of Crete, who fed Jupiter with goat's milk*, Hyg. Fab. 139.—Acc. to others, Amalthea is the name of the goat itself, one of whose horns, accidentally broken off, was placed among the stars as the Cornu Amaltheae, or Cornu copiae, Hyg. Astr. 2, 13; 3, 12. From this horn nectar and ambrosia are said to have flowed; hence, it was the emblem of plenty, Ov. F. 5, 121: Hor. C. 1, 17, 14; id. C. S. 59; id. Ep. 1, 12, 28.—Hence, meton.: **Amalthea**, ae, f. or **Amaltheum**, i, n.: in Cic. the name of a library (acc. to others, an old sanctuary of Amalthea near the villa of Atticus, in Epirus, adorned with inscriptions, etc., by Atticus, in imitation of which Cicero made a similar one at Arpinnum): Amalthea mea te exspectat, Cic. Att. 2, 1 *fin.*; 1, 16 *fin.*—**II.** *The name of the Cretan sibil*: Quidquam Amalthea dixit, Tib. 2, 5, 67; cf. Lact. 1, 6; Serv. ad Verg. A. 6,

* **amandatio**, ónis, f. [amando], *a sending away*: relegatio atque amandatio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 44.

amando, avi, átum, áre, v. a., *to send forth or away, to remove* (commonly with the access. idea of contempt; in the ante-Aug. per. only in Cic. and freq.): an amandatum hunc? Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 44 Matth.: amandat hominem quo? Lilybaeum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 27: amandati et repudiati coloni, id. Scaur. Fragm. p. 205 Beler.; so id. Dom. 25; id. Quir. 4 *fin.*; id. N. D. 2, 56 *fin.*; id. Att. 7, 13; Tac. H. 4, 56; Gell. 12, 1 *fin.*

* **Amánienses**, ium, m. [Amanus], *the inhabitants of the mountain Amanus*, Cic. Fam. 2, 10.

amans, P. a. and *subst.*, v. amo.

amanter, adv., v. amo, P. a.

Amantia, ae, f., = Ἀμαντία, Ptol., name of two towns of Illyricum, one inland, and the other on the coast, now Avriza, Cic. Phil. 11, 11; Caes. B. C. 3, 40.—*Its inhabitants*, **Amantiani**, órum, m., Caes. B. C. 3, 12.—**Amantini**, órum, m., Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35.—**Amantes**, um, m., Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145.

amanuénsis, is, m. [ab-manus], *a clerk, secretary, a manu servus* (cf. ab, H. B. 2, p.), only in Suet. Tib. 3 and Ner. 44.

Amanus, i, m., = Ἀμανός, a mountain range, running from N. E. to S. W., between Syria and Cilicia, now Jawar Dagh; **Amanicae pylae**, the passes of Amanus, Cic. Att. 5, 20; id. Fam. 2, 10; Plin. 5, 22, 18, § 80; Luc. 3, 244 al.

amarácium, i, n., *um, adj.* [amaracus], *of marjoram*: oleum, Plin. 21, 22, 93, § 163: unguentum, id. 13, 1, 2, § 3; also *absol.*: **amarácium**, i, n. (sc. unguentum), *marjoram ointment*, Lucr. 2, 847; 4, 1173; odious to swine, id. 6, 974; hence the proverb: nihil cum amaracino sui. of people who will have nothing to do with a thing, Gell. praef. 19.

† **amarácus**, i, comm. and **amarácum**, i, n., = ἀμαράκος, and -ov, μαρόρων: Organum majorana, Linn. Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 67; 21, 22, 93, § 163; 13, 1, 2, § 14: suave olens, Cat. 61, 7: mollis, Verg. A. 1, 693.

† **amarantus**, i, m., = ἀμάραντος (un-fading), amaranth: Celosia cristata, Linn.; Plin. 21, 3, 23, § 47; Tib. 3, 4, 33; Ov. F. 4, 439.

amare, adv., v. amarus.

* **amareco**, cre, v. ineh. [as if from amareo; amarus], *to become bitter*, Pall. Jan. 15, 9.

amarico, avi, átum, áre, v. a. [amarus], *to make bitter* (eccl. Lat.). **I.** Lit.: (liber) faciet amaricari ventrem tuum, Vulg. Apoc. 10, 9; 10.—**II.** Trop., *to excite, to irritate*: ecce repulsi sunt, qui amaricant, Aug. Enn. in Ps. 65, n. 16.

* **amarítas**, átis, f. [amarus], *bitterness*: aucti. Vitr. 2, 9 *med.*

amarítar, adv., v. amarus.

* **amaríties**, éi, f. [amarus], *bitterness*: dulcem curis miscet amaritatem, Cat. 68, 18.

amarítudo, ónis, f. [id.], *bitterness*. **I.** Lit., of taste (opp. dulcedo; not in Cic. or the poets), Varr. R. R. 1, 66; so Plin. 21, 2, 92, § 16; 24, 14, 77, § 125; 24, 11, 64, § 105: Mara, id. est, Amaratudinem, Vulg. Exod. 15, 23.—**II.** Trop., *bitterness, severity, acriminosusness; sadness, sorrow, trouble*: in e-blem et amaritudinem vertat injuria, Plin. Ep. 6, 8: quantum illis (versibus) leporis, dulcedinis, amaritudinis, amoris! id. ib. 1, 16, 5: vocis, Quint. 11, 3, 169 Spald.; in amaritudine animi meae, Vulg. Isa. 38, 15; ib. Thren. 1, 4.—In plur.: divitiarum fons hilaris, multis intus amaritudinibus (i. e. miseris) referta, Val. Max. 4, 4; Vulg. Job. 9, 18; ib. Jer. 31, 21 et saep.

* **amarór**, cris, m. [id.], *bitterness* (poet. for the preced.; rare), Lucr. 4, 224; 6, 930; * Verg. G. 2, 247; cf. Gell. 1, 21.

amarulentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *very bitter, full of bitterness*—Trop., Timon, Gell. 3, 17, 4: diracitas, Macr. S. 1, 7 *fin.*

amarus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. ἄμω; Sanscr. ámas = raw, amlas = sour; Germ. Ampfer = sorrel, Curtius; cf. Heb. 72, mar = bitter, bitter (syn. acerbus)]. **I.** Lit., of taste (opp. dulcis): absinthii latex, Lucr. 1, 941; 4,

15: amara atque aspera, id. 2, 404: sensus iudicialis dulcis, amarum. Cic. Fin. 2, 12; so id. N. D. 3, 13: salices *pungunt*, Verg. E. 1, 79: Doris amara, *brackish*, i. e. the sea, id. ib. 10, 5: so, *bitter taste in the mouth*, Cels. 1, 3: calices amariore, i. e. *harsh wine*, Cat. 27, 2: aquae amarissimae, Vulg. Num. 5, 18.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of the hearing, *rough, sharp, shrill* (cf. acer): sonitus, Stat. Th. 10, 553, and, **2.** Of smell, *disagreeable, offensive*: fructus amarus odore, Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 22.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Calamitous, unpleasant, sad* (mostly poet.): amara dies et noctis amariora umbra, Tib. 2, 4, 11: casus, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 15; so amara mors, Vulg. 1 Reg. 17, 32: amores dulces aut amari, Verg. E. 3, 110: amarissimae leges necessitatis, Val. Max. 7, 6: amaritudo mea amarissima, Vulg. Isa. 38, 17.—*Subst.* plur. *bitterness, bitter things*: et amara laeto Temperet risu, Hor. C. 2, 16, 26: amara curarum, id. ib. 4, 12, 19.—**B.** Of speech, *bitter, biting, acrimonious, sarcastic, caustic, severe*: dictis amaris, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 31; so, scriptis, id. P. 4, 14, 37: hostis, Verg. A. 10, 900: sales, Quint. 10, 1, 117.—**C.** Of conduct, *morose, ill-natured, sour, irritable*: mulieres, * Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 88: amariorem me saneotus facit, Cic. Att. 14, 21.—*Adv.*, *bitterly*, in three forms: **a.** *amāre*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 78; Sen. Ben. 5, 23; Vulg. Isa. 22, 4: ib. Matt. 26, 75.—*Comp.*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1.—*Sup.*, Suet. Tib. 54.—**b.** *amāriter*, Hier. Ep. 23.—**c.** *amārum*, App. M. 5, p. 178, 26; Amm. 21, 9 fin.

Amarylus, idis or idos, *f.* (acc. Amarylida; voc. Amarylli) = Ἀμαρυλλίς, name of a shepherdess, Verg. E. 1, 31; 1, 37 al.

Amarynthus, idis, *f.* [Amarynthus], an epithet of Diana; v. the foll. art.

Amarynthus, 1, *f.* = Ἀμαρύνθος, a village of Euboea, with a temple of Diana; hence called Amarynthus, Liv. 35, 38; cf. Mann. Graec. 261.

‡ **amasco**, ere, *v. inch.* [amo], to begin to love, Diom. p. 334 P.

Amásenus, 1, *m.*, a small river in Latium, eastward from the Pontine Marshes, now Amaseno, Verg. A. 7, 685; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 626; Müll. Roms Camp. 2, 235.

Amasia, ae, *f.* = Ἀμασία, a town in Pontus, on the river Iris, the birthplace of Strabo, Plin. 6, 3, 8; § 8; 6, 3, 4, § 10; cf. Mann. Asia Minor, 2, 461 sq.

amásio, ónis, *m.*, = amasius, a lover (only post-class.), App. M. 7, p. 197, 20 Elm.; Prop. περ στειρ. 10, 181.

Amasis, is, *m.* = Ἀμασις, a king of Egypt, Lucr. 9, 155; Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 60.

amásionum, agmina, *a. m.* and *f.* dim. [amas o], a fond lover, Petr. 45, 7; 45, 75. [Not found elsewhere.]

amásius, ii, *m.* [amo], a lover (syn. amator), Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 13; id. Cas. 3, 3, 27; Gell. 7, 8; 19, 9.

Amastris, is, *f.* = Ἀμαστρίς, a town in Paphlagonia, on the shore of the Pontus Euxinus, orig. called Sesamum, now Amasrah, Cat. 4, 13; Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 5; cf. Mann. Asia Minor, 3, 25 sq.—Hence, **Amastriacus**, a, *um*, *adj.*, of Amastris, Ov. Ib. 331.—**Amastriani**, orum, *m.*, the inhabitants of Amastris, Plin. Ep. 10, 99.

Amata, ae, *f.* **I.** The wife of King Latinus, and mother of Lavinia, Verg. A. 7, 343.—**II.** The name of a vestal virgin, Gell. 1, 12, 19.

Amáthūs, untis, *f.* = Ἀμαθῦς (acc. Gr. ἀμαθῦντι), Ov. M. 10, 220), a town in the southern part of Cyprus, consisting of two ports, one on the coast, now Old Limasso, and the other on a hill inland, now Agios Tychanos, Verg. A. 10, 51; Ov. M. 10, 220; sacred to Venus, who is hence called **Amáthūsia**, Ov. Am. 3, 15, 15; Cat. 68, 51; Tac. A. 3, 62.—Hence, **Amáthūsia-cus**, a, *um*, of Amathus: bidentes, Ov. M. 10, 227 Merk. (Heins. reads Amathusiadas, from Amathusias, idis.)

amátio, ónis, *f.* [amo], love, caressing, fondling (verb. only in Plaut.): tua mihi odiosa est amatio, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 20; so id. Poen. 5, 2, 136; id. Rud. 4, 5, 14: neque in hac (fabula) amatio, *intrigue*, id. Capt. epil. 2.—In plur., Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 53.

amátor, óris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** A lover, a friend, in an honorable sense (syn.: amans, amicus, studiosus): vir bonus amatorque

noster, Cic. Att. 1, 20: urbis, Ruris, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 1; so, sapientiae, Cic. Tm. fin.: pascis, id. Att. 14, 10: antiquitatis, Nep. Att. 18: amatores Catoni desunt, i. e. readers of his writings, Cic. Brut. 17, 66 (cf. just before: Catonem quis nostrorum oratorum legit?).—**II.** In a dishonorable sense, a lover, paramour, gallant, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 29; so id. ib. 2, 1, 30: amator mulierum, id. Men. 2, 1, 43: Philocomasio amator (dat. for Philocomasii), id. Mil. 5, 38: adulter an amator, Cic. Cael. 20: aliud est amatorem esse, aliud amantem, id. Tusc. 4, 12, 27; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 38 al.—*Used as *adj.*: amatores oculi, App. M. 5, p. 169 med.

* **amátorculus**, 1, *m.* dim. [amator], a little, sorry lover, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 27.

amátorius, ade, *v.* amatorius.

amátorius, a, *um*, *adj.* [amator], loving, amorous, relating to love (sensual), amatory: frui voluptate amatoriá, Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 73: Amacronensis tota poësis amatoriá est, id. ib. 4, 33, 71: virus, a love poison, Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 83; cf. id. 9, 25, 41, § 79; so, medicamentum, Suet. Calig. 59, and absol.: **amátorium**, 1, *n.*, a means of exciting love, a pillow, Galen, Plin. 13, 25, 52, § 142; 28, § 27; § 106: ego tibi monstrabo amatorium: si vis amari, ama, Sen. Ep. 9; Quint. 7, 8, 2 al.—*Adv.*: **amátorie**, amorously, * Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 20; * Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77.

amatrix, icis, *f.* [id.], a female lover, in an honorable and a dishonorable sense, a mistress, sweetheart (syn.: amans, amica): Sappho amatrix, Mart. 7, 69, 9: dicacula, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 8; id. Poen. 5, 5, 25.—Used as *adj.*: amatrices aquae, amorous, Mart. 7, 15; 10, 4.

‡ **amáturio**, ire, *verb.* desid. [amo], to wish to love, acc. to Diom. p. 336, and Prisc. p. 825 P.

Amázon, ónis, *f.*, = Ἀμαζών, plur. Amazones [a Scythian word of dub. signif.; acc. to an etymological fancy, as if from ἄμαχος, without breast; Just. 2, 4, relates that their right breast was removed in childhood, to enable them to handle the bow more conveniently], an Amazon; and plur., Amazons, warlike women, who dwell on the river Thermodon. **I.** Lit.: Threiciae Amazones, Verg. A. 11, 659: exsulat Amazon, id. ib. 11, 648: Amazon Mavortia, Val. Fl. 5, 89: peltata, Sen. Agam. 218 al.—**II.** Metaph.: a heroine of love, Ov. A. A. 2, 743; 3, 1.—Hence, **a. Amázonicus**, a, *um*, Amazonian, Mel. 1, 19, 13; Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 43; Suet. Ner. 44.—**b. Amázonis**, idis, *f.*, = Amazon, an Amazon: Amazonidum agmina, Verg. A. 1, 490: Amazonidum gens, Val. Fl. 4, 602: Amazonidum turba, Prop. 4, 13, 13.—Also, title of a poem composed by a poet named Marsus, Mart. 4, 29, 8.—**c. Amázonius**, a, *um*, poet. for Amazonicus, Amazonian: securis, Hor. C. 4, 4, 20, and Ov. P. 3, 1, 95: genus, Sen. Hippol. 237: vir Amazonius, i. e. Hippolytus, the son of an Amazon by Theseus, Ov. H. 4, 2.

amb, *v.* ambi.

ambactus, 1, *m.* [Celt. amb; Goth. andbahti = service; andbahts = servant], a vassal, a dependent upon a lord: ambactus apud Ennium lingua Gallicia servus appellatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.: plurimum circum se ambactos clientesque habent, Caes. B. G. 6, 15; cf. Grimm, Gram. 2, p. 211; id. Antiq. p. 304.

amb-ad-edo, ere, *v. a.*, to eat or gnaw around, to eat up entirely: uxoris dotem ambadedisse, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 15 and 17.

ambages, is, *f.* (nom. and gen. sing. dub., though mentioned only in Charis. p. 25 P. and found in Tac. H. 5, 13 MS.; but found in abl. sing.: ambage, Ov. H. 7, 149; Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 41; Val. Fl. 1, 227; also, ambagine, Manil. 4, 304; the plur. is complete, gen. ambagum, Ov. M. 7, 761; cf. Schneid. Gr. II. p. 403) [ambi-ago], a going round, a roundabout way (poet.; in prose only post-Aug.; syn.: ambago, sinus, flexus, circuitus). **I.** Lit.: variarum ambage viarum (of the windings of the labyrinth), Ov. M. 8, 161; cf.: dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit, Verg. A. 6, 29: (Luna) multiformi ambage torsit ingenia contemplantium, Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 41: itinerum ambages, id. 36, 13, 19, § 2: longis ambagibus, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 226.—**II.** Of speech. **A.** Circumlocu-

tion, evasion, digression: ambages mitte, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 81; so id. Ps. 5, 1, 10 (not elsewhere in Plaut.); ambages mihi Narrare occipit, * Ter. Haut. 2, 3, 77: per ambages et longa exorsa tenere, Verg. G. 2, 46; Liv. 9, 11 fin.: ne te longis ambagibus morer, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 82: missis ambagibus, without circumlocution, directly, id. S. 2, 5, 9; Ov. M. 3, 692; 10, 19.—**B.** Obscurity, ambiguity (as kindr. with ambiguis).—So of the Theban Sphinx: immemor ambagum, Ov. M. 7, 761; id. F. 4, 261.—Of the lang. of oracles: ambage nexa Arcana tegere, Sen. Oedip. 218: eá ambage Chalconidii monstrabantur, Tac. A. 12, 63; 2, 54.—Also transf. to actions: per ambages, in an obscure, enigmatical manner, Liv. 1, 56; 1, 54; Plin. 19, 8, 53, § 169.

* **ambagiosus**, a, *um*, *adj.* [ambages], full of windings or digressions: lubrica atque ambagiosa conjectatio, Gell. 14, 1, 33.

* **ambago**, inis, *f.* = ambages: rerum, Manil. 4, 305; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 297.

‡ **ambarvalis**, e, *adj.* [ambi-arvum], that goes around the fields: ambarvalis hostiae dicebantur, quae pro arvis a duobus fratribus sacrificabantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 5 Müll.; cf. Macr. S. 3, 5: ambarvalis sacrificium dicitur, quod arva ambat victoria, Serv. ad Verg. E. 3, 77; cf. arvalis, p. 26 Müll. [amb-ago].

* **ambécicus**, ós, *m.* [ambi-caedo], a cutting around, a rounding off: ancilia dicta ab ambécico, Varr. L. L. 7, § 43 Müll.

ambe, insepar. prep., *v.* ambi.

amb-édo, édi, ésum, 3 (pres. 3d pers. ambe, Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.), *v. a.*, to eat or gnaw around, and with an extension of the idea (cf.: adedo, aduro, accído), to waste, consume (very rare; not in Lucr. 5, 396, where the correct read. is lambens; v. Lachm. ad h. l.): flammis ambesa Robora, Verg. A. 5, 752: ambesa absumere mensas, id. ib. 3, 257: vis locustarum ambederant quiddid herbídum, Tac. A. 15, 5; so Dig. 41, 1, 38.

* **ambestrix**, icis, *f.* [ambedo], a female consumer, waster: ursae saevae hominis ambestrices, Amm. 29, 3.

ambésus, Part. of ambedo.

ambi-(ambe)-, Varr. L. L. 7, § 30 Müll.; abbrev. **amb-, am-, an-**. **I.** Insepar. prep. [Osc. ambr; Umb. am-, am-, ampr.; Gr. ἀμφί; old Sax. umbi; old Germ. umþ; mod. Germ. um=around; Sanscr. abhi=around], around, round about; used only in composition; before vowels usually amb: ambages, ambedo, ambigo, amburo; but amicio (for amicio); once also amp: ampulla: before consonants, ambi: ambidens, ambifariam, ambivium; am: ampletor, amputo, amsegetes, antermini; or amp: ampansctus; but before c, q, h, f, l, an: ancipis, anciscus, anquiro, anheho (q. v.), anhelus, anfractus, etc.—**II.** Also **am, an**, arch. prep., round, around: am fines, an segetes, Charis. 2, p. 205 P. an terminum, Cato, Orig. ap. Maer. I, 14, 5; cf. Schneid. Gr. I. p. 535 sq.; Kühner, Ausf. Gr. § 210, 8; Hand. Turs. I. pp. 284 sq.

‡ **ambi-dens**, a sheep which has both upper and lower teeth, Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.

* **ambienter**, adv. [as if from ambicos, which is not in use], with zeal, eagerly: expetere, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

ambifariam, adv., *v.* the foll. fin.

ambifarius, a, *um*, *adj.* [cf. the Gr. δι-γάτος, τρι-γάτος, and v. aliquot-fari-um], that has two sides, of double meaning, ambiguous (only post-class.): fabulae, Arn. p. 181: obtentio, id. p. 182.—Hence, **1.** **ambifariis**, adv., ambiguously, Maner. Stat. Antim. 1, 3.—**2.** **ambifari-um**, adv. (orig. acc. fem. se. partem), on two sides, in two ways, ambiguously, = in utramque partem, App. Flor. 4, 18, p. 360, 25; so id. Mag. p. 276, 2.

ambi-formiter, adv. [forma], = ambigie, ambifarie, ambiguously, Arn. p. 183.

ambiga, ae, *f.* [ἀμφί, ἰκος], the cap of a still (post-class.), Apic. 6, 7; in Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 7, it is written as Greek.

ambigo, ere (perf. tense not used), *v. n.* [argó], 1, lit., to go about or around: ambigens patriam et declinans, Tac. A. 6,

15 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., to wander about; to waver, hesitate, be undecided, to doubt, be in suspense (syn. dubito; class., but mostly in prose).—In this sense in Cic. either *impers. or pass.* **a.** *Impers.*: Quale quid sit, ambitur, *is uncertain*, Cic. de Or. 2, 26: omnis res eandem habet naturam ambigendi, de qua discipulari potest, i. e. *admits of arguments for and against*, id. ib. 3, 29: ambigitur, quotiens uter utro sit prior, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 55: de nomine ipso ambigam video, Plin. 33, 1, 4, § 10: adspici aliquando eam volucrum, non ambigitur, *it cannot be doubted*, Tac. A. 6, 28.—**b.** *Personal*: cui rei primum occurreret, ambigebat, Just. 29, 4: Alexandrum regnum Asiae occupatum haud ambigere, Curt. 3, 3: Tac. A. 12, 65: causa, de qua tu ambigis, Gell. 14, 2: ambigebat de illis, Vulg. Act. 5, 24.—**Pass.**: ambigitur status, in quo etc., Lucr. 3, 1074: in eo iure, quod ambigunt inter peritissimos, *of which there is a doubt*, Cic. de Or. 1, 57; 2, 24: in eis causis, quae propter scriptum ambiguntur, id. ib. 2, 26.—**III.** Transf. **A.** To argue, debate about some thing: ut inter eos, qui ambigunt, conveniat, quid sit id, de quo agatur, Cic. Fin. 2, 2: ambigere de vero, id. Or. 36.—**B.** To contend, dispute, wrangle, etc.: vicini nostri ambigunt de finibus, *Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 90: ambigunt agnati cum eo, qui est heres, Cic. Inv. 2, 42: de fundo, id. Caecin. 8: de hereditate, id. Verr. 2, 1, 45: de regno, Liv. 40, 15.

ambiguë, adv., v. ambiguous *fin.*
ambiguitas, atis, f. | ambiguous], *equivocalness, double sense, ambiguity, uncertainty*: sed nobis ambiguitas nominis, Cic. Inv. 1, 40: verbi, Liv. 41, 18: in ambiguitatem incidere, Sen. Ep. 9: so Quint. 5, 10, 106; 6, 3, 47; 7, 9, 3: omne quod (vir) loquitur, sine ambiguitate venit, *cometh to pass without uncertainty, surely*, *Vulg. 1 Reg. 9, 6 al.—In *ptur.*: relictis ambiguitatibus, Sen. Ep. 108; Quint. 1, 10, 5.

ambiguus, a, um, adj. [ambigo], *going about, hither and thither*. **I.** Lit.: per ambiguum favorem gratiam victoris spectare, i. e. *in that they show equal friendliness to both sides*, Liv. 21, 52: ambiguus Proteus, *who sometimes takes one form, sometimes another, changeable*, Ov. M. 2, 9: ambiguus fuerit, modo vir, modo femina, Scythion, id. ib. 4, 280: Inque virum soliti vultus mutare ferinos Ambigui prosecta lupi, *they sometimes assume the form of a wolf and sometimes that of a man*, id. h. 7, 271: promisit Ambiguum Salamina, ib. 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Uncertain, doubtful* (syn.: dubius, incertus): ambiguo est quod in ambas agi partes animo potest. Huiusmodi apud Graecos ἀμφίβοла dicuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll.: quidquid incerti mihi in animo prius aut ambiguum fuit, Nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum est, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 69: etiam si dudum fuerat ambiguum hoc mihi, *Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 26: difficile et ambiguum, Vulg. Deut. 17, 8: haud ambiguus rex, i. e. sine dubio rex futurus, Liv. 40, 8.—**Subst.**: **ambiguum**, i. n., *doubt, uncertainty*: in ambigo est, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 193: in ambigo relinquere, Lucr. 4, 1193: non habui ambiguum, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 11: servet in ambiguo Juppiter, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 28: non sane alias magis in ambiguo Britannia fuit, Tac. Agr. 5.—Also in *acc. absol.* in the Gr. manner: Ambiguum Clymene precibus Phacthontis an irā Motā magis, *it being uncertain whether, etc.*, Ov. M. 1, 765 (so, incertum, Tac. Agr. 7: dubium, id. A. 1, 5).—**B.** Of discourse, obscure, dark, ambiguous: scriptum, Cic. Top. 25: verba ambigua distinximus, id. Or. 29, 102: oracula, id. Div. 2, 56: responsa, Suet. Tib. 24: divinatio, Vulg. Ezech. 12, 24.—**Subst.**: **ambiguum**, i. n., *an obscure, dark saying*: ambiguum complura sunt genera, Cic. de Or. 2, 26, 111; 2, 61, 250; Auct. ad Her. 1, 6; 1, 12 al.: voces, Verg. A. 2, 98.—**C.** Trop., *uncertain, wavering*: not to be relied on, *untrustworthy*.—So of moral conduct: esse ambigua fide, Liv. 6, 2: puer acris ingenii sed ambigui, Plin. Ep. 4, 2: femina abis atque honestis moribus, non ambigua pudicitia, Gell. 3, 16: per ambiguas vias, Or. H. 10, 62: domum timet ambiguum Tyrosque bilinguis, Verg. A. 1, 661.—Of fortune, *changing, fluctuat-*

ing: ambiguarum rerum sciens, Tac. A. 1, 64. **III.** In Tac. with *gen.*: ambiguus imperandi, *irresolute*, Tac. A. 1, 7: pudoris ac metus, *wavering between shame and fear*, id. ib. 2, 40: futuri, id. H. 3, 43.—**Adv.**: **ambiguë**, *doubtfully, ambiguously*, Cic. de Or. 2, 26; id. N. D. 1, 31; Aur. Vict. 35: pugnare, *with doubtful success*, Tac. A. 2, 21 al.

amb-io, i, vi, and ii, itum, 4, v. n. and g. (although from the root eo, it is regularly conjugated throughout: hence *part. perf.* ambitus; but ambitio and 2. ambitus follow the quantity of the simple verb, eo, itum; in the *imperf.* ambiebat; also *ambiat*, Ov. M. 5, 361; cf. Prisc. p. 910 P.; Zumpt, Gram. § 215). **I.** Lit.: aliquid, *to go round or about a thing* (syn. circumeo): ut terram lunae cursus proxime ambiret, Cic. Tim. 9: ambibat Sculae cautus fundamina terrae, Ov. M. 5, 361: jubet urbem ambiri, Luc. 1, 592.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To surround, encircle, encompass* (syn.: circumdo, cingo): insula, quam amnis Euphrates ambiebat, Vell. 2, 101: ambiaete litora terrae, Ov. M. 1, 37: Thraciam nec purior ambiat Hebrus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 13; Verg. A. 6, 550 (cf. Sen. Ben. 4, 5: flumina campos cingentia; v. ambitus, I.): funiculus ambiebat gyrum ejus, Vulg. 2 Par. 4, 2: muros praetium mare ambiebat, Curt. 4, 2: so Tac. A. 1, 68; 15, 43; Suet. Aug. 95: (clipei) oras ambiit auro, Verg. A. 10, 243: ambiente (gemmam) circulo coloris auri, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 166: Judam suo ambiebat exercitu, Vulg. 2 Par. 13, 13.—**B.** T. t. to designate the manner in which candidates for office sought to procure votes (v. ambitio), *to go round after, to solicit, canvass for votes* (syn. peto): virtute ambire oportet, non factoribus, Plaut. Am. prol. 18: quod si comitia placet in senatu habere, petamus, ambiamus, Cic. Phil. 11, 8: ambiuntur, rogan- tur, id. Rep. 1, 31; id. Planc. 4: singulos ex senatu ambiundo nitebantur, ne etc., Sall. J. 13, 8.—With *acc.* of the office: magistratum sibi, Plaut. Am. prol. 74.—**C.** In *gen.*, *to solicit one for something, for his favor, friendship, etc., to strive for, seek to gain* (syn.: peto, sector): qui ambissent palmam histrionibus, Plaut. Am. prol. 69: nisi senis amicos oras, ambis, *Ter. And. 2, 2, 36: regiam ambire allatu, Verg. A. 4, 284: conubis ambire Latium, id. ib. 7, 333: te pauper ambit sollicita prece Ruris colonus, Hor. C. 1, 35, 5: ambiebat Jason summum sacerdotium, Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 7.—With *ut* or *ne*: ambienti, ut legibus solveretur, Suet. Caes. 18: ambirent multi, ne filias in sortem darent, id. Aug. 31.—With *inf.*: donec ultro ambiretur consulatum accipere, Tac. A. 2, 43: pauci, qui ob nobilitatem plurimas nuptias ambiuntur, Tac. G. 18.

Ambiorix, igis, m. chief of the Eburones in Gallia Belgica, Caes. B. G. 5, 26 sq.; 5, 38 sq.; Flor. 3, 10.

ambitio, onis, f. [ambio], *a going round*. **I.** In the time of the republic, t. t. (v. ambitio, H. B.), *the going about of candidates for office in Rome, and the soliciting of individual citizens for their vote, a canvassing, suing for office* (by just and lawful means; while ambitus denotes unlawful means, as bribery, threats, etc.): quid de nostris ambitionibus loquar? Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 62: mea me ambitio ab omni illa cogitatione abstrahabat, id. Sull. 4: cum ambitionis nostrae tempora postulabant, id. Planc. 18, 45: si infinitus forensium rerum labor et ambitionis occupatio decursu honorum etiam aetatis flexu constitisset, id. de Or. 1, 1, 1: hic magistratus a populo summa ambitione contenditur, id. Verr. 2, 53, 131: tanta exarsit ambitio, ut primores civitatis pressarent homines, Liv. 3, 35, 1 et saep.—**II.** **A.** In *gen.*, *a striving for one's favor or good-will; an excessive desire to please, flattery, adulation*: ambitione labi, Cic. Brut. 69, 244: sine aliqua suspitione sine ambitione adducti, id. Clu. 28, 76: in Scipione ambitio major, vita tristior, id. Off. 1, 30, 108 Heus., *deser*, and *gerh.*: Dionysius Platonem magna ambitione Syracusas perduxit, *in an ostentatious manner, for the purpose of securing his favor*, Nep. Dion. 1, 2 Br. and Daln.: ambitio (i. e. studium Fabii placendi) obstabat, Liv. 5, 36: ambitione relegata, *without flattery*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 84: am-

bitionem scriptoris facile averseris, obtracatio et livor prociis auribus accipiuntur, Tac. H. 1, 1: nullo officio aut ambitionis genere omisso, i. e. nullis blanditiis, Suet. Oth. 4: coronas quam parissime et sine ambitione tribuit, id. Aug. 25 et saep.—Hence, also *partiality*: jus sibi per ambitionem dictum non esse, Liv. 3, 41.—**B.** With the premod. idea of the purpose or end, *a desire for honor, popularity, power, display, etc.*; in bon. part., *ambitio*: in mal. part., *vanity*.—So in Lucr. of the ambitious efforts of men: Angustum per iter luctantes ambitionis, *struggling to press through the narrow way of ambition*, Lucr. 5, 1132: me ambitio quaedam ad honorum studium duxit, Cic. Att. 1, 17: Miserrima omnino est ambitio honorumque contentio, id. Off. 1, 25: a quo incepto studioque me ambitio mala detinuerat, Sall. C. 4, 2: aut ab avaritia aut misera ambitione laborat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 26: Vita solorum miserā ambitione gravique, id. ib. 1, 6, 129; so id. ib. 2, 3, 78; 2, 6, 18: inanis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 207: levius, Ov. F. 1, 103 al.: licet ipsa vitium sit ambitio, tamen frequenter causa virtutum est, Quint. 1, 2, 22: perversa, id. 10, 7, 20: finetum nulla ambitio, *no display, pomp*, Tac. G. 27.—**C.** *Great exertion*: cum admitti magna ambitione aegre obtinisset, Just. 1, 3.—**D.** *That which surrounds* (v. ambitio, 2); post-clas. for ambitus): vimineos alveos circumdant ambitione tergorum bubulorum, *with a wrapping of cowhide*, Sol. 22: fuliginem ambio extimuae cutis cohibet, id. 35: ita asseditum, ut me ex tribus medium lateris ambitione protegerent, Min. Oct. 4.

ambitiosus, a, um, adj. [ambitio]. **I.** (Very rare and mostly poet.) *Going round, encompassing*; poet., *embracing, twining round*: lascivis hederis ambitiosior, Hor. C. 1, 36, 20 (cf.: undique ambientibus ramis, Vulg. 4 Jer. 4, 7, 16).—Of a river, *making circuits, having many windings*: Jordanes amnis ambitiosus, Plin. 5, 15, 15, § 71.—Of oratorical ornament, *excessive, superfluous*: vir bonus ambitiosa recidet Ornamenta, Hor. A. P. 447.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *That asks for a thing fawningly; esp., that solicits the favor, good-will, etc., of any one, in a good and bad sense, honor-loving, ambitious, courting favor; vain, vainglorious, conceited*, etc.: qui ita sit ambitiosus, ut omnes vos nosque cotidie persaluet, Cic. Fl. 18: homo minime ambitiosus, minime in rogando molcestus, id. Fam. 13, 1: ne forte me in Graecos tam ambitionum factum esse mirere, *desirous of the favor of the Greeks*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 9, 2: pro nostris ut sis ambitiosa malis, Ov. P. 3, 1, 84: pro nato caerula mater Ambitiosa suo fuit, i. e. *begs fawningly of Vulcan for weapons for her son*, id. M. 13, 289: malis artibus ambitiosus, seeking to ingratiate one's self, Tac. H. 2, 57: salubris magnis principes tam ambitiosus, Suet. Aug. 42 al.—**B.** *Pass.*, *that is willingly solicited or entreated, ambitious; much sought, honored, admired*: ambitiosus et qui ambit et qui ambitur, Gell. 9, 12: turba caelestes ambitiosa sumus, Ov. F. 5, 298: sexus mulcbris saevus, ambitiosus, potestatis avidus, Tac. A. 3, 33: si locuples hostis est, avari; si pauper, ambitiosi, id. Agr. 30: nota quidem sed non ambitiosa domus, *not sought after*, Or. Tr. 1, 9, 18 Jahn: ambitiosae pulchritudinis scortum, Just. 30, 2.—**C.** Of things, *vain, ostentatious*: amicitiae, *founded merely on the desire to please, interested*, Cic. Att. 1, 18: rogationes, id. Fam. 6, 12; so id. ib. 6, 6: gloriandi genus, Quint. 11, 1, 22: preces, *urgent*, Tac. H. 2, 49: sententiae, Suet. Dom. 8: mors ambitiosa, i. e. *to obtain fame*, Tac. Agr. 42: medicina ars, *vauful*, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 20: et quaesitorum pelago terraque ciborum Ambitiosa fames, Luc. 4, 376: atria, *splendid, gorgeous*, Mart. 12, 69: ambitiosus utilia praeferre, Quint. 1, 2, 27: ambitiosus id existimans quam domi suae majestas postularet, *more condescending, submissive*, Suet. Aug. 25.—**D.** In rhet.: orator ambitiosus, *who seeks to rouse attention by obsolete or unusual expressions*: antigerio nemo nisi ambitiosus utetur, Quint. 8, 3, 26.—Hence, *adv.*: **ambitiosè**, *ambitiously, ostentatiously, etc.*: de triumpho ambitiosè agere, Cic. Att. 15, 1: ambitose regnum potere, Liv. 1, 35: amicitias ambitiosè colere, Tac.

H. 1, 10 al.—*Comp.*, Cic. Fam. 3, 7.—*Sup.*, Quint. 6, 3, 68.

ambitor, ōris, m. [ambio]. **I.** Lit., a candidate (post-classic), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 2.—**II.** Trop.: aeternae laudis, Paul. Nol. Ep. 13, 16.

ambitūdo, inis, f. [2. ambitus], period of revolution: reditus, App. Trism. 31, p. 258.

Ambitūi, ōrum, m., a people in Galatia. Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146.

1. ambitus, a, um, Part. of ambio.

2. ambitus, ūs, m. [ambio]. **I.** Lit. A going round, a moving round about, a revolution: cum se octo ambitus ad idem caput retulerim, Cic. Tim. 9: aquae per amoenos ambitus agros, Hor. A. P. 17 (cf. ambio, l. A.): alligata muto ambitu (i. e. amplexu) corpora, Petr. 132: ambitu brevior luna currit quam sol, Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 86: saeculorum, Tac. A. 6, 28: verborum (i. e. ambages), Suet. Tib. 71.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Abstr. pro coner, a circuit, circle, circumference, periphery, edge of a circular object: ambitus parvae, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 4: folia ambitu serrata, id. 25, 6, 30, § 66: castra lato ambitu, Tac. A. 1, 61; 4, 49: ambitus lacus, Suet. Claud. 21.—**Trop.**, of discourse, periphrasis, circumlocution, = ambages: multos circa unam rem ambitus facere, Liv. 27, 27.—Hence, the open space left round a house: ambitus est quod circumundo teritur, Varr. L. 5, § 22 Müll. = P. Scaevola idiosolus esse ambitus aedium dixit, quo etc. Cic. Top. 4: ambitus proprie dicitur inter vicinorum aedificia locus duorum pedum et semipedis ad circumdendi facultatem relictus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 16 Müll.—Also, the small space around sepulchres, Dig. 47, 12, 5.—**B.** An unrelaxing striving for posts of honor, or canvassing for office; esp. by bribery (cf. ambitio, l. I), prohibited by the Lex Calpurnia, Caelicia, Fabia, Julia, Lucina, Tullia de ambitu, against bribery, corruption, etc.: legem ambitus flagitasti, Cic. Mur. 23: punire ambitum, id. ib. 32, 67; cf. Sall. C. 18, 2: Kritiz: accusare aliquem ambitus, Cic. Clu. 41: deferre nomen alicujus de ambitu, id. Cael. 31: interrogare aliquem legibus ambitus, Sall. C. 18, 2: damnatus ambitus, Cic. Clu. 41: condemnare de ambitu, Suet. Caes. 41 al.: effusae ambitus largitiones, Nep. Att. 6.—**C.** In gen., the desire to make a display, ostentation, vanity, show, parade: relinque ambitum: tumida res est vana, ventosa, Sen. Ep. 84: proprius quidam intelligendi ambitus, Quint. 12, 10, 3.—Of speech, bombastic fulness, parade: imagine et ambitu reple. Quint. 10, 1, 16 Fr.: id. Decl. 4 fin.—**D.** In rhet., a period: comprehensio et ambitus ille verborum (si sic periodum appellari placet), Cic. Brut. 44, 162; id. Or. 12; so id. ib. 50.

Ambivarēti, Ambilarēti, or Ambluarēti, ōrum, m., a people of Gallia Celta, in the neighborhood of the Ambarri, Caes. B. G. 7, 75; 7, 90.

Ambivariiti, ōrum, m., a people of Gallia Belgica, near the Meuse, in the region of the present Breda. Caes. B. G. 4, 9.

*** ambivium**, ii, n. [via], a double way, a place where two roads meet: hic in ambivio navem conscendimus palustrum, Varr. ap. Non. 451, 2.

Ambivius, ii, m. L. Turpio. **I.** A very distinguished actor in the time of Terence, in most of whose pieces he acted, v. Didascal. Fab. And., Eun., Heaut., Hec., and Phorm.; cf. Cic. Sen. 14: Varr. L. 7, 30; Symb. Ep. 1, 25.—**II.** Ambivius, ii, m., a keeper of a restaurant, Cic. Clu. 59, 163; perh. also Col. 12, 4, 2.

ambō, bae, bo, num. (nom. plur. ambo for ambae, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 7; acc. plur. orig. ambo, analog. to the Gr. ἀμφω, but from the adj. use of the word ambo arose; acc. ambo is found in Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 8; 5, 1, 67; id. As. 3, 3, 121; id. Cure. 5, 3, 14; id. Cist. 2, 1, 49; id. Ep. 2, 2, 19; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 19; 5, 2, 69; id. Most. 3, 2, 140; id. Rud. 3, 5, 7; Afran. ap. Charis. p. 96 P.; Cic. (who never uses ambo) Fam. 5, 8, 13; Caes. (who never uses ambo) B. C. 1, 48; Verg. (who never uses ambo) E. 6, 18; id. G. 4, 88; (id. A. 12, 342; Hor. (who never uses ambo) S. 2, 3, 180; 2, 7, 62; Liv. 3, 62; 7, 19, 26; 26, 27; 27, 30, 14; 35, 22; 38, 53; 40, 46; 41, 18; 45, 19; Mart. 7, 40; Sil.

4, 175; 17, 427 al.; ambo is found in Afran. Com. Rel. p. 194 Rib. bis; Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 29; id. Ps. 1, 3, 21; Ter. (who never uses ambo) Eun. 5, 8, 39; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 33; 5, 2, 42; id. Ad. 1, 2, 61; 5, 9, 5; Prop. 3, 13, 18; Liv. 2, 10, 6; 22, 34, 10; Sall. (who never uses ambo) J. 21, 4; id. Fragm. 4, 19, 5 Kritiz; Ov. (who never uses ambo) H. 10, 51; Tac. (who never uses ambo) A. 13, 54; Vulg. Tob. 3, 25; ib. Eph. 2, 16; cf. Charis. p. 95; Prisc. p. 744 P.; Rudd. l. p. 57; Kühn. ad Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110; Neue, Forment. l. p. 145 sqq.) [ἀμφω, ἀμφότεροι, Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.; kindr. with Sanscr. ubhau, dual nom. = ambo; Zend. uba; Slav. oba; Lith. abū; Goth. bai, bajōths; Germ. beide; Engl. both], both (of two objects whose duality is assumed as already known; when not already known, they are designated by duo). The difference between ambo and uterque is thus given by Charis. p. 49 P.: Ambo non est dicendum, nisi de his, qui uno tempore quid faciunt, utpote reges Eteocles et Polyneices ambo perierunt quasi una; Romulus autem et Africanus non ambo triumpharunt, sed uterque: quia diverso tempore.

I. Of objects naturally in pairs, as the parts of the body, both: manusque ambas, Verg. A. 6, 496; 10, 868: ambas palmas, id. ib. 5, 425; 10, 844: tinnit ambae aures ejus, Vulg. l. Reg. 3, 11; ib. 4 Reg. 21, 12: circum unum ambove genua, Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 59 (but even here we find duo: sumes duos renes (vituli) et adipem, Vulg. Exod. 29, 13; 29, 22: duas manus, ib. Matt. 18, 8 bis; 18, 9: duas palmas manuum ejus, ib. l. Reg. 5, 4: duorum luminum, of both eyes, ib. Jud. 16, 28; so Shakspr., her two eyes, Love's Lab. Lost, iv. 3; Ham. l. 4).—So of other things: Tristior illa Terra sub ambohus non jacet ulia polis, Ov. P. 2, 7, 64: Atridas Priamumque, et saevum ambohus Achillen, angry with both parties, id. ib. 1, 458.—**II.** In gen., of two objects and no more, the two, both: QUOM. PERORANT. AMBO. PRAESENTES. (i. e. actor et reus), Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 17, 12: consules, alter ambove, si eis videtur, Cic. Phil. 5, 10, 53: ambo accusandi estis, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 67: jam hisee ambo, et servos et era, frustra sunt duo, Plaut. Am. 3, 19: erroris ambo complebo, id. ib. 1, 2, 8: emit hosce ambo, id. Capt. prod. 34: ut eos ambo fallam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 53; so Vulg. Tob. 3, 25: hic, qui utrumque probat, ambohus debuit uti, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 20: una salus ambohus erit, Verg. A. 2, 710: plebis scitis cautum, ne quis duos magistratus uno anno gereret, utique liceret consules ambohus plebeios creari, Liv. 7, 42: Caesar atque Pompeius diversa sibi ambo consilia capiunt... eodemque die uterque eorum ex castris exercitum educunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 30: amborum verba, Tac. A. 3, 35: civitate Romanā ambo donavit, id. ib. 13, 54: ambo occisi, Suet. Aug. 11: errant autem ambo senes, Vulg. Gen. 18, 11; ib. Matt. 15, 14: applicuit ambo ad eum, ib. Gen. 48, 13; ib. Eph. 2, 16.—**III.** P oet. = duo: partis ubi se via findit in ambo, into two, Verg. A. 6, 640.

Ambrācia, ac, f. = Ἀμβρακία. **I.** A town in the south of Epirus, upon the gulf of the same name, now Arta, Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 4; Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 6; Caes. B. C. 3, 36; Liv. 38, 4.—Hence. **II.** **Ambrāciensis**, e, adj., Ambracian, Liv. 38, 43.—**Subst. plur., the inhabitants of Ambracia**, Liv. 38, 43.—† **B.** **Ambraciōtes**, ae, m., = Ἀμβρακίῳτες, Ambracian; hence, vinum... Ambraciōtes (v. abrotonicos), Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 76.—**C.** **Ambracius**, a, um, adj., Ambracian (more freq. than Ambraciensis), Ov. H. 15, 164; Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 4: Sinus Ambracius, Liv. 38, 4; Mel. 2, 3, in which Octavius conquered Antony and Cleopatra in a naval engagement: Ambraciae frondes, i. e. the laurel crown of the victors in the Aetian games (v. Actium and Actiacus), Stat. S. 2, 2, 8.

† **ambrices**; regulae, quae transversae asseribus et tegulis interponuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 16 Müll.

† **1. ambrosia**, ae, f. = ἄμβροσια. **I.** Lit., ambrosia, the food of the gods (as nectar was their drink); non enim ambrosia deos aut nectare lactari arbitror, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65; Ov. P. 1, 10, 11: Suaviolum dulci ductibus ambrosia, Cat. 99, 2.—Hence: orator ambrosia alendus, prov. once in Cic., qs. a

god among orators, of a distinguished orator (opp. faenum esse), Cic. de Or. 2, 57.—Also Jod for the seeds of the gods: equos ambrosiae succo saturum, Ov. M. 2, 120; 4, 215 (acc. to Hom. Il. 5, 368 and 369).—**II.** Transf. **A.** The unguent of the gods (so, ἄμβροσια, Hom. Il. 14, 170; 16, 670): ambrosia cum dulci nectare mixta Contigit os, Ov. M. 14, 606: liquidum ambrosiae diffundit odorem, Verg. G. 4, 415; id. E. 12, 419.—**B.** The name of several plants, esp. of the botrys or artemisia, Turkish mugwort: Choenopodium botrys, Linn.; Plin. 27, 4, 11, § 28.—Another plant of this name, Plin. 27, 8, 31, § 55.—**C.** An antidote to poison, Cels. 5, 23.

2. Ambrosia, v. Ambrosie.

* **ambrosiacus**, a, um, adj. [ambrosia], ambrosial: ambrosiaci vitium, on account of the sweetness of its grapes, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40.

Ambrosia, ae, or -a, ae, f. = Ἀμβροσία, Ambrosia, daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Hyades, Hyg. Fab. 182 and 192; id. poët. Astr. 2, 21.

† **1. ambrosius**, a, um, adj. = ἄμβροσιος, immortal, divine, ambrosial (syn.: immortalis, divinus), in gen., all that pertains to the gods, and their prerogatives and endowments; hence an epithet for every thing lovely, pleasant, sweet, etc. (in gen. only poet.): comae, Verg. A. 1, 403; so Stat. Th. 9, 731: dapes, Mart. 8, 39: suci, Sil. 7, 210; Col. 10, 408: sinus, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 110: corpus, App. M. 8, p. 205, 26: pedes, id. ib. 11, p. 258, 39: color, id. ib. 10, p. 254, 4; nectar, Prud. Symb. 1, 270.

2. Ambrosius, i, m., a celebrated Church father of the fourth century, archbishop of Milan.

Ambrýsus or Ambrýssos, i, f., = Ἀμβρόσιος or Ἀμβρόσιος, a small town in Phocis, now Dhíostom, Liv. 32, 18; Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 8.

ambubaia, ae, usu, in the plur., ambubaiae, arum, f. [from Syr. ܐܡܒܘܒܝܐ], plur. ܐܡܒܘܒܝܐ = tibia, Vulg. 1 Cor. 14, 7], a class of Syrian girls in Rome, who supported themselves by their music and immorality: ambubajarum collegia, * Hor. S. 1, 2, 1: ambubajarum ministeria, Suet. Ner. 27.—In sing., Petr. 74, 13.

ambubeia, ae, f., wild succory or endive, Cels. 2, 30; Plin. 20, 8, 29, § 73; cf. id. 20, 8, 29, 1 ind. 20, 30, p. 68 Sillig.

ambulacrūm, i, n. [ambulo], a walk planted with trees, commonly near a house (only ante- and post-class. for the class. ambulatory), Fest. p. 18: senex Gynaecium aedificare volt hic in suis Et balineas et ambulacrū et porticum, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 69: longa et mollia ambulacra, * Gell. 1, 2, 2; Pall. 1, 18, 2.

* **ambulātīlis**, e, adj. [id.], walking about; hence, movable, Vit. 10, 13.

ambulatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a walking about, a walk (only in prose, often in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: ambulationem pomeridiana, concurre in Academia, Cic. Fin. 5, 1; computatitiae, id. Att. 2, 3: ventum est in ambulationem, id. de Or. 1, 7, 26: recta, flexuosa, Cels. 1, 2.—Of the orator on the platform: conveniet etiam ambulatio quaedam propter immodicas laudationum moras, Quint. 11, 3, 126.—Hence. **II.** Transf. concr., a walk, a place for walking, a promenade (usu. near a dwelling; either covered or open): ambulatio sub dio pedes lata deos Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 9; so Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, 3, 1, 9; Vit. 5, 9; Col. 1, 6, 2; Plin. 36, 12, 18, § 83.

ambulatiuncula, ae, dim. f. [ambulatio], a short walk (perh. only in the foll. passages of Cic.). **I.** Lit.: Cic. Fam. 2, 12.—And. **II.** Conc., a small place for walking: tecta, Cic. Att. 13, 29.

ambulator, ōris, m. [ambulo], one that walks about, i. e. **I.** An idler, lounger: vilicibus ne sit ambulator, Cato. R. R. 5, 2 (cf. id. ib. 5, 2: ambulus hiebit ambulare), Col. 1, 8, 7.—**II.** A pedlar, hawkster: Transtiberinus, Plin. 1, 42 (not found elsewhere).

ambulatorius, a, um, adj. [ambulator], that moves about (rare; never in Cic.); hence, **I.** Of machines which can be moved to and fro, movable: praeterea alias (sc. turres) ambulatorias totidem tabulatorum

confixerant, movable towers with an equal number of stories, Auct. B. Alex. 2 Meob. ; Vitr. 10, 19; Plin. 21, 14, 47, § 80.—Hence, trop. of the will, wavering, fickle, changeable: voluntas, Dig. 24, 1, 32; and of other things: actio, a cause that passes from one to another, Cod. Just. 6, 2, 22.—* **II.** Suitable for walking in: porticus, Dig. 8, 5, 8.

* **ambulatrix**, icis, f. [ambulator], she that walks about, a female lounge, etc.: vilica ne ambulatrix siet, Cato, R. R. 143, 1.

ambulatura, ae, f. [ambulo], a walking, a pace, step, amble; only of horses (Fr. l'amble; Ital. ambo, ambiadura), Veg. 6, 6, 6; 6, 6, 7; 2, 5, 2.

* **ambulatus**, ūs, m. [id.], walking: Christus scitur ambulatum dedisse contractis, i. e. power to walk, Arn. l. p. 28.

ambulo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. [regarded by Doed. as a sort of dim. of ambio, but better regarded as comp. of am- and the root of *baivo*, beto, bito, baculum = βακτρον, Vado, venio; Sanscr. gā = go; Germ. gehen; Engl. go. Curtius]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., to go about, to walk: cum illa neque cubat neque ambulat, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 56; si non ubi sedes locus est, est ubi ambules, id. Capt. pro. 12: quem ad modum quis ambulat, sedeat, Cic. Fin. 5, 17, 47; sedetur, ambulatur, Varr. L. L. 6, 1, p. 72 Müll.: ambulatum est, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 1; Sen. Ep. 113, 15: cum sedeat, ambulat, discumbat, Gell. 2, 2: standi ambulandi vices, Quint. 11, 3, 44: ambulans aut jacens, Plin. Ep. 9, 36; Gell. 2, 9: cum ambulantis Tiberi genua advolveretur, Tac. A. 1, 13: aves alique ambulat, ut comices; aliae salunt, ut passeris, walk, Plin. 10, 38, 54, § 111: Aegyptii mures bipedes ambulat, id. 10, 64, 85, § 186: claudi ambulat, Vulg. Matt. 11, 5; ib. Joan. 1, 36; ib. Apoc. 2, 1; 9, 20.—Hence, **B.** E s p., to walk for recreation, to take a walk: abit ambulatum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 96: visus sum mihi cum Galbā ambulare, Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 51: cum in sole ambulem, etiamsi aliam ob causam ambulem, etc., id. de Or. 2, 14, 60: pedibus ambulare, Suet. Dom. 19.—**C.** To go, to travel, to journey (class.), Plaut. Capt. pro. 12: quo ambulat tu? id. Am. 1, 1, 185; Ter. Hec. 5, 17: biduo aut triduo septingenta milia passuum ambulare, Cic. Quint. 25; id. Att. 9, 4 *fin.*: eo modo Caesar ambulat, ut, etc., id. ib. 8, 14 et saep.—Hence, in the comic poets, bene ambula, farewell, a good journey to you, a form oft. used at the departure of any one: bene ambula et redambula, farewell and farewell back, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 120: *Ty.* Bene ambulo. *P.* Bene vale, id. ib. 2, 3, 92; and *absol.*: ambula, go, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 139: ambulare in jus, to go into court, go to law: ambula in jus, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 23; Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 43.—**D.** To walk about with a certain gravity or importance: licet superbus ambules pecunia, Hor. Epod. 4, 5; id. S. 1, 2, 25; 1, 4, 66.—**E.** Of inanimate things: amnis, quae naves ambulat, Cato, R. R. 1, 3: Nilus immenso longitudo in spatio ambulans, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 51: velut intus ambulante (lucem), id. 37, 9, 47, § 131.—Trop. (only post-Aug.): quod deinde caput translantum per omnes leges ambulavit, was afterwards added to all laws, Plin. 10, 50, 71, § 139; Dig. 4, 4, 15: ambulat cum domino honorum possessio, ib. 37, 11, 2.—**F.** Act., esp. with cognate objects, as iter, via, etc., to navigate, sail, pass over, etc.: cum Xerxes tantis classibus tantisque copiis maria ambulavisset terraque navigasset, Cic. Fin. 2, 34: perpetuas ambulat illa via, Ov. F. 1, 122 (cf.: ire iter, viam, etc., Burm. ad Prop. 2, 19, 50).—*Pass.*: si bina stadia ambulenter, Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 26.—**G.** In milit. lang. t. t., to march: ut ter in mense tam equites quam pedites educantur ambulatum, Veg. Mil. 1, 27.—**H.** In the jurists in opp. to ire: iter est jus eundi ambulandi hominis, of one going and coming, Dig. 3, 8, 1.—**II.** Trop. very freq. in eccl. Lat. (like Heb. *הִלְכָה* and N. T. *ἔπεριπατέω*), to walk, in the sense of to live, with an adjunct of manner or circumstances: ambulavit Henoch cum Deo, Vulg. Gen. 5, 22: ut ambules in viis eius (Dei), ib. Deut. 10, 12: qui ambulat in lege Domini, ib. Psa. 118, 1: in circuitu impij ambulat, ib. ib. 11, 9: fraudulentur ambu-

lare, ib. Prov. 11, 13.—So also very freq. in N. T., but only once in this sense in the Gospels: quare discipuli tui non ambulant iuxta traditionem seniorum? Vulg. Marc. 7, 5: qui non secundum carnem ambulat, ib. Rom. 8, 1: in carne ambulantes, ib. 2 Cor. 10, 3: honeste ambulare, ib. Rom. 13, 13: ut ambulantes digne Deo, ib. Col. 1, 10: quod non recte ambularent, ib. Gal. 2, 14 et *persaepe*.

amburbāle, is, n. (sc. sacrificium), i. q. amburbium, Serv. ad Verg. E. 3, 77; cf. the two foll. articles.

† **amburbiales** hostiae, the victims which were led round the city of Rome, Paul. ex Fest. p. 5 Müll.

amburbium, ii, n. [urbs], the expiatory procession round the city of Rome, at which sacrifices were offered (v. the *preced.*); Serv. ad Verg. E. 3, 77; Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll.: Iustrata urbs, cantata carmina, amburbium celebratum, ambarvalia promissa, Vop. Aur. 20 (described in Luc. 1, 592 sq.).

amb-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3, v. a., to burn around, to scorch (opp. exurere, to burn entirely up); also, with an extension of the idea, to burn wholly up, to consume (most freq. in *part. perf.*; class.). **I.** Lit.

A. Hadrianus vivus exustus est: Verres sciorum ambustus incendio, tamen ex illa flammā periculoque evasit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27: Herenlis corpus ambustum, id. Sest. 68, 143: terret ambustus Phaethon avaras spes, Hor. C. 4, 11, 25 al.—So Cicero jestingly calls the tribune of the people Mucius Plancus, at whose suggestion the enraged populace set fire to the senate house, tribunus ambustus, the *singed tribune of the people*, Cic. Mil. 5, 12 Meob.—Of those whom the lightning had struck but not killed: Sen. Agam. 537: tot eorum ne iactis fulminibus quasi ambustus, Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 9; so Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 9; id. Mil. 3, 2, 22: Cassius, quem fama est esse libris Ambustum proprii, Hor. S. 1, 10, 64: magna vis frumenti ambusta, Tac. H. 5, 12: ambustum theatrum, Suet. Claud. 21 al.—Hence, **ambustum**, i, n., in medic. lang. a burn: inflammatio recentis ambusti, Plin. 24, 8, 35, § 51: sedare ambusta, id. 24, 4, 5, § 10: ambusta sanare, id. 20, 82, § 217: ambusta igne vel frigore, id. 24, 8, 29, § 45 al.—**B.** From the similarity of effect, to injure by cold, to nip, *bramb* (cf. *aduro*): ambusti murtorum artus vi frigoris, Tac. A. 13, 35: ambusta pruinis lumina, i. e. oculi, Val. Fl. 4, 70.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of property: Ambustas fortunarum mearum reliquias, the charred remains, Cic. Dom. 43.—**B.** Of one who, when tried for an offence, comes off with great trouble: qui damnatione collegae et suā prope ambustus evaserat, had come off scorched, Liv. 2, 35.

* **ambustio**, ōnis, f. [amburo] = ambustum, a burn: eruptionibus, ambustionibus (medetur myrtem oleum), Plin. 23, 4, 44, § 87.

* **ambustulatus**, a, um, adj. [id.], burned or scorched around, roasted: Teque ambustulatum obicium magnis avibus pabulum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 65.

† **amēci** and **amēcae** (a different orthography for amici and amicae), Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.

Amelas, a town in Lycia, Plin. 5, 27, 28, § 101.

amellus, i, m., the purple Italian starwort: Aster amellus, Linn.; Verg. G. 4, 271 (cf. Serv. ad h. l.); Col. 9, 4, 4.

amēn [אָמֵן; Gr. ἀμήν] (eccl. Lat.). **I.** Adj., true, faithful: (tu Deus) fecisti mirabilia, cogitationes fideles, amen (Heb. אָמֵן = verity), Vulg. Isa. 25, 1.—**II.** Subst., truth, faithfulness: qui benedictus est, benedictus in Deo amen, in the God of faithfulness, Vulg. Isa. 65, 16: haec dicit Amen (Gr. ὁ Ἀμήν), He that is True, ib. Apoc. 3, 14.—**III.** Most freq. adv. **A.** Prop., to confirm words spoken by one's self or another, So be it; Fr. *Ainsi soit-il*; LXX. γένοιτο, Amen; et respondebit omnis populus, Amen, Vulg. Deut. 27, 15; 5, 22 et saep.: Gratia vobiscum, Amen, ib. 2 Tim. 4, 21: cui (Deo) honor et gloria in saecula saeculorum, Amen, ib. Rom. 16, 27 et saep.—**B.** In gen., truly, surely, verily; very freq. in the phrase, Amen dico vobis, Vulg.

Matt. 5, 18 al.; ib. Marc. 3, 28 al.; ib. Luc. 4, 24 al.; and in St. John: Amen, amen dico vobis, ib. Joan. 1, 51 al. (The *a* is long in Aug. Eph. ap. Orat. *fin.*, and Prud. Cath. 4, 72, but short in Paul. Nol. Poēm. 17 ad Nicet. 117.)

Amēnānus, i, m., = Ἀμένανος, a river in Sicily, at the southern declivity of *Ætna*, Ov. M. 15, 279.—Also adj.: **Amēnānus**, a, um; Amēnana flumina, Ov. F. 4, 467.

ā-mēns, mentis, adj. **I.** Lit., out of one's senses, beside one's self, senseless, mad, insane, frantic, distracted (of every kind of passionate excitement; while *insanus* designates one diseased in mind; and *exors* or *exors*, one that is without mind; among the poets a favorite word with Verg. and Ov.); incepto esse amentium, hand amantium, Ter. And. 1, 3, 13: homo amentissimus atque in omnibus consiliis praecipuus, Cic. Phil. 5, 13: o vecors et amens, id. Pis. 9: arma amens capio, Verg. A. 2, 314: in dies amencior Suet. Aug. 65: Ne trepidus caeli divisus partibus amens, that thou tremble not senselessly at the divided heavens, Lucr. 6, 86: huginibus et amens, Ov. M. 2, 334: cursuque amens, Verg. A. 2, 321: ad spectu amens, id. ib. 4, 279; so id. ib. 12, 776: and with *gen.*: amens animi, id. ib. 4, 203 (cf. Rudd II. p. 73): dolore amens, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 92: terrore amens, Liv. 32, 12: amens invidia, id. 8, 31: amens metu, id. 23, 9; 1, 48: periculi magnitudine amens et attonitus, Curt. 6, 9.—**II.** Meton., foolish, stupid: homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 7 (cf. a little before: quod cum incredibili ejus audacia singulari stultitia conjuncta est).—Of things: amentissimum consilium, Cic. Att. 7, 10: cogor amenti caeca furore, Cat. 64, 197: impetus amens, Luc. 4, 279 al.—*Adv.* not used.

amentātus, a, um, Part. of amento.

amentia, ae, f. [amens], the being out of one's senses, beside one's self, madness, insanity. **I.** Lit.: animi adfectionem lumine mentis carentem nominaverunt amentiam eandemque demantiam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10: Di monerint meliora atque amentiam averuncassim tuam, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 102 Müll., and in Paul. ex Fest. p. 373 Müll. (Ter. Rel. p. 90 Rib.); heu cor ira fervei caecum, amentia rapior ferorque, Att. ap. Non. 503, 7 (Ter. Rel. p. 194 Rib.): Quor meam senectutem hujus sollicito amentia, Ter. And. 5, 3, 16: Quae istas praevitas. Quaeve amentiant...? id. Heaut. 5, 2, 21; id. Hec. 4, 4, 50 (not elsewhere in Ter.); flagrare cupiditate atque amentia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34: amentia atque audacia praeditus, id. ib. 2, 2, 42; Ov. M. 5, 511: tanta vis amentiae verus quam amoris mentem turbaverat, Liv. 3, 47, 23, 9: Perantia te Dominus amentia, Vulg. Deut. 28, 28; ib. Zach. 12, 4.—**II.** Meton., **A.** Folly, stupidity (cf. amens, II.): si quem amentia verset, Hor. S. 2, 3, 249.—**B.** Malice, malignity (eccl. Lat.): propter multitudine amentiae (tuae), Vulg. Os. 9, 7.

āmento, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [amentum]. **I.** Lit., to furnish with a strap or thong; esp. of the javelin, to the middle of which a strap was fastened, so that it might be thrown with greater force (very rare: only twice in Cic.): hastae amentatae, Cic. Brut. 78, 271.—Trop., of discourse: amentatae hastae (i. e. apta et parata argumenta), Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 242 (so Juv. sagitta et jaculator, q. v.).—Hence, **II.** Transf., poet., to hurt or dart the javelin by means of a thong; cum jaculum parvā Libys amentavit habena, * Luc. 6, 221.—And of the wind, which gives an impetus to motion, as a thong to the dart: amentante Note, Sil. 14, 422.

āmentum, i, n. [ἀμμη, ἀπτο: v. apo], a strap or thong, esp. upon missile weapons, by means of which they were thrown with greater force (cf. amento); amenta, quibus, ut mitti possint, vincuntur jacula sive sollearum lora, Paul. ex Fest. p. 12 Müll.: epistola ad amentum deligata, Caes. B. G. 5, 48 Herz.: inserit amento digitos, Ov. M. 12, 321: amenta torquent, Verg. A. 9, 665: umor jaculorum amenta emollierat, Liv. 37, 41 al.—Rarely, a shoe-string: soleae sine amento, Plin. 34, 6, 14, § 31.

Amēria, ae, f., = Ἀμερία, a very ancient town in Umbria (acc. to Cato, built

before the Trojan war), now *Amelia*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114; Cic. Rosc. Am. 7 al.—Hence, **Amērinus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or pertaining to *Amēria*: municipes, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6; corulabae, Cato, R. R. 1, 15; salix, Plin. 24, 9, 37, § 58; Verg. G. 1, 265; Col. 4, 30 al.—**Amērius**, ōrum, *m.*, the inhabitants of *Amēria*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113.—**Amērina**, ōrum, *n.* (sc. mala or pira), *American fruit*, Stat. S. 1, 16, 18.

† **amērimnōn**, *i, n.* [ἀμείρμων, care-dispeller], *houseleek*, also called *azoon* matjus, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160.

ames, *itis*, *prob. m.* [cf. amentum], a *pole* or *fork*, esp. for holding and spreading bird-nets: amites: peticiae acupales, Paul. ex Fest. p. 12 Müll.: aut amite levi rara tendit retia, *Hor. Epod. 2, 33; Pall. Sept. 12.—Also for bearing a litter or sedan: amites basternarum, Pall. Jun. 2, 3.

Amestratus, *i, f.*, a *town* on the north coast of Sicily, mentioned only by Cic. and Steph. B., now *Mistretta*, *is prob. the same place* as the *Amastora* of Sil. 14, 267; Cic. Verr. 3, 39, 43; Steph. B. s. v.—Hence, **Amestrātini**, ōrum, *m.*, the inhabitants of *Amestratus*, Cic. Verr. 3, 39, 89.

amēthystinatus, a, um, *adj.* [qs. from amethystino] that wears a dress of the color of amethyst, i. e. violet-blue, Mart. 2, 57.

amēthystinus, a, um, *adj.* [amethystus]. **I.** Of the color of amethyst: vestes, Mart. 1, 97, 7.—Also *absol.*: amethystina (sc. vestimenta), *Juv. 7, 136.—**II.** Set or adorned with amethyst: trientes, Mart. 10, 49.

† **amēthystizōn**, ontis, *adj.*, *m.*, = ἀμειθυστιζων, resembling the amethyst in color: carbunculi, *prob. our violet ruby*, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 93.

† **amēthystus**, *i, f.*, = ἀμειθυστος. **I.** The amethyst, a precious stone of violet-blue color, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 121 sqq.; Vulg. Exod. 28, 19; ib. Apoc. 21, 30.—**II.** A kind of vine, Col. 3, 2, 24; cf. Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 31.

† **amētor**, ōris, *comm.*, = ἀμειτωρ, motherless, Tert. Praesc. cap. 53.

* **amfexus**, a, um, *Part.* [qs. from amflecto], bent or curved round: ora grandi circuitu amflecta, Mel. 3, 2, 1.

amfractus, *v. anfr.*

† **āmia**, ae, *f.*, and **āmias**, ae, *m.*, = ἄμια, the *tunny*, a sea-fish: (pisces) amiam vocant cūjus est, Plin. 9, 15, 19, § 49.—The form amias: acc. amian, Lucil. ap. Varr. L. 7, § 47 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 ib.

† **amiantus**, *i, m.* = ἀμιαντος (unspotted, pure), the *amianth*, a stone which may be separated into threads and spun, and is incombustible by fire; asbestos, earth-flax, Plin. 36, 19, 31, § 139.

āmica, *v. 2. amicis.*

amicabilis, e, *adj.* [amicus], friendly, amicable (post-class. and rare), Firm. Math. 5, 5.—*Adv.*: amicabiliter, in a friendly manner, Jul. Epit. Nov. 63, § 211.

amicalis, e, *adj.* [id.], friendly (post-class.): affectio, Dig. 17, 1, 10, § 7: transactio, Cod. 6, 58, 15, § 5: Deus hospitalis, amicalis, App. de Mundo, p. 75, 9.

† **amicārius**, *i, m.* [āmica], one that procures a mistress, a procurer, Diom. p. 313 P.

amicē, *adv.*, v. *1. amicis fin.*

amicimen, inis, *n.* [amicio], a garment, = amictus (only post-class.): candidum, App. M. 11, p. 261, 9: rude, id. ib. 11, p. 268, 32.

† **amicinūm**, *i, n.*, the neck of a wine-sack, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll. (neutr.) by mistake; cf. amicitius: ἀμοκίνω, Gloss.

amicio, icui, or icui, *ictum*, 4, *v. a.* (fut. amicitior, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 6; perf. only in exs. below; *inf. perf.* amicitior, Front.) [jacio], to throw round, to wrap about (cf. ἀμφιβάλλω), exclusively of upper garments (on the contr., *inducere*, of clothes put on or drawn on; *vestire*, of those for the protection or ornament of the body); se amicare or pass. amicitior, to throw round, veil one's self. **I.** Lit.: amictus episcopico, Naev. ap. Var. 7, 3, 92: palliatio amictus, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 29: amictior gloriose, id. Pers. 2, 5, 6: pallium, quo amictus, soccos, quibus indutus esset, Cic. de Or. 3, 32: amictus est pallio, Vulg. 1 Reg.

28, 14: amictus togā purpureā, Cic. Phil. 2, 34: qui te togā praetextā amicitur, Brut. ap. Diom. p. 364 P.: celeriter mater amicitur, Varr. ib.: dum calceabat ipse sese et amicitur, Suet. Vesp. 21 al.—Poet.: nube umeros (Gr. acc.) amictus, Hor. C. 1, 2, 31; Verg. A. 1, 516: amictus nube, Vulg. Apoc. 10, 1: lumine, ib. Psa. 103, 2: mulier amicta sole, ib. ib. 12, 1; so, (rex) amictur terrā Aegypti, sicut amicitur pastor pallio suo, ib. Jer. 43, 12.—**II.** Trop., of other things, to cover, clothe, wrap up: nive amicta loca, Cat. 63, 70: colub amicta lanā, id. 64, 311: amictur vitibus ulmus, Ov. P. 3, 8, 13: et pipper et quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 270: amicta ossa luridā pelle, id. Epod. 17, 22: amicti vitibus montes, Flor. 1, 16: partem alteram luce, alteram tenebris amictisse Jovem, Fronto, Fer. Als. p. 188.

amiciter, *adv.*, v. *1. amicis fin.*

amicitia, ae, *f.* (gen. sing. amicitia, Lucr. 3, 83; acc. amicitiem, id. 5, 1019 Lachm.; cf. Charis. p. 94 P. and Neue, Formenl. I, p. 372.) [amicus], friendship (very freq. in Cic., occurring more than 200 times). **I.** Lit.: Est autem amicitia nihil aliud nisi omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum cum benevolentia et caritate summa consensio, Cic. Am. 6: eo ego ingenio natus sum: amicitiam atque inimicitiam in frontem promptam ger, Enn. ap. Non. 129, 26: iam diu ego huic bene et hic mihi volumus, et amicitia est antiqua, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 4: Per te deos oro et nostram amicitiam, Ter. And. 3, 3, 6: sperata voluptas Svaavis amicitiae, Lucr. 1, 142: vincula amicitiae, id. 3, 83. The expressions usually connected with it are: amicitiam incipere, Ter. And. 3, 3, 7: amicitia nascitur, Cic. Am. 9, 29: amicitia exardescit, id. ib. 27, 100: esse mihi amicitia cum aliquo, id. Clu. 42: amicitia est inter aliquos, id. Planc. 33: esse in amicitia cum aliquo, Nep. Hann. 2, 4: in amicitiam recipere, Cic. Att. 2, 20: amicitiam colere, id. Fam. 15, 14: contrahere, id. Am. 14: gerere, id. Fam. 3, 8, and Nep. Dat. 10, 3: tueri, Cic. Fin. 1, 20: jungere, Lucr. 5, 1019; Cic. Deiot. 9; Vulg. Exod. 34, 12: exepere, Cic. Am. 13: comparare, id. Rosc. Am. 38: parere, Nep. Alcib. 7, 5: conferre se ad amicitiam alicujus, Cic. Brut. 81: dedere se ad amicitiam alicujus, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: accedere ad amicitiam alicujus, Nep. Eum. 1, 4: in amicitias incidere, Cic. Am. 12, 42: amicitia alicujus uti, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 43: pervenire in intimam amicitiam alicujus, Nep. Alcib. 5, 3: manere in amicitia, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 32: amicitiam violare, Liv. 34, 31: deserere jura amicitiae, Cic. Am. 10: funditus evertere, id. Fin. 2, 25: dissociare, id. Am. 20: dimittere, dissuere, disincendere, id. ib. 21: dirumpere, id. ib. 22 fin.: dissolvere, Vulg. Eccli. 22, 5: deflere ab amicitia alicujus, Nep. Con. 2, 2: repudiare amicitiam alicujus, Cic. Planc. 19: renuciare amicitiam alicui, Liv. 42, 25.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In the hist., a league of friendship, an alliance between different nations, = foedus: Ubii, qui amicitiam fecerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: amicitiam populi Romani colere, Sall. J. 8, 2: in amicitiam Populi Romani venire, Liv. 22, 37: reges bello victos in amicitiam recipere, Sall. J. 14, 5: foedus et amicitia, id. ib. 104, 5: amicitia et foedus, id. ib. 104, 4: amicitia ac societates, Liv. 7, 31: amicitiae foedus, id. 42, 12: amicitiam petere, id. 38, 18: quae urbes in amicitia permanserant, id. 43, 21; 10, 45: amicitias cum aliquo facere, Vulg. 2 Reg. 31, 2: cum aliquo inire, id. 2 Par. 20, 35 al.—**B.** In botany, of plants, sympathy: rutae cum fico, Plin. 19, 8, 45, § 156: inter has vitium amicitia accipitur ulmus, id. 16, 17, 29, § 72.—**C.** In post-Aug. Lat., *abstr. pro conc.* = amici: hospitem nisi ex amicitia domini quam rarissime recipiat, Col. 11, 1, 23 (cf. before: hospitem nisi amicum familiareremque domini necessarium receperit): cum et parte ejusdem epistulae increpuit amicitias muliebres, Tac. A. 5, 2: omnes amicitias et familiaritates intra breve tempus adfixit, Suet. Tib. 51.

* **amicities**, ēi, *f.*, v. the preced. art.

* **amicus**, āre, *v. a.* [amicus], to make friendly to one's self: Oeclides solitā pence nunt amica, Stat. Th. 3, 470.

† **amicōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], rich or abounding in friends, Diom. p. 313 P.

amictorius, a, um, *adj.* [amicio], suitable for throwing about one: lintheaten, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 48, § 1.—Hence, *subst.*: **amictōrium**, *i, n.*, a garment which is thrown about or over one, a light, loose garment, esp. of women, a scarf, a tie for the neck, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 48; Hier. ad Isa. 2, 3, v. 23.

1. amictus, a, um, *Part.* of amicio.

2. amictus, ūs, *m.* [amicio], orig. a throwing about or on one of a garment; hence, **I.** The manner of dressing, fashion: amictum imitari alicujus, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 91 (cf. Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 2): est aliquid in amictu, Quint. 11, 3, 156.—**II.** Meton., *abstr.* pro *concr.*, the garment itself that is thrown about or on, any clothing, a mantle, cloak, etc.: quam (statuum) esse ejusdem, status, amictus, anulus, imago ipsa declarat, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 17: frustra jam vestes, frustra munitur amictus, Tib. 1, 9, 13: velut amictum mutabis eos, Vulg. Heb. 1, 12: duplex, made of a double texture, Verg. A. 5, 421: Tyrii, Ov. A. 2, 297: amictus corporis, Vulg. Eccli. 19, 27: nec amictu ora velabis, id. Ez. 24, 17: gloriam dedit sanctitatis amictum, the garment of holiness, i. e. the sacred vestment, ib. Eccli. 50, 12 et saep.—**B.** Trop.

1. For other kinds of covering: caeli mutabilem amictum, the air which surrounds us, i. e. to go into another region, *Lucr. 6, 1133: Phrygius, Verg. A. 3, 545: nebulae amictus, id. ib. 1, 412; Stat. Th. 1, 631: caecus, Sil. 12, 619: jara virides laeocrite comas, jam scindite amictus, i. e. the hebrage that clothes the ground, words, Col. 10, 70.—**2.** P. ro v.: quem mater amictum dedit, sollicito custodire, i. e. not to give up the habits formed in early youth, Quint. 5, 14, 31.

amicula, v. amiculum.

amiculum, *i, n.* [amicio], a garment that one throws about or on him, a mantle, cloak: amiculum genus est vestimenti, a circumjectu dictum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.: amicae amictus amiculo, Cic. Div. 2, 69: agreste duplex amiculum, Nep. Dat. 3, 2: cum aliquo videret minus bene vestitum, suum amiculum dedit, id. Cim. 4, 2: toga picta plerumque amiculo erat accumbenti, Sall. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 9: matrem familiae tuam purpureum amiculum habere non sines? Liv. 34, 7; 27, 4.—Trop.: novissimum homini sapientiam colenti amiculum est gloriae cupido, Fronto, Eloqu. p. 78 Nieb.

amiculus, *i, m. dim.* [amicus], a dear friend: quid de Docimo amiculo meo? *Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34: te nil miseret, dure, tui dulcis amiculi? Cat. 30, 2; *Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 3.—Hence, **amicūla**, ae, *f.*, a dear (female) friend: de amiculā rixatus, *Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 244; so Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 13; Suet. Calig. 33.

1. amicus (old form **āmicus**, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.), a, um, *adj.* [amo], friendly, kind, amicable, favorable, inclined to, liking; *constr.* with dat., Zumpt, Gram. § 410: amio me amico erga aliquem, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 29; Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 3: tribuni sunt nobis amici, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2 fin.: homo amicus nobis jam tibi valde puero, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 86: Pompeium tibi valde amicum esse cognovisti, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 5; id. Att. 9, 5: amicus non magis tyranno quam tyrannidi, Nep. Dion. 3, 2; id. Att. 9: male nomen amicum, Verg. A. 2, 735; Ov. F. 3, 834: (Fortuna) amica varietati constantiam respuit, Cic. N. D. 2, 16: amica luto sus, fond of Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 26.—*Comp.*: mihi nemo est amior Attico, Cic. Att. 16, 16: amior Ciculum aeraris quam nostro, id. ib. 7, 1, 6; id. Fam. 3, 2, 1.—*Sup.*: Deiotarum, fidelissimum regem atque amicissimum rei publicae nostrae, Cic. Att. 15, 2: cum summi viri, tum amicissimi, id. Am. 2, 8: amicissimi viri, Suet. Caes. 1: successor conjunctissimus et amicissimus, Cic. Fam. 3, 3: hoc libro ad amicum amicissimum de amicitia scripsi, id. Am. 1, 5; 23, 88 (but the *comp.* and *sup.* may sometimes be rendered as belonging to 2. amicus, a greater friend, the greatest friend, as in Cic. Att. 16, 16, and Am. 1, 5; so in Gr. ἀμεικός etc.).—**B.** Of things, kindly, pleasing (mostly poet.): so Cic. rarely: nihil homini amico est opportuno amicum, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 44: secundum te nihil est mihi amicum solitudinis, Cic. Att. 12, 15: portus intramus amicos, Verg. A. 5, 57: fessos opibus solatur amicis, id.

ib. 5, 416: vento amico ferri, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 17: per amica silentia lunae, Verg. A. 2, 255: amici imbres, id. G. 4, 115: sidus amicum, Hor. Epod. 10, 9: sol amicum tempus agens, *bringing the welcome hour*, id. C. 3, 6, 43: tempus fraudibus amicum, Stat. S. 2, 3, 39: brevitatis postulat, qui mihihmet ipsi amicissima est, Cic. Quint. 34. — **C.** Amicum est mihi (after the Gr. φίλον ἐστὶ μοι; in pure Lat. mihi cordi est, etc.); with *mihi*, it pleases me, it accords with my feelings: nec dis amicum est nec mihi te prius Obire, Hor. C. 2, 17, 2. — Hence, *adv.*, in a friendly manner, kindly, amicably. **a.** Old form **amiciter**, Pac. ap. Non. 510, 26; Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 3. — **b.** Class. form **amicē**: facis amice, Cic. Am. 2, 9: haec accipienda amice, id. ib. 24, 88; id. Fin. 1, 10; id. Off. 1, 26. — * **Comp.**, Front. ad M. Caes. 1, 6. — **Sup.**, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 9; Caes. B. C. 2, 17.

2. amicus, i, m. [from amo, as φίλος from φίλω, and אהוב from אהב] (*gen. plur.* amicūm, Ter. Heaut. prol. 24). **A.** A friend; constr. with *gen. or poss. adj.*: V. Zumpt, Gram. § 410: est is (amicus) tamquam alter idem, Cic. Am. 21, 80 (cf. id. ib. 25, 92; id. Off. 1, 17): amicūm qui intuetur, tamquam exemplar intuetur sui, id. Am. 7, 23: Non tam utilitas parta per amicūm, quam amici amor ipse delectat, id. ib. 14, 51: Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, Enn. ap. Cic. ib. 17, 64: boni improbis, improbi bonis amici esse non possunt, Cic. ib. 20, 74: ex omnibus saeculis vis tria aut quattuor nominantur paria amicūm, id. ib. 4, 15: tu ex amicis certis mihi es certissimus, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 54 and 57: vetus verbum hoc est. Communia esse amicūm inter se omnia, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 18: Respicis antiquum lassus in rebus amicūm, Ov. P. 2, 3, 93: Alba tuus antiquissimus non solum amicūm, verum etiam amator, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 63 *fin.*: hospitis et amici mei M. Pacuvii fabula, id. Am. 7, 24: suis incommodis graviter angī non amicūm sed se ipsum amicum, *est of one loving not his friend, but himself*, id. ib. 3, 10: ab amicis honesta petere, amicūm causā honesta facere, id. ib. 13, 44: paternus amicus ac pernecessarius, id. Pl. 6, 14: amicus novus, id. Am. 19, 67: vetus, id. ib.; Verg. A. 3, 82; Hor. S. 2, 6, 81; Ov. P. 1, 6, 53: amici ac familiares veteres, Suet. Tib. 55: aequaeuus, Verg. A. 5, 452: ardens, id. ib. 9, 198: dulcis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 69; Ov. P. 1, 8, 31: carus, Hor. C. 4, 9, 51; Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 7: jucundus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 93: amici jucundissimi et omnium horūm, Suet. Tib. 42: amicus propior, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 5: fidelis, id. ib. 2, 2, 1; Vulg. Eccli. 6, 14: fidus, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 24: verus, Cic. Am. 21, 82; Vulg. Eccli. 25, 12: mendax, Hor. A. P. 452: secernere blandum amicūm a vero, Cic. Am. 25, 95: memor, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 33: summus, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 1: primus, Vulg. 1 Macc. 10, 65: amici tristes, Hor. C. 1, 7, 24: maesti, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 5: dives, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 24: inops, id. S. 1, 2, 5: inferioris ordinis amici, Cic. Am. 19, 69: communes amici, id. Fam. 5, 2: amice, salve! Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 12; so Cat. 55, 7; Verg. A. 6, 507; Hor. C. 2, 14, 6; and Vulg. Matt. 20, 13: magnanimi veritatis amici, Cic. Off. 1, 19: amicos parare, Ter. And. 1, 1, 39: amicos parare optamam vitae, ut ita dicam, supellectilem, Cic. Am. 15, 55: minus amicūm habens, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 22: me unum atque unicūm amicūm habuit, Cat. 73, 6; amicos habere, Cic. Am. 11, 36; so Vulg. Prov. 22, 11: nos sibi amicos junget, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 32; Hor. S. 1, 3, 54: amicum servare, id. ib.: amicum servare per durum tempus, Ov. P. 2, 6, 29: aliquo uti amico, to have one as a friend, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 62; Hor. S. 1, 4, 96: sibi amicūm facere, Vulg. Luc. 16, 9: amicum diligere, Verg. A. 9, 430; Vulg. Deut. 13, 6: amicum inservire, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 8: amico parcere, Hor. S. 1, 4, 85: et monendi amici saepe sunt et objurandi, Cic. Am. 24, 88: amico ignoscere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 110: augerem pro amico capere, Cic. Am. 13, 48: amici jacentem animū excitare, id. ib. 16, 59: amicum consolari, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 41: amico orbatu, Cic. Am. 3, 10: amicum offendere, Hor. S. 1, 3, 73: non paucis matronis amicus, Ov. P. 2, 3, 25. — Also for patronus, patron, protector; so Horace of Mæcenæ, Epod. 1, 2: amicus potens, powerful friend, id. C. 2, 18, 12; so, magno, Juv. 3, 57; 6, 313; Suet.

Aug. 56: valentissimi, id. ib. 35. — And for socius, companion: trepidū fugam exprobravit amico, Ov. M. 13, 69. — **B.** In polit. relations, a friend of the State (who was not always socius, an ally, but the socius was always amicus; cf. amicitia): Deiotarus ex animo amicus, unus fidelis populo Romano, Cic. Phil. 11, 13: socio atque amico regi, Liv. 37, 64; 7, 30 et saep.; Suet. Caes. 11. — **C.** In and after the Aug. per. a counsellor, courtier, minister of a prince, Nep. Milt. 3, 2 Dahm: fuerunt multi reges ex amicis Alexandri Magni, id. Reg. 3, 1; so Suet. Caes. 70, 72; 70, 79; id. Aug. 16; 17; 35; 56; 66; id. Calig. 19; id. Ner. 5; id. Galb. 7 al.; cf. Ernest ad Suet. Excurs. XV. — Hence, **amica**, ae, f. **A.** In bon. part., a female friend (very rare; cf. *εταίρα* in Hom., Aristoph., Plato): amicae, cognatae, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 16: at haec amica erunt, ubi, etc., id. ib. 5, 2, 24: Me (laedit) soror et cum quae dormit amica simul, Prop. 2, 6, 12: ibit ad affectum, quae non languebit, amicam Visere, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 21; cf. Juv. 3, 12; 6, 353; 6, 455; 6, 481; so Inscr. Grut. 865, 17; 891, 4. — **B.** In mal. part., = meretrix, a concubine, mistress, courtesan (esp. freq. in the comic poets; so in Gr. *εταίρα* com. in Att. usage): eum suus pater ab amica adduxit, Naev. ap. Gell. 6, 8: mulierem pejorem quam haec amica est Phaedromi non vidi, Plaut. Curc. 5, 1, 3; so id. Trin. 3, 2, 25; 3, 4, 22; id. Cist. 2, 3, 28; id. Ep. 5, 2, 36; 5, 2, 39 al.: sive ista uxor sive amica est, Ter. And. 1, 3, 11; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 52; 1, 2, 15; 3, 3, 6; 4, 6, 15 et saep.; Cic. Att. 10, 10; Dig. 60, 16, 144.

Amilcar, v. Hamilcar.
Aminaeus (-eūs), a, um, *adj.*, = *Aminaeus*, of or pertaining to *Aminaea*, a region in the country of the *Piceni*, distinguished for the culture of the vine: vites, Verg. G. 2, 97; so Cato, R. R. 6, 4; 7, 2: Varr. R. R. 1, 25 Schneid.; Col. 3, 2, 7; 3, 9, 3; Plin. 14, 3, 4, 8; Pall. Febr. 9, 4; Inscr. Orell. 3678.

Amisia, ae, **I.** Masc., a river in Germany, now the *Ems*, Tac. A. 1, 60; 1, 63; 2, 23; in Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 100, and Mel. 3, 3, called **Amisius**, ii; cf. Mann. Germ. 419.

— **II.** Fem., a fortress built by the Romans upon the *Ems* (near the Fort Delf Zyl, in West Friesland), Tac. A. 2, 8; cf. Mann. Germ. 82.

Amissibilis, e, *adj.* [amitto], that may be lost (only in eccl. Lat.), Aug. Trin. 5, 4; so id. ib. 15, 13 al.

amissio, onis, f. [id.], a losing, a loss (several times in Cic., elsewh. rare): oppidum, Cic. Pis. 17, 40: dignitatis, id. ib. 18, 43: omnium rerum, id. Fam. 4, 3: foliorum, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 12: boni, rei, Sen. Ep. 4: duorum luminum, of (my) two eyes, Vulg. Jud. 16, 28: nullius animae, id. Act. 27, 22; id. Rom. 11, 15.

1. amissus, a, um, *Part.* of amitto.
2. amissus, us, m., for amissio, a loss: Siciliae, Nep. Alcib. 6, 2.

Amisus, i, f., = *Ἀμισός*, a town in Pontus, now *Samsoun*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 8; Plin. 37, 8, 37, § 115; Mel. 1, 19. — **Amisum**, i, n., Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 7. Cf. Mann. Asia Min. 2, 448 sq. — **Amisēni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of *Amisus*, Plin. Ep. 10, 93.

amita, ae, f. [cf. abba, avus, and Engl. aunt] (so the mother's sister is called *matrater*, from mater; cf. Dig. 38, 10, 10): a father's sister, a paternal aunt, Cic. Clu. 10; Liv. 39, 11; Tac. A. 12, 64; 27, 16; Vulg. Lev. 20, 19 et saep. — **II.** Hence, **A.** *Amita magna*, a sister of a grandfather (*avi*), a great-aunt, Tac. A. 2, 27; Paul. l. c. — **B.** *Amita major*, an aunt of a grandfather, Paul. l. c. and Fest. s. v. Major, p. 98. — **C.** *Amita maxima*, an aunt of a great-grandfather, also called *abamita*, Paul. l. c. and Fest. s. v. Major, p. 98.

Amiternum, i, n. [acc. to Varr. l. l. 5, 5, 12, from am- = amb- and Aternus] = *Ἀμυρῶνας*, a very ancient town built by the *Aborigines*, in the Sabine country, now *San Vettore*; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 509; the birth-place of the historian Sallust. — Deriv. **A.** **Amiterninus**, a, um, *adj.*, belonging to *Amiternum*, Col. 10, 422. — **B.** **Amiternini**, ōrum, m. *subst.*, its inhabitants, Varr. l. l. 5, 28, p. 11 Müll.; Liv. 28, 45, 19; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107. — **B.** **Amiternus**, a,

um, *adj.*, poet. for *Amiterninus*: cohors, Verg. A. 7, 710: ager, Mart. 13, 20.

Amitinum, i, n., a town in *Latium*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 65.

amitinus, a, um, *adj.* [amita], descended from a father's sister; hence, **amitini**, ōrum, m., and **amitinae**, ōrum, f., cousins, cousins-german, Dig. 38, 10, 1 and 10.

amitto, mīsi, mīssum, 3, v. a. [amisti, sync. = amussisti, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10; id. Hec. 2, 2, 9; amissus, sync. = amiseris, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 70]. **I.** **A.** In gen., to send away from one's self, to dismiss (thus, ante-class., freq. in Plaut. and Ter.): quod nos dicimus dimittere, antiqui etiam dicebant amittere, Don. ad Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 71; Att. ap. Non. 75, 32: stulte feci, qui hunc (servum) amisi, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 66; id. ib. 4, 5, 25; so id. ib. 4, 5, 28: quo pacto hic servus suum erum hinc amittat domum, id. Capt. prol. 36: et te et hunc amittat hinc, id. ib. 2, 2, 82; so id. Most. 2, 2, 2; id. Men. 5, 8, 6 al.; ut neque mihi jus amittendi nec retinendi copia, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 24; 5, 8, 27; id. And. 5, 3, 27; id. Heaut. 4, 8, 17 al.; *tertium mecum est anulus quem mihi miserat, which he had sent away*, id. Ad. 3, 2, 40; Varr. ap. Non. 83, 12. — **B.** *Spec.* to let go, let slip: praeda de manibus amissa, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20. — With simple *abl.*: praedam ex oculis manibusque amittere, Liv. 30, 24; 29, 32 et saep.: Scyledre, manibus amissis praedam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 47 Ritschl. — **2.** **Trop.** **A.** In gen.: istam rem certum est non amittere, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 217: tibi haec amittam, noxiā unam, to remit, to pardon, id. Poen. 1, 2, 191: *spec.* casionem amittere, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 58; so Cic. Caecin. 5, 15; id. Att. 15, 11; Caes. B. G. 3, 18 al. (opp. occasio nem ripare, Cic. arripere, Liv.: complexi, Plin. Min. 1: intellegere, Tempus: servare tempore et non amittere, tempus cum sit datum, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 6: fidem amittere, to break their word given on oath, Nep. Eun. 10, 2 Dahm.; Ov. M. 15, 556 al. — **B.** Of trees, to let go, let fall, to drop, lose: punicā florem amittit, Plin. 16, 26, 46; § 109: pyrus et amygdala amittunt florem et primos fructus, id. ib.: occissime salix amittit semen, id. 16, 26, 46; § 110. — **II.** *Esp.* to lose (commonly without criminality, by mistake, accident, etc.; while *perdere* usually designates a losing through one's own fault, and *omitere*, to allow a thing to pass by or over, which one might have obtained): Decius amicit vitam; at non perdidit: dedit vitam, accepit patriam: amisit animam, potius est gloria, Att. ad Her. 4, 44, 57: Multa amittuntur, tarditiae et socordia, Att. ap. Non. 181, 21 (Trag. Rel. p. 72 Rib.); Simul consilium cumque amissis, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10: amittit vitam sanusque prorem, Lucr. 3, 769 et saep.: imperii jus amittere, Cic. Phil. 10, 5 *fin.*: ut totam item aut obtineamus aut amittamus, id. Rusc. Com. 4, 10: classes optime amissae et perditae, id. Verr. 1, 5, 19: filium amisit (sc. per mortem), id. Fam. 4, 6; so Tac. Agr. 6; Suet. Vesp. 3; id. Calig. 12: oppidum Capsam et magnam pecuniam amiserat, Sall. J. 97, 1: patrimonias amissis, id. C. 37, 5: amittere optimates, l. c. favore, animum eorum, Nep. Dion. 7, 2 Dahm.: patriam, Liv. 5, 53: exercitum, id. 8, 33: opera amissa (sc. incendio) restituit, id. 5, 7; so Suet. Claud. 6: si reperire vocas amittere certus, l. e. to know more certainly that she is lost, Ov. M. 5, 519: colores, Hor. C. 3, 5, 27; so id. S. 1, 4, 60; 2, 5, 2 (not elsewhere, in Hor.).

ammi (ami) and **ammium** (ammium), i, n., = *ἀμμιν* and *ἀμμιον*, *ammī*, an umbelliferous plant: est cimmio similium quod Graeci vocant ami, Plin. 20, 15, 58, § 163; 20, 24, 100, § 264 Jan. (al. *ammium*): ammium, Scrib. Comp. 121 *ext.*

Amnianus Marcellinus, i, m., a Latin historian of the 4th century. Of his work, *Rerum gestarum libri XXXI*, which extended from the beginning of the reign of Nerva (91 A.D.) to the death of Valens (378), the first thirteen books are lost; cf., concerning him, Bähr, Lit. Gesch. 340 sq., and Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 421, 1–5.

ammius, i, q. *Ami*naeus.

ammiror and **ammitto**, v. admiror, etc.

ammium, v. ammi.

† **ammochrysus**, i, m., = *ἀμμοχρυσός*

(gold sand), a precious stone unknown to us, perh. golden mica, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 188.

† **ammodytes**, ae, m., = ἀμμοδύτης (sand-burrower), a kind of serpent in Africa, * Luc. 9, 16; Sol. 27 al.

Ammon, better **Hammon**, ōnis, m. [Egypt. Amun], = Ἄμμων, a name of Jupiter, worshipped in Africa under the form of a ram (on the present oasis Siwah). Connected with his temple was an oracle often consulted by the ancients; cf. Cat. 7, 5 sq.; Curt. 4, 7; Luc. 9, 511 al.—Whence Ammonis cornu, a gold-colored precious stone of the shape of a ram's horn, ammonite, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 167.—Hence, **II. Ammoniacus**, a, um, belonging to Ammon (Africa, Libya): sal, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 79; Col. 6, 17, 7; Ov. Med. Fac. 94.—**Ammoniacum**, i, n. subst., a resinous gum, which distills from a tree near the temple of Jupiter Ammon: Ammoniaci lacrima, Plin. 12, 23, 43, § 107: Ammoniaci lacrimae, id. 20, 18, 75, § 197: Ammoniaci guttae, Scrib. Comp. 28, 35; Cels. 5, 5.

ammonéo and **ammōnitrix**, v. admono, etc.

† **ammōnitrum** (ham-), i, n. = ἀμμόνιτρον, natron mingled with sand, Plin. 36, 26, 26, § 194.

amniacum, i, n., an herbaceous plant, pellitory, Plin. 21, 30, 104, § 176.

† **amnenses** or **annenses**, ium, f. [amnis], towns situated near a river, Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll.

† **amnestia**, ae, f., = ἀμνηστία (a forgetting), an amnesty, a forgiving or pardoning of a state crime: haec oblitio, quam Athenienses ἀμνηστία vocant, Vop. Aur. 39 (Nep. Thras. 3, 2, uses for it oblitio; cf. venia et oblitio, Suet. Claud. 11: abolitio facti, id. Tib. 4).

* **amnicola**, ae, comm. [amnis-colo], that dwells upon or grows by a river: salices, Ov. M. 10, 96.

* **amniculus**, i, m. dim. [amnis], a small river, rivulet, brook, Liv. 36, 22, 22. **amnicus**, a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to a river (only post-class.): calami, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 166: insula Metubaris amnicarum maxima, i. e. of those formed by rivers, id. 3, 25, 28, § 148: calami, id. 16, 36, 66, § 166: pisces, Sol. 37: terga, Aus. Mos. 205.

amniēna, ae [amnis-gigno]. **I. Born in a river**: pisces, Aus. Mos. 116.—**II. Born of a river-god**: Choespes, Val. Fl. 5, 602.

amnis, is, m. (fem.), Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 18; Naev. and Att. ap. Non. 191, 33; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 9; cf. Prisc. pp. 652 and 658 P.; Rudd. i. p. 26, n. 37; Schneid. Gram. 2, 98; abl. regularly amni; but freq. anni in the poets, Verg. G. 1, 203; 3, 447; Hor. S. 1, 10, 62; Col. R. R. 10, 136; also in prose, Liv. 21, 5; 21, 27 al.; cf. Prisc. p. 766: Rhem. Plaut. 1374 P.; Rudd. i. p. 85, n. 85) [qs. for apnis from Sanscr. ap = water; n. plur. āpas Van.; v. aqua], orig. any broad and deep-flowing, rapid water; a stream, torrent, river (hence, esp. in the poets, sometimes for a rapidly-flowing stream or a torrent rushing down from a mountain = torrents; sometimes for a large river, opp. fluvius (a common river); sometimes also for the ocean as flowing round the land; it most nearly corresponds with our stream; in prose not often used before the histt. of the Aug. per.; in Cic. only in Aratus and in his more elevated prose; never in his Epistt.). **I. Lited**: aevros altā in anni, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 178 Rib.: apud abundantem antiquam annem et rapidas undas Inachi, Att. ap. Non. 192, 4 (Trag. Rel. p. 175 Rib.): Sic quasi amnis celeris rapit, sed tamen inflexu flectitur, Naev. Trag. Rel. p. 12 Rib.: Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 15: molibus incurrit validis cum viribus amnis, Lucr. 1, 288 (v. the whole magnificent description, I. 282-290): Nilus unicus in terris, Aegypti totius amnis, id. 6, 714: ruunt de montibus amnes, Verg. A. 4, 164: amnes magnitudinis vastae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 19.—Also in distinction from the sea: cum pontus et amnes cuncti invicem commeaunt, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2.—On the contr. of the ocean, acc. to the Gr. Ἰκεανός ποταμός (Hom. Od. 11, 639): Oceani amnis, the ocean-stream, Verg. G. 4, 233: quā fluitantibus undis Solis anhelantes albluit amnis equos, Tib. 2, 5, 60: Nox Mundum caeru-

leo laverat amne rotas, id. 3, 4, 18 al.—**II. Transf.** **A.** Poet., of the constellation Eridanus: Eridanum cernes funestum magnis cum viribus amnem, Cic. Arat. 145 (as a transl. of the Gr. Λείψανον Ἡριδανός, πολλυλαστόν ποταμός, Arat. Phaenon. 360): Scorpius exoriens cum clarus fugerit amnis, Germanic. Arat. 648; cf. id. ib. 362.—**B.** Also poet. and in post-class. prose, any thing flowing, liquid, Verg. A. 12, 417; 7, 465: amnis musti, Pall. 11, 14, 18.—**C.** Of a writer, whose eloquence is thus compared to a flowing stream (v. flumen, II. B. and fluo, II. 2. B. 1.): alter (Herodotus) sine ullis salebris quasi sedatus amnis (i. e. a noiseless stream flowing on in majestic size and fulness) fluit; alter (Thucydides) incitator fertur, Cic. Or. 12, 39.—**D.** Like flumen, as abstr., a current, stream: secundo amni, down or with the stream, Verg. G. 3, 447: adverso amne, up the stream, Curt. 10, 1 al.

Amnon, a river in Arabia Felix, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 151.

amo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. (amāso = amavero, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 23; id. Cur. 4, 4, 22; id. Mil. 4, 2, 16; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.: amāsse = amavisse, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 11: amantum = amantium, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 4; Lucr. 4, 1077; Ov. A. 1, 439) [cf. Sanscr. kam = to love; āma = Sanscr. sam = Germ. sammt; Engl. same, Lat. similis; with the radical notion of likeness, union], to like, to love, ἐπίω, φιλέω (both in the higher and the lower sense, opp. odisse; while diligere (ἀγαπᾶω) designates esteem, regard; opp. neglegere or spernere; cf. Doed. Syn. IV. p. 97; in the high sense in the phil. writings and Epp. of Cicero; often in the low sense, esp. in the comic poets. In the Vulg. amo and amor are comparatively little used, prob. from their bad associations, amo being used 51 times and amor 20. Instead of these words, diligo, dilectio and caritas were used. Diligo (incl. dilectus) occurs 422 times, and dilectio and caritas 144 times in all; dilectio 43 and caritas 101 times). **I.** In gen.: quid autem est amare, nisi velle bonis aliquid adfici, quam maximis, etiam si ad ex eis nihil redat, Cic. Fin. 2, 24: amare autem nihil aliud est, nisi eum ipsum diligere, quem ames, nullā indigentia, nullā utilitate quaesita, id. Am. 27, 100: videas corde amare (eos) inter se, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 60; Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 42: liberi amare patrem atque matrem videntur, Gell. 12, 1, 23: qui amat patrem aut matrem, Vulg. Mat. 6, 5: ipse Pater amat vos, h. l. used of God, ib. Joan. 16, 27: Cicerones pueri amant inter se, love each other, Cic. Att. 6, 1: magis te quam oculos nunc amo meos, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 67: quem omnes amaro meritissimo debemus, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 234.—So, amare aliquid ex animo, to love with all one's heart, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: unice patriam et cives, id. Cat. 3, 5: aliquid amore singulari, id. Fam. 15, 20: sicut mater unicum amat filium suum, Vulg. 2 Reg. 1, 26: dignus amar, Verg. E. 5, 89.—Amare in contr. with diligere, as stronger, more affectionate: Clodius valde me diligit, vel ut ἐμπατικώτερον dicam, valde me amat, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 1; id. Fam. 9, 14: eum a me non diligi solum, verum etiam amari, id. ib. 13, 47; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 421, 30 (Orell. IV. 2, p. 466); Plin. Ep. 3, 9.—But diligere, as indicative of esteem, is more emph. than amare, which denotes an instinctive or affectionate love: non quo quemquam plus amem, aut plus diligam, Eo feci, sed, etc., Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 16: homo nobilis, qui a suis et amari et diligi vellet, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23: te semper amavi dilexique, have loved and esteemed, id. Fam. 15, 7: diligis (ἀγαπᾶς) me plus his? Etiam, Domine, tu scis quia amo (φιλέω) te, Vulg. Joan. 21, 15 sq.; ubi v. Alford, Gr. Test. al.—Hence in asserations: ita (sic) me dii (bene) ament or amabunt, so may the gods love me, by the love of the gods, most assuredly: ita me di amabunt, etc., Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 30 (v. the pass. in their connection): ita me di ament, credo, Ter. Aud. 5, 4, 44: non, ita me di bene amant, id. Hec. 2, 1, 9: sic me di amabunt, ut, etc., id. Heaut. 3, 1, 54.—Hence also ellipt.: ita me Jupiter! (sc. amet or amabit), Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 31 (so in Engl. with different ellipsis, bless me! sc. God).—And as a salutation: Me. Salvus atque fortunatus,

Euclo, semper sies. Eu. Di te ament, Megadore, the gods bless you! Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 6 al.—**II. Esp.** **A.** Amare se, of vain men, to be in love with, to be pleased with one's self, also to be selfish (used mostly by Cic.): quam se ipse amans sine rivali! Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8: nisi nosmet ipsos valde amamus, id. Off. 1, 9, 29; so id. Att. 4, 16, med.; id. Har. Resp. 9: homines se ipsos amantes, Vulg. 2 Tim. 3, 2.—**B.** Of unlawful love, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 30: ut videas eam medullitus me amare! id. Most. 1, 3, 86 et saep.: meum gnatum rumor est amare, Ter. And. 1, 2, 14; 1, 2, 20 al.: ibi primum inesseviter exercitus populi Romani amare, potare, etc., Sall. C. 11, 6: quae (via) eo me solvat amantem, Verg. A. 4, 479: non aequo foedere amare, id. ib. 4, 520; Hor. S. 2, 3, 250 Heind.; Vulg. Jud. 16, 4; ib. 2 Reg. 13, 4 al.—**C.** Trop., to love a thing, to like, to be fond of, to find pleasure in, delight in: nomen, orationem, vultum, incessum aliquid amare, Cic. Sen. 49, 105: amavi amorem tuum, id. Fam. 9, 16: Alexidis manum amabam, id. Att. 7, 2: amabat litteras, Nep. Att. 1, 2: ea, quae res secundae amant, lasciviae atque superbiae incescere, Sall. J. 41, 3: amare nemus et fugere urbem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 77: amat bonus otia Daphnis, Verg. E. 5, 61: non omnes eadem mirantur amantque, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 58: mirā diversitate naturā, cum idem homines sic ament inertiam et otant quietem, Tac. G. 15: pax et quies tunc tantum amata, id. ib. 40: qui amant vinum et pingua, Vulg. Prov. 21, 17: amant salutationes in foro, ib. Luc. 20, 46: amat Janua litem, loves to remain shut, i. e. is constantly closed, Hor. C. 1, 25, 3: no, Nilus amat alveum suum, keep to its bed, Plin. Pan. 31, 4 al.—With inf., as object: hic amas diem patre atque principis, Hor. C. 1, 2, 50: amant in synagogis orare, Vulg. Mat. 6, 5.—**D.** Amare aliquid de or in aliquā re, quod, etc., to like one for something, to be obliged to one for something, to be under obligation, be thankful. **a.** With de: ecquid nos amas De fiduciam istac? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 3: de rauduculo multum te amo, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 7.—**b.** With in: et in Attilii negotio te amavi, Cic. Fam. 13, 62.—**c.** With quod: te multum amamus, quod, etc., Cic. Att. 1, 3: amas me, quod te non vidi? Domit. Afr. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 93.—Also without prep. or quod: soror, parce, amabo. Anter. Quiesco. Adelp. Ergo amo te, I like you, am much obliged to you, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 40: bene facis: Merito te amo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 23.—Hence in the ellipt. lang. of conversation, amabo or amabo te (never amabo vos, etc.), lit. I shall like you (if you say, do, etc., that for me).—Hence in entreaties = oro, quae precor (with ut or ne foll.), be so good, I pray, entreat you (in Plaut. and Ter. very freq.; in the latter always amabo without te; in Cic. only in Epistt.): quis hic, amabo, est, qui, etc., Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 26: qui, amabo? id. Bacch. 1, 1, 19: quid, amabo, obticui? id. ib. 1, 1, 28 et saep.: id, amabo, adjuta me, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 70: id agite, amabo, id. ib. 1, 2, 50 al.; Cat. 32, 1: id, amabo te, huic caveas, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 10; id. Men. 4, 3, 4: amabo te, advola, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10: cura, amabo te, Ciceronem nostrum, id. Att. 2, 2.—With ut or ne foll.: scin quid te amabo ut facias? Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 71; 3, 3, 1: amabo, ut illuc transeas, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 31: amabo te, ne improbitate meae assignes, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4.—**E.** With inf., to do a thing willingly, to be wont or accustomed to (cf. φιλέω; mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): clamore, vultu, saepe impetu, atque alis omnibus, quae ira fieri amat, delights to have done, is wont to do, Sall. J. 34, 1; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 17: aurum per medios ire satellites Et pererrumpere amat saxa potentius Ictu fulmineo, Hor. C. 3, 16, 9; so id. ib. 2, 3, 9; id. Epod. 8, 15; Plin. 13, 4, 7 § 28; Tac. A. 4, 9.—Hence, **amans**, antis, P. a., with gen. or absol. **A.** Fond, loving, kind, feeling kindly to, benevolent, pleasing; and subst., a friend, patron: continentem, amantem uxoris maxime, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 7: veterem amicum suum studiosum, amantem, observantem sui, Cic. Rab. Post. 16: homines amantes tui, id. Fam. 9, 6: cives amantes patriae, id. Att. 9, 19; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: amans cruoris, Cic. P. 2, 9, 46: ad amantissimos tui veni, Cic. Fam. 16, 7: Amantissimus Domini habitabit in eo, Vulg. Deut. 33, 12; ib. Amos. 5, 11: amantissima eorum non proderunt his, their most

pleasant things, ib. Isa. 44, 9; so ib. Os. 9, 16.—**B.** Trop., of things, *friendly, affectionate*: nomen amantius indulgentiusque, Cic. Clu. 5: lenissimus et amantissimus verbis utens, id. Fam. 5, 15 al.—**C.** Sometimes in a bad sense = amator or amica, a *paramour*; cf. Wolf ad Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 38: quis fallere possit amantem, Verg. A. 4, 296; 4, 429: amantium irae amoris integratio est, Ter. Aud. 3, 3, 23: oblitus famae melioris amantis, Verg. A. 4, 221: perjuriam amantium, Ov. A. 1, 633.—Hence, **amanter**, *adv.* lovingly, affectionately, Cic. Fam. 5, 19; id. Att. 2, 4.—*Comp.*, Tac. A. 1, 43.—*Sup.*, Cic. Am. 1.

amōdo (better, separately), *adv.* [formed after the Greek; v. examples], *from this time forward, henceforth*, = ἀπὸ τοῦτον (only in eccl. Lat.): a modo et usque in sempiternum (Gr. ἀπὸ τῶν νῦν), Vulg. Isa. 9, 7; so ib. ib. 59, 21: non me videbitis a modo, donec etc. (Gr. ἀπὸ ἄρτι), ib. Matt. 23, 39; so ib. ib. 26, 29; ib. Joan. 13, 19 al.; Hier. Vit. Hil. 51, p. 157 Francf.; Paul. Nol. 8, 28; cf. Hand, Turs. I. p. 286.

amoebaeus, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀμοιβαῖος, *alternate* (pure Lat. alternus), hence, amoebaeum carmen = ἄσμα ἀμοιβαῖον, *a responsive song*, Fest.; Serv. ad Verg. E. 3, 28, 59, 66 al.—Hence in metre, pes amoebaeus: ex duabus longis et totidem brevibus et longis, Diom. p. 478 P. (e. g. incredibiles; opp. antamoebaeus, q. v.).

Amoebeus (trisyll.), ὄν, m., = Ἀμοιβέης, *a distinguished Athenian harp-player*, Ov. A. A. 3, 399.

amoenē, *adv.*, v. amoenus *fin.*

amoenitas, ātis, *f.* [amoenus], *pleasantness, delightfulness, loveliness*. **I.** Lit., of places (as scenery, a garden, river, etc.); in the poets, except Plaut., rare; never in Ter., Lucr., or Hor.;: nunc domus suppeditat mihi hortorum amoenitatem, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: fluminis, id. ib. 3, 1, 1: amoenitates orarum et litorum, id. N. D. 2, 39; so id. Leg. 2, 1; id. Rep. 2, 4; Nep. Att. 13; Col. 1, 4, 8; Flor. 2, 11, 4 al.—**II.** Metaph.

A. Of other things (so in Plaut. and the prose-writers of the post-Aug. per., but not in Cic.): amoenitates omnium veterum atque venustatum, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 5: hic me amoenitate amoenā amoliosst, id. ib. 1, 1, 1: amoenitates studio-rum, Plin. praef.: vitae, Tac. A. 5, 2: verborum, Gell. 12, 1 *fin.*: orationis, id. 10, 3 al.—**B.** As a term of endearment: uxor mea, mea amoenitas, quid tu agis? *my delight*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 13: mea vita, mea amoenitas, meus ocellus, id. Poen. 1, 2, 152.

amoeniter, *adv.*, v. amoenus *fin.*

amocno, āre, v. a. [amoenus], late Lat. **I.** Lit., of places, *to make pleasant*: regio aut constita pomis aut amoenata lucis, Salv. Gub. Dei, 7 *med.*—**II.** Trop., *to please, delight*: amoenare oculos, Cypr. Ep. 2, 1: amoenare felices animas, Cassiod. Ep. 2, 40 al.

amoenus, a, um, *adj.* [amo; some comp. ἀμείων] *lovely, delightful, pleasant, charming* (in gen. of objects affecting the sense of sight only; as a beautiful landscape, gardens, rivers, pictures, etc.: amoenia loca... quod solum amorem praestant et ad se mandata adiciunt, Varr. ap. Isid. Orig. 14: amoenia sunt loca solius voluptatis plena, Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 734: while *vacandus* is used both in a phys. and mental sense; cf. Doed. Syn. III. p. 36; class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit.: amoenia saluta, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 40 Vahl.); Ennius, qui primus amoenam Detulit ex Heliconae perenni fronde coronam, *who first from the charming Helicon*, etc., Lucr. 1, 117: fons, id. 4, 1024: locus, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 290: praediola, id. Att. 16, 3, 4: loca amoenia voluptaria, Sall. C. II, 5 Krüz.: amoenia piorum Concilia, Verg. A. 5, 734: Devenere locos lactos et amoenia virgata Fortunatorum nemorum sedesque beatas, id. ib. 6, 638: rus, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 6: aquae, auras, id. C. 3, 4, 7: hae latebrae dulces, etiam si credis, amoenae, *delightful to me* (subjectively), *but also in and of themselves* (objectively), *pleasant*, id. Ep. 1, 16, 15 Schmid.; cf. Doed. Syn. III. p. 35: amoenae Farfarus umbrae, Ov. M. 14, 390, where Merkel, *opacae Farfarus undae*: amoenissima aedificia, Tac. H. 3, 30: pictura, Plin. 35, 10, 37 *fin.*—In reproach: cultus amoenior, *too*

showy, coquetting, Liv. 4, 44, 11.—As *subst.*, **amoenā**, ōrum, n. (cf. abditus, etc.), *pleasant places*: per amoenā Asiae atque Achaiae, Tac. A. 3, 7: amoenā litorum, id. H. 3, 76.

II. Transf. to other things (rare, and for the most part only post-Aug.): vita, Tac. A. 15, 55: ingenium, id. ib. 2, 64; so id. ib. 13, 3; animus, i. e. amoenitatibus deditus, Ann. Vict. Epit. 1: amoenissima verba, Gell. 2, 26; 16, 3; 18, 5 al.—Hence, *adv.* ***a.** Old form **amoeniter**: hilaritate atque amoeniter videmulam agitare, *joyfully and delightfully*, Gell. 20, 8.—**b.** Usu. form **amoenē**; *in respect to smell, *sweetly, fragrantly*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 2; of a dwelling, *pleasantly* (in *sup.*), Plin. Ep. 4, 23; of discourse (in *comp.*), Gell. 14, 1, 32.

amōlior, ūtus, 4, v. *dep.*, *to remove a person or thing from a place (with effort or difficulty), to move or carry away*: amoliiri dicuntur ea, quae cum magna difficultate et molimine summoventur et tolluntur e medio, Don. ad Ter. And. 4, 2, 24 (never in Cic. or Hor.). **I.** Lit., Att. ap. Non. 75, 31: amoliiri amorem, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 67; so id. Most. 2, 1, 44: impeditum omne, Senn. ap. Non. 73, 15: omnia e medio, Plin. 11, 10, 10, 52: obstantia silvarum, Tac. A. 1, 50: onus, Luc. 5, 354.—Hence, amoliiri se (ante-class.), *to take one's self away, to go away*: non tu te e conspectu hinc amoliire? Pac. ap. Non. 73, 13; Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 68; so id. Ps. 1, 5, 144: hinc vos amoliimini, *begone*, Ter. And. 4, 2, 24.—**II.** Trop., *to put away, avert*; in rhet., *to refute, repel*: religiosum id gestamen amoliendis periculis arbitrantur, Plin. 32, 2, 11, 523: invidiā criminem ab aliquo, Tac. H. 3, 75: dedecus, id. A. 14, 14: amolior et amoveo nomen meum, i. e. omitto, *I pass over, lay no stress on*, Liv. 28, 28: videndum etiam, simul nobis plura aggressenda sint, amolienda singula, i. e. refutanda, *to be refuted, rebutted*, Quint. 5, 13, 11; so id. 4, 1, 29; 4, 2, 27 al.

Pass.: Jube haec hinc omnia amoliiri, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 24: cum amolita objecta onera armatis dedissent viam, Liv. 25, 36.

* **amōlitio**, ōnis, *f.* [amoliior], *a removing, putting away*: ubi infantis aliorum dati facta ex oculis amoliosst, Gell. 12, 1, 22.

amōlitus, Part., of amolior.

† **amōmis**, ūdis, *f.*, = ἀμώμης, *a plant similar to the genuine amomum, but inferior in fragrance*, Plin. 12, 13, 28, 549.

† **amōmum** or **-on**, i, n., = ἀμώμων, *an aromatic shrub, from which the Romans prepared a costly, fragrant balsam*: Cissus vitigena, Linn. 12, 13, 28, 548; 16, 32, 59; cf. 135: Assyrium vulgo nascentur amomum, Verg. E. 4, 25; so id. ib. 3, 89; Ov. P. 1, 9, 52; Mart. 5, 65; Pers. 3, 104.

amor (old form **amōs**, like honos, labos, colos, etc., Plaut. Curr. 1, 2, 2; v. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 170), ōris, m. [amo], *love* (to friends, parents, etc.; and also in a low sense; hence in gen. like amo, while *caritas*, like diligere, is esteem, regard, etc.; hence amor is used also of brutes, but *caritas* only of men; v. amo *init.*): Amicitiae caritate et amore cernuntur. Nam cum deorum, tum parentum, patriaeque cultus, eorumque hominum, qui aut sapientia aut opibus excellent, ad caritatem referri solet. Conjuges autem et liberi et fratres et alii, quos usus familiaritatisque conjunct, quamquam etiam caritate ipsa, tamen amore maxime continentur, Cic. Part. Or. 25, 88; cf. id. ib. 16, 56; Doed. Syn. IV. p. 100 (but *amor* is related to *benevolentia* as the cause to the effect, since *benevolentia* designates only an external, friendly treatment; but *amor* a *real, internal love*): amor, ex quo amicitia nominata, princeps est ad benevolentiam conjugendum, Cic. Am. 8, 26: nihil enim est, quod studio et benevolentia, vel amore potius effecti non possit, id. Fam. 3, 9; cf. Doed. Syn. IV. p. 105 (very freq. in all periods, and in every kind of style; in a low sense most freq. in the com. and eleg. poets, Petron., and similar authors; v. amo *init.*); constr. with *in*, *erga*, or the *obj. gen.* (with the *gen.* of the gerund, never in Cic., and perh. in no prose writer; but it is so found in Lucr., Ovid, and Hor.). **I.** Lit.: ab his inlitis noster in te amor profectus,

Cic. Fam. 13, 29: si quid in te residet amoris erga me, id. ib. 5, 5: amoris nostro (i. e. quo a te amatur) pusillum etiam, quam concedit veritas, largiare, id. ib. 5, 12; Postquam primus amor deceptam morte felicit, Verg. A. 4, 17: amabilis super amorem mulierum, Vulg. 2 Reg. 1, 26: in paternitatis amore, *brotherly love* (Gr. φιλία ἀδελφείας), id. 1 Pet. 1, 22; id. 2 Pet. 1, 7 *bis*: amplius aliquid amore, Cic. Att. 7, 1: habere amorem erga aliquid, id. ib. 9, 14: respondere amori amore, id. ib. 15, 21: conciliare amorem alieui, id. de Or. 2, 51 et saep.—Of sexual love, whether lawful or unlawful: Mea amoris saevo saucia, Eun. Med. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 22 (as a transl. of the Gr. ἐρωτικὸν θυμὸν ἀκαλαγέστατον ἵκετονος, Eur. Med. prol. 8): videbantur illi (septem anni) pauci dies prae amoris magnitudine, Vulg. Gen. 29, 20; 29, 30: is amore projectiam illam deperit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 43: amore perditā est, id. Mil. 4, 6, 38: in amore haec amantia sunt vitia, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 14: aeterno devotus volvere amoris, Lucr. 1, 35: qui vitat amorem, id. 4, 1069: Nec te noster amor tenet? Verg. A. 4, 307; 4, 395; Ov. M. 4, 256: ne sit ancillae tibi amor pudori, Hor. C. 2, 4, 1: meretricis amor Sollicitus, id. S. 2, 3, 252: ut majus esset odium amore, quod dilexerat, Vulg. 2 Reg. 13, 15: ambo vulnerati amore ejus, ib. Dan. 13, 10 al.—In both significations also in the *plur.*: amores hominum in te, Cic. Att. 6, 10: amores sancti, id. Fin. 3, 20, 68: cf. id. Tusc. 4, 24, 72: Ille meos, primus qui me sibi junxit, amores Abstulit, Verg. A. 4, 28: est mihi in amoribus, i. e. valde a me amatur, Cic. Fam. 7, 32: meos amores eloquat, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 2: meretricii amoris, Ter. And. 5, 4, 10: quem amor venerit dilexerat, Nep. Paus. 4, 1: amores et hae deliciae, quae vocantur, Cic. Cael. 19: quando Dido (tantos rump) non speret amores, Verg. A. 4, 292: Tabuit ex illo dementer amoribus usa, Ov. M. 4, 259: insanos fateamur amores, id. ib. 9, 519 et saep.; Hor. C. 2, 31, 2 et saep.—**II.** Meton. **A.** For *the beloved object itself*: amores est deliciae tuae, Cic. Div. 1, 36: Pompeius, nostri amores, id. Att. 2, 19; 16, 6; and ironic: sed redeo ad amores deliciasque nostras, L. Antonium, id. Phil. 6, 5: Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 79; Ov. M. 1, 617; 4, 137 al.—**B.** Personified: Amor, the god of love, *Love, Cupid*, Ἔρως: O praeclearam emendatricem vitae poeticae, quae Amorem flagitii et levitatis auctorem in concilio deorum collocandum putet, Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 69: Deum esse Amorem turpis et vitio favens finxit huido, Sen. Phaedr. 135: Illum conjugem, quem Amor dederat, qui plus pollet potiorque est patre, vet. poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 69: Omnia v. necit Amor, et nos cedamus Amori, Verg. E. 10, 69: Improbe Amor, quid non mortalia corpora cogis? id. A. 4, 412: Pareat Amor dictis carae genetricis, id. ib. 1, 689: Amor non talia curat, id. E. 10, 28: nec quid Amor curat, Ov. M. 1, 480: Amori dare ludum, Hor. C. 3, 12, 1; Prop. 1, 2, 8: non tot sagittis, Spicula quot nostro pectore fixit Amor, id. 3, 4, 2: phaeetratus, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 22: Notaque purpureus tela resumit Amor, id. Am. 2, 9, 34: movit Amor gemmatas aureas alas, id. R. Am. 39 et saep.—Also in the *plur.*, *Cupidis, Loves*: corpora nudorum Amorum, Ov. M. 10, 516: lascivi Amores, Hor. C. 2, 11, 7: parvi Amores, Prop. 3, 1, 11: Amores volucres, Ov. Ep. 16, 201: phaeetrati, id. R. Am. 519 al.—**C.** A strong, passionate longing for something, *desire, lust*: consultius amor, Cic. Sull. 26, 73: gloriae, id. Arch. 11, 28: amicitiae, id. Tusc. 4, 33, 70: lactis, Verg. G. 3, 394: vini, Juv. 9, 18: auri, Verg. A. 1, 349: argenti, Hor. S. 2, 3, 78: nummi, Juv. 14, 138: laudum, Verg. A. 9, 197 et saep.: cognitionis, Cic. Fin. 4, 7, 18.—With *gerund.*: edundis, Lucr. 4, 870: habendi, Ov. M. 1, 131, and Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 85: scribendi, id. S. 2, 1, 10—Poet., with *inf.*: si tantum amor casus cognoscere nostros, Verg. A. 2, 10: seu ror pudico Castaliae flavos amor est tibi mergere crines, Stat. Th. 1, 698.—**D.** Poet., *a love-charm, philtre*: quaeritur et nascentis equi de fronte revolvit Est matris praereptus amor, Verg. A. 4, 516; upon which passage Serv. remarks: Secundum Plinium, qui dicit in Naturali Historia (8, 42, 66; cf. 163 sqq.) pullos equinos habere in fronte quamdam carnem, quam eis statim natis admittit mater; quam si quis forte

praeripuere, odit pullum et lac ei denegat; v. hippomanes.

* **amorābundus**, a, um, *adj.* [amor], *loving, amorous*: Laberius in Lacu Averno mulierem amantem verbo inusitatus ficto amorābundam dixit, Gell. 11, 15, 1.

Amorgus or **-ōs**, i, f., = Ἀμοργός, *one of the Sporades in the Aegean Sea, the birthplace of the poet Simonides*; under the Roman emperors, a place for the banishment of criminals; now *Amorgo*, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 70; Tac. A. 4, 30; v. Mann. Gr. 734 sq.

* **amōrifēr**, īra, ōrum, *adj.* [amor-fero], *producing, or awakening love*: sagittae, Ven. 6, 2, 13.

* **amōrificus**, a, um, *adj.* [amor-facio], *causing love*. App. Herb. 123.

amōs, v. amor.

amosio: annuo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 26 Müll. (very dub.).

amotio, ōnis, f. [amoveo], *a removing, removal* (rare; only twice in Cic.): doloris, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37; 2, 3, 9; ordinis, Dig. 47, 10, 43.

amōtus, a, um, *Part.* of amoveo.

ā-mōvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, v. a., *to remove from, to put or take away, to withdraw* (esp. with effort or trouble; syn.: dimoveo, abduco, averto, arceo, repello): proprie amovetur saxum de loco, Don. ad Ter. 4, 4, 2, 14; cf.: amoveamus lapidem de ore putei, Vulg. Gen. 29, 8; v. amolior. **I.** In gen. (class.): me exinde amovet loco, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 64: Ubi erit empty, ut aliquo ex urbe (eam) amovei, id. Ep. 2, 2, 94: testem hanc quom abs te amovers, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 72: Aque. tamen ego hunc amovebo, id. Ad. 4, 2, 14: illum ex istis locis amoveo, Cic. Att. 1, 12: juvenes amoverunt eum, Vulg. Act. 5, 6: lex Porcia virgas ab omnium civium corpore amovit, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 12: Ille est amotus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 64: amoto custode, Prop. 1, 11, 15: amotis longius ceteris, Curt. 7, 1: alba amovimus ab hostium oculis, Liv. 5, 51: imagines ex bibliothecis amovere, Suet. Calig. 34; id. Caes. 68; id. Ner. 47. — Hence: se amovere, *to retire, withdraw*: te hinc amove, *off with you!* Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 38: e coetu se amovissent, Liv. 3, 38: qui memet finibus unquam amōri- rionis Ausoniae, Sil. 17, 224: statuit repente recedere seque e medio quam longissime amovere, Suet. Tib. 10. — Trop. of abstract ideas, *to put away, cast off*, etc.: signitiam amove, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 6: suspitionem ab aliquo, id. Trin. 3, 3, 54: socordiamque ex pectore, id. Ps. 1, 2, 11; so, crapulam, id. ib. 5, 1, 35: amoto metu, Ter. And. 1, 2, 10: qui istum amorem ex animo amoveas, id. ib. 2, 1, 7: opinionem, id. ib. 3, 2, 30: misericordiam, Vulg. 2 Macc. 6, 16: amove militiam a carne, id. Eccl. 11, 10: bellum, Liv. 5, 35: amoto quaeramus seria ludo, *jesting aside*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 27 al. — Poet., of time, *to take with itself*: quaecumque vetustate amovet aetas, * Lucr. 1, 225. — **II.** Esp. **A.** In and after the Aug. per., *to take away by stealth, to steal* (euphemist. for furari, furtum facere): boves Per dolum amotas, Hor. C. 1, 10, 10: si filia familiares res amovetur, Dig. 25, 2, 3: aliquid ex hereditate, ib. 29, 2, 70 al. — **B.** In post-Aug. prose (perh. only in Tac.), *to banish*: amotus Cercinam quattuordecim annis exilium toleravit, Tac. A. 1, 53: in insulam, id. ib. 4, 31: Cretam, id. ib. 4, 21: aemulationis suspectus per nomen obsidum amovere, id. ib. 13, 9; 14, 57.

* **amplĕlinus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀμπέλινος, *of the vine*, Caecil. ap. Non. 548, 15.

* **ampĕlĭtis**, idis, f., = ἀμπέλitis, *a kind of bituminous earth, with which the vine was sprinkled in order to keep off worms*, Plin. 35, 16, 56, § 194.

* **ampĕlōdesmōs**, i, m., = ἀμπελόδεσμος, *a plant used for tying up vines*, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 209.

* **ampĕlōleuce**, ōs, f., = ἀμπελολεύκη (*white vine*), *the white vine, bryony*: Bryonia alba, Linn.; Plin. 22, 1, 16, § 21.

ampĕlōprāson, i, n., = ἀμπελόπρασον, *a plant, probably field-garlic*, Plin. 24, 15, 86, § 136.

1. ampĕlōs, i, f., = ἀμπέλος, *a vine, grape-vine* (used technically; in pure Lat. vitis). **I.** Ampelos agria, *wild vine* (in pure Lat. labrusca), Plin. 23, 1, 14, § 19. — **II.**

Ampelos chironia, *gracewort*; in pure Lat. vitis nigra or bryonia, Plin. 23, 1, 17, § 27; 24, 4, 16, § 34.

2. Ampĕlōs, i, f. **I.** *A city of Macedonia*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 37. — **II.** *A headland and town in Crete*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59.

3. Ampĕlōs, i, m., *a beautiful youth, loved by Bacchus*, Ov. F. 3, 409.

* **ampĕndices**, *appendages*, so called by the ancients. acc. to Festus, quod circumpendenter, quos nunc appendices appellamus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll.

* **ampĕmerinōs**, a, on, *adj.*, = ἀμφιμερινός, *daily* (in pure Lat. cotidianus): genus februm, non intermittit, Plin. 28, 16, 66, § 228.

Ampĕiāraus, i, m., = Ἀμφιάραος, *a distinguished Grecian seer, father of Alcaemon and Amphilocheus*. Knowing that he was doomed to lose his life in the Theban war, he concealed himself in his house; but his wife, Eriphyle, was prevailed upon to betray him by the offer of a golden necklace, and he was compelled by Polyneices to accompany him to the war, where he was swallowed up with his chariot in the earth, Cic. Div. 1, 40: Ov. P. 3, 1, 52. — **II.** Deriv. **A. Ampĕiareus** (five syll.), a, um, *adj.*, *Amphiareus*: quadrigae Amphiareum, Prop. 3, 32, 39. — **B. Ampĕiāraides**, ae, m., *a male descendant of Amphiareus*, i. e. Alcaemon, Ov. F. 2, 43 (al. Amphiareus) des.

* **ampĕhibōlia** (**ampĕhibōlōgia**, in Charis. p. 243 P.: Diom. p. 444; Isid. Orig. 1, 33), ae, f., = ἀμφιβολία (*ἀμφιβολία*), in rhet., *ambiguity, double-meaning*, Cic. Div. 2, 56, 116; id. Fam. 7, 32; Auct. ad Her. 2, 11; Quint. 7, 9, 1 al.

* **ampĕhibōlus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀμφιβολος, *ambiguous*, Mart. Cap. 5, 149.

* **ampĕibrāchys**, ōs, m., = ἀμφίβραχος (*short before and after*); in metre, *the foot* — Quint. 9, 4, 82 (later gramm. sometimes give the word the Latin ending, amphibrachys: cf. Quint. 9, 4, 105).

* **ampĕibrevis**, is, m., for amphibrachys, Diom. p. 475 P.

Ampĕictyonēs, um (acc. Gr. ἄς; v. infra), m., = ἀμφικτύονες, *the political and religious assembly of the confederated Greek States at Thermopylae, later at Delphi, the Amphictyons* (cf. Titum. Amphict. Bund. Heeren Ideen. 3, 196): Thebani accusantur, apud Amphictyones, Cic. Inv. 2, 23; Quint. 5, 10, 111: decreto Amphictyonium, Tac. A. 4, 14.

Ampĕidāmas, antis, m., = Ἀμφιδάμας, *one of the Argonauts, son of Aëlus, from Arcadia*, Hyg. Fab. 14; Val. Fl. 1, 376.

Ampĕilōchia, ae, f., = Ἀμφιλοχία, *a small province in Acarnania*, Cic. Pis. 40; Mann. Gr. 62 sq. — Hence **Ampĕilōchus** or **Ampĕilōchicus**, a, um, *adj.* *Amphilochian*: Argos Amphilochicum, Liv. 38, 10: Argos Amphilochicum, Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5.

* **Ampĕilōchia**, ōrum, m., *the inhabitants of Amphilochia*, Liv. 38, 3.

Ampĕilōchus, i, m., = Ἀμφιλόχοϋς, **I.** *Son of Amphiarus, founder of Argos Amphilochium in Epirus*, Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 3.

II. *Son of Alcaemon and Manto, who, as a seer, had a temple at Oropus, in Attica*, Liv. 45, 27.

* **ampĕimācrus**, i, m., = ἀμφιμακρός (*long before and after*), *an amphiacrus, the poetical foot* — (also called Creticus), Quint. 9, 4, 81.

* **ampĕimallum**, i, n., = ἀμφιμαλλον (*hairy on both sides*), *woollen cloth, which was hairy or shaggy on both sides*, Varr. L. 5, § 167 Müll.; Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 193.

Ampĕimēdon, ontis, m., = Ἀμφιμέδων, *a Libyan who, while fighting for Cepheus against Perseus, was slain by the latter*, Ov. M. 5, 75.

Ampĕinōmus, i, m., = Ἀμφινόμος, *a youth of Catania who, with his brother Anapris, saved his parents upon his shoulders from the flames of Ætna; on account of which monuments were erected to both of them by their fellow-citizens*, Sen. Ben. 3, 37; Sil. 14, 197; Val. Max. 5, 4, ext. 4.

Ampĕion, ōnis, m., = Ἀμφίων, *son of Antiope by Jupiter, king of Thebes, and husband of Niobe*, renowned for his music,

by the magical power of which the stones came together for the building of the walls of Thebes, Hyg. Fab. 6 and 7; Hor. A. P. 394. He killed himself on account of grief for the loss of his children, who had been slain by the arrows of Apollo and Diana, Ov. M. 6, 221; 6, 271; 6, 402: Amphionius arces, i. e. Thebes, id. ib. 15, 427. — Whence,

Ampĕiōnius, a, um, *adj.*, *Amphionian*: Amphionius lyrae, Prop. 1, 9, 10.

Ampĕipōlis, is, f., = Ἀμφιπολις, *a distinguished city in Macedonia, now Neokhorio*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38; Liv. 45, 9; 45, 29. — **II.** Deriv. **A. Ampĕipōlites**, ae, m., = Ἀμφιπολίτης, *an Amphipolitan*, Varr. R. R. 1, 1. — **B. Ampĕipōlitānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *belonging to Ampipolis*, Just. 14 fin.

* **ampĕiprōstylos**, i, m., = ἀμφιπρόστυλος (*with pillars before and behind*), *a temple which had pillars in front and rear, but not at the sides*, Vit. 3, 1.

* **ampĕhisbaena**, ae, f., = ἀμφισβανα, *a kind of serpent in Libya which can move either backwards or forwards*, Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 85; Luc. 9, 719.

Ampĕhissa, ae, f., = Ἀμφισσα, **I.** *The ancient chief town in Locri Ozole, near Phocis, now Salona*, Luc. 3, 172; cf. Mann. Gr. 125. — **II.** *A promontory of Locri Epizephyrii, in Lower Italy*; whence, **Ampĕhissus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Ampĕhissa*: Ampĕhissia saxa, Ov. M. 15, 703 Riese, where Merkel reads *Ampĕhissia*, the designation of a place now unknown.

Ampĕhissus or **-ōs**, i, m., *son of Apollo and Dryope, builder of the town Eta, at the foot of Mt. Eta*, Ov. M. 9, 356.

ampĕhitāne, ōs, f., *a kind of precious stone, also called chrysocola, perh. a magnetic pyrites*, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 147.

* **ampĕhitāpa**, ae, f., = ἀμφιτάπης, *a carpet, shaggy on both sides*: dormire super ampĕhitāpa bene molli, Varr. ap. Non. 540, 30; Lucil. ib.; Dig. 34, 2, 24.

* **ampĕhithalāmōs**, i, m., = ἀμφιθάλαμος, *an antechamber*: quorum (cubiculorum) unum thalamos, alterum ampĕhithalamos dicitur, Vit. 6, 10 Rose and Müll. (al. antithalamus, a chamber opp. to the sleeping chamber).

ampĕhithēatralis, e, *adj.* [ampĕhithēatrum], *of or pertaining to the amphitheatre, amphitheatrical*: spectaculum, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 84; magistris, Mart. 11, 70; pompa, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 293.

ampĕhithēatricus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], i. q. amphitheatralis: charta, *made near the amphitheatre, of little value*, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 75; spectaculum, Symm. Ep. 4, 8.

* **ampĕhithēatrum**, i, n., = ἀμφιθέατρον, *an amphitheatre, a circular or oval building in which each successive seat, raised above the last, furnished an unobstructed view*. From its shape it was sometimes called *circus*. In Rome it was used for public spectacles: for combats of wild beasts and of ships, but most frequently for gladiatorial shows. It was at first built of wood, but afterwards of stone, and with great splendor. The largest one, designed by Augustus, but begun by Vespasian and finished by Titus, was called the *Amphitheatrum Flavianum*, or, since the time of Bode, the *Colosseum* or *Coliseum*, perhaps from the Colossus of Nero, which stood close by. This s. said to have held eighty seven thousand spectators, Plin. 19, 1, 6, 24; id. Ca. 4, 62; id. H. 2, 67; Suet. Aug. 29; id. Ner. 18; id. Vesp. 9; id. Tit. 7; id. Tib. 40; id. Ver. 12; Isid. 15, 2, 35, p. 471 al.; cf. Smith, Class. Dict.

* **Ampĕhitrĕ**, ōs, f., = Ἀμφιτρεῖν, *Amphitrite, the wife of Neptune, and goddess of the sea*, Col. 10, 201; hence an appel. for the sea, Ov. M. 1, 14; Cat. 64, 11.

Ampĕhitrō (-tio) or **ōn**, ōnis, m., = Ἀμφιτρονίον, **I.** *Son of Alcaeus and Hippomeno, king of Thebes, and husband of Alcmena*, Ov. M. 6, 112. — Hence, **Ampĕhitrōniādes**, ae, patr. m., *a male descendant of Ampĕhitrō*, i. e. Hercules, Cat. 68, 112; Ov. M. 9, 140; 15, 49; Verg. A. 8, 214. — **II.** *The name of a comedy of Plautus*.

ampĕhōra, ae (gen. plur. as a measure, usually amphōrūm, v. infra. II.; cf. Charia,

p. 41 P.) *f.*, = *ἀμφορες*, a vessel, usually made of clay, with two handles or ears; for liquids, esp. wine, a *flagon, pitcher, flask, bottle, jar*, etc.; cf. Smith, *Dict. Antiq.* I. 1. t.: *amphoras* implere, Cato. R. R. 113; 2: *amphora* coepit Institui, Hor. A. P. 22; so id. C. 3, 8, 11; 3, 16, 34; Petr. 34 al.—Also for holding wine: *amphora* vini, *Vulg.* 1 Reg. 1, 24; ib. Dan. 14, 2; oil: *amphorae* oleariae, Cato. R. R. 10, 2; honey: aut presapuris mella condit amphoris, Hor. Epod. 2, 15; water: *amphoram* aquae portans, *Vulg.* Luc. 22, 10.—Poet. for the wine contained therein, Hor. C. 3, 28, 8.—**II.** **Transf.** **A.** A measure for liquids (also called *quadrantal*; cf. *Fest.* p. 253 Müll.), = 2 urnae, or 8 congi, etc. = 6 gals. 7 pts.: in singular vini amphoras, Cic. Font. 5, 9; *Plin.* 9, 30, 48, § 93. Since such a measure was kept as a standard at the Capitolium, *amphora* Capitolina signifies an *amphora of the full measure*, *Capitol.* *Mus.* 4.—**B.** The measure of a ship (as the *ton* with us): *naves, quarum minor nulla erat duam milium amphorum*, *Leutal.* ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2; *Plin.* 6, 22, 24, § 82: *navem, quae plus quam CCC amphorum esset*, *Liv.* 21, 63.

* **amphoralis**, e, *adj.* [amphora], containing the measure of an amphora: *vas*, *Plin.* 37, 2, 10, § 27.

amphorarius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], contained in the amphora: *vinum, kept therein*, *Dig.* 33, 6, 16.

Amphrissius, a, um, *adj.*, v. *Amphrissa*, II.

Amphrysus or **-ōs**, i, m., = *Ἀμφρυσός*, a small river in the Thessalian province of Phthiotis, near which Apollo fed the flocks of *Admetus*, *Ov. M.* 1, 580; 7, 229; *Verg.* G. 3, 2.—**II.** **Deriv.** **A.** **Amphrysus**, a, um, *adj.*, belonging to *Amphrysus*, or, poet. *transf.*, to *Apollo*: *vates, i. e. the Sibyl*, *Verg.* A. 6, 398.—**B.** **Amphrysiācus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: *gramen*, *Stat. S.* 1, 4, 105.

amplē, *adv.*, v. *amplus* *fm.*

am-pletor (old form **amplexor**, *Prisc.* p. 552, 39 P.), *exus*, 3, v. *dep.* (*act.* form **ampecto**, *Liv.* And. Od. ap. *Diom.* p. 379 P.; cf. *Prisc.* p. 797 P.; *Struve*, 114.—In *pass.*, *Plaut.* *Mil.* 2, 6, 27; *Lucil.* ap. *Prisc.* p. 791 P.). **I.** A. Lit., to wind or twine round a person or thing (aliquem, *πλάκωσθε ἀμφὶ τὸν ἄνθρωπον*; hence with reference to the other object, *circ.* *ad.*), to surround, *em-compass*, *encompass*; of living beings, to embrace (class. in prose and poetry); *genua ampletens*, *Liv.* And. Od. ap. *Diom.* p. 379 P. (as *transl.* of *Hom. Od.* 6, 142: *γόνυον ἄκαβαν*): *ampletimur tibi genua*, *Plaut.* *Rud.* 1, 5, 16; so id. *Cist.* 2, 3, 25: *exsangue* (patrem) *amplexus*, *Tac. H.* 4, 3, 25: *effigiem Augusti amplecti*, *id.* *ib.* 12, 4, 67: *magnam Herculis aram*, *id.* *ib.* 12, 24: *serpens arboris ampletens stirpem*, *Lucr.* 5, 34: *quorum tellus ampletitur ossa*, *id.* 1, 135: *manibus saxa*, *to grass*, *Liv.* 5, 47: *munimentum amplecti*, *id.* 35, 28; so id. 41, 5 and *saep.*: *ampletitur intra se insulam*, *Plin.* 5, 1, 1, § 3: *amplexa jugerum soli quercus*, *id.* 16, 31, 56, § 130: et molli circum est unbes amplexus acantho, *Verg.* E. 3, 45: *urbes amplecti muro*, *Hor.* A. P. 209 et *saep.*: *vis ne ego te ac lute me ampletur?* *Plaut.* *Most.* 1, 4, 9; **Tac.* *And.* 5, 19: *ille me amplexus atque osculans fieri prohibebat*, *Cic. Somn.* Scip. 3 (id. *Rep.* 6, 14, where *Orell.* reads *complexus*).—**B.** Of space, to embrace: *spatium amplexus ad vim remigii*, *Tac. A.* 12, 56: *quattuor milia passuum ambitu amplexus est*, *id.* *ib.* 4, 49: *domus naturae ampletens pontum terrasque Jacentes*, *Manil.* 1, 536.—**II.** **Trop.** **A.** To embrace in mind or knowledge, i. e. to comprehend, to understand: *omnino rei magnitudinem amplecti*, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 5, 19: *Quas (artes) si quis unus complexus omnes*, *id.* *ib.* 1, 17, 76: *quae si iudex non ampletetur omnia consilio*, *non animo ac mente circumspiciet*, *id.* *Font.* 7; also simply to reflect upon, to consider: *cogitationem toto pectore amplecti*, *id.* *A. T.* 12, 35.—**B.** In discourse, to comprehend, i. e. to discuss, to handle, treat: *quod ego argumentum pluribus verbis ampletor*, *Cic. Rosc. Com.* 12: *actio verbis causam et rationem juris ampletur*, *id.* *Caecin.* 14, 40: *omnes res per scripturam amplecti*, *id.* *Inv.* 2, 50: *non ego*

cuncta meo amplecti verbis opto, *Verg.* G. 2, 42: *totius Ponti farra brevier ampletenda est*, *ut facilius partes noscantur*, *Plin.* 4, 12, 24, § 75.—Also of a name, to comprehend under: *quod idem interdum virtutis nomine ampletimur*, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 13, 30; cf. *si quis universam et propriam oratoris vim delinire complexique vult, to define the peculiar function of the orator and include the whole of it*, *id.* *de Or.* 1, 15, 64; of a law, to include: *sed neque haec (verba) in principum aut principis parentem, quos lex majestatis ampletimur*, *Tac. A.* 4, 34.—**C.** Of study, learning, to include, embrace: *neque eam tamen scientiam, quam adjungis oratori, complexus es, but yet have not included in your attainments that knowledge which, etc.*, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 17, 77: *Quod si tantam rerum maximarum arte sua rhetorici illi doctores complexerentur*, *id.* *ib.* 1, 19, 86.—**D.** To embrace in heart, i. e. to love, favor, cherish: *quem mihi victur amplecti res publica*, *Cic. Cat.* 4, 3: *nimis amplecti plebem videbatur*, *id.* *Mil.* 72: *aliquem antecessime*, *id.* *Fam.* 6, 6 *fm.*; *Sall.* J. 7, 6: *hoc se ampletitur uno, i. e. se amat, esteo me hincsel*; *Hor.* S. 1, 2, 53: *quinto tanto amore possessiones suas amplexi tenebant*, *Cic. Sull.* 20; *opp. repudiare*, *id.* *de Or.* 1, 24; *opp. remove*, *id.* *Cat.* 4, 7: *amplecti virtutem*, *id.* *Phil.* 10, 4: *nobilitatem et dignitates hominum amplecti*, *id.* *Fam.* 4, 8: *mens hominis ampletitur maxime cognitionem, delights in understanding*, *id.* *Ac. pr.* 2, 10, 31: *(episcopum) ampletentem eum fidelem sermonem*, **Vulg.* *Tit.* 1, 9: *amplexus civitates (sc. animo), having fixed his mind on, i. e. intending to attack, seize*, *Tac. Agr.* 25: *causam rei publicae amplecti*, *Cic. Sest.* 93; and so playfully of one who robs the State treasury: *rem publicam nimium amplecti*, *id.* *F.* 18.—**E.** In circumlocution: *magnam Britanniam partem aut victoria amplexus est* *ut bello, embraced in conquest*, i. e. *conquered*, *Tac. Agr.* 17.

amplexor, *ātus*, 1, v. *dep. freq.* (*act.* form **amplexo**, analog. to **ampecto**, *Plant.* *Poen.* 5, 4, 60; *Att.* ap. *Non.* 470, 11; *Lucil.* ap. *Prisc.* p. 791 P.; *Petr.* 63) [ampletor], to embrace, encircle (more rare than the simple verb; for the most part only ante-class., and in Cic. and eccl. Lat.). **I.** Lit.: *aram amplexantur*, *Plaut.* *Rud.* 3, 3, 33: *tenebit praedam et amplexabitur, keep it fast*, *Vulg.* *Isa.* 5, 29.—*F. s. p.*, in love, at greeting, object, etc., *Plaut.* *Truc.* 5, 33; *id.* *Mil.* 5, 40: *mitto jam osculari atque amplexari*, **Ter.* *Heaut.* 5, 1, 27: *inimicum meum, sic amplexabantur, sic fovebant, sic osculabantur*, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9: *Arsinoë corpore suo puerorum corpora amplexata proxit*, *Just.* 24, 3: *amplexatus est eum*, *Vulg.* *Gen.* 33, 4; 45, 14; *ib.* *Jud.* 19, 4.—**II.** **Trop.**, to love, honor, cherish, esteem: *Appius totum me amplexatur*, *Cic. Q. Fr.* 2, 12: *otium*, *id.* *Sest.* 45, 98; so *id.* *Clu.* 44; *id.* *de Or.* 3, 17; *id.* *Fin.* 4, 14: *species (i. e. idēas) mirifice Plato erat amplexatus, i. e. admaverat, suas fecerat*, *id.* *C.* 1, 9 al.: *quae amplexantur*, *Sall.* *C.* 52, 5.

1. amplexus, a, um, *Part.* of **ampletor**.

2. amplexus, *ūs*, m. [ampletor], an embracing, encircling, surrounding (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** In gen.: *amplexu terrarum*, **Lucr.* 5, 319: *serpentis amplexu*, **Cic. Div.* 1, 36: *exiit amplexus, my embrace*, *Ov. M.* 9, 52: *occupat (serpens) hos morsu, longis amplexibus illos*, *id.* *ib.* 3, 48: *oceanus, qui orbem terrarum amplexu finit*, *Liv.* 36, 17; so *Plin.* 5, 9, 9, § 48; *Stat.* *Th.* 6, 255 al.—**II.** *F. s. p.* **A.** A loving embrace, caress (mostly in *plur.*): *num dabit amplexus atque oscula dulcia figet*, *Verg.* A. 1, 687; *Vulg.* *Prov.* 7, 18: *inter amplexus flevit*, *ib.* *Gen.* 46, 29: *aliquem impedire amplexu*, *Ov. M.* 2, 433: *dum petis amplexus*, *id.* *H.* 14, 69 *Kühn.*; *Sen. Thyest.* 522; also: *amplexu petere aliquem*, *Ov. M.* 6, 605: *longe fieri ab amplexibus*, *Vulg.* *Ecl.* 3, 5: *circumfusus amplexibus Tiberis sui*, *Vell.* 2, 123: *tenerē aliquem amplexu*, *Tac. A.* 12, 68: *in amplexus alicujus ruerē*, *id.* *ib.* 16, 32: *in amplexus ejus effusus*, *id.* *ib.* 12, 47.—**B.** *Euphemist.*, *Ov. M.* 4, 184; *Juv.* 6, 64; *Sil.* 11, 399 *Drak.*

ampliatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [amplio]. * **I.** An extending, enlarging: *addita est sacramen-*

to, *Tert. Bapt.* 13.—**II.** In law t. t., a deferring of the decision of the judge: *ampliata est et ipsa ampliatio*, *Sen. Contr.* 1, 3 *fm.*; v. *Pseudo-Ascon.* ad *Cic. Verr.* p. 164 *Bait.*; cf. *amplio*, II.

amplificatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [amplifico]. a widening; hence, **I.** An extending, enlarging, increasing (peri. only in Cic.); *pecuniae*, *Cic. Div.* 2, 14, 33: *rei familiaris*, *id.* *Off.* 1, 8, 25.—**Trop.**: *honoris et gloriae*, *Cic. Off.* 2, 12, 42.—**II.** In rhet. t. t., an exaggerated description of an object, an amplification, *Auct.* ad *Her.* 2, 30; *Cic. Part. Or.* 15; *Quint.* 2, 5, 9; 5, 10, 99; v. **amplifico**, II.

amplificator, *ōris*, m. [id.], he who enlarges, an amplifier (very rare): *orem*, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 4, 10: *μυνησιπύ*, *Inscr.* *Orell.* 1025: *VRBIS ROMAE*, *Inscr.* *Grut.* 282, 3.—**Trop.**: *dignitatis*, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 12.

* **amplificatrix**, *icis*, *f.* [amplifico], she that enlarges or amplifies: *amplificatrix veri vetustas*, *Pacat.* *Pan. Theod.* 8.

* **amplifici**, *adv.*, v. **amplifico**.

amplifico, *āvī*, *ātum*, 1, v. a. [amplifico], to make wide, to widen, extend, enlarge, increase (class., but mostly in prose).

I. In gen.: *ingressum domus et atrii amplificavit*, *Vulg.* *Ecl.* 50, 5: *dolorem*, *fac.* ap. *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 21, 50: *divitias*, *Cic. Rep.* 3, 12: *fortunam*, *id.* *Am.* 16, 59: *sonum*, *to strengthen, increase*, *id.* *N. D.* 2, 57: *urbem*, *id.* *Cat.* 3, 1; *Liv.* 1, 44: *rem publicam*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 3: *civitatem*, *Vulg.* *Ecl.* 50, 5.—**Trop.**: *auctoritas ampliata*, *Cic. Inop. Pomp.* 16: *Aeduoorum auctoritatem apud omnes Belgas*, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 14: *Amplificet Deus nomen Salomonis*, *Vulg.* 3 Reg. 1, 47.—*Aliquem* *aliquā* *re* (eos) *festinatis honoribus ampliata atque auget*, *Plin.* *Pan.* 69: *honore et gloria ampliata*, *Cic. Leg.* 3, 14: *amplificatus auro et argento*, *Vulg.* 1 *Macc.* 2, 18.—**II.** *E. s. p.*, in rhet. t. t., to place a subject in some way in a clearer light, to amplify, dilate upon, enlarge upon: *summa laus eloquentiae est amplificare rem orando*, *Cic. de Or.* 3, 26, 104; cf. *id.* *ib.* 1, 51, 221; *id.* *C.* 2, 2 al.; v. **amplificatio**.

* **amplificus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], splendid.

Prout. *Or.* 21. *Fragm.* 3, p. 259 *Francof.*

—Hence, **adv.*: **amplificē**, splendidly: *amplificē vestis decorata*, *Cat.* 64, 265.

amplio, *āvī*, *ātum*, 1, v. a. [amplus], to make wider, to extend, enlarge, increase, amplify (rare, esp. before the Aug. per.; mostly in prose). **I.** In gen.: *amplianda scapello plaga est*, *Cels.* 7, 15: *rem (familiarē)*, **Hor.* *S.* 1, 4, 32: *de ampliando numero*, *Plin.* *Pan.* 54, 4; so *Suet.* *Ner.* 22: *orbem*, *Luc.* 3, 276: *servitia*, *Tac. H.* 2, 78: *amplia to veterē Apollinis templo*, *Suet.* *Aug.* 18 al.—**Trop.**: *nomen, to render glorious, to ennoble*, *Mart.* 8, 66: *Hannibalis bellicis laudibus ampliatur virtus Scipionis*, *Quint.* 8, 4, 20: *pulcritudinem*, *Vulg.* *Judith.* 10, 4.—**II.** *E. s. p.*, *judic.* t. t., to delay judgment or decision, to adjourn, in order to make further investigation (since the judges in such cases employed the expression *AMPLIUS* or *NON LIQUET*, v. **amplus**, c. and **Rupert.** ad *Tac.* *Or.* 38, 1, p. 455). **A.** *Absol.*: *potestas ampliandi*, *Cic. Caecin.* 10: *lex ampliandi facit potestatem*, *id.* *Verr.* 2, 1, 9, § 26.—**B.** *With acc. of pers.*, to defer his business: *istum hominem nefarium amplivertis*, *Auct.* ad *Her.* 4, 36: *virginem*, *Liv.* 4, 44: *his amplius reus terto absolutus est*, *id.* 43, 2.—**C.** *With acc. of thing*: *causam*, *Val. Max.* 8, 116: *poenam*, *Sen. Contr.* 1, 3; cf. *ampliato* and *comperendatio*.

ampliter, *adv.*, v. **amplus** *fm.*

amplitudo, *inis*, *f.* [amplus], in space, wide extent, breadth, width, amplitude, size, bulk (class., but only in prose). **I.** Lit.: *membrorum*, *Varr.* *R. R.* 2, 4, 8: *simulacrum modica amplitudine*, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 4, 49: *urbis*, *Liv.* 7, 30: *oppidum stadium LXXX amplitudine*, *Plin.* 6, 26, 30, § 119: *platanus adolescit in amplitudinem*, *id.* 12, 1, 3, § 7: *corporis*, *Plin.* *Ecl.* 6, 16, 3: *Apollo amplitudinis et artis eximiae*, *Suet.* *Tib.* 74: *margaritarum*, *id.* *Caes.* 47: *valli*, *Tac. H.* 4, 22: *numeri*, *Gell.* 19, 8, 12 al.—*In plur.*: *amplitudines bonorum*, *Cic. Fin.* 4, 7, 18.—**II.** *Trop.* **A.** *With gen.*, greatness: *animi*, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 26, 64: *harum rerum splendor, amplitudo*, *id.* *Off.* 1, 20, 67: *rerum gestarum*, *Nep.* *Att.* 18: *fortuna*, *Plin.* *praef.* 3:

opum, id. 3, 4, 5, § 31. — In *plur.* — amplitudines virtutum, Gell. 4, 9. — **B.** *Abso- lute, digni, grandeur, distinction, consequentia*, (more general than dignitas, auctoritas, etc.); cf. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 1, 5; Hab. Syn. 363): amplitudo est potentia aut majestatis aut aliarum copiarum magna abundantia, Cic. Inv. 2, 55, 166: homines in quibus summa auctoritas est et amplitudo, id. Rosc. Am. 1: majestas est amplitudo et dignitas civitatis, id. de Or. 2, 39: ad summam amplitudinem pervenire, id. Brut. 81, 281: amplitudinem suam retinere, id. Fam. 1, 4: amplitudinem alicujus augere, Liv. 39, 48 al. — **C.** In rhet., *copiousness and dignity of expression*: in his finis est amplitudo, Cic. Inv. 2, 16 *fn.*, which see in full: ubi dignitas atque amplitudo est, Gell. 6, 14, 3. — Specifically: amplitudo Platonicus, Cic. Or. 1, *fn.*, for the Gr. *πλάτος τῆς ἐπιπέδου* (Diog. L. 3, 4), which by Plin. Ep. 1, 10, more literally called *Platonic latitude*. — So of metre: amplitudo dactyli ac paeonis, *the fullness, richness*, Quint. 9, 4, 136; cf. id. 5, 14, 30.

amplus, adv., v. amplus.
***ampliusculus, a, um, adj.** [amplus], somewhat larger, or more magnificent: fortuna, App. Mag. p. 322. 19 Elm. — ***Adv.**: **ampliuscule, rather more**, Sid. Ep. 3, 16. — ***amplio, are, v. a.** [id.], old form for amplifico, to extend, enlarge; trop., to make glorious: qui causam humilem dictis amplect, Pac. ap. Non. p. 506, 26 (Trag. Rel. p. 120 Rib.).

amplioctor, v. amplioctor trit.
amplus, a, um, adj. [some regard this as a shortened form of *ἀμπλωτός*, = filled up, full; others, as for ambulus from amb-, rounded out, as superus from super, etc.; v. Doed. Syn. II, p. 113; but perh. it is better to form it from am- and -plus, akin to -pleo, plenus, q. v. Pot], thus per, full all round; hence, great, large. — In space, of large extent, great, large, wide, ample, spacious (the forms amplus and amplior are very rare in the ante-class. per., and rare in all periods. Amplius is com. in the ante-class., freq. in the class., and very freq. in the post-class. per., the Vulg. rarely using the other forms, but using this 121 times. Amplissimus belongs to prose, and is scarcely used before Cicero, with whom it was a very favorite word. It was also used by Plin. Maj. and Min., but never by Tac., Sall. (in his genuine works), nor the Vulg. Catullus used only the form amplius, and Prop. only amplus, while Tib. and Pers. never used this word in any form. Ampliter is found mostly in Plant.; and ample and amplissime are used a few times by Cic. and by writers that followed him; syn.: magnus, ingens, latus, late patens, spatiosus, latus). I. Lit.: amplus et specu- trotervo ferax, Pac. Trag. Rel. p. 94 Rib.: qui (Pluto) ter amplum Geryonem compe- scit unda, Hor. C. 2, 14, 7: ampla domus dedecori domino fit, si est ea solitudo, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139; so Verg. A. 2, 310: admodum amplum et excelsum signum, Cic. Verr. 4, 74: collis castris parum amplus, Sall. J. 98, 3: porticius in amplis, Verg. A. 3, 353; per amplum mittitur Elysiun, id. ib. 6, 743: vocemque per ampla volutant Atria, id. ib. 1, 725: nil vulva pulchrior ampla, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 41: amplae aures, Plin. II, 52, 114, § 274: mitium amplum grano, id. 18, 7, 10, § 55: cubiculum amplum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 6: baptisterium amplum atque opacum, id. ib. 6, 25. — **Comp.**: quanto est res amplior, Lucr. 2, 1133: Amplior Urgo et Capria, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 81: avis paulo amplior passere, id. 10, 32, 47; § 89: amplior specie mortali, Suet. Aug. 94; id. Caes. 76 (for the neut. amplus, v. infra). — **Sup.**: amplissima curia... gymnasium amplissimum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53: urbs amplissima atque ornatissima, id. Agr. 2, 76: amplissimum peristy- lium, id. Dom. 116: (candelabrum) ad ampli- simi templi ornatum esse factum, id. Verr. 4, 65: mons Italiae amplissimus, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 48: amplissimum flumen, Plin. Ep. 8, 8, § 48: amplissimus lacus, id. 10, 41, 2: amplissima insula, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 71: ampli- simi horti, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 11: amplissi- ma arborum, Plin. 16, 39, 76: 200: est (to- pazon) amplissima gemmarum, id. 37, 8, 32, § 109: amplissimum cubiculum, Plin. Ep. 6, 6, 23. — **B.** T r a n s f., great, abundant,

ample, much, long: bono atque amplo lu- cro, Plaut. Am. prol. 6 and Ep. 2, 2, 117: pa- bulo miseris mortalibus ampla, Lucr. 5, 944: ampla civitas, Cic. Verr. 4, 51; 4, 96: civitas ampla atque florens, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: gens ampla, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 125: amplae copiae, Caes. B. G. 5, 19: ampla manus mi- litum, Liv. Epit. 1, 4, 9: pecunia res am- plia, Cic. Quint. 12: res familiaris ampla, id. Phil. 13, 8: (res) ampla, Sall. H. Fragn. 3, 82, 20 Kritz: patrimonium amplum et copiosum, Cic. Sex. Rosc. 6; id. Dom. 146: id. Phil. 2, 67: amplae divitiae, Hor. S. 2, 2, 101: esse patri ejus amplas facultates, Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 9: in amplis opibus heres, Plin. 9, 36, 59, § 122. — **Comp.**: amplior numerus, Cic. Mil. 57; Sall. J. 105, 3; Tac. A. 14, 53: ampliores aquae, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 58: am- plior exercitus, Sall. J. 54, 3; Suet. Vesp. 4: commeatus suae amplior, Sall. J. 75, 8: am- plior pecunia, Auct. B. Alex. 56: pecunia amplior, Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 2: pretia ampliora, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 84: tamia longe ampliora invenire quam etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 10: am- pliores noctes, Plin. 18, 26, 63, § 232: ut am- pliori tempore maneret, Vulg. Act. 18, 20. — **Sup.**: pedatus copiae amplissimae de Gal- lia, Cic. Font. 8: exercitus amplissimus, Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 2; 9, 13, 11: amplissima pecunia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 31: amplissimae fortunae, id. Verr. 4, 5, 8: id. Quint. 49; id. Phil. 10, 4: amplissimas summas emptio- nis occupare, Plin. Ep. 8, 2, 9: opes ampli- simae, id. ib. 8, 18, 4: amplissima dies Ho- rarium quindecim etc., the longest day, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 218. — Also subst. in comp. neut. (v. amplius, adv. infra), more: ut quirem exaudire amplius, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 173 Rib.: si vis amplius dari, habetur, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 18: Jam amplius orat, id. ib. 2, 1, 19: daturus non sum amplius, Cic. Verr. 2, 29: non complectar in his libris amplius quam quod etc., id. de Or. 1, 6, 22: tantum amplius adfero quantum ipse optat, atque amplius amplus, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 10: ni amplius etiam, quod ebibit, id. Trin. 2, 1, 20: Th. Etiamne amplius? Th. Nil. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 63: Tr. Dimidium Volo ut dicas. Gr. Im- mo hercle etiam amplius, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 21: Tr. Nemp octoginta debentur huic minae? Tr. Haud nummo amplius, id. Most. 3, 16: etiam amplius illam adpa- rare concedet, Turp. Com. Rel. p. 100 Rib.: hoc onere suscepto amplexus animo sum aliquanto amplius, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1: si sit opus liquidi non amplius urna, Hor. S. 1, 1, 54: omnis numerus amplius octogentis milibus explebat, Vell. 2, 110, 3: Segestans imponerat aliquanto amplius quam etc., Cic. Verr. 4, 76: illa corona contentus Thrasyl- bulus neque amplius requisivit, Nep. Thras. 4, 3: amplius possidere, Plin. 18, 4, 3, § 17: Ille impio et reddito haud amplius, quam ut duo ex tribus filiis secum militaret, ex- egi, Curt. 8, 4, 21: dedit quantum maximum potuit, daturus amplius, si potuisset, Plin. Ep. 3, 21, 6: cum hoc amplius praestet, quod etc., id. ib. 7, 25, 1. — Also with part. gen., more of a greater quantity or number of: gaudeo tibi liberorum esse amplius, Plaut. Cist. 5, 4: te amplius bibisse praedi- cet Ioti, Cat. 39, 21: amplius frumenti au- ferenti, Cic. Verr. 3, 49: expensum est auri viginti paulo amplius, id. Fl. 6, 8: amplius negotii contrahi, id. C. 4, 9: si amplius obsidum vellet, Caes. B. G. 6, 9, ubi v. Herz.: quanto ejus amplius processerat temporis, id. B. C. 3, 25. — **II.** Fig. **A.** Of internal power or force, great, strong, violent, im- petuous: pro viribus amplius, Lucr. 5, 1174: amplae vires peditum, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 75: amplia nepotum Spes, Prop. 4, 22, 47: po- na sera, sed ampla, Fall. strict, id. 4, 5, 32. — **Comp.**: haec irae factae essent multo ampliores, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 9: si forte mor- bus amplior factus sit, i. e. gravior, id. ib. 3, 1, 50: amplior metus, Cic. Clu. 128: am- plior potentia feris, Plin. 28, 10, 42, § 153: amplioreni dicendi facultatem consequi, Quint. 2, 3, 4: amplior eoque acrior impetu, Flor. 4, 2, 66: spes amplior, Sall. J. 105, 4: amplius accipietis iudicium, severer, Vulg. Matt. 23, 14: amplior auctoritas, Plin. 37, 3, 12, § 47: amplior virtus, higher merit, Quint. 8, 3, 83: idem aut amplior cultus (dei), Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 18: amplior est quae- stio, Quint. 3, 5, 8: ampliora verba, of larger meaning, id. 8, 4, 2: scientia intelligentia- que ac sapientia ampliores inventae sunt

in te, Vulg. Dan. 5, 14: quo legatis animus amplior esset, Sall. C. 40, 6; 59, 1: spiritus amplior, Vulg. Dan. 5, 12; 6, 3. — **Sup.**: (ho- nos) pro amplissimis meritis redditor, Cic. Phil. 5, 41: cujus sideris (Canticulae) effec- tus amplissimi in terra sentuntur, very violent, Plin. 2, 40, 40, § 107: amplissima spes, Suet. Caes. 7: his finis cognitionis amplissimae, most important trial, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 23. — **B.** Of external splendor, great, handsome, magnificent, splendid, glorious: illis ampla satis forma, pudicitia, great enough, Prop. 1, 2, 24: haec ampla sunt, haec divina, Cic. Sest. 102: id. Arch. 23: res gestae satis amplae, Sall. C. 8, 2: cur parum amplius adferret praemis, Cic. Mil. 57: ampla quidem, sed pro ingentibus me- ritis praemia acceperunt, Tac. A. 14, 53: amplum in modum praemia ostentare, Aur. Vict. Caes. 26, 6: amplis honoribus usi, Sall. J. 26, 4: amplis honoribus auctos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 11. — Sometimes in mal. part. or ironically: amplam occasionem calumniae nactus, a fine opportunity, Cic. Verr. 2, 61: spolia amplia referitis Tuque peruerque tuus, gloriosus spoils, Verg. A. 4, 93. — **Comp.**: ne ullum munus aeditatis amplius aut gra- tuius populo esse possit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 5; id. Mur. 37: praemium ad perdidendum ampli- oribus commoveri, id. de Or. 1, 4, 13: alicui amplioreni laudem tribuere, id. Sest. 27: in aliqua re esse laudem amplioreni, id. Marcell. 4: corporis membris plus dedit, id. amplius atque augustius ratus (Zeuxis), Quint. 12, 10, 5: ut Augustus vocaretur am- plius cognomine, Suet. Aug. 7. — **Subst.**: in potestatis eo modo agitata, ut ampliore, quam gerebat, dignus haberetur, of some- thing greater, Sall. J. 63, 5. — **Sup.**: ut con- sulum momentum quam amplissimum fa- ciendum eurent, Cic. Phil. 14, 38; 14, 31; id. Verr. 4, 82: hoc munus aeditatis amplissi- mum, id. ib. 1, 12, 36; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 1, 74: alicui amplissimas potestates dedit, Cic. Agr. 2, 31: insignibus amplissimis orna- tus, id. ib. 2, 101: dona amplissima confer- re, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 9: praemia legatis dedi- dit amplissima, Cic. Cat. 4, 5; id. Phil. 2, 32: spe amplissimum praemiorum addu- cit, id. Mil. 5; id. de Or. 1, 5, 16: velut praemium quoddam amplissimum longi labo- ris, Quint. 10, 7, 1: munera amplissima mi- tibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 43: vestris beneficiis amplissimis adfectus, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 51: id. Dom. 98: laudi amplissimae lauream concedere, id. Phil. 74: laudibus ampli- simis adfocere, id. Phil. 7, 11: amplissimum gloriam consequi, id. Prop. Conv. 39: ut cum amplissimo regis honore et nomine adfoceret, id. Deiot. 14: amplissimis alie- quum offerre honoribus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 17, 3: amplissimis uti honoribus, Cic. Fl. 45: amplissimos honores adipisci, id. Verr. 5, 181: honores adsequi amplissimos, id. Mil. 81: aliequum ad honores amplissimos per- ducere, id. Am. 20, 73: meus labor fructum est amplissimum consecutus, id. Imp. Pomp. 2: mihi gratiae verbis amplissimis agun- tur, in the handsomest terms, id. Cat. 3, 14: id. Phil. 2, 13: id. Quir. 15: ei amplissimis verbis gratias egimus, id. Iul. 1, 3: pro- vincia Gallia merito ornatur verbis ampli- sime ab senatu, id. ib. 4, 9: amplissimis verbis conlaudatus, Suet. Caes. 16: amplissi- mo populi senatusque iudicio exercitum habuistis, Cic. Agr. 1, 12; id. Fl. 5; id. Dom. 86; id. Plane. 93: de meo consulatu ampli- sima atque ornatissima decreta fecerunt, id. Dom. 74: quam universi populi, illius gentis, amplissimum testimonium (said of Cic.), Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 116. — **C.** In respect of the opinion of others, esteemed, renowned, etc.: quicquid est, quamvis amplum sit, id est parum tum cum est aliquid amplius, Cic. Marcell. 26: quid hunc hominem mag- num aut amplum de re publica cogitare (putare possumus), qui etc., great or noble, id. Imp. Pomp. 37: omnia, quae vobis cura atque amplius sunt, id. Agr. 2, 9; id. Arch. 25: conveniunt corrogati et quidem am- plissimi quidam homines, id. Phil. 3, 20: hoc stu- dium parvi propter eum et ampli, small and great, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 28: amplius doctoribus instructus, Tac. A. 14, 52; sibi autem sunt amplae et honestae familiae plebeiae, Cic. Mur. 7, 15. — **Comp.**: cum est aliquid amplius, Cic. Marcell. 26: ampliores or- dines, Caes. B. C. 1, 77, where Dinter reads priores: quo (ingegno) neque melius ne- que amplius aliud in natura mortaliurn est,

Sall. J. 2, 4: nihil amplius potes (tribune) amicitia tua, Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 10: quid amplius facitis? Vulg. Matt. 5, 47.—*Sup.*: ex amplissimo genere nubere, Cic. Cael. 34: amplissimo genere natus, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: genere copiosaque amplissimus, id. ib. 6, 15: quam (familiam) vidit amplissimam, Cic. Phil. 13, 12: amplissimos patros habere, id. Sex. Rosc. 147: amplissima civitas, id. Verr. 5, 129: apud illos Fabiorum nomen est amplissimum, id. Font. 36; id. Caecin. 104; id. Verr. 3, 96; id. Deiot. 14: mihi hic locus ad agendum amplissimus est visus, id. Imp. Pomp. 1: non adgreddar ad illa maxima atque amplissima prius quam etc., id. Sest. 5: licet tribuas ei quantum amplissimum potes, nihil tamen amplius potes amicitia tua, Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 10: amplissimus operibus incescere, id. ib. 8, 4, 3: honores in amplissimo consilio collocare, Cic. Sen. 2: amplissimi orbis terrae consilii principes, id. Phil. 3, 34: honoris amplissimi puto esse accusare improbus, *I testem it to be the greatest honor*, etc., id. Div. in Caecil. 70: promotus ad amplissimas procuratoribus, Plin. Ep. 7, 31, 3: praeter honores amplissimos cognomenque etc., Plin. 7, 44, 45: § 142: spes amplissima dignitatis, Cic. Agr. 2, 49; id. Sen. 19, 68; Suet. Vit. 2.—**D.** Hence amplissimus (almost always thus in *sup.*) as a title for persons holding great and honored offices, as consul, senator, etc., or as an honorable epithet of the office itself or the body of officers, *distinguished, very distinguished, honorable, right honorable, most honorable*, etc.: is mihi videtur amplissimus, qui sua virtute in altiore locum pervenit, Cic. Sex. Rosc. 83: homo et suis et populi Romani ornamentis amplissimus, id. Mur. 8: P. Africanus rebus gestis amplissimus, id. Caecin. 69: ut homines amplissimi testimonium de sua re non dicent, id. Sex. Rosc. 102; id. Clu. 197: Q. Catuli atque ceterorum amplissimorum hominum auctoritas, id. Imp. Pomp. 53: vir amplissimus ejus civitatis, id. Verr. 4, 17; id. Fl. 32: exercitum Cn. Domitii, amplissimi viri, sustentavit, id. Deiot. 5, 14: cum habeas amplissimi viri religionem (of L. Lucullus), id. Arch. 4, 8; id. Lig. 22: in quo consilio amplissimi viri judicaverit, id. Mil. 5; id. Balb. 1; id. Dom. 2: comitatus virorum amplissimorum, id. Sull. 9: viros primarios atque amplissimos civitatis in consilium advocare, id. Verr. 3, 18: ordinis amplissimi esse, Aur. Vict. Caes. 13, 1; 37, 6: cives amplissimos legare, Cic. Balb. 42: hoc amplissimum nomen, i. e. senatorium, id. Verr. 3, 96: amplissimus honos, i. e. consulatus, id. Rep. 1, 6; so, amplissimo praeditus magistratu, Suet. Aug. 26: amplissimus ordo, i. e. senatorius, Plin. Ep. 10, 3; Suet. Calig. 49: amplissimi ordines, i. e. senatus et equites, id. Vesp. 9: amplissimum collegium decemvirale, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49: an vero vir amplissimus, P. Scipio, pontifex maximus, etc., id. Cat. 1, 3: amplissimum sacerdotium, id. Verr. 2, 126; id. Phil. 13, 8: sacerdotium amplissimum, id. Verr. 2, 127.—**E.** As rhet. epithet: amplius orator, one that speaks richly and with dignity, Cic. Or. 9; id. Brut. 68: herous (psc), qui est idem dactylus Aristoteli amphor, iambus humanor videatur, *grander, more stately*, Quint. 9, 4, 88: amplius compositionis genus, *more copious style*, id. 9, 4, 129.—*Adv.* (on the extent of the use of the different forms of the adverb, v. supra *init.*), *largely, abundantly, copiously*.
L. I. t. a. Form **ampliter**: benigne ei largi atque ampliter, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 173 Rib.: aptate munde atque ampliter convivium, Pomp. Com. Rel. p. 234 Rib.: extructam ampliter mensam, Lucil. 13, 7 Müll.: opsonato ampliter, Plant. Cas. 2, 8, 65: adpositus est ampliter, id. Mil. 3, 1, 163: accipit hilare atque ampliter, id. Merc. prol. 98: modeste melius facere sumptum quam ampliter, id. Stich. 5, 4, 10: parum (digitulos) immeristi ampliter, *not deep enough*, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 26.—**b.** Form **ample**: exornat ample magnifice triclinium, Cic. Verr. 4, 62: qui ample valetudinarios nutriunt, in *great numbers* (v. the context), Cels. praef. med.—**II.** T r o p ., *fully, handsomely*.
a. Form **ampliter**: ampliter dicere, *fully, particularly*, Geil. 10, 3, 4: laudare ampliter, id. 2, 6, 11.—**b.** Form **ample**: duo genera sunt: unum attenua-

te pressequere, alterum sublate ampleque dicentium, *with great fulness, richly* (v. amplius, II. E.). Cic. Brut. 55, 201: so, elate ampleque loqui, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 24: satis ample sonabant in Pompeianis nominis locum Cato et Scipio, *full grandly filled the place* of Flor. 4, 2, 65.—**Comp.** **amplius, more, longer, further, besides** (syn. *ultra, praeter*): of time, number, and action (while *plus* denotes more in quantity, measure, etc.; *magis, more*, in the comparison of quality, and sometimes of action; and *potius*, rather, the choice between different objects or acts), constr. *absol.*, with *comp. abl.*, and, in the case of numerals, like *minus, plus, propius, q. v.*, without *quam* with the *nom., acc., or gen.*, or rarely with the *abl. comp.*, or with *quam*, but chiefly in the post-Aug. per.; cf. Zumpt, § 485; Madv. § 305; Roby, § 1273; Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 4, 12; and Draeger, Hist. Synt. I. p. 324 sq. **a.** In gen.: deliberatum est non tacere (me) amplius, Afran. Com. Rel. p. 199 Rib.: otium ubi erit, de istis rebus tum amplius tecum loquar, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 18: cui amplius male faxim, id. Aul. 3, 2, 6: De Etiam? *Lc.* Amplius, id. As. 1, 1, 29: Ar. Vale. *Ph.* Aliquantum amplius valerem, si hic maneres, id. ib. 3, 3, 2: etiam faxo amabit (eam) amplius, id. Men. 5, 2, 40: multo tanto illum accusabo, quam te accusavi, amplius, id. ib. 5, 2, 49: quo populum servare potisset amplius, Lucil. 1, 15 Müll.: At ego amplius dico, Cic. Verr. 2, 26: amplius posse, Sall. J. 69, 2: armis amplius valere, id. ib. 111, 1: si lamentetur miser amplius aequo, Lucr. 3, 953: tribus vobis opsonatum est oppono amplius Tibi et parasito et mulieri? *besides*, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 45: Quam vellem invitatum, ut nobiscum esset amplius, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 11: in illo exercitu cuncta (probra) ferre et alia amplius, Sall. J. 44, 6: felices ter et amplius, Hor. C. 1, 13, 17: bimas aut amplius domos continuare, Sall. C. 20, 11: ter nec amplius, Suet. Caes. 25: cum non solum de his scriperit, sed amplius praerecepta (reliquerit), Quint. 12, 11, 24: multa promi amplius possunt, Plin. 2, 17, 15: § 77: si studere amplius possum, Quint. 6, proem. 4: auram communem amplius haurire potui? id. 6, proem. 12: sagum, quod amplius est, Vulg. Exod. 26, 12.—**b.** And so very often with the pron. quid, etc.; with the negatives nihil, non, neque, nec, ne; and sometimes with nemo and haud. (a) *With quid, etc.*: Quid faciam amplius? Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 14, and Cic. Har. Resp. 42: quid dicam amplius? Quint. 8, 4, 7: quid a me amplius dicendum putatis? Cic. Quint. 3, 60: quid quaeris amplius? id. Sex. Rosc. 145; id. Dom. 41; id. Verr. 2, 191: quid vultis amplius? id. Mil. 35: quid amplius vis? Hor. Epod. 17, 30: quid expectatis amplius? Cic. Verr. 2, 174: quid amplius expectabo, Vulg. 4 Reg. 6, 33: quid loquar amplius de hoc homine? Cic. Caecin. 25: quid amplius laboremus? Quint. 8, proem. 31: quid habet amplius homo? Vulg. Eccl. 1, 3; 6, 8: quid ego aliquid exoptem amplius, nisi etc., Plaut. As. 3, 3, 134: quid amplius debeam optare? Quint. 4, 1, 51: *Lc.* Numquid amplius? *Zy.* Tantum est, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 11; Ter. And. 2, 1, 25: *De.* An quid est etiam amplius? *He.* Vero amplius, id. Ad. 3, 4, 22: quid est quod tibi mea ars efficere hoc possit: amplius? *more than this*, id. And. 1, 1, 4: Etenim quid est, Catilina, quod jam amplius expectes, si etc., Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 6; id. Sull. 90: si quid amplius scit, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 23: si quid ego addidero amplius, id. Trin. 4, 2, 13: si amplius aliquid gloriosus fuero, Vulg. 2 Cor. 10, 8.—And often hoc amplius, where hoc is commonly an *abl.*, but sometimes may be regarded as a *nom.* or an *acc.*: hoc amplius se quid poteris, *any thing beyond this*, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 44: et hoc amplius (additur), quod est, *and this further, that etc.*, id. Sull. 44; so Quint. 5, 13, 36: de paedagogis hoc amplius, ut aut sint etc., id. 1, 1, 8: Mario urbe Italiae interdicendum, Marciano hoc amplius, Africa, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 19; Quint. 1, 5, 50; 1, 5, 55; sometimes in *plur.*, his amplius: his amplius apud eundem (est) etc., Quint. 9, 3, 15; so rarely eo amplius: inferiasque his annua religione, publice instituit, et eo amplius matri Circenses, Suet. Calig. 15: quaeris quid poterit amplius adsequi, Cic. Planc. 60: prius quam (hic) turbarum quid faciat amplius, Plaut.

Men. 5, 2, 93: quare jam te cur amplius excrucies? Cat. 76, 10.—(β) *With nihil, etc.*: habet nihil amplius quam lutum, Lucil. 9, 46 Müll.: nihil habui amplius, quod praeciperem, Quint. 7, 1, 64: nihil quin dixit amplius, Cic. Deiot. 21: Nihil dico amplius: causa dicta est, *I say no more; I have done with my case*, id. ib. 8: nihil amplius dico, nisi me etc., id. Planc. 96: nihil amplius dicam quam victoriam etc., id. Marcell. 17.—Hence, nihil dico or dicam amplius, when one fears to wound by declaring his opinion, etc., *I say no more, have nothing further to say or add*: vetus est, Nihil cocio est. Scis cujus? non dico amplius, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 51: si, quod equitis Romani filius est, inferior esse debuit: omnes tecum equitum Romanorum illi petiverunt. Nihil dico amplius, Cic. Planc. 7 (tacite significat eos dignitate inferiores esse Plancio, Manut. ad h. l.): Alterius vero partis nihil amplius dicam quam illi, quod etc., id. Marcell. 6, 17: amplius nihil respondit, Vulg. Marc. 15, 5: nihil amplius addens, ib. Deut. 5, 22: nihil novetur amplius, ib. Eccl. 9, 5: nihil amplius optet, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 46: nihil amplius potes, Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 10: amplius quod desideres, nihil erit, *this will leave nothing to be desired*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 24: nihil amplius oro, nisi ut etc., Hor. S. 2, 6, 4: ipse Augustus nihil amplius quam equestri familia ortum se scribit, Suet. Aug. 2: si non amplius, ad iustitiam hoc protulerit unum, Lucil. 1, 33 Müll.: non iuctabor tecum, Crasse, amplius, Cic. de Or. 1, 17, 74; id. Tusc. 5, 34, 98: verbum non amplius addam, Hor. S. 1, 1, 121: non amplius me objurabis, Quint. 5, 10, 47: non amplius posse, Sall. Fragm. Hist. 3, 82, 19 Kritz: non habent amplius quod faciant, Vulg. Luc. 12, 4: non videbitis amplius faciem meam, ib. Gen. 44, 23; ib. Heb. 10, 17: amplius illa jam non inveniet, ib. Apoc. 18, 14: studium, quo non aliud ad dignitatem amplius excogitari potest, Tac. Or. 5, extra me non est alia amplius, Vulg. Soph. 2, 15: neque hoc amplius quam quod vides nobis quicquamst, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 21: neque vadari amplius neque etc., Cic. Quint. 23: nec jam amplius ullae Adparent terrae, Verg. A. 3, 192; 3, 260; 5, 8; 9, 426; 9, 519; 11, 807; 12, 680; id. G. 4, 503: nec irascar amplius, Vulg. Ezech. 16, 42; ib. Apoc. 7, 16: ne amplius dona petas, Cat. 68, 14: urere ne possit calor amplius aridus artus, Lucr. 4, 874: ne quos amplius Rheum transire pateret, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: ut non quem amplius posthac discipulum reciperet, Suet. Gram. 17: ne amplius morando Scartum incenderet, Sall. J. 26, 10; id. Fragm. Hist. 1, 2, 10 Kritz; 3, 82, 17: ne amplius divulgetur, Vulg. Act. 4, 17: ut nequam amplius per eandem viam revertantini, ib. Deut. 17, 16: nolite amplius appetere pecuniam, ib. 4 Reg. 12, 7.—(γ) *With nemo*: cur non restipulari neminem amplius petiturum? Cic. Q. Rosc. 12, 36: cum amplius nemo occurreret, *nobody further, no one more*, Curt. 8, 10, 2; so, neminem amplius viderunt, Vulg. Marc. 9, 7: nemo emet amplius, *no one will buy any longer, any more*, ib. Apoc. 18, 11 (for cases of hand with amplius, v. c. a. and γ).—**c.** With numerals and numeral forms (a) *Without quam*: amplius horum suffragium in cruce me meminisse, Cat. 69, 3: horum amplius jam in demolendo signo homines moliebantur, Cic. Verr. 4, 95: amplius annos triginta tribunus fuerat, Sall. C. 59, 6: me non amplius novem annos nato, Nep. Hann. 2, 3: per annos amplius quadraginta, Suet. Aug. 72; 32: quid si tandem amplius triennium est? Cic. Q. Rosc. 8: Tu faciem illius noctem non amplius unam Falle dolo, Verg. A. 1, 683: inveniebat Sabim flumen non amplius mille passuum decem abesse, Caes. B. G. 2, 16; 4, 122: reliquum spatium, quod est non amplius pedum sexcentorum, mons continet, id. ib. 1, 28; 2, 29: amplius sestertium ducentiens acceptum hereditatibus retrahit, Cic. Phil. 2, 40; id. Fl. 68; so Plin. Ep. 10, 39, 1: huic paulo amplius tertiam partem denegem? id. ib. 5, 7, 3: cum amplius centum cives Romani cognoscerent, Cic. Verr. 1, 14; 5, 155: victi amplius ducenti occiderunt, Liv. 21, 29, 3: non amplius quattuordecim cohortes, Pompei. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, C: ex omni multitudine non amplius quadraginta locum ceperunt, Sall. J. 58, 3: torrentes amplius centum,

Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 103; 9, 5, 4, § 10.—And very rarely placed after the numeral: qui septingentos jam annos amplius quamquam multas legibus vivunt, Cic. Fl. 63: pugnamtuas amplius horas, Liv. 25, 19, 15 Weissenb.: duo haud amplius milia peditum effugerunt, id. 28, 2: decem amplius versus perdidimus, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 12: tris pateat caeli spatium non amplius ulnas, Verg. E. 3, 105.—(β) With the *comp. abl.* (rare but class.): cum jam amplius horis sex continenter pugnetur, Caes. B. G. 3, 5; 4, 37: pugnamtuas amplius duabus horis est, Liv. 27, 12: neque triennio amplius supervixit, Suet. Caes. 89: ut non amplius quavis aut senis milibus passuum interesset, Caes. B. G. 1, 15; 1, 23; 2, 7; 6, 29: non amplius patet milibus aut et triginta, Sall. Fragm. Hist. 4, 1, 34 Kritze: est ab capite paulo amplius mille passibus locus, Plin. Ep. 10, 90, 1: ab Capsa non amplius duum milium intervallo, Sall. J. 91, 3: (Catilina) cum initio non amplius duobus milibus (militum) habuisset, id. C. 56, 2; so. denas alii. plures (uxores) habent, set reges eo amplius, id. J. 80, 7.—And prob. the following ambiguous cases: cum mille non amplius equibus, Sall. J. 105, 3: oppidum non amplius mille passuum abesse, id. ib. 68, 3.—(γ) With *quam* (post-Aug. and eccl.): non amplius, cum plurimum, quam septem horas dormiebat, Suet. Aug. 78: nec amplius quam septem et viginti dies Brundisii commoratus, id. ib. 17: Toto triennio semel omnino eam hinc amplius quam uno die paucissimis vidit horis, id. Tib. 51: demoratur dies non amplius quam octo aut decem, Vulg. Act. 25, 6: ut non amplius apud te quam quarta (pars) remaneat, Plin. Ep. 5, 19: ut vexillum veteranorum, non amplius quam quingenti numero, copias fuderit, Tac. A. 3, 21: haud amplius quam ducentos misit, id. ib. 14, 32: insidiatur ei ex his viri amplius quam quadraginta, Vulg. Act. 23, 21.—**d.** (a) Amplus, t. t. of judges when they deferred an important case for future examination: Amplius adeo prolixum temporis spatium significat, ut iudices quotienscunque significaverit, adhuc se audire vellet, amplius dicebant. Itaque negotium differabant, unde hodieque ampliarum iudicium differri dicitur, Charis. 176 p., so Don. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 39; cf. also amplio and ampliatio: cum consules re audita amplius de consilii sententia pronuntiavissent, Cic. Brut. 22, 86: antea vel iudicari primo poterat vel amplius pronuntiarum, id. Ver. 2, 1, 26: ut de Philodamo amplius pronuntiaretur, id. ib. 2, 1, 29.—And metaph.: ego amplius deliberandum censeo, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 17.—(β) Amplus non petere, judicial t. phr. to bring no further action, to make no further claim: quid ita satis non dedit, AMPLIVS [A SE] NEMINEM PETITVRVX? Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 35: Tibi ego, Brute, non solvam, nisi prius a te cavero amplius eo nomine neminem, cuius petitio sit, petiturum, id. Brut. 5, 18: sunt duo, quae te rogo: primum, ut si quid satis dandum erit, AMPLIVS EO NOMINE NON PETI CURRES, id. Fam. 13, 28 A: quod ille recusavit satis dare amplius abs te non peti, id. Att. 1, 8, 1.—(γ) Hoc amplius, beside the general use given above (II. Comp. b. a.), as t. phr. of senators when they approved a measure, but amended it by addition: Servilio adsentior et hoc AMPLIVS CENSEO, magnum Pompeium fecisse etc., Cic. Phil. 12, 21, 50: cui cum essem adsensus, decevi hoc AMPLIVS, ut etc., id. ad Brut. 1, 5, 1; so Seneca: fortasse et post omnes citatus nihil improbabo ex his, quae priores decreverunt, et dicam hoc AMPLIVS CENSEO, Vit. Beat. 3, 2: Quaedam ex istis sunt, quibus adsentire possumus, sed hoc AMPLIVS CENSEO, id. Q. N. 3, 15, 1.—(δ) To this may be added the elliptical phrases, nihil amplius and si nihil amplius: nihil amplius, denoting that there is nothing further than has been declared: sese ipsum abs te repetit. Nihil amplius, Cic. Ver. 5, 49, 128: (res publica) ulta suas injurias est per vos interitum tyranni. Nihil amplius, id. Fam. 12, 1, 2; and, si nihil amplius, marking a limit, if nothing more, at least: excedam tectis? An, si nihil amplius, obstem? Ov. M. 9, 148.

⚡ The form *amplius* has the ambiguity of the Engl. word *more*, which is sometimes an *adv.*, sometimes a *subst.*, and sometimes an *adv.*, and some of the above examples would admit of different classifications; as,

non amplius dicere, *not to speak further* (adv.) or *not to say more* (subst.). I. Imit. As. 1, 3, 51; but some of them would admit of only one explanation; as, ne quos amplius Rhenum transire pateretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 43.

Sup. **amplissimē**, I. Lit., *very largely*, *most abundantly*: ut quibus multibus amplissimē (agri) dati assignati essent, in the largest shares, Cic. Phil. 5, 53: dumviri (deos) tribus quam amplissimē tum apparari poterat stratis lectis placavere, Liv. 5, 13, 6 Weissenb.—II. Fig., *most generously*, *most handsomely*: qui amplissimē de salute meā decreverint, Cic. Dom. 44: amplissimē laudare, in the handsomest style, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 11; Suet. Calig. 15: honores amplissimē gessit, Cic. Ver. 2, 112: pater cum amplissimē ex praetura triumphasset, with the greatest pomp, id. Mur. 15: placere eum quam amplissimē supremo suo die effert, should be carried forth with every possible solemnity, id. Phil. 9, 7, 16. V. on this word, Hand, Turs. I, pp. 287–296.

Amp-sanctus (better than **Am-**), i, m., a lake in Italy, highly dangerous from its pestiferous exhalations (hence, in the poets, the entrance to the infernal regions), now *Le Mofete* or *Lago d'Ansante*, Verg. A. 7, 565; Cic. Div. 1, 36; Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 208.

ampulla, ae, f. (amb- and olla, as having handles on both (opposite) sides, or an irreg. dim. of amphora). I. A vessel for holding liquids, furnished with two handles and swelling in the middle, a flask, bottle, jar, pot, etc. (also made of leather), Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 86; id. Pers. 1, 3, 44; Cic. Fin. 4, 12, al. — *II. Prob. on account of its shape, like *ἀμφύβο*, of inflated discourse, swelling words, bombast: proicit ampullas et sesquipedalia verba. *Hor. A. P. 97; cf. Cic. Att. 1, 14, and ampullor.

ampullaceus, a, um, adj. [ampulla], in the form of a flask, big-bellied: a colio ampullacea (pira) appellat, a tankard-pear, Plin. 15, 16, § 55; so Col. 8, 2, 15.

ampullarius, i, m. [id.], a flask-maker, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 51; besides only in Inscr. Orell. 4143.

ampullor, ātus, i, v. dep. [id. II.], to make use of a bombastic style of discourse, = *ἀμφύβο* (prob. coined by Hor.); tragica ampullarum in arte, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 14.

amputatio, ōnis, f. [amputo], a pruning, lopping off of branches, tendrils, etc. I. Lit.: sarmentorum, *Cic. Sen. 15.—II. Meton., the part that has been cut off, a cutting, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 118.

am-pūto, āvi, ātum, i, v. a., to cut around, to cut away or off, to lop off, prune. I. Lit., esp. of plants: amputata id est circumputata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 24 Müll.: vitem ferro, Cic. Liv. 15: mergum, Col. 4, 15, 4: cacumen (ulmi), Plin. 16, 32, 57, § 132.—Of other things: praecedit caulem testisque una amputat ambo, Lucil. 7, 92 Müll.: pestiferum in corpore, Cic. Phil. 8, 5: umeros, to mutilate, Sen. Thyest. 761: ex ipso vertice capillos, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 12: caput, Suet. Galb. 20: manus, id. ib. 9: pollices, id. Aug. 24 et saep.—In Pliny also of things that are bitten off: candida mugili, Plin. 9, 62, 88, § 185.—II. Trop., to lop off, curtail, shorten, diminish: amputata inanitas omnis et error, removed, banished, Cic. Fin. 1, 13: volse esse in adolescente, unde aliqum amputem, id. de Or. 2, 21: licet hinc quantum cuique videbitur circumcidat atque amputet, id. ib. 1, 15, 65: longa colloquia, Sen. Med. 530: numerum legionum, Tac. H. 2, 69.—In rhet.: amputata loqui, in a disconnected manner, in abrupt sentences, Cic. Or. 51: amputata oratio et abscaisa, concise, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 18.

Ampycides, ae, m. patr., = *Ἀμπυκίδης*, son of *Ampycus*, i. e. the seer *Mopsus*, Ov. M. 12, 456; 8, 316.

Ampycus, i, m., = *Ἀμπυκος*. I. A priest of Ceres, Ov. M. 5, 110 sq.—II. Father of the seer *Mopsus*, Hyg. Fab. 14; 128.

Ampyx, ūcis, m., = *Ἀμπύξ*. I. One of the *Lapithae*; acc. *Ampyca*, Ov. M. 12, 450.—II. One of the companions of *Phineus*, changed to stone by *Perseus*, Ov. M. 5, 184.

† **am-ségētes**: quorum ager viam tangit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll.

† **am-termini**: qui circa terminos provinciae manent, Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll.

* **amtrūo**, **antrūo**, and **andriūo**, āre, v. n. [v. andrūo], to dance *arouna*, in the Sallian religious festivals: praesul ut amtruo, inde vulgus redamtruat, Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 270 Müll.

amuletum, i, n. (Arab. hamalet), a sympathetic preservative against sickness, etc., *φουλακτριον*, an amulet (usu. hung around the neck): veneficiorum amuleta, Plin. 29, 4, 19, § 66; so id. 30, 15, 47, § 138 al.

Amūlius, i, m., = *Ἀμούλιος*, son of *Procas*, king in *Alba*, who expelled his brother *Numitor*, and ordered his grandsons *Romulus* and *Remus* to be thrown into the *Tiber*; hence, dirus, Ov. F. 4, 63; cf. Liv. 1, 3 sq.; *injustus*, Ov. M. 14, 772 al.

amūlum, v. *amylum*.
amūra (better than **āmurga**), ae, f., = *ἀμωρη* (cf. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 194), the watery part that flows out in pressing olives, the lees or dregs of oil, Cato, R. R. 91; 101; 103; Varr. R. R. 1, 64; Col. 12, 50, 6; Plin. 15, 8, 8, § 33; Verg. G. 3, 448.

* **amurcarius**, a, um, adj. [amurca], pertaining to the lees of oil (v. *amurca*): dolia, Cato, R. R. 10, 4.

† **amūsia**, ae, f., = *ἀμωσία*, ignorance of music, Var. ap. Non. p. 171, 30.

† **amūsos**, i, m., = *ἀμωσος*, one unskilled in music, *Vitr. 1, 1, med.

amūssis, is, f. [etym. unc.]; perh. from *am-* and *assis*=axis, a plank, i. e. something flat, straight, moved about a surface in adjusting it] (acc. *amūssim*, v. Neue, Formel. I. p. 198; *abl.* and *plur.* not used; only ante- and post-class.), a rule or level, used by carpenters, masons, etc.: *amūssis*: tabula, qua utuntur ad saxa leviganda, Varr. ap. Non. p. 9, 17; Aus. Idyl. 16, 11; cf. *Sienn*, ap. Charis. p. 178 p.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 6 Müll.—In class. Lat. in the adv. phrases, I. **ad amūssim** (also written as one word, **ad-amūssim** or **ātamūssim**), according to a rule or level, i. e. accurately, exactly: *ad-amūssim* non est numerus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 26: talionem *ad amūssim* equiparare, Gell. 20, 1, 34 Hertz: ut iudicium esse factum *atamūssim* diceret, id. 1, 4, 1 id.—II. **ex amūssim**, according to a rule, exactly, quite: Ne isto *adeopol*, si vera haec loquitur, *examūssim* optima, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 213 (with the forms *ad-amūssim* and *ex-amūssim*, cf. the Gr. *ἐκ-ἀκρῶς* and *ἐπι-ἀκρῶς*).

* **amūssito**, āre, v. a. [amūssis], to make according to rule, i. e. accurately, nicely: *amūssitata* indoles, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 38 Ritschl.

amūssium, i, n. [id.], a horizontal wheel for denoting the direction of the wind, Vitr. 1, 6.

Amyclae, ārum, f., = *Ἀμικλαί*. I. A town in *Laconia*, in a beautiful, fertile region, the residence of *Tyndarus* and the birthplace of *Castor* and *Pollux*; also renowned on account of its temple and *Colossus* of *Apollo*, now *Agios Kyriaki*, Mart. 9, 104; Ov. M. 8, 314; cf. *Mann*, Graec. 616.

—II. An unknown town in *Latium*, between *Cajeta* and *Tarracina*, Verg. A. 10, 564, called *tacitae*, as being conquered because it was forbidden to announce the approach of an enemy; cf. Serv. ad h. l.; *Sil. R. 35*, and *Mann*, Ital. 1, 681.—Hence, *III. Derivv.* **Amyclaeus**, a, um, of *Amyclae* (in *Laconia*): canis, Verg. G. 3, 345: fratres, *Castor* and *Pollux*, Stat. Th. 7, 413; cf. *Ov. H. 8, 71*: corona, which were received in *pugilistic* games, very freq. in *Amyclae*, Mart. 9, 74.—Poet for *Spartan*, *Sil. 6, 504*.—**B. Amyclaeus**, a, um, belonging to *Amyclae* in *Latium*, Plin. 14, 6, 8 § 61.

Amūclides, ae, m. patr., a male descendant of *Amyclae*, the builder of *Amyclae*, i. e. *Hyacinthus*, Ov. M. 10, 162.

† **āmūcticus**, a, um, adj., = *ἀμυκτικός*, scratching; hence, of medical remedies, sharp, biting, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 6; Theod. Prisc. 2, 5.

Amūcyus, i, m., = *Ἀμυκος*. I. Son of *Neptune*, king of the *Bebrycians*, Val. Fl. 4, 148.—II. A centaur slain in the contest with the *Lapithae*, Ov. M. 12, 245.—III. A Trojan, Verg. A. 10, 704.

† **āmūgdāla**, ae, f., = *ἀμυγδαλίνα*. I. An almond, Cato, R. R. 8, 2; Col. 6, 10, 12;

Plin. 12, 9, 19, § 36. — **II.** = ἀμυγδαλή, an almond-tree, Col. 5, 10 *Jin.*; Plin. 16, 26, 42, § 103.

* **amygdālācēns**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], [amygdala], similar to the almond-tree: folium, Plin. 26, 11, 69, § 111.

* **amygdāleus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of an almond-tree: ramus, Pall. Insit. 157.

amygdālinus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Of or from almonds: oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 26. — **II.** Pruna, i. e. ingrafted on an almond-tree, Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 42.

* **amygdālites**, ae, m. [id.], like the almond-tree, Plin. 26, 8, 44, § 70.

† **amygdalum**, i, n., = ἀμυγδαλον, i. q. amygdala. **I.** An almond, an almond-kernel, Ov. A. A. 3, 183; Pall. 2, 15 *fin.* — **II.** An almond-tree, Col. Arb. 25.

† **amygdālus**, i, f., = ἀμυγδαλος, an almond-tree, Pall. 2, 15.

amylō, āre, v. a. [amylum], to mix with starch (only post-class.): jus, Apic. 7, 6; lac, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

† **amylum** or **amīlum**, i, n., = ἄμυλον, *starch*, Cato, R. R. 87; Cels. 2, 20; Plin. 18, 7, 17, § 76.

Amymōn, ōs, f., = Ἀμυμώνη. **I.** Daughter of Danaūs, and grandmother of Palamedes, Hyg. Fab. 169; Prop. 3, 22, 27.

II. A fountain near Argos, Ov. M. 2, 240. — Hence, **Amymōnius**, a, um, pertaining to Amymone, Hyg. Fab. 169.

Amyntas, ae, m., = Ἀμύντας. **I.** The father of the Macedonian king Philip, Nep. Reg. 2; Just. 7, 4. — Hence, **Amyntiades**, ae, m. patr., a descendant of Amyntas, i. e. Philip, Ov. Ib. 297. — **II.** Name of a shepherd, Verg. E. 3, 66.

Amyntor, ōris, m., = Ἀμύντωρ, king of the Dolopians, and father of Phœnix, Ov. M. 8, 307; id. H. 3, 27. — Hence, **Amyntorides**, ae, m., son of Amyntor, i. e. Phœnix, Ov. A. A. 1, 337.

† **amystis**, idīs, f., = ἀμυστις, the emptying of a cup at one draught, Hor. C. 1, 36, 14.

Amythāōn (also **Amith-**), ōnis, m., = Ἀμυθίων, a Greek, the father of Melampus, Ov. M. 15, 325. — Hence, **Amythāōnius**, a, um, of Amythāon, Verg. G. 3, 550; Prop. 2, 4, 10.

I. an, cony. [etym. very obscure; v. the various views adduced in Hand, I. p. 296, with which he seems dissatisfied; if it is connected with the Sanscr. anjas, = Germ. ander. = Engl. other, we may comp. the Engl. other and or with the Germ. oder. = or]. It introduces the second part of a disjunctive interrogation, or a phrase implying doubt, and thus unites in itself the signif. of aut and num or -ne, or, or whether (hence the clause with an is entirely parallel with that introduced by num, utrum, -ne, etc., while aut forms only a subdivision in the single disjunctive clause; utrum . . . aut — an . . . aut, whether . . . or, etc.; cf. Ochs. Eclog. p. 150; v. also aut). **I.** In disjunctive interrogations. **A. Direct. a.** Introduced by utrum (in Engl. the introd. particle whether is now obsolete, and the interrogation is denoted simply by the order of the words): Utrum hac me feriam an ab laeva latue? Plaut. Cist. 3, 10: sed utrum tu amicis hodie an inimicis tuis Daturus cenam? id. Ps. 3, 2, 88; id. Pers. 3, 1, 13; id. Trin. 1, 2, 138; id. Cas. 2, 4, 11: Utrum sit annon voltis? id. Am. prol. 56: quid facies? Utrum hoc tantum crimen praetermittes an obices? Cic. Div. in Caecil. 30 sq.: in plebem vero Romanam utrum superbiam plus commorem an crudelitatem? id. Verr. 1, 122; id. Deiot. 23; id. Fam. 7, 13: Utrum enim defenditis an impugnatīs plebem? Liv. 5, 3. — And with an twice: Utrum hoc signum cupiditatis tuae an tropaeum necessitudinis atque hospitii an amoris indicium esse voluisti? Cic. Verr. 2, 115; id. Imp. Pomp. 57 sq.; id. Rab. 21. — With an three times: Utrum res ab initio ita ducta est, an ad extremum ita perducta, an ita parva est pecunia, an is (homo) Verres, ut haec quae dixi, gratis facta esse videantur? Cic. Verr. 2, 61; 3, 83; id. Clu. 183; Liv. 21, 10, and seven times in Cic. Dom. 56-58. — With -ne

pleon. (not to be confounded with cases where utrum precedes as *pron.*; as Cic. Tusc. 4, 4, 9): sed utrum tu masne an femina es, qui illum patrem vocas? Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 16; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 42; id. Stich. 5, 4, 26: Utrum studione id sibi habet an laudi patit Fore, si etc. Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 28: Utrum igitur tandem perspicuisne dubia aperiantur an dubiis perspicua tollantur? Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 67. — And affixed to utrum, but rarely: Utrumne jussi persequemur otium . . . an hunc laborem etc. Hor. Epod. 1, 7; Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 4; Quint. 12, 1, 40. — **b.** Introduced by -ne: quid fit? seditione tabetne an numeros auctificat suos? Enn. Trag. Rel. p. 23 Rib.: servos esne an liber? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 186: idne agebas, ut tibi cum sceleratis an cum bonis civibus conveniret? Cic. Lig. 18; 23: custose urbis an direptor et vexator esset Antonius? id. Phil. 3, 27; id. Mur. 88; id. Sull. 22. So with an twice, Cic. Cat. 1, 28; id. Att. 16, 8; and five times, id. Balb. 9. — **c.** Introduced by *num*: Nonne ad servos videtis rem publicam venturam fuisse? An mihi ipsi fait mors aequo animo oppetenda? Cic. Sest. 47; id. Sex. Rosc. 43 sq.; id. Dom. 26; 127. — So with an twice, Cic. Phil. 11, 36. — **d.** Introduced by *num*: si qui invidiae metus, num est vehementius severitatis invidia quam inertiae pertimescenda? Cic. Cat. 1, 29; id. Mur. 76; id. Sest. 80: Num quid duas habetis patrias an esse illa patria communis? id. Leg. 2, 2. — **e.** Without introductory particle: quid igitur? haec vera an falsa sunt? Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 95: quid enim expectas? bellum an tabulas novas? id. Cat. 2, 18: ipse percussit an alius occidendum dedit? id. Sex. Rosc. 74; id. Verr. 2, 106; id. Imp. Pomp. 53; id. Phil. 2, 27: eloquar an sileam? Verg. A. 3, 37: auditis an me ludit amabilis Insania? Hor. C. 3, 4, 5. — So an twice, Cic. Mil. 54; three times, Plin. Ep. 2, 8; and six times, Cic. Rab. 14; id. Pis. 40. — **B. Indirect. a.** Introduced by utrum: quid tu, malum, curas, Utrum crudum an coctum edim? Plaut. Anl. 3, 2, 16; id. Cist. 4, 2, 11; id. Bacch. 3, 4, 1; id. Mil. 2, 3, 74: quaero, si quis . . . utrum is clemens an inhumanissimus esse videatur, Cic. Cat. 4, 12: agitur, utrum M. Antonio facultas detur an horum ei facere nihil liceat, id. Phil. 5, 6; id. Sex. Rosc. 72; id. Imp. Pomp. 42; id. Verr. 1, 105. — So once only in Vulg. aut for an: Loquimini de me utrum bovem cujusquam tulerim aut asinum. 1 Reg. 12, 3. — And with -ne pleon.: res in discrimine versatur, utrum possitne se contra luxuriam parsimonia defendere an deformata cupiditati adducatur, Cic. Quinct. 92: numquamne intelleges statuendum tibi esse, utrum illi, qui istam rem gesserunt, homicidaene sint an vindices libertatis? id. Phil. 2, 30. — **b.** Introduced by -ne: Fortunane an forte reperit. Att. Trag. Rel. p. 159 Rib.: agitur autem liberine vivamus an mortem obeamus, Cic. Phil. 11, 24; id. Verr. 4, 73; id. Mil. 16: nunc vero non id agitur, bonisne an malis moribus vivamus etc. Sall. C. 52, 10. — So with an three times, Cic. Or. 61. — **c.** Introduced by *an*: haud scio an malim te videri . . . an amicos tuos plus habuisse, Cic. Pis. 39. — **d.** Without introd. particle: . . . vivam an moriar, nulla in me est metus, Enn. Trag. Rel. p. 72 Rib.: vivat an mortuus sit, quis aut scit aut curat? Cic. Phil. 13, 33; 3, 18; id. Sex. Rosc. 88; id. Red. in Sen. 14. — **e.** Sometimes the opinion of the speaker or the probability inclines to the second interrogative clause (cf. infra, II. E.), and this is made emphatic, as a corrective of the former, or rather, or on the contrary: ea quae dixi ad corpuse referers? an est aliquid, quod te sua sponte delectet? Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 107: Cur sic agere voluisti? An ignorat quod etc., Vulg. Gen. 44, 15. — Hence, in the comic poets, an potius: cum animo depugnat suo, Utrum itane esse mavellit ut . . . An ita potius ut etc. Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 31; id. Stich. 1, 2, 18; id. Trin. 2, 2, 26: an id flagitium est, An potius hoc patri aequomst fieri, ut a me indatur dolis? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 94. — **D.** The first part of the interrogation is freq. not expressed, but is to be supplied from the context; in this case, an begins the interrog., or, or rather, or indeed, or perhaps (but it does not begin an absolute, i. e. not disjunctive, interrog.): De. Credam

ego istuc, si esse te hilarem videro. Ar. An tu esse me tristem putas? (where nonne me hilarem esse vides? is implied), Plaut. As. 5, 1, 10: Ch. Sed Thais inluta ante venit? Py. An abijt jam a milite? Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 7: An ego Ulixem obliscaer unquam? Att. Trag. Rel. p. 199 Rib.: An parum vobis est quod peccatis? Vulg. Josh. 22, 17: est igitur aliquid, quod perturbata mens melius possit facere quam constans? an quisquam potest sine perturbatione mentis irasci? Cic. Tusc. 4, 24, 54; cf. id. Clu. 22; id. Off. 3, 29: Debes hoc etiam rescribere, sit tibi curae Quantae conveniat Munatius, an male sarta Graba nequiquam coit . . . or is perhaps, etc. Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 31 K. and H. — So esp. in Cic., in order to make the truth of an assertion more certain, by an argumentum a minore ad majus: cur (philosophus) pecuniam magno opere desideret vel potius curet omnino? an Scythes Anacharsis potuit pro nihilo pecuniam ducere, nostrates philosophi non potuerunt? Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 89 sq.: An vero P. Scipio T. Gracchum privatus interfecit, Catilinam vero nos consulis perferemus? id. Cat. 1, 1; so id. Rab. Perd. 5; id. Phil. 14, 5, 12 Mur. et; id. Fin. 1, 2, 5, ubi v. Madv. — It sometimes introduces a question suggested by the words of another: He. Mane. Non dum audisti, Demea. Quod est gravissimum? De. An quid est etiam amicum? Is there then etc., Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 21: sed ad haec, nisi molestum est, habeo quae velim. An me, inquam, nisi te audire vellem censes haec dicturum fuisse? Cic. Fin. 1, 8, 28; 2, 22, 74; id. Tusc. 5, 26, 73; 5, 12, 35; id. Brut. 184; id. Fat. 2, 4; v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 1, 8, 28. — It sometimes anticipates an answer to something going before: At vero si ad vitensensu accesserit, ut appetitum quandam habeat et per se ipsa moveatur, quid factura putas? An ea, quae per vitiosum etiam consequatur, per se ipsa curabit? shall we not say that, must we not think that etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 38, ubi v. Madv. — **E.** An non, and in one word, annon (in direct questions more freq. than necne): isne est quem quaero an non? Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 12: Hocine agis an non? id. And. 1, 2, 15: Tibi ego dico an non? id. ib. 4, 4, 23: utrum sit an non voltis? Plaut. Am. prol. 56: utrum cetera nomina in codicem accepti et expensi digesta habes annon? Cic. Ros. Com. 3 al. — Also in indirect questions: necne, q. v. ubi, vise redieritne jam an non dum domum, Ter. Phorm. 3, 4, 5: videbo utrum clamorem opere compleverint, an non est ita, Vulg. Gen. 18, 21; 24, 21. — **F.** An ne, usually written anne, pleon for an. **a.** In direct questions: anne tu dicis quid ex causa vindicaveris? Cic. Mor. 26. — **b.** In indirect questions: nec, aequum anne iniquum imperet, cogitabit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 19; id. Ps. 1, 1, 122: percontarier, Utrum aurum reddat anne aut se cum simul, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 4: Nam quid ego de consulato loquar, parto vis, anne gesto? Cic. Pis. 1, 3: cum interrogetur, tria pauca sint anne multa, id. Ac. 2, 29: Gabinio dicam anne Pompeio, an utrique, id. Imp. Pomp. 19, 57; so id. Or. 61, 206: Quid enim interest, divitias, opes, valetudinem bona dicam anne praeposita, cum etc., id. Fin. 4, 9, 23 Madv.; August. ap. Suet. Aug. 69 al. (for the omission of the second disjunctive clause or the particle necne representing it, v. utrum; instances of this usage in eccl. Lat. are, Vulg. Lev. 13, 36; 14, 36; ib. Num. 11, 23 al.). — **II.** In disjunctive clauses that express doubt, or. **A.** Utrum stultitia facere ego hunc an malitia Dicam, scientiam an imprudentem, incertus sum, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 54: ut nescias, utrum res oratione an verba sententis illustrent, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56: honestumne facti sit an turpe, dubitant, id. Off. 1, 3, 9: nescio, gratulere tibi an timeam, id. Fam. 2, 5; Cacs B. G. 7, 5: pecuniae an famae minus parceret, hand facile discerneres, Sall. C. 25, 3; so id. ib. 52, 10; Suet. Aug. 19; id. Tib. 10, id. Claud. 15: cognosceret de doctrina, utrum ex Dec sit an ego a me ipso loquar, Vulg. Joan. 7, 17; id. Eccl. 2, 19 al. — **B.** An sometimes denotes uncertainty by itself, without a verb of doubting (dubito, dubium or incertum est, etc., yet in such cases the editors are divided between an and aut; cf. Mos. and Orell. ad Cic. Rep. 1, 12): verene hoc memoriae proditum est

regem istum Numam Pythagorae ipseus discipulum, un certe Pythagoreum fuisse? Cic. Rep. 2, 15. where B. and K. read *aut certe*: Cn. Octavius est an Cn. Cornelius quidam tuus familiaris, summo genere natus, terrae filius; is etc., id. Fam. 7, 9 B. and K.: Themistocles quidem, cum ei Simonides an quis alius artem memoriae polliceretur, Oblivionis, inquit, mallem, *Simonides or some other person*, id. Fin. 2, 32, 104; id. Fam. 7, 9, 3; id. Att. 1, 3, 2; 2, 7, 3; v. Mady. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 32, 104.—C. It often stands for sive (so esp. in and after the Aug. per.); quod sit an non, nihil commovet analogiam, *whether this be so or not*, Varr. L. L. 9, § 105 Müll.; Att. ap. Prisc. p. 677 P.; Ov. R. Am. 797: saucius an sanus, numquid tua signa reliqui, id. F. 4, 7; Illa mihi referet, si nostri mutua curast, An minor, an toto pectore deciderim, Tib. 3, 1, 20; Tac. A. 11, 26: sive nullam opem praevidebat mermis atque exul, seu taedio ambiguae spei an amore conjugis et liberorum, id. ib. 14, 59.—D. The first d'sjunctive clause is freq. to be supplied from the gen. idea or an may stand for utrum—venne (cf. supra. L. D.): qui scis, an, quae jubeam, sine vi facti? (vine coactus is to be supplied), *how knowest thou whether or not he will do it without compulsion?* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 20: An dolo malo factum sit, ambigitur, Cic. Tull. 23: quaesivi an misisset (periplasmata), id. Verr. 4, 27: Vide an facile fieri tu poteris, cum etc., id. Fragu. B. 13, 2, 1: praebete autem et videte an mentiar, Vulg. Job, 6, 28: de L. Bruto fortasse dubitaverim an propter infiditum odium tyranni ofrenatus in Arumtem invaserit, *I might doubt whether or not*, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 50; id. Verr. 3, 76: Quis scit an adiciant hodie-nae crastina summae Tempora di superi? Hor. C. 4, 7, 17; Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 3; Quint. 2, 17, 38: Sine videamus an veniat Elias, Vulg. Matt. 27, 49: tria sine dubio rursus spectanda sunt, an sit, quid sit, quale sit, Quint. 5, 10, 33: dubium an quaesita morte, Tac. A. 1, 5, 6; 50, 4; 74: Multitudo an vindictura Bessum fuerit, incertum est, Curt. 7, 5: diu Lacedaemonia, an eum summae rei praeponeat, deliberaverunt, Just. 6, 2, 4 of Step.—E. Since in such distrib. sentences expressive of doubt, the opinion of the speaker or the probability usually inclines to the second, i. e. to the clause beginning with *an*, the expressions *haud scio an*, *nescio an*, *dubito an* (the latter through all pers. and tenses), incline to an affirmative signification, *I almost know, I am inclined to think, I almost think, I might say, I might assert that, etc., for perhaps, probably* (hence the opinion is incorrect that *an*, in this situation, stands for an non; for by an non a negation of the objective clause is expressed, e. g. *nescio an non beatus sit, I am almost of the opinion that he is not happy*, v. infra, and cf. Beier ad Cic. Off. 1, Exc. XI. p. 325 sq.; Cic. uses *haud scio an* eleven times in his Orations; *nescio an*, four times; *atque haud scio an*, quae dixit sit vera omnia, Ter. And. 3, 2, 45: crudelē gladiatorum spectaculo et inhumanum non nullis videri solet; et haud scio an ita sit, ut nunc fit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41; id. Fl. 26: testem non medio-crem, sed an haud scio an gravissimum, *perhaps*, id. Off. 3, 29: constantiam dico? *nescio an molius patientiam possim dicere*, id. Lig. 9; id. Pat. 9, 19: ingens eo die res, ac nescio an maxima illo bello gesta sit, Liv. 23, 18; Quint. 12, 11, 7 al. si per se vir-utis sine fortuna ponderanda sit, dubio an Thrasylubum primum omnium ponam, *I am not certain whether I should not prefer Thrasylubus to all others*, Nep. Thras. 1 Dähne: dicitur acinae stricto Darius dubitasse an lege deducens honesta morte vita-ret, *i. e. was almost resolved upon*, Curt. 4, 5, 30: ego dubito an id inproprium potius appellem, Quint. 1, 5, 46; Gell. 1, 3 al.—Hence, a neg. objective clause must contain in this connection the words non, nemo, nullus, nihil, numquam, nusquam, etc.: dubitet an turpe non sit, *it is inclined to believe that it is not bad*, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 50: haud scio an ne opus quidem sit, nihil unquam deesse amicis, id. Am. 14, 51: eloquentia quidem nescio an habuisset parum nemini, id. Brut. 38: quod cum omnibus set faciendum tum haud scio an nemini potius quam tibi, *to no one perhaps more*, id.

Off. 3, 2, 6: mea sententia haud scio an nulla beator esse possit, id. Sen. 16: id. Leg. 1, 21: non saepe atque haud scio an unquam, id. Or. 2, 7 al.—F. Sometimes the distributive clause beginning with *an* designates directly the opposite, the more improbable, the negative; in which case *nescio an*, *haud scio an*, etc., like the Engl. *I know not whether*, signify *I think that not, I believe that not*, etc.; hence, in the object, clause, aliquid, quisquam, ullus, etc., must stand instead of nemo, nullus, etc. (so for the most part only after Cic.): an profecturus sim, nescio, *I know not (i. e. I doubt, I am not confident) whether I shall effect any thing*, Sen. Ep. 25: opus nescio an superabile, magnum certe tractemus, id. Q. N. 3, praef. 4; Caecil. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 6: haud scio an vivere nobis liceret, *I know not whether we, etc.*, Cic. Har. Resp. 11, 22: doleo enim maximum feminam eripi oculis civitatis, nescio an aliquid simile visuris, *for I know not whether they will ever see any thing of this kind*, Plin. Ep. 7, 19; Val. Max. 5, 2, 9: nescio an ullum tempus jucundius exegerim, *I do not know whether I have ever passed time more pleasantly*, id. 3, 1: namque hunc uni contigit, quod nescio an ulli, Nep. Timol. 1, 1; Sen. Cont. 3 praef.; Quint. 9, 4, 1: nostri quoque solocem, solocemium nescio an unquam dixerint, Gell. 5, 20 al. Cf. upon this word Hand, Turs. I. pp. 206-361, and Beier, Exc. ad Cic. Am. pp. 202-238.

2. an-, v. ambi.

3. -an. This word appears in forsan, forsitan, and fortasse an (Att. Trag. Rel. p. 151 Rib.) or fortassan, seeming to enhance the idea of uncertainty and doubt belonging to fors, etc., and is regarded by some as the Greek conditional particle *an*, and indeed one of these compounds, forsitan, sometimes in the Vulgate, translates *an*; as, Joan. 4, 10; 5, 46; 8, 19; and in 3, Joan. 9, it still represents the various reading, *an*.

† **anabaptismus**, i, m., = *ἀναβαπτισμός*, a second baptism, Aug. ad Psa. 38.

† **anabasis**, is, f., = *ἀνάβασις*, a plant, horse-tail: equisetum, Linn.; Plin. 26, 7, 20, § 36; 26, 13, 83, § 133.

† **anabathrum**, i, n., = *ἀνάβαθρον*, an elevated place for beholding public games: quae conducto pendent anabathra tigillo, tiers of benches that rest on hired beams, * July 7, 46.

† **anabolium**, ii, n. [*ἀναβόλιον*], a surgical instrument, Inscr. Orell. 1572.

† **anacampseros**, otis, m., = *ἀνακαμψέρος* (love restoring), an herb, the touch of which was said to have the power of bringing back lost love, Plin. 21, 17, 102, § 167.

† **Anaces**, um, m., = *Ἀνακῆς* (v. *ἀναξ*, L. and S.), an epithet of the Dioscuri (Castor and Pollux), Cic. N. D. 3, 21.

† **Anacharsis**, is, m., = *Ἀναχάρσις*, a distinguished Scythian philosopher in the time of Solon, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 209 al.

† **anachites**, v. anancites.

† **anachōresis**, is or eos, f., = *ἀναχώρησις*, retirement, the life of an hermit, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

† **anachōrēta**, ae, m., = *ἀναχωρητής*, a hermit, an hermit, recluse, anchōrite, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 18; Sid. Carm. 16, 97.

† **anaclynterium**, i, n., = *ἀνακλυτήριον*, a cushion for leaning upon, Spart. Ael. Ver. 5.

† **Anacrēōn**, ontis, m., = *Ἀνακρέων*, a distinguished lyric poet of Teos, who fl. 540 B. C., Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 71; Hor. C. 4, 9, 9; id. Epod. 14, 10 al.—Hence, **Anacrēōntēus**, a, um, *adj.*, Diom. p. 512 P.; **Anacrēōntius**, a, um, *adj.*, Quint. 9, 4, 78; Gell. 19, 9; and **Anacrēōnticus**, a, um, *adj.*, Fulg. Myth. 1.

† **anactōrium**, i, n., = *ἀνακτόριον*, a plant, sweet-grass, App. Herb. 78.

† **anadēma**, atis, n., = *ἀνάδημα*, a band, a fillet, an ornament for the head: Et bene parva patrum flunt anademata, mitrae, the well-earned property of fathers is converted into head-bands, etc., * Lucr. 4, 1129; Dig. 34, 2, 27.

† **anadiplosis**, is or eos, f., = *ἀνάδι-*

πλωσις, the reduplication or repetition of the same word (in pure Lat., conduplicatio); as, Sequitur pulcherrimum Astur, Asture quoque fidens, Verg. A. 10, 181; cf. Aquila, Rom. 32; Jul. Rufin. 7, Mart. Cap. 5, 175.

† **Anadyōmēnē**, es, f., = *ἀναδυομένη* (she that emerges), an epithet of Venus emerging from the sea, a celebrated picture of the painter Apelles, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 12.

† **anagallis**, idis, f., = *ἀναγαλλίς*, a plant, purple net or chickweed, Plin. 25, 13, 92, § 144.

† **anaglypticus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *ἀναγλυπτικός*, carved or engraved in bas-relief: metallum, Sid. Ep. 9, 13.

† **anaglyptus** or **-phus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *ἀναγλυπτός* or *-φος*; insculpture, wrought or carved in bas-relief, Inscr. Orell. 3838.—Hence, *subst.*: **anaglypta**, ōrum, n., work in bas-relief, Plin. 33, 11, 49, § 139, where the old form was *anaglypha*.

† **Anagnia**, ae, f., = *Ἀναγνία*, a town in Latium, the chief seat of the Hermici, now Anagni, Cic. Att. 16, 8, 1; Liv. 45, 16; Plin. 34, 6, 11, § 23; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 665.—Hence, **Anagninus**, a, um, belonging to Anagnia, Cic. Dom. 30.—*Subst.*: **Anagninum**, i, n., an estate near Anagnia, Cic. Att. 12, 1.—*Plur.*: **Anagnini**, ōrum, m., its inhabitants, Cic. Phil. 2, 41; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63.

† **anagnostes**, ae, m., = *ἀναγνώστης*, a reader, com. among the ancients an educated slave (cf. aeroma): noster, Cic. Att. 1, 12, where Orell. would write it as Greek; Vatin ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 2; Nep. Att. 13, 14; Gell. 3, 19; 18, 5.

† **anagyros**, i, f., = *ἀνάγυρος*, a strong-scented, pod-bearing shrub, bean-trefoil: Anagyris foetida, Linn.; Plin. 27, 4, 13, § 30.

† **Anāitis**, idis, f., an Armenian goddess, said to be the name of Diana read backwards (Anaid), Plin. 33, 4, 24, § 84.

† **analecta**, ae, m., = *ἀναλέκτες*, he that collected the crumbs, etc., left after a meal, Mart. 7, 20; 14, 82.—II. Trop.: grammaticos habere analectas, that picked up words (said of parasites), Sid. Ep. 27.

* **analectris**, idis, f. [*ἀνά-λέκτρον*], perh. a cushion for the shoulders, used to improve the figure, a shoulder-pad, Ov. A. 3, 273, where Merkel reads *analectrides*; v. analectris.

† **analemma**, atis, n., = *ἀνάλημμα*, a sundial which showed the latitude and meridian of a place, Vitruv. 9, 4.

† **analeptis**, idis, f., = *ἀναληπτικός* (*ἀναλαμβάνω*, to hold up), a suspensory bandage, Ov. A. 3, 273 Merkel; v. analectris.

† **analogia**, ae, f., = *ἀναλογία*, the resemblance or agreement of several things; in gram., the analogy of language, analogia, Varr. L. L. 9, 4 al. (in Cic. Att. 6, 2, written as Greek).

† **analogicus**, a, um, *adj.* [analogia], = *ἀναλογικός*, pertaining to analogy: in libri analogici, Gell. 4, 16.

† **analogus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *ἀνάλογος*, analogous, proportionate, Varr. L. L. 10, § 37 (by Müll. written as Greek).

† **anancaeum**, i, n., = *ἀναγκαῖον* (that must be done), a large drinking-cup, which must be drained on a wager, a brimmer or bowl, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 33; Varr. ap. Non. p. 547, 33 dub.

† **anancites**, ae, m. [*ἀν-ἀγχα*], to free from distress), a name of the diamond as a remedy for sadness and trouble of mind: adamas et venena vincit et lymphonates abigit metusque vanos expellit a mente. Ob id quidam eum ananciten vocaverit, Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 61 Sillig. Jan; the old reading here was *anaciten*.

† **anancitis**, idis, f., a precious stone used in hydromancy: Anancitide in hydromantia dicunt evocari imagines deorum, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 192.

† **anapaesticus**, a, um, *adj.* [anapaestus], consisting of anapaests, Sid. Ep. 4, 3; Serv. ad Verg. E. 8, 78.

† **anapaestus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *ἀνάπαυστος* (struck back), I. Pes, the metrical foot, anapaestus — (i. e. reversed dactyl), Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37; id. de Or. 3, 47; also absol. without pes, id. Or. 56.—II. **anapaestum**, i, n. (sc. carmen), a poem in

anapasts. Cic. Tusc. 3, 24, 67; id. Or. 56; Gell. Praef. 20.

† **Anapauōmēnē**, *ēs, f.*, = ἀναπαυομένη (she that rests), a *painting of the Theban Aristides*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 99; cf. Anapauomenos.

† **Anapauōmēnos**, *i, m.*, = ἀναπαυόμενος (he that rests), a *painting of Protegenes, which represents a satyr as leaning idly against a tree*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 106.

Anāphē, *ēs, f.*, = Ἀνάφη, an island that rose of itself (i. e. volcanic) in the *Cretan Sea, now Namfo or Namfio*, Ov. M. 7, 461; Plin. 2, 87, 89, § 202; Amm. 17, 7.

† **anāphōrā**, *ae, f.*, = ἀναφορά. **I.** A rising or mounting up, the rising of the stars, Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 160; Firm. Math. 3, 3.

II. In rhet. **A.** The bringing up or repetition of a word at the beginning of successive clauses, e. g. Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 10: Verres calumniatoris apponbat. Verres adesse jubebat. Verres cognoscebat, etc., Don. p. 1773 P.; Charis. p. 250 P.; Diom. p. 440 P.—**B.** The improper reference of a word to a preceding word, e. g. Sall. C. 18, 1: conjuraverat pauci, in quibus Catilina: de qua (sc. conjuratione), etc., Diom. p. 440 P. (Kritz here reads de quo; cf. Kritz ad h. l.).

† **anāphōricus**, *a, um, adj.*, = ἀναφορικός. **I.** In astronomy, *adjusted according to the rising of the stars*: horologium, Vitr. 9, 9.—**II.** In medicine, *bringing up blood, spitting blood*, Firm. Math. 3, 13.

Anapis, *is, or -us, i, m.* **I.** Brother of Amphinomus, *q. v.*—**II.** A river in Sicily, which empties into the bay of Syracuse, now Anapo or Fiume di Sortino, Ov. M. 5, 417; id. F. 4, 469.

† **anaplerōticus**, *a, um, adj.*, = ἀναπληρωτικός, *suitable for filling up*, Veg. Vet. 2, 26.

Anāpus, *v. Anapis.*

anarrhinon, *v. antirrhinon.*

Anartes, *iuni, or Anarti*, *ōrum, m.*, a people in Transylvania, on the Theis, Caes. B. G. 6, 25.

1. anās, *ātis, n.* (*gen. plur. anatum*, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124; Plin. 25, 2, 3, § 6; rarely anatum, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14; 3, 11, 1) [kindred with old Germ. Anut; Lith. antis; mod. Germ. Ente; perh. also with Sanscr. ātis, a waterfowl], *f. the duck*: greges anatum, Varr. R. R. 3, 11: anatum ova, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124 al.; Anas fluviatilis, wild-duck, Ov. M. 11, 773.

2. anās, *ātis, f.* [3. anus], *disease of old women*: anatem morbum anum dicebant, id est, vetularum sicut senium morbum senum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 220 Müll.; cf. Placid. p. 435 Mal.

3. Anas, *ae, m.*, a river in Spain, now Guadiana (Arab. i. e. Wadi-Ana, = river Anas), Caes. B. C. 1, 38; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 3; 4, 22, 35, § 116; Mel. 2, 6; 3, 1; cf. Mann. Hispan. 325.

Anassum, *i, n.*, a small river in the Venetian territory, now Stella, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 126 Hard.; Anazum, Jan; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 82.

anātarius, *a, um, adj.* [anas], *relating to a duck*: aquila, the duck-eagle, which stations itself by the water and carries off ducks: Falco haliæetus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 3, § 7.

† **1. anāthemā**, *ātis, n.*, = ἀνάθημα, an offering, a gift, Prud. Psych. 540: in anathema oblivionis, Vulg. Judith. 16, 23.

† **2. anathema**, *ātis, n.*, = ἀνάθημα, a later form of ἀνάθημα, used in mal. part. (eccl. Lat.), pr. an offering not to be redeemed; and of a living thing, to be put to death, doomed; hence, an accursed thing, a curse. **I.** CONCR., of things: vocavit nomen loci illius Horma id est anathema, Vulg. Num. 21, 3; ib. Jud. 1, 17; ib. Deut. 13, 16.—**II.** A curse of excommunication, anathema: anathematiz injuria, Aug. Ep. 75.—**III.** Meton. (like the Heb. אָתָּמָה).

A. The person cursed: nec inferes quippiam ex idolo in domum tuam, ne flas anathema, sicut et illud est, Vulg. Deut. 7, 26.—**B.** The person excommunicated: aliquem anathema dicere, Tert. adv. Haer. 6; Vulg. Rom. 9, 3; ib. 1 Cor. 12, 3; 16, 22; ib. Gal. 1, 8; 1, 9.

† **anathematizo**, *ire, v. a.*, = ἀναθεματιζω.

ματιζω. **I.** Lit., to anathematize, to put under the ban: aliquem or aliquam rem, Aug. Ep. 75.—**II.** In gen., to curse, Vulg. 1 Macr. 5, 5; ib. Marc. 14, 71.—**III.** To detest: aliquid, Hier. Ep. 75.—Form **anāthemō**, Aug. Sermon. 164; id. Temp. 3; id. Ep. 95.

anāthemō, *īre, v.* anathematizo.

† **anāthymiasis**, *is, f.*, = ἀναθυμίασις, a rising vapor, Petr. 47; Theod. Prisc. 2, 2, 1.

anāticūla, *ae, f. dim.* [anas]. **I.** A little duck, a duckling. *Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42.—**II.** In Plaut., a term of endearment, *duckie*, *As. 3, 3, 103.

anātinus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], of or pertaining to the duck: Utinam fortunam nunc [ego] anatinam uter, Uti quom exivissim ex aquā, arerem tamen, *Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 49.—Hence, **anātina**, *ae, f.* (sc. caro), *duck-flesh, duck*, Petr. 56, 3.

† **anātōcismus**, *i, m.*, = ἀνατοκισμός, interest upon interest, compound interest (interest in Cic.): centesimae cum anātōcismo anniversario, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 11; 5, 21, 12; Inscr. Orell. 4405.

† **anātōmia or anātōmica**, *ae, also anātōmicē*, *ēs, f.*, = ἀνατομία or ἀνατομική (sc. τέχνη); in medicine, *anatomy*, Caes. Aur. Acut. 1, 8; Macr. S. 7, 15.—Hence,

anātōmicus, *i, m.* (sc. medicus), an anatomist, Macr. S. 7, 13; Amm. 28, 4 fin.; Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 24.

† **anātōnus**, *a, um, adj.*, = ἀνάτονος, extending upwards (opp. catōnus), Capitula, Vitr. 10, 15 fin.

anātresis, *is, f.*, = ἀνάτρσις, a boring through, Caes. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

anāudia, *ae, f.*, = ἀναυδία, loss of speech, dumbness, Caes. Aur. Acut. 2, 10.

Anaurus, *i, m.*, = Ἀναυρος, a river in Thessaly, that rises near the foot of Pelion, Luc. 6, 370.

Anaxagōras, *ae, m.*, = Ἀναξαγόρας, a distinguished Greek philosopher of Clazomena, teacher of Pericles and Euripides, Lucr. 1, 830; Cic. de Or. 3, 34; id. Brut. 11; id. Ac. 2, 31; 2, 37 al.; Quint. 12, 2, 22; Val. Max. 5, 10; Gell. 15, 20 al.

Anaxarchus, *i, m.*, = Ἀναξαρχος, a philosopher of Abdera, and follower of the philosophy of Democritus, Val. Max. 3, 3, n. 4; Ov. Ib. 573.

Anaxarētē, *ēs, f.*, a rich and beautiful maiden of Cyprus, who, disdaining the love of Iphis, was changed to a stone, Ov. M. 14, 699.

Anaximander, *ōri, m.*, = Ἀναξίμανδρος, a distinguished Ionian philosopher of Miletus, Cic. Div. 1, 50; id. N. D. 1, 10 al.

† **ancaeas**, *ōrum, n.* [am-caeata], an old word for caelata: vasa sic dicta, quod circumcaedendo talia fiunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.

Ancaeus, *i, m.*, = Ἀγκάειος, an Arcadian, slain by the Calydonian boar, Ov. M. 8, 315; 8, 401; 8, 519.

† **ancāla**, *ae, or -ē*, *ēs, f.*, = ἀγκάλη (the bent arm), the bend of the knee, the knee, Caes. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.

ancalites, *um, m.*, a people in Britain, otherwise unknown, Caes. B. G. 5, 21.

anceps (once ancipes, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 114; cf. Charis. pp. 67 and 96 P.; Prisc. p. 754 P.; with this form cf. prociapis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 225 Müll., and Corss. Ausrpr. II. pp. 398, 591; *abl. sing.* always ancipiti), *cipitiis, adj.* [an-caput; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 39 Müll.]. **I.** Lit., that has two heads, two-headed (cf. biceps, praecipites, etc.; so only in the poets): Janus, Ov. M. 14, 334; so id. P. 1, 95 (cf. Janus bifrons, Verg. A. 7, 180).—Hence also of a mountain which has two summits, two-peaked: acumen, Ov. M. 12, 337.—**II.** In gen. **A. 1.** Of an object whose qualities have significance in two respects, double, that extends on two opposite sides (while duplex is an object that exists in separate forms, twice. Thus anceps sententia is an opinion which wavers, fluctuates between two decisions, while duplex sententia is a twofold opinion): Post altrinsecus anceps scurculat, the axe cuts on two sides, is two-edged, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 114; so, ferrum, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 245, 17, and Lucr. 6, 168: securis, Ov. M. 8, 397 al.—Also, poet.,

of the contrast between great heat and cold: Ancipiti quoniam mucroni utrinque notantur, since things are marked by double point, i. e. one at one, another at the other end, Lucr. 2, 520: bestiae quasi ancipites in utraque sede viventes, amphibious animals, Cic. N. D. 1, 37; so in the hist. freq. of an attack, a contest, etc., on two different sides, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: ita ancipiti proelio diu atque acriter pugnam est, double, because contending with enemies both in front and in the rear, id. ib. 1, 26 Herz; so id. B. C. 3, 63; Nep. Them. 3, 3; periculum, Sall. J. 38, 5: ancipitem pugnam hostibus facere, double, as given by horse and foot, Tac. A. 6, 35: ancipiti metu et ab cive et ab hoste, twofold, Liv. 2, 24; so, anceps terror, id. 34, 21; Tac. Agr. 26: tunulutus, Liv. 32, 30: tela shot or hurled from both sides, id. 37, 11: ancipitia munimenta, on two sides, id. 5, 1 al.—**2.** Trop., twofold: propter ancipitem faciendū dicendūque sapientiam, Cic. de Or. 3, 16: ancipites viae rationesque et pro omnibus et contra omnia disputandi, id. ib. 3, 36: adferre ancipitem curam cogitandi, a twofold care of thought, id. Off. 1, 3, 9; so Tac. A. 2, 40: jus esse, the uncertainty of law, Hor. S. 2, 5, 34 al.—**B.** Wavering, doubtful, uncertain, unfixed, undecided (the prevalent signif. in Cic.): anceps futurum via, Cic. Somn. Scip. 2: incertus exitus et anceps fortuna belli, id. Marcull. 5: anceps proelii fortuna, Tac. H. 3, 18: oraculum, Liv. 9, 3: proelium, id. 2, 62, and Tac. H. 3, 22; so esp. freq.: ancipiti Marte pugnare, to contend without deciding the contest, Liv. 7, 29; 21, 1 al.: causa anceps, Cic. de Or. 2, 44: genus caesuram anceps, id. Inv. 1, 15, 20 (cf. genus caesuram dubium, Auct. ad Her. 1, 3: dubium vel anceps, Quint. 4, 1, 10): fides, uncertain, wavering, fidelity, Curt. 3, 8; so also, ancipites animi, Luc. 9, 46.—Also ell. pt.: Lucanus an Apulus, anceps, doubtful whether, etc., *Hor. S. 2, 1, 34.—**C.** Dangerous, hazardous, perilous, critical (post-Aug.; esp. freq. in Tac.; never in Cic.): via, Ov. M. 14, 438: loca, Nep. Dat. 7, 3: dubia et interdum ancipiti fortuna, Vell. 2, 79: anceps periculum, Tac. A. 4, 59: ancipites morbi corporis, Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 149: cujus (Antonii) operā esp. ancipiti morbo convaluerat, Suet. Aug. 59: Ideo et purgationibus (labruscum) ancipitem putant, Plin. 23, 1, 14, § 20: vox pro re publica honesta, ipsi anceps, perniciosus, Tac. H. 1, 5: adulatio anceps si nulla est ubi nimia est, id. A. 4, 17.—So subst., danger, hazard, peril, = periculum, discrimen: dubia suorum re in anceps tractus vim legionum implorabat, Tac. A. 4, 73: vox nihil militi suo omnia condecenderunt in ancipite res publica, id. ib. 1, 36: scelus inter ancipitia probatum, id. ib. 11, 26: 14, 22: facilius inter ancipitia clarescunt, id. G. 14: nova ambigua ancipitia malebat, id. H. 2, 86: inter ancipitia deterrimum est media sequi, id. ib. 3, 40.

Comp., *sup.* and *adv.* not used.

Anchārius, *ii, m.*, a Roman family name, Cic. best. 53; id. Pis. 38; id. Adv. 13, 40.—Hence, **Anchārianus**, *a, um, adj.*, pertaining thereto, Cic. Quint. 4, 1, 74.

Anchises (old orthog. **Agchises**, Varr. L. L. Fragm. p. 264 Müll.; *nom.* Anchisa, Naev. B. Pun. Fragm. ap. Prob. Quint. 1, 5, 61; *acc.* Anchisem, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 220 Rib.; *abl.* Anchisa, Verg. A. 5, 244), *ae, m.*, = Ἀγκίστης. **I.** Son of Capys, father of Aeneas, who bore him forth from burning Troy upon his shoulder, etc., Enn. Ann. 1, 30; Verg. A. 1, 617; 3, 710 sq.; Ov. M. 9, 425; 13, 640; 13, 680 al.—Hence, **II.** Derivv.

A. Anchiseus, *a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to Anchises: tumulus, Verg. A. 5, 761; and **B. Anchisiades**, *ae, m. patr.*, son of Anchises, i. e. Aeneas, Verg. A. 6, 348.

anchōra and **anchōralis**, *v. ancōra*, etc.

† **anchūsa**, *ae, f.*, = ἄγκουσα, a plant used as a cosmetic, oz-tongue: Anchusa tinctoria, Linn.; Plin. 22, 20, 23, § 48.

ancile (also **ancūle** after ἀγκύλιον in Plin. Num.), *is, n.* (*gen. plur.* ancilium, Tac. H. 1, 89; but ancionum, Hor. C. 3, 5, 10; cf. Consent. p. 1898 P.) [prob. from ἀγκύλος, crooked, curved; *v. anglo*], a small oval shield, Verg. A. 7, 188 Serv.; Luc. 9, 480; but specif. the shield that was said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa

(hence, caelestia arma, Liv. 1, 20), and on the preservation of which the prosperity of Rome was declared to depend; whereupon Numa caused eleven others exactly like it to be made by the artist Mamurius Veturius, so that if the genuine one was lost, the fact could not be known. These shields were carefully preserved by the Salian priests in the temple of Mars, and every year in March carried about in solemn procession (ancilla movere), and then returned to their place (ancilla condere). Ov. F. 3, 377; Liv. 1, 20; Verg. A. 8, 664; Tac. H. 1, 89; Suet. Oth. 8; Inscr. Orell. 2244; v. Smith, Dict. Antiq.

† Ancilla, *ae, f. dim.* [ancilla], a maid-servant, handmaid, female slave (com. used as fem. of servus, instead of serva). I. Lit., Liv. Andron. ap. Non. p. 153 (Traj. Rel. p. 3 Rib): Am. Quis me tenet? Br. Tua Bromia ancilla, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 25: ecqua ancilla est illi? id. Mil. 3, 1, 199: Servos, ancillas amove, atque audin? id. Trin. 3, 3, 70 et saep.: ancilla aere empta, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 26; so id. And. 3, 1, 3; 5, 1, 19; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 78; 5, 1, 20 et saep.: ancillarum beneficio emitti, Cic. Har. Resp. 42: ducebat ancillarum greges, id. Mil. 55: hunc servi ancillaeque amant, id. Verr. 2, 3, 4: cum ancillarum puerorumque comitatu, id. Mil. 10 al.: occultat se in tugurio mulieris ancillae, Sall. J. 12, 5; Hor. C. 2, 4, 1; id. S. 1, 2, 63; 1, 2, 117; 2, 3, 215; id. Ep. 1, 18, 72: nec (liberi) ancillis aut nutricibus delegantur, Tac. G. 20; id. Or. 29: ancilla domina validior, id. A. 14, 63.—II. Trop.: terra usus mortalium semper ancilla, Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 155.—As a term of reproach, of one servilely devoted to any thing: Fufidius ancilla turpis, Sall. H. 1, 15, p. 218 Gerl.

† ancillariolus, *i, m.* [ancilla], a lover of maid-servants (very rare), Mart. 12, 58; Sen. Ben. 1, 9.

† ancillaris, *e, adj.* [id.], relating to maid-servants. I. Lit.: artificium, the service of handmaid, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: ancillaris vestis, Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 15.—II. Trop.: adulatio ancillaris, servile flattery, Amm. 26, 6.

† ancillatus, *us, m.* [ancillor], the service of a female slave, or in gen. of a slave, Arn. 7, p. 221.

† ancillor, *atus, i, v. dep. and n.* [ancilla], pr. to serve as handmaid; hence, in gen. to serve, to attend upon, to be subservient to, etc. (only ante-class. and post-Aug.): invita ancillans, Att. ap. Non. p. 72, 3: uxorius ancillarum, Titin. ib.: aestus (maris) ancillantes siderum avido trahenti etc., Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 215: cetera membra ancillari et subservire capiti, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 9, 17.

† ancilla, *ae, f. dim. dim.* [id.], a little serving-maid, a young female slave. I. Lit., Plaut. Rud. prol. 74; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 11; so id. Eun. 1, 2, 86; id. Phorm. 5, 5, 10 al.: nec servus nec ancilla, etc., Ov. R. Am. 639 al.—II. Trop.: juris scientiam eloquentiae tamquam ancillam pedissequamque adjuvantis, Cic. de Or. 1, 55 fin.: praesto esse virtutes ut ancillas, id. Fin. 2, 21, 69.

† ancipes, *v. anceps*.

† ancisus (amc-), *a, um* [qs. part. of ancido], cut around or away: omnia ancisa recenti Volnere, every part cut with fresh wounds, Lucr. 3, 660.

† ancisus, *us, a*, false read. for ambecisus, Varr. L. L. 7, § 43 Müll.; v. ambecisus.)

† ancilābris, *is, f.* [ancilo], a sacrificial table. The vessels upon it were called ancilabris: mensa ministeris divinis aptata. Vasa quoque in ea, quibus sacerdotes utuntur, ancilabris appelluntur, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 11, 51 Müll.

† ancio or **anculo**, *are, v. a.* [anculus], to serve with, to bring something as servant, to have the care of (only in Liv. Andron.): antiqui anculare dicebant pro ministrare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.: carnis vinumque, quod libantur, ancilabatur, ap. Prisc. p. 684 P.: florem ancilabatur, ap. Fest. l. c. (Traj. Rel. p. 4 Rib.).

† ancion, *ōnis, m.* [v. angō], = ἀγκών (the bend of the arm), t. t., for the pure Lat. cubitum. I. The arm of a workman's square, Vitruv. 3, 3, 3; 8, 6.—II. A stone in

a wall, which projects above more than below, and supports something; a console or volute, Vitruv. 4, 6.—III. The knobbed bars of a hydraulic engine, Vitruv. 10, 13.—IV. Forked poles for spreading nets (pure Lat.), Ames, Hor. Epod. 2, 33; Grat. Cyn. 87.—V. The arm of a chair, Cacl. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.—VI. A kind of drinking-vessel in an ale-house, Dig. 33, 7, 13.

2. Ancon, *ōnis, f.* [v. angō], a headland and bay, as the name implies, on the coast of Pontus, east of Amisus, now Derbent Bournov, Val. Fl. 4, 600; cf. Apoll. Rhod. 2, 369.

3. Ancōn, *ōnis, or Ancōna*, *ae, f.* [v. angō], = Ἀγκών, an ancient seaport town in the north of Picenum, situated on a promontory forming a remarkable curve or elbow, as the name implies, founded by the Syracusans, still called Ancōna; form **Ancōna**, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 23; id. Fam. 16, 12, 2; Caes. B. C. 1, 11; Plin. 2, 72, 74, § 182; 3, 13, 18, § 111 sq. al.—Form **Ancōn**, Mel. 2, 4, 5; Cat. 36, 13; Sil. 8, 438; Juv. 4, 40 al.; and in a pun: Cingulum nos tenemus; Ancōnem amismus, Cic. Att. 7, 11, 1.

† ancōra, *ae (not anchōra), f.* [v. angō], = ἀγκύρα, an anchor. I. A. Lit.: Ancōra fundabat nares, Verg. A. 6, 3; jacer, to cast anchor, Caes. B. G. 4, 28; so, mittere, to let go, Vulg. Act. 27, 29: extendere, to put out, ib. ib. 27, 30: nares deligare ad ancōras, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: navem tenere in ancōris, Nep. Them. 8, 7: consistere ad ancōram, to tie at anchor, Caes. B. C. 3, 102: nares in ancōris constituerunt, id. ib. 3, 28 et saep.: solvere, to weigh anchor, Cic. Att. 1, 13; so, tollere, Caes. B. C. 1, 31; so Vulg. Act. 27, 40; also, in gen., to depart, go away, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 1: vellere, Liv. 22, 19: praecidere, to cut the cables, Cic. Ver. 2, 5, 34 al.—B. Trop., as a symbol of security, refuge, hope, support: ancōra jam nostram non tenet ulla ratem, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 42: ultima fessis ancōra, Sil. 7, 24; cf.: spem, quam sicut ancōram habemus, Vulg. Heb. 6, 10.—II. Traj. n. s. f., an iron in the form of an anchor, Pall. 1, 40, 5.

† ancōrāgo, *inīs, m.* [prob. ancōra], a fish in the Rhine, now unknown, Cassiod. Ep. 12, 4.

† ancōralis, *e, adj.* [id.], of or pertaining to an anchor: strophia, App. M. 11, p. 265, 7.—Hence, **ancōrale**, *is, n.*, a cable, Liv. 37, 30 fin.; so id. 22, 19; Plin. 16, 8, 13, § 34; cf. ancorarius.

† ancōrarius, *a, um, adj.* [id.], pertaining to an anchor: funes, cables, Caes. B. C. 2, 9.

† ancūla, *ae, f. pr. dim.* [anculus], a maid-servant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.

† ancūlo, *are, v. anclo*.

† ancūlus, *i, m. pr. dim.* [v. 2. Ancus], a man-servant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.

1. Ancus, appellatur, qui adnecum brachium habet et exporrigit: non potest, Paul. ex Fest. p. 19 Müll. [v. angō].

2. Ancus (Marcus), *i, m.* [v. angō] (prop. a servant, as bending, crouching; hence = ancus Martius = θεράπων ἄρεως, servant of Mars), the fourth king of Rome, A. U. C. 116–140, said to have been the grandson of Numa by Pempia, Cic. Rep. 2, 18, 33; 2, 3, 5; Varr. Fragm. p. 241 Bip.; Liv. 1, 32 sq.; Verg. A. 6, 815; Hor. C. 4, 7, 15; Ov. F. 6, 803 al.

† Ancyra, *ae, f.* = Ἀγκυρα. I. A town in Galatia, now Angora, where was a marble temple of Augustus, built in his lifetime. Liv. 38, 24; Curt. 3, 1; Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146: Claud. in Eutr. 2, 98.—II. A town in Phrygia, Plin. 5, 32, 41, § 145.—Whence,

† Ancyrānus, *a, um, adj.* of or belonging to Ancyra, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 416: Marmor or Monumentum Ancyrānum, a Latin inscription on the inside of the ante of the temple of Augustus, containing a record of his deeds, being a copy of the bronze tablets placed in front of his Mausoleum; cf. Suet. Aug. 101, and Wolf, Suet. II. p. 369 sq.; cf. Bähr. Lit. Gesch. p. 286.

† andabātā, *ae, m.*, a kind of Roman gladiator, whose helmet was without openings for the eyes, and who therefore fought blindfolded for the amusement of spectators, *Cic. Fam. 7, 10 Manut.: more andabatarum, Hier. adv. Helv. 3; id. adv. Jov. 1, 36; cf. Inscr. Orell. 2577.

Andania, *ae, f.*, = Ἀνδάνια, a very ancient town of Messenia, now Andorossa, Liv. 36, 31.

1. Andes, *ium, or Andecāvī* or **Andicāvī**, *rum, m.*, a Gallic tribe in the region of the present Anjou, with a town of the same name, now Angors; form **Andes**, Caes. B. G. 2, 35.—Form **Andecāvī**, Tac. A. 3, 41.—Form **Andicāvī**, Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107 Jan.; cf. Mann. Gall. 163.

2. Andes, *is, m.*, a village near Mantua, the birthplace of Vergil, now Pietola; hence, **Andinus**, *a, um, of* from Andes: Andinus, i. e. Vergil, Sil. 8, 595.

† andrachne, *ēs, f.*, = ἀνδράχνη, a plant, purslane: Portulaca oleracea, Linn.; Col. 10, 376; Plin. 25, 13, 103, § 162.

† Andraemōn, *ōnis, m.*, = Ἀνδραίμων. I. The father of Amphissus and husband of Dryope, who was changed into a lotus, Ov. M. 9, 333; 9, 363.—II. **Andraemōn** or **Andrēmōn**, *ōnis, m.*, father of Thoas, a combatant before Troy, Ov. M. 13, 357; cf. Hom. Il. 2, 638.

† andreamas = andrachne, App. Herb. 103.

† Andricus, *i, m.*, a servant of Cicero, Cic. Fam. 10, 14, 1.

† Andriscus, *i, m.*, = Ἀνδρίσκος, a slave who claimed to be the son of the Macedonian king Perseus and occasioned the third Macedonian war, Liv. Epit. 49; Vell. 1, 11; Flor. 2, 14.

† Andrius, *a, um, adj.*, born at Andros, one of the Cyclades, Ter. And. 5, 4, 3.—Hence, **Andria**, *ae, f.*, a woman of Andros; The Maid of Andros, a comedy by Terence.

† Andrōcles, *is, or -clus, i, m.*, = Ἀνδρόκλης, the well-known slave who cured the foot of a lion and was afterwards recognized by the lion and saved from death, Sen. Ben. 2, 19; Gell. 5, 14.

† andrōdāmās, *antis, m.*, = ἀνδρόδάμας (man-soldier). I. A species of blood-stone (so called from its great hardness), Plin. 36, 20, 38, § 146.—II. A silver-colored, quadrangular, and cubical precious stone (acc. to Bruckmann, a cubical, silver-colored marcasite), Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 144.

† Andrōgeōn, *ōnis, m.*, i. q. Androgeos; acc. Gr. Androgeona, Prop. 2, 1, 62.—Hence, **Andrōgeōneus**, *a, um, adj.*, pertaining to Androgeon: caedis, Cat. 64, 77.

† Andrōgēos, *ō, and -gēus, i, m.*, = Ἀνδρόγεος, son of the Cretan king Minos, whom the Athenians and Megarians slew; on account of which the enraged father made war upon them, Ov. M. 7, 458; id. H. 10, 99; Verg. A. 6, 20.

† andrōgynē, *ēs, f.*, = ἀνδρόγυνη, a masculine, heroic woman, Val. Max. 8, 3, 1.

† andrōgynus, *i, m.*, = -gynē, *ēs, f.*, = ἀνδρόγυνος, ἀνδρόγυνη, a man-woman, hermaphrodite, imberbus, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 493, 27; so *Cic. Div. 1, 43; Liv. 27, 11; Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 15; 7, 3, 3, § 34 al.; Lucr. 5, 839.

† Andrōmāchē, *ēs, and -a, ae* (Eun. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 82 Müll., or Trag. v. 100 Vahl.), *f.*, = Ἀνδρόμαχη, a daughter of king Etion, and wife of Hector. After the destruction of Troy, she was carried by Pyrrhus to Greece, and was subsequently married to Helenus, son of Priam, Verg. A. 3, 319; 3, 487.

† Andrōmēda, *ae, and -ē, ēs, f.*, = Ἀνδρόμηδα, a daughter of the Ethiopian king Cepheus and Cassiope. On account of the arrogance of her mother she was bound to a rock by the command of the oracle of Jupiter Ammon, in order that she might be destroyed by a sea-monster; but Perseus rescued and married her. After death she was placed as a constellation in heaven, Ov. M. 4, 671 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 64; Apollod. 2, 4, 3; Cic. N. D. 2, 43; Col. 11, 2, 59 al.

† andrōn, *ōnis, m.*, = ἀνδρῶν (ἀνήρ, a man). I. Among the Greeks, the part of the house in which the men resided, the men's apartment; also called andronitis (opp. gynaeceum, q. v.); locus domicilii, in quo viri

morabantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 19 Müll.; cf. Vitr. 6, 10. — **II.** Among the Romans, a passage between two walls or courts of a house, Vitr. 6, 10; Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

Andronicus, *i. m.*, the cognomen of several Romans, among whom the most distinguished, L. Livius Andronicus, the first dramatic and epic poet of the Romans, lived in the middle of the third century B. C., Cic. Brut. 18; Gell. 17, 21 al.; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 41 sq.; 78; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 82.

† **andronitis**, *idis, f.*, = ἀνδρωνίτις, v. andron. I.

Andros and **Andrus**, *i. f.*, = Ἄνδρος, one of the largest of the Cyclades, in the Aegean Sea, south-east of Euboea, now *Andro*, Ter. And. I, 1, 43 al.; Ov. M. 7, 469; 13, 649; cf. Mann. Greece, p. 743.

† **androsaces**, *is, n.*, = ἀνδρόσακες, a plant, now unknown, perh. zophyte, Plin. 27, 4, 9, § 25.

† **androsæmon**, *i. n.*, = ἀνδρόσαμον (man's blood), a kind of St. John's wort, with blood-red juice: Hypericum perforatum, Linn.; Plin. 27, 4, 10, § 26 sq.

† **andruare**, to run back: a Graeco verbo ἀναδραμεῖν, Paul. ex Fest. p. 9 Müll.

† **aneclogistus**, *us, a, um, adj.*, = ἀνεκλόγητος (not giving account), a guardian who was not obliged to give account of his proceedings, but had discretionary power, Dig. 26, 7, 5, § 7.

anelus (not **ann-**), *i. m. dim.* [anulus], a little ring: aureolus, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 34; * Lucr. 6, 911: cum tribus anelis, * Hor. S. 2, 7, 9.

† **anemōnē**, *ēs, f.*, = ἀνεμώνη, *anemone*, i. e. wind-flower, Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 65; 21, 23, 94, § 164 (in the latter pass. Piny says it was so called because it opened its flowers only when the wind blew; it grows most abundantly in Alpine districts of warmer regions).

Anemurium, *i. n.*, = Ἀνεμούριον, a promontory and town of Cilicia, now *Anemuri*, Liv. 33, 20; Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 93. — Hence, **Anemuriensis**, *e, adj.*, of or pertaining to Anemurium Civitas, Tac. A. 12, 55.

† **anethum**, *i. n.*, = ἀνέθον, *dill, anise*: Anethum graveolens, Linn.; Verg. E. 2, 48; Plin. 19, 8, 52, § 167; Vulg. Matt. 23, 23.

† **aneticus**, *a, um, adj.*, = ἀνετικός, *remitting, abating*: of sickness, Theod. Prisc. 3, 3.

anfractuōsus, *a, um, adj.* [anfractus], *roundabout, prolix*: locutio, Aug. Ser. 135.

1. anfractus (not **amfr-**), *a, um, P. a.* [qs. from anfringō], *winding, bending, crooked*: spatia, Amm. 29, 5. — Hence, *subst.*: **anfractum**, *i. n.*, a winding, a crook, curve (ante-class. for the class. anfractus, us): terrarum anfracta, Att. ap. Varr. L. 1, 7, § 15 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 151 Rib.). in anfractu, Varr. ib.: cavata aurium anfracta, Varr. ap. Non. p. 193, 5.

2. anfractus (not **amfr-**), *is, m.* [id.], *pr. a breaking round*; hence, a bending, recurring, turning (in the ante-class. per. raro; v. the preced. art.). **I.** Lit.: quid pulcherrimæ figuræ (sc. sphaericae) quae nihil incisum anfractibus, nihil emens, habere potest? Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47. — Hence, of the circular motion of the sun (acc. to the ancient belief): solis anfractus, a circuit, revolution, Cic. Rep. 6, 12; cf. id. Leg. 2, 8. — Of the crookedness of horns: cornua convoluta in anfractum, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 124. — Of the coils of a serpent, Vulg. Pl. 7, 623; Stat. Th. 5, 520. — Also freq., particularly in the hist., of the turning or winding of a road, etc., a tortuous, circuitous route: si nullus anfractus intercederet, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: illa (via) altera tanto longior anfractum habebat anfractum, Nep. Eum. 8, 5: per anfractus jugi procurreret, Liv. 44, 4: anfractus viarum, id. 33, 1: itorum anfractus, the windings, id. 38, 7 al.; Luc. 1, 605. — **II.** Trop., of discourse, = ambages, circumlocution, *depression*: quid opus est circutione et anfractu? Cic. Div. 1, 61, 127: oratio circumscripta non longo anfractu, sed ad spiritum vocis apto, id. Part. Or. 6, 21: quae omnia infinitus anfractus habent, ramificationes, Quint. 6, 1, 15, where Bonn. and Halm read *tractatus*. — Of legal matters, intricacies, prolixity: iudiciorum, Cic. Clu. 66, 159: juris, Quint. 12, 9, 3.

angāria, *ae, f.*, = ἀγγαρία [angarius], the service of the angarius, and in gen., service to a lord, villanage, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 29; 50, 5, 11 al.; v. on angaria and angarialis, Gloss. Man. art. abgariaris.

* **angariālis**, *e, adj.* [angaria], of or pertaining to service: copia, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 4.

angārio, *äre, v. a.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., to demand something as angaria, to exact villanage, Dig. 49, 18, 4; so Aug. Ep. 5 med. al. — **II.** Meton., to compel, constrain (ecccl. Lat.): quicumque te angariaverit mille passus (vadere), vade cum illo et alia duo, Vulg. Matt. 5, 41: nunc angariaverunt, ut tollant crucem ejus, ib. ib. 27, 32; so ib. Marc. 15, 21.

Angāris, *is, m.*, a mountain in Palestine, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 68.

* **angarius**, *i. m.*, = ἀγγαρος [intro. into the Greek from the Persian], a messenger, a courier, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 21, 21.

Angæa, *ae, f.*, a town in Thessaly, Liv. 32, 13.

† **angelicūs**, *a, um, adj.*, = ἀγγελλικός (suitable or pertaining to messengers). **I.** Angelicum metrum, a dactylic measure (so called on account of its rapidity of movement), Diom. p. 512 P.; Victor. p. 2531 P. — **II.** Belonging to angels, *angy'lic*: habens vultum angelicum, *Vulg. Jud. 13, 6: panes, Prud. Tetr. 11.

* **angelificātus**, *a, um, qs. part.* of angelifico, changed into an angel: caro, Tert. Res. Carn. 25.

angelus, *i. m. dim.* [angulus], a little angle or corner (only ante- and post-class.), * Lucr. 2, 428; Arn. 7, p. 253.

† **angēlus**, *i. m.*, = ἀγγελος. **I.** A messenger, Sen. Ep. 20 med. dub.; Vulg. Matt. 11, 10. — **II.** An angel. **A.** In bon. part. very freq. in the Vulg., the Church fathers, Aug., Tertull., Jerome, etc. — **B.** In mal. part.: Diabolus et angeli ejus, Vulg. Matt. 25, 41: angelus Satanae, ib. 2 Cor. 12, 7 al.

Angerona (-ia, Maer.), *ae, f.* [ango], the goddess of Suffering and Silence, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 65; Maer. S. 1, 10; Inscr. Orell. 116. — Hence, **Angeronālia**, *ium, n.*, her festival, Varr. L. L. 6, § 23 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll.

angina (for the quantity of the pen., v. the foll. examples, and cf. Wagner ad Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 139), *ae, f.* [ἀγγώνη; v. angio]. **I.** The quinsy, as suffocating; Inspiratio abilitquam unā angina sustulit hora, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 35, 9: Sues moriuntur angina acri acerrime, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 139: Angina verō sibi mixtum sale poscit acetum, Ser. Sann. 282; Cels. 2, 10, 4, 4; Plin. 23, 2, 29, § 61 al.: anginam vitiumm habere dicuntur, qui vino suffocantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll. — **II.** Trop.: angina mentis, *distress of mind, produced by physical disease*, Tert. Anim. 48.

angiportus, *is, m.* (and **angipor-**), *tus, m.* (and **angipor-**), *tus, m.* [ang. as in angustus, and portus; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 145 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll.], a narrow street, lane, or alley, Paul. ex Fest. 1, 1; cf. Dig. 16, 59; Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 5; id. Most. 5, 1, 5: viæ omnes angiportusque, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 69; * Hor. C. 1, 25, 10; Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 5; 4, 7, 137; id. Cist. Fragn. ap. Non. p. 190, 10; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 39; id. Eum. 5, 2, 6: angiporto toto deerrare, Auct. ad Her. 4, 51, 64: in quadriavis et angiportis, Cat. 58, 4.

Angitia, *ae, f.*, sister of Medea and Circe, who received divine honors from the Marsi, Verg. A. 7, 759 (acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 750, Medea herself); Sil. 8, 498; Inscr. Orell. 115; 116; 1846. — Hence, *Nemus Angitiae*, the region consecrated to Angitia, near Lucus, in the Marston territory, now *Luco*, Verg. l. c.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 515.

Angli, *orum, m.*, the Angli, a branch of the Sueti in Lower Germany, Tac. G. 40; c. A. D. 450 they united with the Saxons (hence the designation *Anglo-Saxons*), conquered Britannia, and gave their name to the country, — Anglia, *England*.

Anglia, *ae, f.*, v. Angli.

ango, *xi, ctum, and ansum, 3, v. a.* (perf. and sup. rest only on the assertion in Prisc. p. 895 P.; Diom. p. 366 P.; part. anctus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 24 Müll.; acc. to

Prisc. l. c., the sup. is sometimes ansum; cf. Struve, 214) (the root of this word is widely diffused: ἄγκυρα, a bend, hollow; whence, valley, ravine; from the notion of closeness, come ἀγγεω = to press tight, to strangle, throttle; angio; Germ. hangen, hängen; Engl. hang; angustus, anxius, anxietas: old Germ. Angust; Germ. Angst = Engl. anguish; from the notion of being bent, come anctus anculus, a crouching slave, ancora = Gr. ἀγκυρα; angulus = Germ. Angel, Engl. angle; old Germ. Angul, a hook; Gael. angle = nook for the fire, fireplace; ancale = ἀγκάλᾳ, Engl. ankle; ancon, and the pr. names Ancon and Ancona; uncus, curved, crooked; uncula, claw; unguis, claw, nail; cf. Sanscr. abhus, close; ahas, angwish; ankāmi, to bend; ankas, the lap (sinus), a hook; for the other Greek words belonging to this group, v. L. and S. v. ἄγκυρα and ἄγκυρα). **I.** Lit., to bind, draw, of press together; of the throat, to throttle, strangle (so ἄγγεω; in this signif. antiquated; hence, in class. perh. only in the poets; in prose, instead of it, suffocare; cf. Diom. p. 361 P.): angit inhaerens Elisos oculos et sicum sanguine curat, Verg. A. 8, 260; so id. G. 3, 497: cum colla inmanita monstri Angeret, Stat. Th. 4, 828; 6, 270; Sil. 13, 584. — Hence, of plants, to choke, Col. 4, 2, 9; 6, 27, 7 al. — **II.** Metaph. **A.** To cause (physical) pain; hence, angit, to feel or suffer pain, Plin. 10, 60, 79, § 164. — **B.** Most freq. of the mind, to distress, torment, torture, vex, trouble; and angit, to feel distressed to suffer torment, etc.: ilium incommodus dictis angit, Plaut. Cas. 2, 1, 11: cura angit hominem, *Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 8; * Lucr. 4, 1134: cruciatu timoris angit? Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: multa sunt, quae me sollicitant anguntque, id. Att. 1, 18: angebar singularium horarum expectatione, id. ib. 9, 1 et saep.; Liv. 2, 7, 21, 1 al.: sic munere te parvo beet aut incommodus angat (cruciatu), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 75: ad humum maerore gravi deducit et angit, id. A. P. 110: pocta meum qui pectus inani ter angit, puts in torturing suspense, id. Ep. 2, 1, 211 al.: Pompeius . . . curis animum mordacibus angit, Lucr. 2, 680 sq.: Ea res inimum illius angit, Gell. 1, 3: (aemula eam) vehementer angent, Vulg. 1 Reg. 1, 6. — With de (in respect to): de Statio manumisso et non nullis aliis rebus angor, Cic. Att. 2, 18 fin.: de quo angor et crucior, id. ib. 7, 22. — Sometimes with gen. (in this const. of Roby, II. § 1321): absurde facis, qui angas te animi, Plaut. Ep. 3, 1, 6: (Sthenius) angebatur animi necessario, quod etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 34, 84. But Cic. also uses the *abl.*: angor animo, Brut. 2, 7: audio te animo angit, Fam. 16, 142; and acc. to some edd. Tusc. 1, 40, 96 Seyff. (v. further on this gen. s. v. animum).

angor, *ōris, m.* [ango]. — **angina**. **I.** A compression of the neck, a strangling: occupat fauces earum angor, the quinsy, Plin. 8, 27, 41; 100: aestu et angore vexata, i. e. aestu angorem ac prope suffocationem efficientem, Liv. 5, 48. — Far oftener, **II.** Trop., *anguish, torment, trouble, vexation* (as a momentary feeling; while anxietas denotes a permanent state): est aliud iracundia esse, aliud iratum, ut differat anxietas ab angore; neque enim omnes anxii qui anguntur aliquando; nec qui anxii, semper anguntur, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27; angor est aegritudo premens, id. ib. 4, 8, 18; Lucr. 3, 853: anxius angor, id. 3, 993; so id. 6, 1158: animum omni liber curâ et angore, Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49: angor pro amico saepe capiendus, id. Am. 13, 48; Tac. A. 2, 42: angor animi, Suet. Tib. 7; so id. ib. 49 al. — In plur.: conflicti angoribus, Cic. Phil. 2, 15; id. Off. 2, 1, 2.

Angrivarii, *orum, m.*, a German tribe in the neighborhood of the Teutoburg Forest, on both sides of the Weser, Tac. G. 33 Rup.; id. A. 2, 8; 2, 19; 2, 22; 2, 24; 2, 41.

anguen, v. anguis imit.

* **angueus**, *a, um, adj.* [anguis], of or pertaining to a serpent: lapsus, Sol. 24.

anguicōmus (four syll.), *a, um, adj.* [anguis-coma], with snaky hair (only in the poets): Gorgon, Ov. M. 4, 699; cf. id. ib. 4, 801; Stat. Th. 1, 544.

* **anguiculus**, *i. m. dim.* [anguis], a small serpent, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42.

anguifer (trisy.), fēra, fērum, *adj.* [anguis-fero], *serpent-bearing*: caput, Ov. M. 4, 741: Gorgo, Prop. 2, 2, 8. — Hence, *subst.*: **anguifer**, feri, m. (as transl. of ὀφιοειχέος), *the serpent-bearer, the constellation Serpentarius or Ophiuchus*, Col. 11, 2, 49; cf. anguitenus.

anguigena, ae, m. [anguis-gigo], *engendered of a snake or dragon*, an epithet of the Thebans, who sprang from dragons' teeth, Ov. M. 3, 531; cf.: draconigena urbs, i. e. Thebes, id. F. 3, 865.

anguilla, ae, f. dim. [anguis, Varr. L. 1. 5, § 77 Müll.]; but it may be directly con. with Gr. ἄγγελος; v. anguis], *an eel*. I. Lit.: Muraena anguilla, Linn.; Plin. 9, 21, 38, § 74 al.; Juv. 5, 103. — II. Trop.: anguilla est, elabatur, *he is an eel; he slips away, is a slippery fellow*, prov. of a sly man, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 56. — III. *The hard skin of an eel, used as a whip in schools*, Verr. ap. Plin. 9, 23, 39; Isid. Orig. 5, 27.

angui-manus, a, um, *adj.* [anguis-manus], *with serpent-hand*, an epithet of the elephant, because he makes quick, serpentine-like motions with his trunk (manus), perh. only in Lucr. 2, 537; 5, 1303.

anguineus, a, um, *adj.* [anguis], less freq. than the foll. I. *Of or pertaining to the serpent, snaky*: Gorgonis comae, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 12. — 2. *Similar to a serpent in form, serpent-like*: cucumis, Col. 2, 9, 10; 7, 10, 5.

anguinus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of or pertaining to the serpent, snaky*: cervix, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64: capillus Eumenidum, Cat. 64, 193: pellics, Cato, R. R. 73: cucumis, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26: adeps, Plin. 30, 5, 12, § 37: vernatio, id. 30, 3, 8, § 24: cor, id. 30, 3, 8, § 23 al. — Hence, **anguinum**, i, n. (sc. ovum), *a snake's egg*, Plin. 29, 3, 12, § 52.

* **angui-pēs** (trisy.), ēdis, *adj.* [anguis pes], *serpent-footed*, an epithet of giants, Ov. M. 1, 184; cf.: serpentipedes Gigantes, id. Tr. 4, 7, 17.

anguis (dissy.), is (rare form **anguen**, like sanguen for sanguis, Jul. Val. Ber. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 29 Mai. — *Abd. angue*, but angui, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, or Trag. v. 51 Vahl; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 30; Ov. M. 4, 483 MS.: cf. Prisc. p. 766 P.; in Cic. Div. 2, 31, 66, suspected by Schneid. Gram. II, 227, on account of angue just before; angue also, Enn. ap. Acron. ad Hor. C. 3, 11, 18, or Trag. v. 441 Vahl.; Varr. Atac. ap. Charis. p. 70; Cic. Div. 2, 30, 65; Prop. 4, 4, 40; Ov. H. 9, 94; id. Am. 3, 6, 14; id. M. 10, 349; 15, 390; Sen. Herc. Fur. 793; Stat. Th. 4, 85; cf. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 218) m. and f.; cf. Charis. p. 70 P.; Rudd. I. p. 25; Neue, Formenl. I. p. 612 (cf. ἄγγελος); Lith. anguis; old Germ. uis = adder; ἔχιν; ἔχιδνα = adder; Sanscr. ahis; Germ. Aal = Engl. eel. Curtius), *a serpent, a snake* (syn.: serpens, coluber, draco). I. Lit.: anguis jugati, Naev. ap. Non. p. 191, 18; Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 66: emissio feminae anguis... maris anguis, Cic. Div. 2, 29: vertatur Cadmus in anguem, Hor. A. P. 187 al. — As fem.: caerulea, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28: angues volucres vento intractae, Cic. N. D. 1, 36: torta, Varr. Atac. ap. Non. p. 191, 22; Tac. A. 11, 11 al. — Masc.: domi vectem circumjacetus, Cic. Div. 2, 28: ater, Prop. 3, 5, 40: fortius, Ov. M. 4, 483, and id. Ib. 4, 79; Stat. Th. 4, 485. — Sometimes *serpent, snake*, as a hateful, odious object: odisse aliquem aequae atque angues, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 21: cane pejus est angui, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 30. — II. Transf. **A.** In fable, an emblem. I. *Of terror*: hence the snaky head of Medusa, Ov. M. 4, 803. — 2. *Of rage*: hence the serpent-girdle of Typhon, Ov. M. 4, 483 and 511: her hair of snakes, Tib. 1, 3, 69; Prop. 3, 5, 40. — 3. *Of art and wisdom*: hence the serpent-team of Medea, Ov. M. 7, 223, and of the inventive Ceres, id. Ib. 5, 642; cf. Voss, Mythol. Br. 2, 55. — **B.** As a constellation. I. = draco, the *Dragon*, between the Great and the Little Bear, Hyg. Astr. 2, 3; 2: flexu sinuoso elabatur Anguis, Verg. G. 1, 244: non te tortum declinat ad Anguem, Ov. M. 2, 138. — 2. = hydra, the *Hydra, water-serpent*, which extends over the constellations Cancer, Leo, and Virgo, carries on its back the Crater, and on its tail the Corvus, Ov. F. 2, 243; Manil. 1, 422;

cf. Hyg. Astr. 3, 39. — 3. *The Serpent*, which Anguitenus (ὀφιοειχέος) carries in his hand, Ov. M. 8, 182. — **C.** *Prov.*: Latet anguis in herba, *there's a snake in the grass, of some concealed danger*, Verg. E. 3, 93.

angui-tenens, entis, *adj.* [anguis-teneo], *serpent holding*: hence, *subst.*, the constellation, = anguifer, transl. of the Gr. ὀφιοειχέος, *Serpent-bearer*, Cic. N. D. 2, 42; Manil. 5, 384.

angulāris, e, *adj.* [angulus], *having corners or angles, angular*: lapis, a *square stone*, Cato, R. R. 14, 1; Col. 5, 3, 2: lapis, a *corner-stone*, Vulg. Job, 38, 6; and, in trop. sense, ib. Isa. 28, 16; ib. Ephes. 2, 20; ib. 1 Pet. 2, 6: pilae, *corner pillars of an arcade*, Vitruv. 7, 11. — Hence, *subst.*: **angulāris**, vis, m., *an angular vessel*, Apic. 5, 3 al.

angulātum, adv. [id.], *from corner to corner, from angle to angle* (post-class.): cuncta perlustrari, App. M. 9, p. 237, 26; so id. Ib. 3, p. 103; Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

angulo, āre, v. a. [id.], *to make angular or cornered*, Ambros. Ep. 42. — Hence, * **angulātus**, a, um, *P. a. made angular*: with angles, angular: corpuscula, Cic. N. D. 1, 24.

angulosus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of corners* (post-Aug.; perh. only in Plin.): folia, Plin. 16, 23, 35, § 86: acini, id. 15, 24, 29, § 100: recessus, id. 4, 4, 5, § 9: gemmae, id. 37, 12, 75, § 196 et saep.

angulus, i, m. [cf. ἄγκυλον, crooked, bent, angular, Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll.; v. angol], *an angle, a corner*. I. Lit. **A.** Math. t. t., *an angle*: angulus optus, Lucr. 4, 355: angulus acutus, Plin. 12, 3, 29, § 50: meridianus circulus horizonta rectis angulis secat, Sen. Q. N. 5, 17; so ad pares angulos ad terram ferri, *at right angles, perpendicularly*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: Hoc ubi suffigit sensum simul angulus omnis, Lucr. 4, 360: figura, quae nihil habet incisum angulis, nihil anfractibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 18. — **B.** *A corner*: hujus lateris alter angulus qui est ad Cantum, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: extremus, *the extreme point, corner*, Ov. M. 13, 884; Hor. S. 2, 6, 8; Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 173: arcae anguli, Vulg. Exod. 25, 12: quattuor anguli pallii, ib. Deut. 22, 12: hic factus est in caput anguli, *the corner-stone*, ib. Matt. 21, 42: anguli oculorum, *the corners of the eyes*, Cels. 6, 6, 31; Plin. 24, 14, 77, § 126: anguli parietum, *the angles of walls*, id. 2, 82, 84, § 197; so, murorum, Vulg. 2 Par. 26, 13: in angulis platearum, ib. Matt. 6, 5: quattuor anguli terrae, *the four quarters of the earth*, ib. Apoc. 7, 1. — II. Transf. **A.** *A retired, unfrequented place, a nook, corner, lurking-place*: in angulum abire, *Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 10: nemo non modo Romae, sed nec ullo in angulo totius Italiae oppressus aere alieno fuit, quem etc., Cic. Cat. 2, 4 fin.: ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes Angulus ridet, Hor. C. 2, 6, 14: angulus hic mundi nunc me accipit, Prop. 5, 9, 65: gratus puellae risus ab angulo, Hor. C. 1, 9, 22; Vell. 2, 102, 3. — Contemptuously, of the schools or places of private discussion, in contrast with public, practical life: quibus ego, ut de his rebus in angulis consumendi otii causa disserat, cum concesso, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 57: eorum ipsarum rerum, quas isti in angulis personant, reapse, non oratione perfectio, id. Rep. 1, 2; Lact. 3, 16. — On the contr. without contempt, in Seneca, Ep. 95. — So also, detractingly, of a little country-seat, in opp. to the city: quod Angulus iste feret piper, *that hole*, said by the discontented steward, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 23 (so without detraction: recessus, Juv. 3, 230). — * Trop.: me ex hoc, ut ita dicam, campo aequitatis ad istas verborum angustias et ad omnes litterarum angulos revocas, *into every strait, embarrassment* (the figure is taken from a contest or game, in which one strives to get his antagonist into a corner), Cic. Caecin. 29. — **B.** *A projection of the sea into the land, a bay, gulf*: Gallicus, Cato ap. Charis. p. 185 P.

angustē, adv., v. angustus fin.

angustiae, ārum (rare in class. Lat. in sing. **angustia**, ae, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 61; cf. Charis. p. 20 P.; but freq. in eccl. Lat., Vulg. Gen. 42, 21; ib. Psa. 118, 143; ib. Rom. 2, 9; ib. 2 Cor. 2, 4 al.), f. [angustus]. I. Lit. *narrowness, straitness; a defile,*

strait (perhaps only in prose; syn.: fauces, angustum). **A.** *Of places*: Corinthus posita in angustias atque in faucibus Graeciae, Cic. Agr. 2, 32; so id. N. D. 2, 7; id. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: itineris, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: Italia coacta in angustias, Sall. Fragm. H. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 400 (97. II. p. 250 Gerl.); loci, id. C. 58, 20: quod intercidit et incuria loci locuque angustia, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 61: angustiae locorum, Nep. Dat. 8, 4; and Vulg. 2 Macc. 12, 21: angustiae saltibus crebris inclusae, Liv. 28, 1: diu in angustis pugnamus, est, id. 34, 46: itinerum, Tac. A. 15, 43 fin.: per angustias Helle-sponti, Suet. Caes. 63: vicorum, id. Ner. 38; so id. Aug. 45; id. Claud. 12; id. Oth. 9 al. — **B.** *Of other things*: spiritūs, *shortness of breath*, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 181: urinae, *strangury*, Plin. 21, 21, 92, § 160. — II. Trop. **A.** *Of time, shortness, brevity, want, deficiency*: in his vel asperitibus rerum vel angustis temporis, Cic. de Or. 1, 1: edidi quae potui, non ut volui, sed ut me temporis angustiae cogērent, id. Ib. 3, 61; id. Verr. 2, 1, 56; Cic. Fil. ad Tr. Fam. 16, 21, 7; in angustia temporum, Vulg. Dan. 9, 25. — **B.** *Of money or other possessions, scarcity, want*: aerarii, Cic. Agr. 2, 14: pecuniae publicae, id. Fam. 12, 30: rei futurariae, Caes. B. C. 2, 17: fortunae, Tac. A. 2, 38: stipendi, id. Ib. 1, 35; ad eas rei familiaris angustias decedit, Suet. Claud. 9. — Sometimes *absol.*, *want, indigence, poverty*: ex meis angustias illius sustento tenuitatem, Cic. Fil. ad Tr. Fam. 16, 21, 4; paternae, Tac. A. 1, 75. — **C.** *Of external circumstances, condition, etc., difficulty, distress, perplexity, straits*: in summas angustias adduci, Cic. Quint. 5; so id. Fin. 2, 9, 28: cum in his angustis res esset, Caes. B. C. 1, 54: vereri angustias, Cic. Planc. 22: angustiae petitionis, i. e. *the difficulty of obtaining the consular dignity*, id. Brut. 47. — So the Vulg. freq. freq. of external circumstances and of inward state, both in sing. and in plur.: videntes angustiam animi, Gen. 42, 21; so ib. Exod. 6, 9; ib. Rom. 2, 9; and ib. 2 Cor. 2, 4: tenent me angustiae, ib. 2 Reg. 1, 9; so ib. 2 Cor. 6, 4; 12, 10 al. — **D.** *Of mind or feeling, narrowness, contractedness*: non capiunt angustiae pectoris tui, Cic. Pis. 11: cuius animus tantis angustis invidia continetur, *with such meanness of envy*, Auct. ad Her. 4, 43. — **E.** *Of scientific inquires which go too deeply into details, and lay too much stress upon little things, subtle or minute verbal criticisms*: me ex campo aequitatis ad istas verborum angustias revocas, *into a dilemma of verbal subtleties*, Cic. Caecin. 29: cur eam (orationem) in tantas angustias et in Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? *straits*, id. Ac. 2, 35. — **F.** *Of discourse, brevity, simplicity*: angustia con-clusae orationis non facile se ipsa tutatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20 (v. the context). — So in sing., Non. p. 73, 26.

* **angusticlāvius**, a, um, *adj.* [angustus-clavius], *wearing a narrow (purple) stripe*: an epithet of a plebeian tribune, who as a plebeian, could wear only a narrow stripe of purple on his tunic (while the tribune from the nobility had a broad stripe, v. laticlavus), Suet. Oth. 10.

angustio, āvi, ātum, i. v. a. [angustus], *pr. to make narrow, to straiten*; only trop. and in eccl. Lat. *to straiten, hamper, distress*: angustiatum praee pavore, Vulg. Jud. 13, 29: qui se angustiauerunt, ib. Sap. 5, 1: sed non angustiamur, ib. 2 Cor. 4, 8; 6, 12; ib. Heb. 11, 37.

angustitas, ātis, f. = angustia, Att. ap. Non. p. 73, 25.

angusto, āvi, ātum, i. v. a. [angustus], *to make narrow, to straiten* (first used after the Aug. per.); Cujus (Helle-sponti) iter caesis angustans corporum acervis, Cat. 64, 359: (puteus) ore angustatur, Plin. 17, 8, 4, § 45: servorum turba, quae quamvis magnam domum angustet, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 11: maris angustiae fauces, Luc. 5, 232: angustare aëris meatus, id. 4, 327: animam in artus tumidos angustare, Stat. Th. 4, 827; 12, 665. — Trop. *to circumscribe, restrain, gaudia sua*, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 29: angustanda sunt patrimonium, id. Tranq. 8.

angustus, a, um, *adj.* [v. angol], *narrow, strait*, esp. of local relations, *close, contracted, small, not spacious* (syn.: artus, brevis, contractus: opp. latus, Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 92).

I. Lit.: fretus, Lucr. 1, 720: angustum per iter, id. 5, 1132; so Sall. J. 92, 7, and Vulg. Judith. 4, 6; 7, 5: pontes angusti, Cic. Leg. 3, 17: domus, id. Fin. 1, 20, 65: fauces portae angustissimae, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: fines, id. B. G. 1, 2 Herz.: cellae, Hor. S. 1, 8, 8: rima, id. Ep. 1, 7, 29: Principis angustā Caprarum in rupe sedentis, on the narrow rock, Juv. 10, 93 Herm., where Jahn reads angusta, both readings yielding an appropriate sense: porta, Vulg. Matt. 7, 13; ib. Luc. 13, 24 al.—**Subst.**: **angustum**, *i. n.*, narrowness: per angustum, Lucr. 4, 530: angusta viarum, Verg. A. 2, 832: pontes et viarum angusta, Tac. H. 4, 35.—**II. Trop.** **A.** In angustum concludere, adducere, deducere, etc., to reduce to a strait, i. e. to restrain, confine, etc.: ab illa immensa societate humani generis in exiguum angustumque concluditur, Cic. Off. 1, 17: amicitia ex infinita societate generis humani ita contracta est et adducta in angustum, ut, etc., id. Am. 5.—Of the passions, to curb, restrain, moderate: perturbationes animi contrahere et in angustum deducere, Cic. Ac. 1, 10.—**B.** Of other things: clavus angustus, the narrow purple stripe upon the tunic, v. clavus: spiritus, short, difficult, Cic. de Or. 1, 61: odor rosae, not diffused far, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 14.—Once also of the point of an arrow—acutus, Cels. 7, 5, n. 2.—**C.** Of time, short, brief: angustus dies, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 8; Stat. Th. 1, 442: nox, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 25: tempus, Luc. 4, 447.—**D.** Of means of living, and the like, pinching, scanty, needy: pauperies, Hor. C. 3, 2, 1: res angusta domi, Juv. 3, 164: mensa, Sen. Thyest. 452: domus, poor, i. e. built without much expense, Tac. A. 2, 33.—**E.** Of other external relations of life, difficult, critical, uncertain: rebus angustis animosus atque Fortis adpare, Hor. C. 2, 10, 21: cum fides tota Italia esset angustior, was weakened, Caes. B. C. 3, 1.—**Subst.**: **angustum**, *i. m.*, a difficult, critical, condition, danger: in angustum cogi, * Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 2: res est in angusto, the condition is perilous, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: spes est in angusto, hope is feeble, Cels. 8, 4.—**F.** Of mind or character, narrow, base, low, mean-spirited: nihil est tam angusti animi, tam parvi, quam amare divitias, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 68: animi angusti et demissi, id. Pis. 24, 57: ecce autem alii minuti et angusti, aut omnia seipsum desperantes, aut malevoli, invidi, etc., id. Fin. 1, 18, 61.—**G.** Of learned investigations that lay too much stress upon little things, subtle, hair-splitting: minutae angustaeque concertationes, Cic. de Or. 3, 31: pungunt (Stoici) quasi aculeis, interrogantibus angustis, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7.—**H.** Of discourse, brief, simple: et angusta quadam et concisa, et alia est dilatata et fusa oratio, Cic. Or. 56, 187: Intonet angusto pectore Callimachus, i. e. in simple style, Prop. 2, 1, 40.—**Adv.**: **anguste**, *i. lit.*, of space, quantity, or number, within narrow limits, closely, hardly: recipissem te, nisi anguste sedessem, if I were not in close quarters, Cic. ap. Maecr. S. 2, 3: anguste putare vitem, to prune close, Col. 4, 16, 1; so, anguste aliquid deputare, id. 4, 22, 3: quā (re frumentaria) anguste utebatur, in small quantity, Caes. B. C. 3, 16: tantum navium repperit, ut anguste quindecim milia militum, quinquecentos equites transportare possent, —**Vix**, scarcely fifteen thousand, id. ib. 3, 2.—**Comp.**: angustius bubulabatur, within narrower range, Caes. B. C. 1, 59: aliae (arbores) radices angustius diffundunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 5: quanto sit angustius imperitatum, Tac. A. 4, 4: eo anno frumentum propter scititates angustius provenerat, more scantily, Caes. B. G. 5, 24.—**Sup.**: Caesar (nitebatur) ut quam angustissime Pompeium contineret, Caes. B. C. 3, 45: firuculus angustissime praecisus, Col. 4, 24, 17.—**II. Trop.** **A.** In gen., within narrow limits: anguste intraque civiles actiones coercere rhetoricam, Quint. 2, 15, 36.—**Comp.**: haud scio an recte ea virtus fragilitas appellari possit, quod angustius apud Graecos valet, qui frugil homines *xnapiavov* appellant, id est tantum modo utiles, has a narrower meaning, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 16: Reliqui habere se videntur angustius, enantiam tamen etc., seem to be more hampered, id. ib. 5, 31, 87.—**B.** Esp. of speaking or writing, closely, briefly, concisely, without dif-

fuseness: anguste scribere, Cic. Mur. 13, 28: anguste exultare dicere, id. Brut. 84, 289: anguste disserere, id. Part. Or. 43, 130: pressae et anguste rem definire, id. Or. 33, 117: anguste materiam terminare, Quint. 7, 4, 40.—**Comp.**: Pergit idem et urget angustius, Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 22: concludere brevius angustiusque, id. ib. 2, 7, 20.

anhelatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [anhelo] (post-Aug. for the earlier *anhelitus*), a difficulty of breathing, panting, puffing. **I.** Lit.: piscium aestivo calore, the panting of fish, Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 18.—As a disease—*asthama*, *asthma*, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 47.—**II. Trop.**: in jis (gemmis) caelestis arcus anhelatio, breathing, play of, Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 89.

anhelator, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] (only post-Aug.), one who has a difficulty in breathing, Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 156; 22, 23, 49, § 105.

anhelitus, *ūs*, *m.* [id.]. **I.** A difficulty of breathing, panting, puffing (class. for the post-Aug. *anhelatio*): ex cursura anhelitum ducere, to pant, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 61: nimiae celeritates gressus cum fiunt, anhelitus moventur, quickness of breathing is caused, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131: anhelitum vix sufferre, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 4: anhelitum recipere, id. Ep. 2, 2, 21: sublimis anhelitus, deep, * Hor. C. 1, 15, 31: creber, quick, Quint. 11, 3, 55: vastos quatit aeger anhelitus artus, painful panting, Verg. A. 5, 432: aridus e lasso veniebat anhelitus ore, Ov. M. 10, 663; Sen. Ep. 54; Gell. 12, 5.—As a disease, the asthma (cf. *anhelatio*), Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 180.—**II. A.** In gen., breathing, breath: unguentorum odor, vini anhelitus, breath smelling of wine, Cic. Red. in Sen. 7, 16: male odorati anhelitus oris, bad breath, Ov. A. A. 1, 521: anhelitum reddere ac per vice recipere, to breathe out and in, Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 16 al.—**B.** Metaph., of other things, breath, exhalation, vapor: credo etiam anhelitus quosdam fuisse terrarum, quibus infatuae mentes oracula funderent, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 115: placet Stoicos eos anhelitus terrae, qui frigidi sunt, cum fuere coeperint, ventos esse, id. ib. 2, 19, 44.

anhelo, *avi*, *itum*, *i. v. n.* and *a.* [2. an and halo]. **I. Verb. neutr.** **A.** Pr., to move about for breath: hence, to draw the breath with great difficulty, to pant, puff, gasp, etc.: anhelat inconstanter, Lucr. 3, 490: cum languida anhelant, id. 4, 864: * Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 25: anhelans ex imis pulmonibus prae curā spiritus ducubatur, Auct. ad Her. 4, 33: anhelans Colla fovet, Verg. A. 10, 837; 5, 254 al.: nullus anhelabat sub aduoco vomere taurus, Ov. F. 2, 295: sudare atque anhelare, Col. 2, 3, 2.—In gen., to breathe (cf. *anhelitus*), Prud. Apoth. 919.—**B.** Metaph., of fire: fornicibus ignis anhelat, roars, Verg. A. 8, 421.—Of the earth: subter anhelat humus, heaves, Stat. S. 1, 1, 56.—Of the foaming of the sea, Sil. 9, 286.—**Trop.**: of poverty panting for something: anhelans inopia, Just. 9, 1, 6.—**II. Verb. act.**, to breathe out, to emit by breathing, breathe forth, exhale: nolo verba exiliter examinata exire, nolo inflata et quasi anhelata gravari, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 38: de pectore frigus anhelans Capricornus, vet. poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 44: anhelati ignes, Ov. F. 4, 492; so id. H. 12, 15: rabiem anhelare, Lucr. 6, 92: anhelatis exurgens icibus alnus, the strokes of the oars made with panting, Sil. 14, 379.—**Trop.**: to pursue, pant for, strive after something with eagerness: Catilinae furentem audacia, scelus anhelantem, breathing out wickedness, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: anhelans ex imo pectore crudelitatem, Auct. ad Her. 4, 55.

anhelus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [anhelo], out of breath, panting, puffing; attended with short breath (only in the poets): sic igitur tibi anhelata sitis de corpore nostro Abluitur, * Lucr. 4, 875 dub.: equi, Verg. G. 1, 250, and Or. M. 15, 418: pectus, Verg. A. 6, 48: senes, who suffer from shortness of breath, id. G. 2, 135: cursus, causing to pant, Ov. M. 11, 347; so, febres, id. P. 1, 10, 5: tussis, Verg. G. 3, 497: dies, Stat. Th. 4, 680: mons, Claud. Rapt. 3, 385.—With gen.: nec soli faciles; longique haboris anhelos Avertit patrius genti pavor, panting on account of

the long struggle, Sil. 15, 721 (for this gen. v. Roby. II, § 1318).

† **1. anhydros (anhydr-)**, *i. f.*, = *ἀνυδρος* (without water), the narcissus, as thriving in dry regions, App. Herb. 55.

2. Anhydros (Anhydr-), *i. f.*, an island and in the Aegean Sea, Plin. 5, 31, 38, § 137.

† **aniatrologetus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, = *ἀνιτρολόγητος*, ignorant of medicine, Vitr. 1, 1.

Anicianus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, pertaining to Anicius, named from him, Anician: pyra, Cato, R. R. 7; Col. 5, 10; Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54: Iapicidiana, Vitr. 2, 7; Plin. 36, 22, 49, § 168: nota, brand of a wine whose age extended back to the consulship of L. Anicius Gallus (594 A. U. C.), Cic. Brut. 83, 287 and 288: lectica, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10.

anicilla (later *anucella*), *ae*, *f. doub. dim.* [anicula], a little old woman, Varr. L. 9, 45, 146; Front. ad Amic. 1, 18 fin.

anicula (syncr. *anicla*, Prud. *π. artep.* 6, 149), *ae*, *f. dim.* [anus], a little old woman: neque illi benivolens extra unam aniculum quisquam aderat, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 48: importunitatem spectate aniculae, id. And. 1, 4, 4: haec ne aniculae quidem existimant, Cic. Div. 2, 15: ista sunt tota commenticia, vix digna lubricatione aniculae, id. N. D. 1, 34; 1, 20; id. Fl. 36; Sen. Ep. 77 al.

* **anicularis**, *e*, *adj.* [anicula], worthy of an old woman, after the manner of an old woman: verba, Aug. in Psa. 38.

Anidus (mons), *i. m.*, a mountain in Liguria, Liv. 40, 38, 3.

Anien, *v. Abio imit.*

Anienicōla, *ae*, *m.* [Anio-colo], a dweller near the Anio (poet.): Catilli, Sil. 4, 225: nymphae, id. 12, 761.

Aniensis, *e*, *adj.* [Anio], of or pertaining to the Anio: tribus, in the Tiburine region, through which the Anio flows, Liv. 10, 9 fin.; Cic. Planc. 22.

1. Anienus, *i. m.*, v. Anio.

2. Anienus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [Anio], of or pertaining to the Anio: fluenta, Verg. G. 4, 369: unda, Prop. 1, 20, 8: lympha, id. 4, 15, 4.

Anigrōs, *i. m.*, = *Ἀνιγρός*, a little river in Elis, rising on Mount Lupitlus, now *Μανιρωπάτα*; its waters were muddy and of an unpleasant odor, Ov. M. 15, 282; cf. Mann. Greece, p. 519.

anilis, *ae*, *adj.* [anus], of or pertaining to an old woman. **I.** Lit.: volutus, Verg. A. 7, 416: passus, Ov. M. 13, 533: aetas, Col. 2, 1, 2.—**II.** Often in a contemptuous sense, like an old woman, old womanish, anile: inceptiae paene aniles, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 93: divertitio imbecilli animi atque anilis, id. Div. 2, 60; so id. N. D. 2, 28; 3, 5; * Hor. S. 2, 6, 77; Quint. 1, 8, 19.—**Comp.** and *sup.* not used.—**Adv.**: **aniliter**, like an old woman: atque ditare, Cic. N. D. 3, 39.

anilitas, *ātus*, *f.* [anilis], the old age of a woman, anility (very rare): cana, Cat. 61, 158; cf. Isid. Orig. 11, 2, 28.

aniliter, *adv.*, v. *anilis fin.*

* **anilitor**, *ari*, *v. dep.* [anilis], to become an old woman, App. de Mundo, p. 67, 39 Elm.

animae, *ae*, *f.* (gen. animā), Lucr. 1, 112; 3, 150 et saep.; cf. Neue, Forment. I. p. 12; Lachm. ad Lucr. 1, 29; dat. and *abl. plur.* regul. animis, Cic. Fam. 14, 14; Lact. Inst. 6, 20, 19; 7, 2, 1; Arn. 2, 18; 2, 30; 2, 33; Aug. Civ. Dei. 13, 18; 13, 19; id. Ver. Relig. 22, 43: animabus, only in eccl. and later Lat., Vulg. Exod. 30, 12; ib. Psa. 77, 18; ib. Matt. 11, 29; ib. Heb. 13, 17 et saep.; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34; id. Anim. 33 al.; Aug. Civ. Dei. 19, 23; Prud. c. Symm. 1, 531; Aus. Res. Odys. 11; Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 136 al.; Neue, Forment. I. p. 29] [v. animus], pr. that which blows or breathes; hence, **I.** Lit., air, a current of air, a breeze, wind (most poet.): ne quid animae forte amittat dormiens, Plaut. Aut. 2, 4, 23 sq.; vae ventorum animae immittere, Tert. ap. Non. p. 234, 9 (Trag. Rel. p. 137 Bib.): aurarum leves animae, Lucr. 5, 236: prece quasit Ventorum pavidus paces animasque secundas, he anxiously implores a lull in the winds and a favoring breeze, id. 5, 1229: impellunt animae linteae, Hor. C. 4, 12, 2: Ne dubites quin haec animae turbida sit vis, Lucr. 6, 693: Quantum ignes animi

maeque valent (of the wind in the workshop of Vulcan) Verg. A. 8. 403.—Also of a flame of fire (blowing like the air): noctilucam tollit, ad focum refo, infans; anima reviscit, Varr. ap. Non. p. 234, 5. —II. Transf.

A. In gen., the air, as an element, like fire, water, and earth (mostly poet.): aqua, terra, anima et sol, Ebn. ap. Varr. R. it. 1, 4, 1: qui quattuor ex rebus posse omnia retinuit, Ex igni, terrā atque animā, proscessere et imbrī, Lucr. 1. 715: ut, quem ad modum ignis animae, sic anima aquae, quodque animae aquae, id aqua terrae proportione redderet. Earum quattuor rerum etc. Cic. Tim. 5: utrum (animus) sit ignis, an anima, an sanguis, id. Ac. 2. 39, 124: si anima est (animus), fortasse dissipabitur, id. Tusc. 1. 1, 24; 1, 23, 6: si deus aut anima aut ignis est, idem est animus hominis, id. ib. 1, 26, 65: animus ex infamantia animā constat, ut potissimum videri videt Panætio, id. ib. 1, 18, 42: Semina terrarumque animaeque, Verg. E. 6, 32.—**B.** The air inhaled and exhaled, breath (concr.); while spiritus denotes orig. breathing (abstr.): very freq. in prose and poetry): cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: excipiat animam eam, quae ducta sit spiritu, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 44: animam comprimit, aurem admovi, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 28 Ruhnk.: animam recipe, take breath, id. Ad. 3, 2, 26: cum spiritus ejus (sc. Demosthenis) esset angustior, tantum continentia animā in dicendo est assescutus, ut, etc. Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261: ne circuitus ipse verborum sit longior quam vires atque anima patiatur, id. ib. 3, 43, 191; 3, 46, 181; id. N. D. 2, 54, 136: fetida anima nasum oppugnat, Titin. ap. Non. p. 233, 5 (Com. Rel. p. 136 Rib.); Caecil. ib. 9: qui non modo animam integrum, sed ne animam quidem puram conservare potuisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 58: animas et olentia Medī Ora fovent illic, with this *Medes correct their breath*, etc. Verg. G. 2, 134: respirantem itereque Eripiunt animae, Ov. M. 12, 143: cf. id. F. 1, 425: animae gravitas, bad smell of the breath, Plin. 20, 9, 35, § 91; cf. id. 11, 37, 72, § 188; 22, 25, 64, § 132 al.: aravit clisutque animam, Luc. 4, 370; so Tac. A. 6, 50: spes iliorum abominatio animae, Vulg. Job, 11, 20.—Of breath exhaled: inspirant graves animas, Ov. M. 4, 498.—Of the air breathed into a musical instrument, a breath of air, Varr. ap. Non. p. 233, 13.—Since air is a necessary condition of life, **C. 1.** The vital principle, the breath of life: animus est, quo sapimus, anima, quā vivimus, Non. p. 426, 27 (hence anima denotes the animal principle of life, in distinction from animus, the spiritual, reasoning, willing principle: very freq. in Lucr. and class.): Mater est terra, ea parit corpus, animam aether adjuvat, Tac. ap. Non. p. 75, 11 (Trag. Rel. p. 88 Rib.): pūc cum primis ratione sagaci, Unde anima atque animi constet natura, videndum, whence spring life and the nature of the mind, Lucr. 1, 131; 3, 158 sq.; so id. 3, 417 sq.; 3, 565; 3, 705; 2, 950; 4, 922; 4, 944; 4, 959; 6, 798; 6, 1223; 6, 1233 et saep.: deus totus est sensus, totus visus, totus auditus, totus animae, totus animi, totus sal, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 14 Jan: quaedam (animantia) animum habent, quaedam tantum animam, Sen. Ep. 58: anima omnis carnis in sanguine est, Vulg. Lev. 17, 14 al.—Hence, 2. In gen., life: cum anima corpori liquerit, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 214 Rib: Animae pauxillum in me habet, Naev. Com. Rel. p. 14 Rib: Date ferrum, qui me animā privem, Ebn. ap. Non. p. 474, 31 (Trag. Rel. p. 37 Rib.): me dicabo atque animam devōto (i. e. devoreto) hostibus, Att. ap. Non. p. 98, 12 (Trag. Rel. p. 283 Rib.): conficit animam vis volneris, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 209 Rib: adimere animam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 137; so id. Men. 5, 7: exstinguere, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 16: relinquere, id. ib. 3, 4, 52: edere, Cic. Sest. 38: de vestra vita, de conjugum vestrarum ac liberorum animā jungendum est, id. Cat. 4, 9, 18: si ubi omnia sua praeter animam tradidit, id. Rosc. Am. 50: libertas et anima nostra in dubio est, Sall. C. 52, 6: pauci, quibus relicta est anima, clausi in tenebris, etc., id. J. 14, 15: cf. retinere, id. ib. 31, 20: de manu viri et fratris ejus requiram animam hominis, Vulg. Gen. 9, 5; ib. Matt. 2, 20; ib. 1 Cor. 14, 7: animam agere, to give up the ghost, to die, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 19; so also efflare, to expire, id. ib.; id. Mil. 18 fin., Suet. Aug. 99; so, exhalare, Ov. M. 15, 528;

and, expire, id. ib. 5, 106 (cf. in Gr. *ἄπονεύειν, ψυχὴν ἐκπέπειν, εἶον ἀποδύειν*, etc.): deponere, Nep. Hann. 1, 3: ponere, Vulg. Joan. 10, 17; 13, 27: amittere, Lucr. 6, 1233: emittere, Nep. Epam. 9, 3 Br: (so in Gr. *ἀπέμια τὴν ψυχὴν*): prociere, Verg. A. 6, 436: purpuream vomit animam, said of a wounded man, id. ib. 9, 349.—In Vulg. Matt. 16, 25 and 28, anima in v. 25 seems to pass to the higher meaning, soul, (cf. infra, II. D.) in v. 26, as *ἡ ψυχὴ* in the original also can do.—Poet., animā amphora, the fumes of wine, Phaedr. 3, 1: N. ego illi puto, si occipso, animam omnem intraxero, draw up all the life of that wretch, i. e. draw it dry, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 41.—Prop.: corpus imperii unius praesidis nutu, quasi anima et mente, regetur, Flor. 4, 3: accensus quasi anima vocis est, Pounpon. p. 67 Lucr.—Prop.: animam debere, to owe life itself, of one deeply in debt: quid si animam debet? Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 56 (Graecum proverbium: καὶ αὐτὴν τὴν ψυχὴν ὀφείλει, Dou.).—Metaph., applied to plants and other things possessing organic life, Sen. Ep. 58; so Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 152; 31, 1, § 13, 14, 1, 3, § 16 al.—3. Meton., a creature endowed with anima, a living being: ova parere solet genu' pennis condecoratum, non animam, Ebn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 13: hi (deus) fibras animae litant, Stat. Th. 2, 246; Vulg. Gen. 2, 7; ib. Josh. 11, 11; ib. Luc. 9, 56; ib. Act. 2, 43 et saep.: animae rationis ex; ib. Lact. 3, 8.—So esp. of men (as we also say souls for persons; poet. or in poet. Aug. prose): egregias animas, quae sanguine noxia hanc patriam peperere suo, etc. Verg. A. 11, 24: animae quales nec candidiores, etc., Hor. S. 1, 5, 41; Luc. 5, 322: vos Treveri et ceterae servientium animae, minister spiritalis, Tac. H. 4, 32.—So in enumerations in eccl. Lat.: hos geniti Jacob sedecim animas, Vulg. Gen. 46, 18; 46, 22; ib. Act. 2, 41; 7, 14.—Of slaves (eccl. Lat.): merces animarum hominum, Vulg. Apoc. 18, 13 (after the use of *ἡ ψυχὴ* and *ἡ ψυχή*).

—Hence, also, souls separated from the body, the shades of the Lower World, manes: Unde (ex Averno) animae excitantur, Ebn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: tu pius laetis animas reponis Sedibus, Hor. C. 1, 10, 17; cf. id. S. 1, 8, 29: animaque sepulcro Condimus, Verg. A. 3, 67; Ov. M. 7, 612; so id. ib. 8, 488; 10, 41; 14, 411; 15, 158; Suet. Caes. 88; so, vita: tenuis sine corpore vitas volat, Verg. A. 6, 292.—So in eccl. Lat. of departed spirits: timete eum, qui potest animam et corpus perdere in Gehennam, Vulg. Matt. 10, 28 bis: non derelinques animam meam in Inferno, ib. Act. 2, 27; ib. Apoc. 6, 9, 20, 4.—4. As expressive of love: vos meae carissimae animae, my dearest souls, Cic. Fam. 14, 14; 14, 18: Pro qua non metuum mori, si parentem animae fata superstiti, the dear surviving life, Hor. C. 3, 9, 12; cf.: animae dimidium meae, id. ib. 1, 3, 8: meae pars animae, id. ib. 2, 17, 5.—D. Sometimes for animus, as the rational soul of man. **a.** The mind as the seat of thought (cf. animus, II. A.): anima rationis consilii, particeps, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87: causa in anima sensuque meo penitus affixa atque insita, id. Verr. 2, 5, 53: ingenii facinora, sicut anima, immortalia sunt, Sall. J. 2, 2.—So often in eccl. Lat.: ad te Domine, levavi animam meam, Vulg. Psal. 24, 1; 102, 1; 118, 129: magnificat anima mea Dominum, ib. Luc. 1, 46; ib. Act. 15, 24 al.—**b.** As the seat of feeling (cf. animus, II. B.): sapimus animo frui animā: sine animo anima est debilis, Att. ap. Non. p. 426, 29 (Trag. Rel. p. 175 Rib.): desiderat anima mea ad te, Deus, Vulg. Psal. 41, 2: tristis est anima mea, ib. Matt. 26, 38; ib. Joan. 10, 27 et saep.—**c.** For consciousness (cf. animus, II. A. 3. and conscientia, II. A.): cum perhibetur animam liquisse, Lucr. 3, 698; in this phrase anima is more common.

animabilis, e, Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 91; where others, as B. and K., read animalis, q. v.

animadversio, omis, f. [animadverso], the perception or observation of an object; consideration, attention (in good prose, most freq. in Cic.). **I.** In gen.: notatio naturae et animadversio peperit arte, Cic. Or. 55, 183: hoc totum est sive artis sive animadversivonis sive consuetudinis, id. de Or. 2, 34, 147; so id. Fin. 1, 9, 30 al.—Hence, in reference to one's self, self-inspection,

watchfulness: excitanda animadversio et diligentia, ut ne quid temere agamus, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103; and in quid temere inquiri: quaestio atque animadversio in aliquem, Liv. 21, 18.

II. Esp.: **A.** Reproach, censure: nec effugere possentis animadversionem, si, etc., Cic. Or. 57, 195.—**B.** Chastisement, punishment: animadversio, Dolabellae in audaces servos, Cic. Phil. 1, 2: paterna, id. Rosc. Am. 24: omnis autem animadversio et castigatio contumeliosa vacare debet, id. Off. 2, 58, 8: so id. Verr. 1, 17; id. Fin. 1, 10, 35: in proclium exarsit, nisi valens animadversione paucorum oblitus jam Batavos imperii admonisset, Tac. H. 1, 64; Suet. Aug. 24; id. Calig. 11 al.—So of the punishment decreed by the censors for crime committed (usu. called nota censoria): notiones animadversionisque censorum, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 111 B. and K.: censoria, id. Clu. 42, 119; cf. id. ib. 42, 117.—And by the dictator: dictatorialia, Vell. 2, 68, 5; cf. Suet. Tib. 19 Bremi.

***animadversor**, omis, m. [id.] an observer: acres ac diligentes animadversores vitiorum, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146.

animadverso (archaic -vorto), ti, sum, 3, v. a. (contr. from animum adverso, which orthography is very freq. in the ante-class. period; cf. advorto, II. B.] (scarcely found in any poet beside Ter. and Verg.), to direct the mind or attention to a thing, to attend to, give heed to, to take heed, consider, regard, observe, I. Lit. **A.** In gen.: alios tuam rem creditisti magis quam tete animam advorsuros, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 3: atque haec in bello plura et majora videntur timentibus, eadem non tam animadvertuntur in pace, Cic. Div. 2, 27: sed animadvertendum est diligenter, quae natura rerum sit, id. Off. 2, 20, 69: dignitas tua facit, ut animadvertatur quicquid facias, id. Fam. 11, 27, 7; Nep. Epam. 6, 2.—With ut, to think of: illud me non animadvertisse moleste ferrem, ut ascriberem, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 5 (cf.: animos advertere, ne, Liv. 4, 45, 5). **B.** Esp., as t. t. **1.** Of the licitor, whose duty it was to give attention to see, that the consul, when he appeared, should receive due homage (cf. Sen. Ep. 64; Schwarz ad Plin. Pan. 23, and Smith, Dict. Antiq., s. v. licitor): consul animadvertere proximum licitorem jussit, Liv. 24, 44 fin.—**2.** Of the people, to whom the licitor gave orders to pay attention, to pay regard to: consule theatrum introeunt, cum licitor animadverti ex more jussisset, Suet. Caes. 80 Ruhnk.—**II.** Transf., as a consequence of attention.

A. To remark, notice, observe, perceive, see (in a more general sense than above; the most usu. signif. of this word). **a.** With acc.: Equid attendis? equid animadversis horum silentium? Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 20: utcumque animadversa aut existimata erunt, Liv. praef. med.: his animadversis, Verg. G. 2, 259; 3, 123 et saep.: Equidem etiam illud animadverte, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37 Beier: nunc animadverti puerum dormientem circumplicatum serpentis amplexu, id. Div. 1, 36, 79.—**b.** With acc. and inf.: postquam id vos velle animum advorteram, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 16: qui non animadverterit innoctens illos natos, etc., Nep. Epam. 6, 3: turrim conlocuere animadverti, Tac. H. 3, 38.—**c.** With ind. quest.: quod quale sit, etiam in bestiis quibusdam animadverti potest, Cic. Am. 8, 27.—**B.** In a pregn. sense, to discern something, or in gen., to apprehend, understand, comprehend, know (less freq. than the synn. cognoscere, intelligere, etc.): boni seminis sunt animadvertuntur a facie et progenie, Varr. R. 2, 4, 4: nonne animadvertis, quam multi effugerunt? Cic. N. D. 3, 37, 89: ut ad sisti. cognoscant, animadvertant, quid de religione... existimandum sit, id. ib. 1, 6, 14: animadverti enim et didici ex tuis litteris te, etc., id. Fam. 3, 5.—**C.** To notice a wrong, to censure, blame, chastise, punish (cf. the Engl. phrase to attend to one, for to punish): Ea primam ab illo animadvertenda injuria, deservet to be punished, Ter. And. 1, 1, 129 (animadvertenda = castiganda, vindicanda, Dou.); O facinus animadvertendum, O crime worthy of punishment, id. ib. 4, 4, 28: animadvertenda peccata, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40: res a magistrata bus animadvertenda, id. Caecin. 12: neque animadvertere ne quae vincire nisi sacerdotibus permittimus = morte multare, to punish with death, Tac. Agr. 7.—Esp. freq. in judicial proceeding as t. t., constr. with in aliquem, qui in-

stūteras animadvertere in eos, Cic. Verr. 2, 23; imperiti, si in hunc animadvertissent, crudeliter et regie factum esse dice-rent, id. Cat. I, 12, 30; qui in alios animad-vertisset indicatā causā, id. Fam. 5, 2; so Sall. C. 51, 21; Liv. I, 26; in Marcianum Ioculum ut in libertum, palam animadver-sum, Tac. H. 1, 46; I, 63; I, 85; 4, 49; Suet. Aug. 15; id. Tib. 61; id. Calig. 30; id. Galb. 20; Dig. 48, 19, 8 al.; hence, effect for cause, animadverti, to offend, be censurable, Cic. Or. 3, 12.

anim-aequus, a, um, adv. [animus], not easily moved; also of good courage (ecccl. Lat.): animaequus esto, Vulg. Bar. 4, 5; 21, 30; ib. Marc. 10, 49; animaequiores estote filii, ib. Bar. 4, 27; ib. Sap. 18, 6; ib. Act. 27, 36.

animal, ālis (abl. animali; but Rhem. Palaem. p. 1372 P. gives animalē), n. [as if for animal, which is found in Cic. Fin. 2, 10, 31 MS.; Lucr. 3, 635; cf. animalis], a living being, an animal. **I.** In the widest sense, ζῷον (cf. ζῷος = vivens): inanimum esse omne, quod pulsu agitatur externo, quod autem est animal, id motu cietur in-feriore et suo, Cic. Tusc. I, 23, 54, where it is opp. to the adj. inanimum, and there-fore is equivalent to animalē; cf. id. Fin. 2, 12; ut possint sentire animalia quae-que, Lucr. 2, 973; cum omne animal pa-tibilem naturam habeat, etc., Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29; 2, 47, 122; formicae, animal minu-mum, Plin. 7, 15, 13; § 65; 28, 4, 6, § 33 et saep.—Of men is animal, aliquid pro-videt et sagax homo, Cic. Leg. I, 7, 22; so id. Fin. 2, 13; sanctius his animal, Ov. M. I, 76; bicipities hominum aliorumve animalium, Tac. A. 15, 47; (Vitellius) umbraculis horto-rum abditus, ut ignava animalia, quibus ci-bum suggeras, jacent torpentque, id. H. 3, 36; 4, 17; etiam fera animalia, si clausa te-neas, virtutis obliviscuntur, id. ib. 4, 64; id. Agr. 34; animalia maris, id. A. 15, 37; Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 171.—Also of the uni-verse, considered as an animated exist-ence: hunc mundum animal esse, idque intellegens et divinā providentiā constitu-tum, Cic. Tim. 3, 4.—**II.** Sometimes in a more restricted sense, as anthi, to man, a beast (as in Heb. בְּהֵמָה, animal, from בָּרָא, to live): multa ab animalium vocibus tralata in homines, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100; alia animalia gradiendo, alia serpen-do, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122; in animalia in-usitata ceteris gentibus, nisi inventa, Curt. 8, 9, 16; Sen. Ep. 76, 6; si quod animal in mustum incidit, Col. 12, 31; si quod animal aurem intraverit, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 37; similitudo non ab hominibus modo peti-tur, verum etiam ab animalibus, Quint. 6, 3, 57.—Hence, with contempt, of a man: funestum illud animal, ex nefarius sturpis concreta, that pernicious brute, Cic. Pis. 9.

animalis, e, adj. [animal]. **I.** Consist-ing of air, aërial (cf. anima, I. and II. A.); simplex est natura animalis, ut vel ter-rena vel ignea vel animalis vel umida, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 34; naturam esse quattuor om-nia gignentium corporum . . . terrena et humida . . . reliquae duae partes, una ignea, altera animalis, id. Tusc. I, 17, 40; animalis spirabilisque natura, cui nomen est aër (B. and K.; others read animalibus), id. N. D. 2, 36, 91; spirabilis, id est animalis, id. Tusc. I, 18, 42.—**II.** Animal, living (cf. anima, II. C.). **A.** In gen. corpora, Lucr. 2, 727; puli, id. 2, 927; colligata corpora vincu-lis animalibus, Cic. Tim. 9; intelligentia, id. Ac. 2, 37; ut mutum in simulacrum ex ani-mali exemplo veritas transferatur, from the living original, id. Inv. 2, 1.—**B.** In the lang. of sacrifice: hostia animalis, an offer-ing of which only the life is consecrated to the gods, but the flesh is destined for the priests and others, Macr. S. 3, 5; Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 231; 4, 56.—**Dii** animales, gods who were formerly men, Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 168.—***Adv.** animaliter, like an animal (opp. spiritaliter): animaliter vivere, Aug. Retr. I, 26, 67.

animans, v. animo, P. a.
animatio, ōnis, f. [animus], a quicken-ing, animating (extremely rare). **I.** Lit.: arboris, Tert. Anim. 19.—**II.** Meton.-concr., a living being: divinae animatio-nis species, *Cic. Tim. 10, 31.

animator, ōris, m. [id.], he that quick-

ens or animates (post-class., oftenest in the Church fathers): animarium, Tert. Apol. 48; so Prud. c. 10, 788.—**Trop.**: marmoris signefix animator, Capitol. 1, p. 13.

***animatrix**, icis, f. [animator], she that quickens or animates: confessionis, Tert. adv. Ghost. 12.

1. animatus, a, um, v. animo, P. a.
2. animatus, ūs, m. [animus], a breathing: animatu carere, Plin. 11, 3, 2, § 7.

***animicida**, ae, m. [anima-caedo], soul-destroyer, as transl. of the Gr. ψυχο-φθόρος, Cod. Just. I, 1, 6.

‡**animitus**, adū, [animus], heartily, like oculitus, medullitus, Non. p. 147, 27.

animō, āvi, ātum, I, v. a. and n. [anima and animus]. **I.** Act. **A.** To fill with breath or air (cf. anima, I. and II.): duas tibias uno spiritu, to blow upon, App. Flor. 3, p. 341, 25; bucinas, Arn. 6, p. 196.—More freq., **B.** To quicken, animate (cf. anima, II. C.): quicquid est hoc omnia animat, format, alit, auget, creat, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. I, 57; Lucr. 2, 717; vitaliter esse animata, id. 5, 145; formare, figurare, colorare, animare, Cic. N. D. I, 39, 110; stellae divinae animatae mentibus, id. Rep. 6, 15; Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 66.—**C.** To entow with, to give, a particular temperament or disposition of mind (cf. animus, II. B. 1. b.): utcumque temperatus sit aer, ita pueros orientes animari atque for-mari, ex eoque ingenia, mores, animum fingi, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89; Mattiaci ipso ter-rae suae solo ac caelo acrius animantur, i. e. ferociore redduntur, are rendered more spirited, *Tac. G. 29.—**D.** In Ovid in a pregnant signif.: aliquid in aliquid animare, to transform a lifeless object to a living being, to change into by giving life (cf. anima, II. C. 3.): guttas animavit in angues, Ov. M. 4, 619; in Nymphas animatā classe marinas, id. ib. 14, 566.—**E.** Trop. of colors, to en-liven: si quid Apellei gaudent animasse co-lores, Stat. S. 2, 64.—**F.** Of torches, to light or kindle: animare ad crimina taxos, Claud. Rapt. 3, 386.—Sometimes = recreate, to re-fresh, revive: cibo potuque animavit, Hyg. Fab. 126; florem, Plin. 11, 23, 27, § 77; so Pall. 4, 10; or in gen., to encourage, help: ope animat, Cod. Th. 6, 4, 21, § 3; copis, id. 14, 4, 10, § 5.—And with inf. = incitare, to move, incite to: Ut hortatu vestro Eusta-thius, quae de scommate paulo ante dixe-rat, animetur aperire, Macr. S. 7, 3.—Hence, **animatus**, a, um, P. a. **a.** Animated (cf. anima, II. C.): virum virtute verā vivere ani-matum addece, Enn. ap. Gell. 7, 17.—**b.** (Acc. to C.) Brought or put into a particular frame of mind, disposed, inclined, minded, in some way (freq. and class.): hoc animo decet ani-matos esse amatores probos, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 20; avi et atavi nostri, quom alium ac caepe eorum verba olerent, tamen optime animati erant, Varr. ap. Non. p. 201, 7 (where the play upon oler and animati is to be noticed): animatus melius quam paratus, better disposed than prepared, Cic. Fam. 6, 6; socii infirme animati, id. ib. 15, 1; sic animati esse debetis, ut si ille addeset, id. Phil. 9, 5; ut quem ad modum in se quisque, sic in animum sit animatus, id. Am. 16, 57; insulas non nullas bene animatas confirma-vit, well affected, Nep. Cim. 2, 4; Liv. 29, 17; male animatus erga principem exercitus, Suet. Vit. 7; circa aliquid, Just. 14, 1; hostili animo adversus rem publicam ani-matus, Dig. 48, 4, 1; animatus in necem aliquid, Macr. S. 1, 11.—In Plaut. with inf.: si quid animatus es facere, Truc. 5, 74.—**c.** Endowed with courage, courageous, stout-hearted (cf. animus, II. 2. a. and animosus; only in ante-class. poetry): milites armati atque animati probe, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 18; cum animatus iero, satis armatus sum, Att. ap. Non. p. 233, 18; hostis animatus, id. ib. p. 233, 18.—***Sup.** Auct. Itin. Alex. 13.—**Adv.** not used.—**II.** Neutr., to be animate, living (cf. anima, II. C.); so only **ani-mans**, antis (abl. com. animante, but ani-manti in Cic. Tim. 6; gen. plur. animanti-um in Cic. animantium in Lucr., Manil. 4, 374; and App. Mag. 64, p. 536), a, P. a., ani-mate, living: quos (deos) Vitellius no ani-mantes quidem esse concedat, Cic. N. D. 3, 4, 11; mundum ipsum animantem sapien-temque esse, id. ib. 1, 10, 23; animans com-posque rationis mundus est, id. ib. 2, 8, 22.—Hence, **b.** Subst., any living, animate be-

ing; an animal (orig. in a wider sense than animal, since it included men, animals, and plants; but usu., like that word, for ani-mals in opp. to men. The gender varies in the best class. writers between masc., fem., and neutr. When it designates man, it is masc.; brutes, com. fem.; in its widest sense, it is neutr.): sunt quaedam, quae ani-mam habent, nec sunt animalia, etc., Sen. Ep. 58, 10 sq.; Lucr. 2, 669; 2, 943; genus omne animantium, id. I, 4; so id. 1, 104; 1, 350; 1, 1033; 1, 1038; 2, 78; 2, 880; 2, 921; 2, 943; 2, 1063; 2, 1071; 3, 266; 3, 417; 3, 720; 5, 431; 5, 855; 5, 917; animantium genera quattuor, Cic. Tim. 10; 11 fin.: an mantium aliae coris tectae sunt, aliae v. llis vesti-tae, etc., id. N. D. 2, 47, 121; cum ceteras animantes abjecisset ad pastum, solum ho-minem exebit, id. Leg. 1, 9, 26; animalia, quae sunt nobis nota, id. Tim. 4.—Of ani-mals, living beings, as opp. to plants: Jam vero vites sic clavibus adimicula (tan-quam manibus adprehendunt atque ita se erigunt, ut animantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120.—Of man: hic stilus haud petet ulro Quem-quam animantem, *Hor. S. 2, 1, 40.—Comp., sup., and adv. not used.

animosē, adv., v. 2. animosus fin.
animositas, ātis, f. [animosus] (only post-class.). **I.** Boldness, courage, spirit: resistendi, Amm. 16, 12; equi, Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

II. Vehemence, impetuosity, ardor, Macr. Sotm. Scip. 1, 6; in plur., *id. ib. 2, 12; Aug. Ep. 162, and Civ. Dei, 14, 2 al.—**III.** Wrath, enmity (ecccl. Lat.): iracundia ani-mosistatis illius (Dei) subversio illius est, Vulg. Eccl. 1, 28; ib. 2 Cor. 12, 20; ib. Heb. 11, 27.

1. animosus, a, um, adj. [anima]. **I.** Full of air, airy (cf. anima, I. and II. A.): guttura, through which the breath passes, Ov. M. 6, 134.—Of the wind, blowing violently: Eurus, Verg. G. 2, 441; ventus, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 51.—**II.** Full of life, living, animate, of pictures, etc. (cf. anima, II. C.): Gloria Ly-sippot animosa effingere signa, Prop. 4, 8, 9.—**Comp.**, sup., and adv. of 1. animosus not used.

2. animosus, a, um, adj. [animus].

I. Full of courage, bold, spirited, undaunted (cf. animus, II. B. 2. a.): mancipia neque formidolosa neque animosa, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 3; in gladiatoribus pugnis timidus odisse solemus, fortes et animosus servari cupi-mus, Cic. Mil. 34; ex quo fit, ut animosior etiam senectus sit quam adolescentia et fortior, shows more courage and valor, id. Sen. 20; equus, Ov. M. 2, 84; id. Tr. 4, 6, 3; animosum (eorum) pectus, Verg. G. 3, 81; bella, Ov. F. 5, 59; Parthus, Hor. C. 1, 19, 11; Hector, id. S. 1, 7, 12; rebus angustis animosus atque Fortis appare, id. C. 2, 10, 21; frigus animosum, fear coupled with courage, Stat. Th. 6, 395.—**II.** Proud on account of something: In ego (Latona) vestra parens, vobis animosa creatis, proud to have borne you, Ov. M. 6, 206; spoliis, id. ib. 11, 552.—**III.** Adeo animosus corrup-tor, that fears or avoids no expense or dan-ger in bribery, *Tac. H. 1, 24.—So, also, emptor animosus, sparing or fearing no expense, Dig. 17, 1, 36 (cf. Suet. Caes. 47; gemmas semper animosissime comparasse proderunt).—**Adv.** animosē, in a spir-ited manner, courageously, eagerly. animo-se et fortiter aliquid facere, Cic. Phil. 4, 2; magnifice, graviter animoseque vivere, in-dependently, id. Off. 1, 26, 92; id. Tusc. 4, 23, 51; animose liceri, to bid eagerly, Dig. 10, 2, 29.—**Comp.**: animosius dicere, Sen. Ben. 6, 37; animosius se gerere, Val. Max. 8, 2 fin.—**Sup.**: gemmas animosissime com-parare, Suet. Caes. 47.

1. animula, ae, f. dim. [anima], a lit-tle soul, life: aegra et satucia, Auct. ap. Gell. 19, 11, 4 (Hertz. anima); mulierculae, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 11; vagula, blandu-la, etc., Hadr. Imp. ap. Spart. Hadr. 25; so Inscr. Orell. 2579 and 4761; Cic. Att. 9, 7.

‡ **2. Animula**, ae, f. urbs parvarum opum in Apulia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.; Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 53; cf. Philarg. ad Verg. G. 2, 134.

animulus, i, m. dim. [animus], only in the voc. as term of endearment (cf. animus, II. B. 2. f.): Mi animule, my heart, my darling, Plaut. Cas. 1, 46; Animule mi, id. Men. 2, 3, 11.

Animus, i. m. [a Græco-Italic form of *ἀνεμῖος* = wind (as ego, lego, of *ἐγώ, λέγω*), cf. Sanscr. an = to breathe, anas = breath, anlas = wind; Goth. uz-ana = exspiro; Erse, anal = breath; Germ. Unst = a storm (so. 𐌺𐌹 sometimes); but Curt. does not indicate the connection to *ἀν, ἀνμ* = to blow; a modification of animus = by making which the Romans took a step in advance of the Greeks, who used *ψυχή* for both these ideas—is anima, which has the physical meaning of *ἀνεμῖος*, so that Cic. was theoretically right, but historically wrong, when he said, ipse animus ab animâ dictus est, Tusc. 1, 9, 19; after the same analogy we have from *ψύχω* = to breathe, blow, *ψυχή* = breath, life, soul; from *πνεύω* = to breathe, *πνεύμα* = air, breath, life, in class. Greek, and = spirit, a spiritual being, in Hellenistic Greek; from *spiro* = to breathe, blow, spiritus = breath, breeze, energy, high spirit, and poet. and post-Aug. = soul, mind; the Engl. ghost = Germ. Geist may be comp. with Germ. giessen and *χέω*, to pour, and for this interchange of the ideas of gases and liquids, cf. Sol. 22: insula adspiratur freto Gallico, is *floued upon, washed, by the Gallic Strait*; the Sanscr. *âtman* = breath, soul, with which comp. *âtmanî* = breath; Germ. Odem = breath, and *Athem* = breath, soul, with which group Curt. connects *ἀνῶ, ἀνμ*; the Heb. *נפש* = breath, life, soul; and *רוח* = breath, wind, life, spirit, soul or mind). **I.** In a general sense, the *rational soul in man* (in opp. to the body, *corpus*, and to the physical life, *anima*), *ψυχή*; humanus animus deceptus ex mente divina, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: *Corpus animam prægravat, atque afficit humo divinæ partemque naturæ*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 77: *credo deos immortales sparsisse animos in corpora humana, ut essent qui terrent tuerentur etc.*, Cic. Sen. 21, 77: *sas res tuor animi non corporis viribus, id. ib. 11, 38; so id. Off. 1, 23, 79; quæ (res) vel indrmitis corporibus animo tamen administratur, id. Sen. 6, 15; id. Off. 1, 29, 102: omnes animi cruciatus et corporis, id. Cat. 4, 5, 10: levantes Corpus et animum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 141: formam et figuram animi magis quam corporis complecti, Tac. Agr. 46; id. H. 1, 22: animi valdus et corpore ingens, id. A. 15, 63: Aristides primus animum pinxit et sensus hominis expressit, quæ vocantur Græcæ ethæ, item perturbaciones, *first paint'd the soul, put a soul into his figures*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 98 (cf.: animi mens, *life-like statues*, Prop. 4, 8, 9); si nihil esset in eo (animus), nisi id, ut per eum viveremus, i. e. were it mere anima, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 56: Singularis est quedam natura atque vis animi, sejuncta ab his usitatibus notisque naturis, i. e. the four material elements, id. ib. 1, 27, 66: Neque nos corpora sumus. Cum igitur nosce te dicit, hoc dicit, *nosce animum, tuum*, id. ib. 1, 22, 52: In quo igitur loco est (animus)? Credo equidem in capite, id. ib. 1, 29, 70: corpora nostra, terreno principiorum genere confecta, ardore animi concalescunt, *derive their heat from the fiery nature of the soul*, id. ib. 1, 18, 42: Non valet tantum animus, ut se ipsum ipse videat: at, ut oculus, sic animus, se non videns alia cernit, id. ib. 1, 27, 67: foramina illa (the senses), id. ib. 27, 67: anima in corpore, callidissimo artificio natura fabricata est, id. ib. 1, 20, 47: dum peregre est animus sine corpore, *velox, independently of the body, i. e. the mind roaming in thought*, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 13: discussus animi a corpore, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18: 1, 30, 72: cum nihil erit præter animum, *when there shall be nothing but the soul, when the soul shall be disembodied*, id. ib. 1, 20, 47; so, animus vacans corpore, id. ib. 1, 22, 60; and: animus sine corpore, id. ib. 1, 22, 51: sine mente animoque nequit residere per artus pars ulla animæ, Lucr. 3, 398 (for the pleonasm here v. infra II. A. 1.): Reliquorum sententiæ spem adferunt posse animos, cum e corporibus egresserint in caelum pervenire, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 24: permanere animos arbitratur corpore sensu natum omnium, id. ib. 1, 16, 36: Pherecydes primus dixit animos esse hominum sempiternos, id. ib. 1, 16, 38: Quod ni ita se haberet, ut animi immortales essent, hand etc., id. Sen. 23, 32: immortal-*

tas animorum, id. ib. 21, 78; id. Tusc. 1, 11, 24: 1, 14, 30: aeternitas animorum, id. ib. 1, 17, 39: 1, 22, 50 (for the plur. animorum, in this phrase, cf. Cic. Sen. 23, 84); for the atheistic notions about the soul, v. Lucr. bk. iii.—**II.** In a more restricted sense, the mind as thinking, feeling, willing, the *intellect, the sensibility, and the will*, acc. to the almost universally received division of the mental powers since the time of Kant (Diog. Laert. 8, 30, says that Pythagoras divided *ψυχή* into *δ νοῦς, αἴσθησις*, and *δ θυμός*; and that man had *δ νοῦς* and *δ θυμός* in common with other animals, but the alone had *αἴσθησις*. Here *δ νοῦς*, and *δ θυμός* must denote the *understanding and the sensibility, and αἴσθησις, the reason*. Plutarch de Placit. 4, 21, says that the Stoics called the supreme faculty of the mind (*τὸ ἡγεμονικόν, τὸ ψυχικόν, τὸ λογικόν, ἡγεμονία*, Cic. sometimes speaks of a twofold division, as, Est animus in partes tribuitus duas, quarum altera rationis est particeps, altera expers (i. e. τὸ λογιστικόν and τὸ ἄλογον of Plato; cf. Tert. Anim. 16), i. e. *the reason or intellect and the sensibility*, Tusc. 2, 21, 47; so id. Off. 1, 28, 101; 1, 36, 132; id. Tusc. 4, 5, 10; and again of a threefold; as, Plato triplicem fixit animum, cuius principatum, id est rationem in capite sicut in arce posuit, et duas partes (the two other parts) ei parere voluit, iram et cupiditatem, quas locis discludit; iram in pectore, cupiditatem subter præcordia locavit, i. e. *the reason or intellect, and the sensibility* here resolved into *desire and aversion*, id. ib. 1, 10, 20; so id. Ac. 2, 39, 124. *The will, ἡ βούλησις, voluntas, arbitrium*, seems to have been sometimes merged in *the sensibility, δ θυμός, antiphysically, animi, sensus*, and sometimes identified with *the intellect or reason, δ νοῦς, δ λογικῶς, mens, ratio*). **A.** 1. The general power of perception and thought, *the reason, intellect, mind* (syn. mens, ratio, ingenium), *δ νοῦς*: cogito cum meo animo, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 13; so Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 55: cum animis vestris cogitare, Cic. Agr. 2, 24: recordari cum animo, id. Clu. 25, 70; and without cum: animo meditari, Nep. Ages. 4, 1; cf. id. Ham. 4, 2: cogitare volereque animo, Suet. Vesp. 5: animo cogitare, Vulg. Eccl. 37, 9: statuere apud animum, Liv. 34, 2: proposui in animo meo, Vulg. Eccl. 1, 12: nisi me animus fallit, hi sunt, etc., Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 23: in dubio est animus, Ter. And. 1, 5, 31; id. ib. prol. 1; cf. id. ib. 1, 29: animum ad se ipsum advocamus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: lumen animi, ingeni consilique tui, id. Rep. 6, 12, al.—For the sake of rhet. fulness, animus often has a synonym joined with it: Mens et animus et consilium et sententia civitatis posita est in legibus, Cic. Clu. 146: magnam cui mentem animumque Delius inspirat vates, Verg. A. 6, 11: completi animo et cogitatione, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 117; id. de Or. 1, 2, 6: animis et cogitatione comprehendere, id. Fl. 27, 66: cum omnia ratione animorum lustraris, id. Off. 1, 17, 56: animorum ingeniorumque naturale quoddam quasi pabulum consideratio naturæ, id. Ac. 2, 41, 127.—Hence the expressions: agitati animi, attentio, contentio; animi adversio; applicatio animi; iudicium, opinio animorum, etc. (v. these vv.); and animum advertere, adungere, adplicare, adpellere, inducere, etc. (v. these vv.).—**2.** Of particular faculties of mind, *the memory*: etiam nunc mihi Scripta illa dicta sunt in animo Chrysidis, Ter. And. 1, 5, 46: An imprimit, quasi ceram, animum putamus etc. (an idea of Aristotle's), Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61: ex animo offerre, id. de Or. 2, 74, 300: omnia fert aetas, animum quoque; . . . Nunc oblitam mihi tot carmina, Verg. E. 9, 51.—**3.** *Consciousness* (physically considered) or *the vital power*, on which consciousness depends (= conscientia, q. v. II. A., or anima, q. v. II. E.): vae miseræ mihi. Animo malest: aquam velim, *I'm fainting, my wits are going*, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 6; id. Cur. 2, 3, 33: reliquit animus Sextium gravibus acceptis vulneribus, Caes. B. G. 6, 38: Una eademque vis sanguis animusque sequuntur, Verg. A. 10, 487: animusque reliquit euntem, Ov. M. 10, 459: nisi si timor abstulit omnem Sensum animumque, id. ib. 14, 177: Inqui deinde animo et submitti genæ coepit, Curt. 4, 6, 20: repente animo linqui solebat, Suet.

Caes. 45: ad recorandos defectos animo puleio, Plin. 20, 14, 54, § 152.—**4.** *The conscience*, in mal. part. (v. conscientia, II. B. 2. b.); cum conscius ipse animus se remordet, Lucr. 4, 1135: quos conscius animus exagitat, Sall. C. 14, 3: suae malæ cogitationes conscientiaque animi terrent, Cic. Sex. Rosc. 67.—**5.** In Plaut. very freq., and once also in Cic. meton. for iudicium, sententia, *opinion, judgment*; mostly meo quidem animo or meo animo, *according to my mind, in my opinion*, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 17: e meo quidem animo aliquantum avaritiam, id. ib. Aul. 3, 6, 3: meo quidem animo, hic tibi hodie eventus bonus, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 69; so id. Aul. 3, 5, 4; id. Cur. 4, 2, 28; id. Bacch. 3, 2, 10; id. Ep. 1, 2, 8; id. Poen. 1, 2, 23; id. Rud. 4, 4, 94; Cic. Sest. 22: edepol lenones meo animo novisti, Plaut. Cur. 4, 2, 19: nisi, ut meus est animus, fieri non posse arbitror, id. Cist. 1, 1, 5 (cf.: EX MEI ANIMI SENTENTIA, Inscr. Orell. 3665; ex animi tui sententia, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 103).—**6.** *The imagination, the fancy* (for a list of Cic. often uses cogitatio, as Ac. 2, 15, 45): cerno animo sepultam patriam, miseris atque insepultis aevorsis civium, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: fingere animo jubebat aliquem etc., id. Sen. 12, 41: Fingite animis; litteræ enim sunt cogitationes nostræ, quæ quæ volunt, sic intuentur, ut ea cernimus, quæ videmus, id. Mil. 29, 79: Nihil animo videre poterant, id. Tusc. 1, 16, 38.—**B.** *The power of feeling, the sensibility, the heart, the feelings, affections, inclinations, disposition, passions* (either honourable or base; syn.: sensus, adfectus, pectus, cor), *δ θυμός*. **1. a.** In gen., *heart, soul, spirit, feeling, inclination, affection, passion*: Mæna, animo aegra, amaro saevo saucia, Enn. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 22 (cf. Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 36: animo herele homo suo est miser): tu si animum vicisti potius quam animus te, est quod gaudeas, etc., Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 27—29: harum scelera et lacrumarum confectæ dolis Redducent animum aegrotum ad miserandum, Ter. And. 3, 3, 27: Quo genitui conversi animi (sunt), Verg. A. 2, 73: Hoc fietu concussi animi, id. ib. 9, 498; 4, 310: animum offendere, Cic. Lig. 4, 1, 39; 1, 21: Istuc mens animusque fert, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 8: Stare Socrates dicitur tamquam quodam recessu mentis atque animi facta a corpore, Gell. 2, 1, 15, 2, 7.—And very rarely with this order inverted: Jam vero animum ipsum mentemque hominis, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 147: mente animoque nobiscum agunt, Tac. G. 29: quem nobis animum, quas mentes imprecentur, id. H. 1, 84; and sometimes pleon. without such distinction: in primis regina quietum Accipit in Teucros animum mentemque benignam, a quiet mind and kindly heart, Verg. A. 1, 304; so, pravitus animi atque ingenii, Vell. 2, 112, 7 (for mens et animus, etc., in the sense of *thought*, used as a pleonasm v. supra II. A. 1.): Verum animus ubi semel se cupiditate devinxit malâ, etc., Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 34: animus perturbatus et incitatus nec collibere se potest, nec quo loco vult insistere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 41: animum comprimat, id. ib. 2, 22, 53: animus alius ad alia vitia propensor, id. ib. 4, 37, 81; id. ad Q. Fr. 1.1: sed quid ego hic animo lamentor, Enn. Ann. 6, 40: tremere animo, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4: ingulentes animo concipit iras, Ov. M. 1, 166: exultare animo, id. ib. 6, 514.—So often ex animo, *from the heart, from the bottom of one's heart, deeply, truly, sincerely*: Paullum interesse censes ex animo omnia facias an de industria? *from your heart or with some design*, Ter. And. 4, 4, 55; id. Ad. 1, 1, 47: nisi quod tibi bene ex animo volo, id. Heaut. 5, 2, 6: verbum

ex animo dicere, id. Eun. 1, 2, 95: sive ex animo id fit sive simulate, Cic. N. D. 2, 67, 168: majore studio magisve ex animo petere non possum, id. Fam. 11, 22: ex animo vereque diligit, id. ib. 9, 6, 11: ex animo dederam, Hor. A. P. 432: quae (gentes) dederunt terram meam sibi cum gaudio et toto corde et ex animo, Vulg. Ezech. 36, 5; ib. Eph. 4, 6; ib. 1 Pet. 5, 3.—And with *gen.* (c) With *verbs*: Quid illam miseram animi excrucias? Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 76; 4, 6, 65: Antipho me excruciat animi, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 10: d'scerno animi, id. Ad. 4, 4, 1: in spe pendebit animi, id. Heaut. 4, 4, 5: juvenemque animi miserata repressit, *putyngem him in her heart*, θυμῷ φιλοῦσά τε κηδομένη τε (Hom. Il. 1, 196), Verg. A. 10, 686.—(β) With *adjs.*: aeger animi, Liv. 1, 58; 2, 36; 6, 10; Curt. 4, 3, 11; Tac. H. 3, 58: infelix animi, Verg. A. 4, 529: felix animi, Juv. 14, 159: victus animi, Verg. G. 4, 491: ferox animi, Tac. A. 1, 32: promptus animi, id. H. 2, 23: praestans animi, Verg. A. 12, 19: ingens animi, Tac. A. 1, 69 (for this *gen.* v. Ramsh. Gr. p. 323; Verg. G. 935; Wagner ad Plaut. Aul. v. 105; Draeger, Hist. Synt. 1. p. 443).—**b.** Meton., *disposition, character* (so, often ingenium): nimis pacne animo es Mollis, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 49: animo caudici proripit sese, Pac. Trag. Rel. p. 109 Rib.: petulans protervo, iracundo animo, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 1; id. Truc. 4, 3, 1: ubi te vidi animo esse omisso (omisso = neglecti, Don.). Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 9; Cic. Fam. 2, 17 fin.: promptus animus vester, Vulg. 2 Cor. 9, 2: animis estis simplicibus et mansuetis nimium creditis unicuique, Auct. ad Her. 4, 37: eorum animi molles et acetate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur, Sall. C. 14, 5: Hecabe, Non oblitia animorum, anno-mum oblitia suorum, Ov. M. 13, 550: Nihil est tam angusti animi tamque parvi, quam amare divitias, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 68: sordidus atque animi parvi, Hor. S. 1, 2, 10; Vell. 2, 25, 3: Drusus animi fluxioris erat, Suet. Tib. 52.—**2.** In particular, some one specific emotion, inclination, or passion (honorable or base; in this signif., in the poets and prose writers, very freq. in the *plur.*).—**a.** *Courage, spirit*: ibi nostris animus additus est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 94; cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 31; id. And. 2, 1, 33: deficient animo maesto cum corde jacebat, Lucr. 6, 1232: virtute atque animo resistere, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 8: fac animo magno fortique sis, id. ib. 6, 14 fin.: Cassio animus accessit, et Parthis timor injectus est, id. Att. 5, 20, 3: nostris animus augeat, Caes. B. G. 7, 70: mihi in dies magis animus accenditur, Sall. C. 20, 6; Cic. Att. 5, 18; Liv. 8, 19; 44, 29: Nunc denum redit animus, Tac. Agr. 3: bellica Pallas adest, datque animos, Ov. M. 5, 47: pares annis animisque, id. ib. 7, 658: cecidit illis animique manusque, id. ib. 7, 347 (cf.: tela viris animusque cadunt, id. F. 3, 225) et saep.—Hence. bono animo esse or uti, to be of good courage, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 5: Am. Bono animo es. So. Scin quam bono animo sim? Plaut. Am. 2, 29, 19: In re mala animo si bono utere, adjuvat, id. Capt. 2, 1, 9: bono animo fac sis, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 1: quin tu animo bono es, id. ib. 4, 2, 4: quare bono animo es, Cic. Att. 5, 18; so Vulg. 2 Macc. 11, 26; ib. Act. 18, 25; so also, satis animi, sufficient courage, Ov. M. 3, 559.—Also for hope: magnus mihi animus est, hodie-nunquam diem initium libertatis fore, Tac. Agr. 30.—**Trop.**, of the violent, stormy motion of the winds of Æolus: Aeolus molli-que animos et temperat iras, Verg. A. 1, 57.—Of a top: dant animos plagae, give it new force, quicker motion, Verg. A. 7, 383.—Of spirit in discourse: in Asinio Pollione et consilii et animi satis, Quint. 10, 1, 113.—**b.** *Haughtiness, arrogance, pride*: quae civitas est in Asia, quae unius tribuni militum animos ac spiritus capere possit? can bear the arrogance and pride, etc., Cic. Imp. Pomp. 22, 66: jam insolentiam noratis hominis: noratis animos ejus ac spiritus tribunicios, id. Clu. 39, 109; so id. Caecin. 11 al.; Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 3 (cf.: quia paululum vobis accessit pecunia, sublati animi sunt, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 56).—**c.** *Violent passion, vehemence, wrath*: animum vincere, iracundiam cohibere, etc., Cic. Marcell. 3: animum rege, qui nisi paret Imperat., Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 62: qui dominatur animo suo, Vulg. Prov. 16, 32.—So often in *plur.*; cf. o. θυμοι: ego

meos animos violentos meamque iram ex-pectare jam promam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 43: Vince animos iramque tuam, Ov. H. 3, 86; id. M. 8, 583; Prop. 1, 5, 12: Parce tuis animis, vita, nocere tibi, id. 2, 5, 18: Sic longius aevum Destruit ingentes animos, Luc. 8, 28: coeunt sine more, sine arte, Tantum animos iraque, Stat. Th. 11, 525 al.—**d.** *Moderation, patience, calmness, contentedness*, in the phrase aequus animus, *an even mind*: si est animus aequus tibi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 10; id. Rud. 2, 3, 71; Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 140; and often in the *abl.*, aequo animo, *with even mind, patiently*, etc.: aequo animo ferre, Ter. And. 2, 3, 23; Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 93; id. Sen. 23, 84; Nep. Dion. 6, 4; Liv. 5, 39: aequo animo esse, Vulg. 3 Reg. 21, 7; ib. Judith, 7, 23: Aequo animo est? of merry heart (Gr. εὐθυμει), ib. Jac. 5, 13: animis aequis remittere, Cic. Clu. 2, 6: aequiore animo successorem opperiri, Suet. Tib. 25: haud aequioribus animis audire, Liv. 23, 22: sapientissimus quisque acquissimo animo moritur; stultissimus iniquissimo, Cic. Sen. 23, 83; so id. Tusc. 1, 45, 109; Sall. C. 3, 2; Suet. Aug. 56: iniquo animo, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 150 Rib.; Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5; Quint. 11, 1, 66.—**e.** *Agreeable feeling, pleasure, delight*: cubat amans animo obsequens, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 134: indulgent animis, et nulla quid uti cura est, Ov. M. 7, 566; so, esp. freq.: animi causa (in Plaut. once animi gratia), for the sake of amusement, diversion (cf.: haec (animalia) alunt animi voluptatisque causa, Caes. B. G. 5, 12): Post animi causa mihi navem faciam, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 27; so id. Trin. 2, 2, 53; id. Ep. 1, 1, 43: liberare fiduciam animi gratia, id. ib. 2, 90: qui illud animi causa fecerit, hunc praedae causa quid facturum putabis? Cic. Phil. 7, 6: habet animi causa rus amoenum et suburbanum, id. Rosc. Am. 46 Matth.; cf. id. ib. § 134, and Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 56; Cic. Fam. 7, 2: Romanos in illis munitionibus animine causa cotidie exerceri putatis? Caes. B. G. 7, 77; Phn. praef. 17 Sill.—**f.** *Disposition toward any one*: hoc animo in nos esse debebis, ut etc., Cic. Fam. 2, 1 fin.: meus animus erit in te semper, quem tu esse vis, id. 5, 18 fin.: qui, quo animo in nos non simus, ignorant, id. ib. 3, 6; so id. ib. 4, 15; 5, 2: In quo in primis quo quisque animo, studio, benevolentia fecerit, ponderandum est, id. Off. 1, 15, 49: quod (Allobroges) nondum bono animo in populum Romanum viderentur, to be well disposed, Caes. B. G. 1, 6 fin.—In the pregn. signif. of kind, friendly feeling, affection, kindness, liberality: animum fidemque praetorianorum erga se expertus est, Suet. Oth. 8: Nec non aurumque animusque Latino est, Verg. A. 12, 23.—Hence, meton., of a person who is loved, my heart, my soul: salve, anime mi, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 3: da, meus ocellus, mea rosa, mi anime, da, mea voluptas, id. As. 3, 3, 74; so id. ib. 5, 2, 90; id. Curc. 1, 3, 9; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 48; id. Most. 1, 4, 23; id. Men. 1, 3, 1; id. Mil. 4, 8, 20; id. Rud. 4, 8, 1; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 15 et saep.—**C.** *The power of willing, the will, inclination, desire, purpose, design, intention* (syn.: voluntas, arbitrium, mens, consilium, propositum), ἡ βούλησις: qui rem publicam animo certo adjuverit, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 182 Rib.: pro imperio tuo meum animum tibi servitutum servare aequum censui, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 23: Ex animique voluntate id procedere primum, goes forth at first from the inclination of the soul, Lucr. 2, 270; so, pro animi mei voluntate, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 8 (v. Manut. ad h. l.): teneo, quid animi vestri super hac re siet, Plaut. Am. prol. 58; 1, 1, 187: Nam si semel tuum animum ille intellexerit, Prius proditurum te etc., Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 69: Prius quam tuem ut sese habeat animum ad nuptias perspexerit, id. And. 2, 3, 4: Sin aliter animus voster est, ego etc., id. Ad. 3, 4, 46: Quid mi istaec narras? an quia non audisti, de hac re animus meus ut sit? id. Hec. 5, 2, 19: qui ab auro gazaque regia manus, oculos, animum cohibere possit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 66: istum exheredare in animo habebat, id. Rosc. Am. 18, 52: nobis erat in animo Ciceronem ad Caesarem mittere, we had it in mind to send, etc., id. Fam. 14, 11; Serv. ad Cic. ib. 4, 12: hostes in foro constituerunt, hoc animo, ut etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 28: in-surrexerunt uno animo in Paulum, with one mind, Vulg. Act. 18, 12; 19, 29: perse-

qui Jugurtham animus ardebat, Sall. J. 39, 5 Gerlach (others, animo, as Dietsch; so id. de Rep. Orl. 1, 8: in nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas, my mind inclines to tell of, etc., Ov. M. 1, 1.—Hence, est animus alicui, with inf., to have a mind for something, to aim at, etc.: omnibus unum Opprimere est animus, Ov. M. 5, 150: Sacra Jovi Stygio perficere est animus, Verg. A. 4, 639: Fuerat animus conjuratus corpus occisi in Tiberim trahere, Suet. Caes. 82 fin.; id. Oth. 6; cf. id. Calg. 66.—So, aliquid alicui in animo est, with inf., Tac. G. 3.—So, inducere in animum or animum, to resolve upon doing something; v. induco.—**D.** *Trop.*, of the principle of life and activity in irrational objects, as in Engl. the word mind is used. **1.** Of brutes: in bestis, quarum animi sunt rationis expertes, whose minds, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 80: Sunt bestiae, in quibus etiam animorum aliqua ex parte motus quosdam videmus, id. Fin. 5, 14, 38: ut non insectis illud dictum videatur in sue, animum illi pecudi tantum pro sale, ne puticeret, id. ib. 5, 13, 38, ubi v. Madv.: (apes) Ingentes animos angusto in pectore versant, Verg. G. 4, 83: Illiusque animos, qui multos perdidit unum, Sumite serpentes, Ov. M. 3, 544: cum pecudes pro regionis caelique statu et habitum corporis et ingenium animi et pill colorem gerant, Col. 6, 1, 1: Umbria (boves progenerat) vastos nec minus probabiles animis quam corporibus, id. 6, 1, 2: si equum ipsum nudum et solum corpus ejus et animum contem-plamur, App. de Deo Socr. 23 (so sometimes mens: iniquae mentis asellus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 20).—**2.** Of plants: haec quoque Exuerint silvestrem animum, i. e. naturam, ingenium, their wild nature, Verg. G. 2, 51.—**III.** *Transf.* Of God or the gods, as we say, the Divine Mind, the Mind of God: certe et deum ipsum et divinum animum corpore liberatum cogitatione completi possumus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 51 (so mens, of God, id. ib. 1, 22, 66; id. Ac. 2, 41, 126): Tantaene animis caelestibus irae? Verg. A. 1, 11.

Anio, *enis, m.*, = *Aviav*, Strab., *Avine*, Plut. (the orig. form was **Anien**: non minus quam XV. milia Anien abest, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 684 P.; also in Stat.: praecipis Anien, S. 1, 5, 25; 1, 3, 20. Still Enn., acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 683, used the form **Anio**, *onis*, analogous to the Gr. *Aviav*; cf. also Anionis in Front. Aquaed. § 92; and, ANOXIS, Inscr. Orell. 3203; and thus, during the whole class. per., **Anio** remained the principal form of the *nom.*, while the remaining cases of **Anien** were retained; only **Ani**, and post-Aug. poets, e. g. Prop. 5, 7, 86; Stat. S. 1, 3, 70, have as an access. form **Anienus**, i; cf. Mart. Cap. 3, 72; Prisc. p. 684 P.; Phoc. Ars. p. 1691 P.; Schneid. Gram. II. 148; Rudd. I. p. 60; Neue, Formenl. I. pp. 163, 187), the classic tributary stream of the Tiber, which, taking its rise in the Apennines, passes along the southern Sabine country, separating it from Latium; and at Tibur, beside its cata-ract (hence, praecipis Anio, *Hor. C. 1, 7, 13), it presents the most charming natural beauties; see Teverone, Cic. Corn. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 684 P.: Anio spumifer, Prop. 5, 7, 81; Ov. M. 14, 329; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 109 al. The waters of the upper Anio are very pure, and in ancient times aqueducts conveyed them to Rome. The first called Anio Vetus, was constructed B. C. 271, by M. Curius Dentatus and Fulvius Flaccus; it began twenty miles from Rome, but wound about for forty-three miles. The second, built by the emperor Claudius, and known as Anio Novus, took up the stream forty-two miles from Rome, and was about sixty miles in length, preserving the highest level of all the aqueducts of Rome; cf. Front. Aquaed. § 6, 13, 15; Nibby, Dintorni. I. pp. 156–160; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 517; Müll. Roms Camp. 1, 157; 1, 229; 1, 241; 1, 306 al.

† **ἀνισόκυκλα**, *orum, n.*, = ἀνισόκυκλα (with unequal rings or circles), screws or elastic springs. Vitr. 10, 1.

† **animum (ane)-i, n.**, = *άνισον, anise*: Pimpinella animum, Linn.: Et anesum adversum scorpiones ex vino habetur... ob has causas quidam anicetum id vocaverunt, i. e. ἀνικητον, all powerful, Plin. 20, 17, 72, § 185 sq. Jan.

Anius, *ii, m.*, a king and priest at De

los, who hospitably entertained *Aeneas*, Verg. A. 3, 80 ubi, v. Serv.; Ov. M. 13, 632; cf. Lycophr. Cassandr. 570.

1. Anna, ae, f., אַנָּה (cf. Gesen. Gesch. Hebr. Spr. p. 228), the sister of Dido, Verg. A. 4, 9 et saep.; Ov. H. 7, 191; Sil. 8, 55 al.

2. Anna Perenna, ae, f., an old Italian goddess, the protector or bestower of the returning year (acc. to Macr. S. 1, 12, offerings were made to her, ut *annare pœnna-reqe* commodè liceat, and hence her name); cf. Inscr. Orell. II. 1847; II. p. 412; in later times she was identified with 1. Anna; cf. Ov. F. 3, 654; Sil. 8, 50 sq.

annālis, e, adj. [annus]. **I.** Continuing a year, annual: tempus, cursus, Varr. R. R. 1, 27, 1; so Dig. 14, 2, 1; 38, 17, 6. — **II.**

A. Relating to the year or the age: Lex Villia Annalis, the law passed B.C. 180 by L. Villius, which determined the age necessary for election to an office of state (for the quaestorship, 31; for the office of aedile, 37; for the praetorship, 40; and for the consulship, 43 years); legibus annalibus grandiore aetatem ad consulatum constituiebant, Cic. Phil. 5, 17; cf. eo anno (573 A. U. C.) rogatio primum lata est ab L. Villio tribuno plebis, quod annos nati quemque magistratum peterent caperentur. Inde cognomen familiae inditum, ut annales appellarentur, Liv. 40, 44; cf. also Cic. de Or. 2, 65. — **B.**

annālis, is (abl. reg. annali, Cic. Brut. 15, 58; Nep. Hann. 13, 1; but annalei, Varr. ap. Charis. 1, 17, p. 97; annale, Ascon. ad Cic. Pis. 22, 52; v. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 224), subst. m. (sc. liber), most freq. in plur.: **an-nales**, ium (sc. libri), an historical work, in which the occurrences of the year are chronologically recorded, chronicles, annals (diff. from *historia*, a philosophical narration, following the internal relation of events, Ver. Fl. ap. Gell. 5, 18; cf. Cic. Or. 20).

1. Spec., from the most ancient per. down to the time of the Gracchi, when a literature had been formed, each pontifex maximus wrote down the occurrences of his year on tablets, which were hung up in his dwelling for the information of the public. Such tablets, accordingly, received the name of *Annales Maximi* (not to be confounded with the *Libri Pontificales* sive *Pontificii*, which contained instructions and liturgies for the holy rites). See the class. passages, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 51; id. Rep. 1, 16; Fest. s. v. maximi, and cf. Creuz. ad Cic. N. D. 1, 30; id. Leg. 1, 2; Niebuhr, Rom. Hist. 1, 277 sq. From these sources the Rom. hist. drew, and hence called their works, in gen., *Annales*. The most renowned among the annalists of the ancient period are Q. Fabius Pictor, M. Porcius Cato, and L. Calpurnius Piso (cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 51); in the time of the emperors, Tacitus named one of his hist. works *Annales*, since in it the history of Rome, from the death of Aug. until the time of Nero, was given acc. to the annual succession of events; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 255 sq.; 301 sq.; 313 sq.; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 333, 1. — *Annalis* in sing., Cic. Att. 12, 23; id. Brut. 15; Nep. Hann. 13, 1; Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 101. — *Adj.*, with *liber*, Ver. Fl. in the above-cited passage, and Quint. 6, 3, 68. — **2.** In gen., *records, archives, history*: *annalibus antiquis*, quod unum apud illos memoriae et annuum genus est, Tac. G. 2, 23; *annales traditum* (est) coram rege, Vulg. Ksth. 2, 23; *annales priorum temporum*, ib. ib. 6, 1. — **C.** *annalia*, ium, n., a festival observed at the beginning of the year, Inscr. Grut. 116, 2.

annārius, a, um, adj. [id.], relating to the appointed year: *annaria* lex dicebatur ab antiquis, quā finiuntur anni magistratus capiendi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll.; lex, Lampr. Com. 2; Arn. 2, p. 91.

annascor, v. agnascor.

ann-āto (better *adn-*), āre, v. n. **I.** To swim to or toward: ei insulae crocodilli non adnata, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 93; Jan here adds *adnant*; Sil. 10, 610. — With *ad*: ad manum hominis adnata, Plin. 9, 29, 46, § 87; 9, 10, 12, § 38. — **II.** To swim along by or by the side of: comes lateri adnata, Sen. Agam. 452.

ann-āvigio (better *adn-*), āre, v. n., to sail to or toward, to come to by ship. **a.** Absol.: tres (pyramides) sane conspicuae undique adnavigantibus, Plin. 36, 12, 10,

§ 76. — **b.** With *quo*: quo cum adnavigasset, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 11.

anne, v. 1. an. I. F.

an-necto (better *adn-*), nexui, nexum, 3, v. a., to tie or bind to, to connect, annex. **I.** Lit.: (animum) corporis nostris, *Lucr. 3, 688: funiculus scapham adnexum trahebat, Cic. Inv. 2, 51; ad linguam stomacho adnectitur, id. N. D. 2, 54; Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 770: adnexa (rats) erat vinculis, Liv. 21, 28: continent adnexuit, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 117, where Jan reads *adject*: epistulae adnexae pedibus columbarum, id. 10, 37, 53, § 110; Suet. Oth. 12: remedia corporibus aegrotum, to apply, Val. Max. 2, 5 *fin.* — **II.** Trop.: rebus praesentibus adnectit futuras, Cic. Off. 1, 4: aliquod membrum adnexum orationi, id. Inv. 1, 18; cf. id. Top. 13.

annellus, v. anellus.

***annexio** (adn-), ōnis, f. [annectō], a tying or binding to, a connecting, Pall. Mart. 10, 36.

1. annexus (adn-), a, um, Part. of annectō.

***2. annexus** (adn-), ūs, m. [annectō], a tying or binding to, a connection: Cremona annexu connubiisque gentium floruit, Tac. H. 3, 34.

Annianus, a, um, adj. **I.** Of or pertaining to *Annius* or *Annia*, Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 46. — **II.** The name of a Roman poet under the emperors *Antonine* and *Adrian*, Gell. 7, 20, 8; cf. Bähr, Rom. Gesch. 71 and 194; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 349, 3.

Annibal, v. Hannibal.

Anniceri, ōrum, m., = Ἀννικέριος, a philosophical sect of Cyrene, so called from its founder *Anniceris*, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 116.

an-nicto (better *adn-*), āre, v. n., to wink with the eyes, to wink or blink to or at: alii adnutat, alii adnictat, Naev. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 29 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 19 Rib.).

anniculus, a, um, adj. [annus], a year old, of a year, or a yearling (not in Cic.; freq. in Vulg.): nuces, Cato, R. R. 17, 2; Schneid.: taurus, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 12: vituli, Vulg. Micah, 6, 6: agnus, ib. Ex. 12, 5: ovis, ib. Lev. 14, 10: capra, ib. ib. 15, 27: vinum, Varr. R. R. 1, 65: virgo vix annicula, *Nep. Att. 19, 4: aetas, Col. 7, 9, 2 al.

annifer, fera, ferum, adj. [annus-fero] (only in Plin. H. N.). **I.** Bearing fruit the whole year: Citreae et Junipuris et illex aniferæ habentur, Plin. 16, 26, 44, § 107. — **II.** Producing annually a new stalk (in Theophrast. ἐπιτελοῦσθαι), Plin. 19, 7, 36, § 121, where Jan reads *seminifer*.

an-nibilo (adn-), āre, v. a., to bring to nothing, to annihilate; introd. by Jerome: nullificasti seu adnihilasti vel adnihilasti, Hier. Ep. 135 *fin.*

1. annisus (adn-), a, um, Part. of annitor.

***2. annisus** (adn-), ūs, m. [annitor], a striving, exertion: ut alieno adjuventur annisus, Symm. Ep. 5, 74.

an-nitor (better *adn-*), nisus or nixus, 3, v. dep. **I.** Lit., to press upon or against, to lean upon; with *ad* or *dat.* (most freq. after the commencement of the Aug. per.): natura ad aliquod tamquam adminiculum adnitor, Cic. Lael. 23, 88: hasta ingenti adnixa columna, Verg. A. 12, 92: stant longæ adnixa hastis, id. ib. 9, 229: Latona oleæ adnixa, Tac. A. 3, 61. — **II.** Trop., to take pains about something, to exert one's self, strive; constr. with *ut* or *ne*, or a gerund with *ad* (mostly prose). (a) With *ut* or *ne*: quo mihi acris adnitendum est, ut, etc., Sall. J. 85, 6; Liv. 6, 6: omni opo adnisi sunt, ut, etc., id. 8, 16; 22, 58; Plin. 7, 63, 54, § 186: omni opo adniti, ne quis e plebe, etc., Plin. Pan. 25 *fin.* — (b) Ad ea patrandā omnis civitas summo studio adnitatebat, Sall. J. 43, 4; Liv. 27, 14. — Other constructions: (c) With *de*: nisi Bibulus adniteretur de triumpho, Cic. Att. 6, 8; Liv. 5, 25. — (d) With *pro*: patres non temere pro ullo aequo adnisi sunt, Liv. 2, 61. — (e) With *acc.* of *pro*, Plin. Ep. 6, 18. — (f) With *inf.*: adniferentibus retinere morem, Tac. H. 4, 8; 5, 8. — (g) Absol.: adnitere Crasso, Sall. C. 19, 1; so id. J. 85, 47; Liv. 21, 8.

***adnitenus**, a, um, in pass. signif.: si in concordia adnitendā (i. e. procuranda), Gell. 2, 12, 5.

Annius, ii, m., name of a Roman gens, e. g. T. Annius Milo, T. Annius Cimber, P. Annius Asellus al. — Hence, *Annianus*, v. Annianus, I.

anniversariē, adv., v. anniversarius.

anniversarius, a, um, adj. [annus-vertō], that returns, happens, is used, etc., every year, returning or renewed annually, annual, yearly: sacra, Cic. Ver. 2, 4, 39: Ecce solemnitas Domini est in Silo anniversaria, Vulg. Jud. 21, 19: festi dies, Cic. Ver. 2, 4, 48 *fin.*: (caeli) vicissitudines, the changes of the seasons of the year, id. N. D. 2, 38, 97; Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 4: arma, Liv. 4, 45; so, hostes, Flor. 1, 12: valetudines, Suet. Aug. 81: pervigilium, id. Galb. 4 al. — *Adv.*: **anniversariē**, annually, Aug. Ep. 118 *fin.*

1. annisus (adn-), a, um, Part. of annitor.

2. annisus (adn-), ūs, v. 2. annisus.

1. an-no (better *adn-*), āre, v. n. **I.** To swim to, toward, or along; constr. with the *dat.*, *ad*, or *acc.* (a) With *dat.*: terrae, Verg. A. 6, 358: ei insulae crocodilli non adnata, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 93 Jan. — (b) With *ad*: ad litus, Gell. 7, 8, 7. — (c) With *acc.*: pauci milites, qui naves adnare possent, Caes. B. C. 2, 44. — Absol.: plures adnabant thynni, *Hor. S. 2, 5, 44. — **B.** Trop.: quod ubi nactus est, ad eam urbem posset adnare, come to, approach, Cic. Rep. 2, 4. — **II.** To swim with or along with: pedites adnantes equis, Tac. A. 14, 29.

***2. anno**, āre, v. a. [annus], to pass or live through a year, Macr. S. 1, 12; cf. *Anna*, 3. *anno*, v. Hanno.

an-no (better *adn-*), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to cut off knots, to cut away suckers or shoots of the vine, in the lang. of gardening and the vintage, Col. 4, 22, 4 Schneid.; for which, as also in id. 4, 24, 10 al., other edd. have *abnodo*.

annominatio, v. agnominatio.

annon, v. 1. an. I. E.

annona, ae, f. [from annus, as *pomona* from *pomum*]. **I.** In gen., the yearly produce, the annual income of natural products, in the widest sense (cf. *cibaria* anno, Cato, R. R. 60): vectigal novum ex salariā annōna, Liv. 29, 37: lactis, Col. 8, 17, 13: musti, id. 3, 21, 6; 3, 3, 10. — **II.** Esp. *A.* Means of subsistence, and, for the most part, corn or grain: *annona nisi in calamitate pretium non habet*, Cic. Ver. 2, 3, 98: villas annona ex summā inopiā et caritate rei frumentariae consecuta est, id. Innp. Pomp. 15, 44: uberrius ager ad varietates annona horreum populi Romani fore videbatur, Liv. 7, 31: clausis annona subsidis, Tac. H. 3, 48 *fin.*: provincia annona fecunda, id. ib. 1, 11; cf. Suet. Aug. 18: *annona curam agere*, id. Claud. 18; cf. id. Tib. 8: praebent annonam regis, Vulg. 3 Reg. 4, 7; ib. 4 Reg. 25, 30; ib. Dan. 1, 5 al. — Sometimes contrasted with *frumentum*, as provisions in gen.: copia frumenti et annona tolerabilis rerum aliarum, a supply, Liv. 35, 44. — **B.** **1.** Meton., the price of grain or other food: quom car annona sit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 35; id. Stich. 1, 3, 25; Ter. And. 4, 4, 7; Cic. Div. 2, 27 *fin.*: *annona est gravis*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 53; so Suet. Aug. 25: incendere annonam, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 16: jam ad denarios quinquaginta in singulos modios annona pervernerat, Caes. B. C. 1, 52: nihil mutavit annona, Liv. 5, 12 (cf. id. 2, 34: *annona vetus*): *annona acris*, Tac. A. 6, 4: *gravitas annona*, id. ib. 6, 13: in annona difficultatibus, Suet. Aug. 41: *annona macelli*, id. Tib. 34. — **2.** Trop., the prices, the market: Qui homines proli essent, visit est annona vilior, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 140: *Annus amicornus* est annona, bonis ubi quid deest, cheap indeed is the market of friendship, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 24: his opibus nunquam cara est annona veneni, Juv. 9, 100. — Hence sometimes, **C.** *Dearness*: cetera haec annona est sine sacris hereditas, at the present (i. e. high) market-price, at the present dear rate, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 83: ob annona causam, Cic. Dom. 5. — **D.** In milit. lang., provisions, supplies: necessitas annonam pariter et arma portandi, Veg. Mil. 1, 19: *annona decem et septem dierum*, Amm. 17, 9. — Hence, meton., the loaves of bread themselves, rations (in this sense only in the plur.): ceteri annonas binas aut ternas ac-

cupiebant, Lamp. Alex. Sev. 42; cf. Cod. Th. 7, 5. — **E.** Personified, the goddess of the yearly produce: ANNONA SANCTAE AELIVS VITALIO, etc., Inscr. Orell. 1810.

annōnarius, a, um, adj. [annona], of or pertaining to provisions: frumentum, ceteraque annonariae species, Veg. Mil. 3, 3; causa, Dig. 49, 14, 40.

***annōnor**, ari, v. dep. [id.], to collect provisions, Capitol. Gord. 29.

annōsitas, ātis, f. [annosus], fullness of years, old age (post-class.), Cod. Th. 12, 1, 113; Aug. Ep. 251.

annōsus, a, um, adj. [annus], of many years, aged, old (a favorite word of the Aug. poets and post-Aug. prose writers); ausus, Ov. F. 2, 571: vetustas, id. Tr. 5, 2, 11: merum, Tib. 3, 6, 58: brachia, Verg. A. 6, 282: robur, id. ib. 4, 441: ornus, id. ib. 10, 766 al.: cornix, Hor. C. 3, 17, 13: palatum, id. S. 2, 3, 274: volumina vatium, id. Ep. 2, 1, 26 (not elsewhere): gens, quos Hyperboreos appellaverat, annoso degit aevo, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 89; 24, 1, 1, § 2. — **Comp.**, Aug. Conf. 1, 7. — **Sup.**, Aug. Ep. 3, 1. **fin.**

annotamentum (adn-), i, n. [annoto], a remark, annotation (perh. only in Gell.), Gell. 1, 7, 18; 1, 17, 2.

annotātiō (adn-), ōnis, f. [id.], a noting down in writing, a remark, annotation (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: a te librum meum cum annotationibus tuis expecto, Plin. Ep. 7, 20; Gell. praef. — **II.** Esp. **A.** In the jurists, the registering of a person among the accused, Dig. 48, 17, 4. — **B.** A rescript of the emperor, signed with his own hand, Cod. Th. Fragm. 1, 2, 1.

annotātiunculā (adn-), ae, f. dim. [annotatio], a brief annotation (only in Gell.), Gell. 19, 7, 12; 19, 17, 21. **fin.**

annotator (adn-), ōris, m. [annoto]. **I.** An observer, remarker (post-Aug.): Non ante medium diem distentus solitaria cenā spectator adnotatorque convivis tuis immines, Plin. Pan. 49. — **II.** In the jurists, the controller of the annual income, Cod. Th. 12, 6, 3.

***annotātus** (adn-), ūs, m. [id.], a remark, mention: mortes dignae adnotati, Val. Max. 9, 12, 1.

annōtinus, a, um, adj. [from annus, as drutinus from diu], a year old, of last year (only in prose and rare): cum annotinus (navibus), Caes. B. G. 5, 8 (the paraphrast: *ὄν τῆς τοῦ πρὸς ἄλλο ἐτὸς*): ungues, Col. 4, 24, 8: novus fructus cum annotino, Plin. 16, 26, 44, § 107.

ann-ōte (better adn-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to put a note to something, to write down something, to note down, remark, comment on (only in post-Aug. prose, like its derivatives annotatio, annotator, annotamentum, etc.). **I. A.** In gen.: ut meminisset adnotare quid et quando et cui dedisset, Col. 12, 3, 4: in scriptis adnotare quaedam ut tumida, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 5: liber legebatur, adnotabatur, id. ib. 3, 5, 10; so Suet. Gram. 24: quā in re et aliud adnotare succurrat, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 157: quod annales adnotavere, id. 34, 6, 11, § 24: de quibus in orthographiā pauca adnotabat, Quint. 1, 14, 7 al. — **Hence, B.** = animadvertere, to observe, perceive: cum adnotasset insculptum monumentum militum Gallum, etc., Suet. Ner. 41. — **C.** Adnotare librum, to give a book some title, to entitle, denominate: ausus est libros suos φιλανθῆσι adnotare, Lact. 5, 3. **fin.** — **D.** Annotari, to be distinguished, noted for something: haec litora pisce nobili adnotantur, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 60. — **II.** Judic. t. t. **A.** To enter or register an absent person among the accused: absens requirendus, adnotandus est, ut copiam sui praestet, Dig. 48, 17, 1. — **B.** To note or designate one, already condemned, for punishment: quoniam quia cives Romani erant, adnotavi in urbem remittendos, Plin. Ep. 10, 97; so id. ib. 3, 16; 7, 20; id. Pan. 56 Schwarz; Suet. Calig. 97.

annūalis, e, adj. [annus], a year old (post-class. and rare): agni, Paul. Sent. 3, 7: cum operario annui, *Vulg. Ecl. 97, 14.

annūbile (better adn-), āre, v. a., to involve in clouds, to overcast: velis adnubilare aura secundis, Stat. S. 5, 1, 146. — **Trop.**, to obscure: virtutem, Amm. 27, 6.

annulāris, annulārius, annulātus, annulus, v. anulāris, etc.

an-nullo (better adn-), āvi, 1, v. a. [ad-nullo], to annihilate, annul (eccl. Lat.): adnubilant substantiam, Vulg. Ecl. 21, 5: adnubilabitur superbia, ib. ib.; v. annihilio.

annūmēratiō (adn-), ōnis, f. [annumero], a numbering, counting: dierum, Dig. 27, 1, 13.

an-nūmēro (better adn-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I. A.** Lit. to count to, to count out, to put to a person's account: mihi talentum argenti adnumerat, Plaut. Merc. prol. 88: argentum, *Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 15: et reddere pecuniam mulieri, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 56: senatus singulos denarios aliquid, id. Verr. 2, 3, 84: non adnumerare verba sed appendere, id. Opt. Gen. 5: cuique sua, Col. 12, 3, 4. — **B.** To add to, to include with, reckon with. (a) With dat.: his libris adnumerandi sunt sex de re publica, Cic. Div. 2, 1: his duobus adnumerabatur nemo tertius, id. Brut. 57; so Ov. P. 4, 16, 4; Tac. H. 4, 5; Vulg. 1 Reg. 18, 27. — (β) With in: in grege adnumeror, I am counted with, numbered with, the multitude, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32: Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 20; Vulg. Heb. 7, 6. — **Also (γ) With inter:** servos inter urbanos, Dig. 32, 97. — (δ) With cum (eccl. Lat.): adnumeratus est cum undecim apostolis, Vulg. Act. 1, 26. — **In Plin.** also, to give the number of something: Mandorum nomen iis dedit trecentos eorum vicus adnumerat, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 29. — **II. Trop. A.** To attribute, impute to (only post-class.): imperitia culpae est adnumeranda, Plin. 2, 9, 9. — **B.** To reckon for, consider equal to: agni chordi duo pro uno ove adnumerantur, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 5.

annūntiatiō (adn-), not **annunciatio** (adn-), ōnis, f. [annuntio], an announcing, announcement, annunciation (eccl. and late Lat.), Vulg. 1 Joan. 1, 5; 3, 11; Lact. 4, 21; Aug. Serm. Sanct. 18; Arn. 7, p. 248.

annūntiātor (adn-), not **annunciātor** (adn-), ōris, m. [id.], an announcer (eccl. Lat.); *Vulg. Act. 17, 18; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 7; Aug. Serm. Sanct. 14.

an-nūntio (better adn-), not **annuncio** (adn-), āre, v. a., to announce, make known, relate, proclaim (post-Aug. and mostly eccl.; very freq. in Vulg.). **a.** With acc. and inf.: adnuntiavere exanimatum illum, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 174. — **b.** With quod: adnuntiavit ei, quod occidisset Saül sacerdos, Vulg. 1 Reg. 22, 21. — **c.** With ut and subj.: genitibus adnuntiabam, ut patientiam agerent, Vulg. Act. 26, 20; 17, 30. — **d.** With acc.: adnuntiabo veritatem tuam, I will declare, Vulg. Psa. 88, 2: adnuntiabo regnum Dei, preach, id. Luc. 9, 60: qui Evangelium adnuntiant, ib. 1 Cor. 9, 14: adnuntiantes Dominum Jesum, ib. Act. 11, 21; so, sic adnuntiabat, App. M. 8. **init.** — **e.** With acc. and dat.: bona regi adnuntiat, Vulg. 2 Par. 18, 12; ib. Isa. 42, 9; ib. Joan. 4, 25. — **f.** With de: adnuntiantes ei de puteo, Vulg. Gen. 26, 32; ib. Job, 36, 33; ib. Joan. 16, 25; ib. Rom. 15, 21.

annūntius (adn-), not **annunciūsus** (adn-), i, m. [annuntio], that announces or makes known (late Lat.): signum, App. de Deo Socr. p. 52, 28; Ambros. Hexaem. 5, 9.

ann-ūno (better adn-), ūni (ūvi, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 882 P.), ātum, 3, v. n. [-nūo, whence nutum; Gr. νῆω, cf. abnuo], to nod to, to nod. **I.** In gen.: ne illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, adnaut, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 39: adnuerunt sociis, Vulg. Luc. 5, 7: simul ac adnussit, at the first nod, Cic. Quint. 5: adnuentibus ac vocantibus suis evadit, Liv. 1, 12: adnuit, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum, Verg. A. 9, 106; to ask by a wink or nod (opp. renuo), Tac. A. 15, 58. — **II.** Esp. **A.** To give assent or approval by nodding, to nod assent to, to approve, favor, allow, grant, promise to do (constr. with dat. of person, or with acc. of thing and dat. of person; opp. abnuo, to dissent, refuse): daturine estis an non? adnuit, Plaut. Truc. prol. 4: adnuo Terram intuenti modeste, *Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 32: id quoque toto capite adnuit, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285; id. Phil. 13, 3: non adversata petenti Adnuit, Verg. A. 4, 129: audacibus adnue coeptis, be favorably to, smile on our undertakings, id. G. 1, 40; id. A. 9, 625; 23. Plin. Ep. 1, 22. **fin.**: amicitias adnuere, Vulg. 2 Macc. 14, 20: Adnuit precibus Lysiae, ib. ib. 11, 15: Omnia omnibus adnuit, Cat. 61, 159. — **With acc. of thing:** quod cum rex adnussit, Vulg. 2 Macc.

4, 10. — **With acc. and inf.:** adnussit secum decem accerere ferro, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 882 P.: ego autem venturum adnuo, Plaut. Bach. 2, 2, 9; Liv. 28, 17; Verg. A. 11, 20. — **B.** Adnuere aliquid aliquid; poet., to promise or grant something to one, caeli quibus adnuis arcem, Verg. A. 1, 250: sin nostrum adnuerit nobis Victoria Martem, shall grant us a successful engagement, id. ib. 12, 187: ni divam per adnussit rebus Aeneae potiore ductos alite muros, Hor. C. 4, 6, 22: adnuite nutum munusque vestrum invictum Campanis, give your assent, etc., Liv. 7, 30. — **C.** To designate a person or thing. (a) By a nod: quos iste adnuerat, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 61. — (β) By a wink: quae adnuit oculo, Vulg. Prov. 10, 10; so absol.: adnuit oculis, they make signs with their eyes, ib. Psa. 34, 19; ib. Prov. 6, 13; ib. Ecl. 27, 25. — (γ) By a hand: adnucens eis manu, ut tacerent, Vulg. Act. 12, 17: adnuit manu ad plebem, ib. ib. 21, 40. — **Hence, in gen., to indicate, declare:** falsa adnuere, Tac. A. 14, 60.

annus, i, m. [acc. to some, as Corssen, Beitr. 16, for an-nus, from 2. an-am; or acc. to others, directly from 2. anus, a ring, and kindred to the form appearing in ἐνιαυτός, δι-εως, τρι-εως]. **I.** Lit. 1, a circuit, circular course, periodical return: tempus a brumā ad brumam, dum sol redit, vocatur annus; quod, ut parvi circuli anuli, sic magni dicebantur circites anni, unde annus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 8 Müll.; cf. for the same idea: circulum tribus actis annis, Lucr. 5, 883: anno, qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, Liv. 1, 19; 6, 1: quae (stellae) volvunt magnos in magnis orbibus annos, Lucr. 5, 644; so Verg. A. 1, 234: multis solis redeuntibus annis, Liv. 1, 311; so Verg. A. 8, 47: cf. also Voss ad Verg. 2, 4, 402; and the Heb. חֵשֶׁן = month, from חִשַׁב = to renew; hence, a year (consisting among the Rom. orig. of ten months, ending with Dec. and beginning with Mart., but from the time of Numa of twelve): annos sexaginta natus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 10: principio circum tribus actis impiger annis Floret equus, Lucr. 5, 881: tempora mutare amorum, the seasons, id. 2, 170: anni tempus, Varr. R. R. 1, 46: nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putet posse vivere, Cic. Sen. 7, 24: centum et septem complevit annos, id. ib. 5, 13 et saep.: anni fugaces, Hor. C. 2, 14, 1: anni mobiles, id. A. P. 167: annus piger, id. Ep. 1, 21; 21: anni breves, id. C. 4, 13, 23: per exactos annos, id. ib. 3, 22, 6: initio anni, Liv. 2, 52: principio anni, id. 2, 48: anno ineunte, Suet. Calig. 42; id. Tib. 54: anno exeunte, Cic. Div. 1, 25: extremo anno, Liv. 2, 64: extremo anni, Tac. A. 6, 27: anno circumacto, Liv. 6, 1: vertente anno, Vulg. 2 Reg. 11, 1: annus totus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 1: annus solidus, a full year, Liv. 1, 19. — **Poet.** pleno anni, at the close of, Hor. C. 3, 18, 5; Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 30; id. Men. 2, 1, 9: nondum centum et decem anni sunt, cum lata est lex, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75: lex anno post quam lata sit abrogata, id. Corn. Fragm. ap. Orell. IV. 2, p. 448. — **B.** Adverb. phrases. **1.** Anno. **A.** A year ago, last year, ἔμπροσθεν (for the most part ante-class.; not used by Cic.), Plaut. Am. prol. 91: quattuor minis ego emi istanc anno, id. Men. 1, 3, 22; id. Truc. 2, 4, 39: utrum anno an horno te abstuleris a viru, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 121, 8; so, ab anno priore, Vulg. 2 Cor. 8, 10; and: ab anno praeterito, ib. ib. 9, 2. — **B.** A full or whole year, Liv. 3, 39. **fin.**: corpus ejus matronae anno luxerunt, Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 10. **fin.** (in Livy, instead of it, annum; v. 2. infra). — **C.** In each year, yearly: uno boum jugo conserti anno quadragena jugera, difficilis tricensa iustum est, Plin. 18, 18, 48, § 173. — **But in** is freq. added when it is related how often a thing happened during the year, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 8: ter in anno, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46: semel in anno, Vulg. Heb. 9, 7 (cf.: semel per annum, ib. Ex. 30, 10) al. (but without in: ter et quater anno, Hor. C. 1, 31, 14: bis anno, Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 184). — **2.** Annus, a year, during a whole year: matronae annum eum luxerunt, Liv. 2, 7. — **3.** Ad annum, for the coming year, a year hence: faciendum est ad annum, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 92: quem ad annum tribunalum plebis videbam fore, id. Att. 5, 2. — **4.** In annum. **a.** For a year: prorogatum in annum im-

perium est, Liv. 37, 2, 11: si quid Est (gnaws) animum, differt curandi tempus in annum? Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 39: provisae frugis in annum Copia, id. ib. 1, 18, 109.—**B.** In the next year, the next year: quod stercoreatione faciunt in annum segetes meliores, Varr. R. 2, 2, 12.—**5.** Per annos, year by year, yearly: arva per annos mutant, et superest ager, Tac. G. 26; so, per omnes annos, Vulg. Lev. 16, 34; ib. Luc. 2, 41.—**6.** Omnibus annis, all the years, always, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 21.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Poet., a part of a year, a season of the year: nunc frondent silvae, nunc formosissimus annus, now the forest is clothed with verdure, now the year is most beautiful, Verg. E. 3, 57; so, pomifer annus, Ilor. C. 3, 23, 8: hibernus annus, id. Epod. 2, 29: Piseaemque domus non aestuat annum, i. e. the summer (in which season of the year the Olympic games were celebrated at Pisa), Stat. S. 1, 3, 8.—**B.** The produce of the year (poet. or in post-Aug. prose; cf. annona, I.), Luc. 9, 437: agricolae annum flevire, id. 3, 452; 3, 70; Stat. Th. 4, 710; Val. Pl. 5, 424: nec arare terram aut expectare annum, Tac. G. 14, ubi v. Rup.; cf. Schwarz ad Plin. Fan. 29.—**C.** Time of life (poet.): Dum vernat sanguis, dum rugis integer annus, while your years are free from wrinkles, Prop. 5, 5, 59: vitae longus et annus erit, the years of life, id. 3, 7, 38.—**D.** In polit. life, the age to which one must attain in order to be appointed to an office (cf. annalis, II.): quod hoc honore me adfectis primâ petitione, quod anno meo, Cic. Agr. 2, 2: subito reliquit annum suum sessequium in annum proximum transtulit, id. Mil. 9, 24: qui anno suo peterint, id. ib. 9, 24; id. Att. 1, 1; id. Fam. 10, 25.—**E.** In astronomy: annus magnus or mundanus, the period of time in which the constellations return to the same place; acc. to Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 11, 15,000 years; v. Cic. N. D. 2, 30; Tac. Or. 16; and Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 102.

an-nūto (better **adn-**), *äre, v. freq.*, to nod often to, to nod to (ante- and post-class.): alii adnutat, alii adducit, Naev. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 29 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 19 Rib.); Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 100; App. M. 10.

***an-nūtrio** (better **adn-**), *äre, v. a.*, to nourish or train up at or near to: arboribus vites, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 202.

annuus, a, um, *adj.* [annus]. **I.** That lasts a year, or continues through a year, of a year's duration: penus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 45: tempus, Cic. Att. 6, 5: provincia, id. Fam. 15, 14 fin.: magistratus, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: reges, Nep. Hann. 7, 4: imperium, Tac. H. 3, 46 al.: spatium, Hor. C. 4, 5, 11: cultura, id. ib. 3, 24, 14: annui victus, Plin. 7, 46, 47, § 151 et saep.—**II.** That returns, recurs, or happens every year, yearly, annual. **A.** *Adj.*: annuus in cursu, Att. ap. Non. p. 20, 26: tempora, Lucr. 5, 618: commutationes, *changes of*, id. Verg. 2, 3, 48: labor (agricolam), id. Verg. 2, 3, 48: plenitudo annue messis, Vulg. Jer. 5, 24: deponit flavas annua terra comas, Tib. 2, 1: annua magna Sacra refer Cereri, Verg. G. 1, 338: annuos reditus non dabunt, Vulg. 1 Esdr. 4, 13: annua vice, annually, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 92: annuus vicibus, id. 10, 30, 22, § 44 al.—**Hence, B.** *Subst.*: **annuum**, i, and more freq. in the plur.: **annua**, örüm, n., an annuity, annual stipend, pension: publici anni annua accipiunt, Plin. Ep. 10, 40; Suet. Vesp. 18; id. Tib. 50; id. Gram. 3, 23: si cui annuum relictum fuerit, Dig. 33, 1, 14; 33, 1, 10.

† **anodynös (-us)**, a, on (um), *adj.*, = *ἀνοδύνος*, stilling pain: medicamentum, an anodyne, Cels. 5, 25; Caes. Aur. Tard. 1; cf. id. ib. 2, 4: **anodynön**, i, n., Marc. Emp. 25.

† **anómälia**, ae, f., = *ἀνωμαλία*, in gram., irregularity, anomaly, Varr. L. L. 9, § 3 sq. Müll.

† **anómälös (-us)**, a, on (um), *adj.*, = *ἀνωμαλός*, in gram., deviating from the general rule, irregular, anomalous, Diom. p. 314 P.; Prisc. p. 833 P.; Mart. Cap. 3, p. 71 al.

añónis, v. ononis.

añónomastos, on, *adj.* [ἀνώνομαστος, unnamed], designation of one of the Æons: acon, Valent. ap. Tert. adv. Valent. 35.

† **añónymös**, i, f., = *ἀνώνυμος* (with-

out name), the designation of a plant, Plin. 27, 4, 14, § 31.

añquina, ae, f., the rope by which the sail-yard is bound to the mast, Cinna ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 4, 7; so also Lucil. ap. Non. p. 536, 8.

añ-quirö, quisivti, situm, 3, v. a. [2. añ- and quæro], to seek on all sides, to look about for, to search after. **I.** Lit. and in gen.: añquirere est circum quærere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.: añquirere aliquem, apud quem evomet virus, etc., Cic. Lael. 23, 87; so id. ib. 27, 102; id. Off. 1, 4, 11.—**B.** Trop., to inquire about, to examine into: aut añquirunt aut consultant, condocat id. necne, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9: añquirentibus nobis omnique acie ingenii contemplantibus, id. de Or. 1, 33; so id. Fat. 9; Tac. A. 12, 6 al.—**II.** Esp. in judic. lang. t. t. **A.** To institute a careful inquiry or examination: de perduellione, Liv. 6, 20: de morte alicujus, Tac. A. 3, 12.—**B.** To enter a complaint, to accuse one, with the word designating the punishment in the abl. or gen.: capite añquistus, Liv. 8, 33: pecuniã añquirere, id. 26, 3: cum capitis añquistus, id. 2, 52; 26, 3.—**Hence, añquisté, adv.**, carefully (only in Gell.): satis añquisite satisque sollicité, Gell. 1, 3, 9, where Hertz now reads *inquisite*.—**Comp.**, Theophrastus añquistus super hac ipsã re et exactius pressusque quam Cicero disserit, Gell. 1, 3, 21, where Hertz now reads *inquisite*.

añquistiö, önis, f. [añquiro, II.], a judicial indictment: añquisitionis M. Sergii, Varr. L. L. 6, § 90 and 92 Müll.

añsa, ae, f. [cf. *χασάνα*, and pre-hendo, pre-hensum, and *λαβή* from *λαβείν*], that by which something is taken hold of, a handle, haft; of a vessel, pitcher, vase, and the like. **I.** Lit., Cato, R. R. 113; Verg. E. 3, 45; 6; 17; Ov. M. 8, 653; id. H. 16, 252; Mart. 14, 106 al.—Of other things, e.g. of an iron handle of a door: añsa ostii, Petr. 96.—Of the loop on the edge of a sandal, through which the shoetie was drawn, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 12; so Tib. 1, 8, 14.—Of the handle of the rudder, the tiller, Vitr. 10, 8.—Of the cheeks of a balance in which the lever moves, Vitr. 10, 8.—In architecture, the cramp-iron or brace which holds several stones together, Vitr. 2, 8; Prop. 5, 1, 142.—**II.** Trop., as also the Gr. *ἄσπῃ*, handle, occasion, opportunity (rare, and in the class. per. only in Cic.): illum quærere ansam, infectum ut faciat? Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 119: reprehensionis añsa, Cic. Planc. 34: controversiarum, id. Caecin. 6 fin.: ansas sermönis dare, id. Sest. 10: sibi tantquam ansas ad reprehendendum dare, id. Am. 16, 59: alicui lucrãndi ansam offerre, Amm. 28, 1.

Ansactus, v. Amsactus.

ansätus, a, um, *adj.* [ansa], furnished with or having a handle: capulae a capiëdo, quod ansatae, ut prehendi possint, Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35: vas, Col. 9, 15, 6: telia, darts having a thong, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 155 Vahl).—Also, *absol.*: ansatae (sc. hastae), Enn. ap. Non. p. 556, 25 (Ann. v. 176 Vahl): homo ansatus, a man with handles, i. e. with his arms a-kimbo, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 7.

1. anser, örüs, usu m. [Sanscr. hasas; Gr. *χηνή*; Germ. Gans; Engl. gander; Erse, goss—goose] (f., Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 3; Col. 8, 14, 4; cf. Schneid. Gram. II. p. 7; Benth. ad Hor. S. 2, 8, 88; Neue, Formenl. I. p. 612 sq.), a goose; sacred to Juno, and which preserved the Capitol in the Gallic war. Hence held in high honor by the Romans, Liv. 5, 47; Cic. Rosc. Am. 20; Plin. 10, 22, 26, § 81 al.—**C.** Anser Amyclæus, the swan, into which Jupiter changed himself at Amyclæ, Verg. Cir. 488.

2. Anser, örüs, m., a petulant and obscene poet (Ov. Tr. 2, 453), a friend of the triumvir Antonius, who presented him with an estate at Falerium (Cic. Phil. 13, 5). Acc. to Servius, Virgil makes a sportsman allusion to him in Ecl. 9, 36: argutus inter strepere anser olores; cf.: ore canorus Anseris inducto carmine cessit Olor, Prop. 3, 32, 84, and Weich. Poet. Lat. pp. 159–167.

***anserculus**, i, m. *dim.* [anser], a little goose, a gosling, Col. 8, 14, 7.

ansérinus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or pertaining to geese: genus, Col. 8, 5, 10; Plin.

10, 22, 29, § 56: pedes, id. 11, 47, 107, § 257: adeps, goose-grease, id. 30, 8, 22, § 133 al.: lana, down, Dig. 32, 63.

Anisbarii, örüm, m., a Cheruscan tribe on the western shore of the Weser, Tac. A. 13, 55; 13, 56; cf. Mann. Germ. 156 sq.

añsula, ae, f. *dim.* [ansa], a little handle: cymbii, App. M. 11, p. 258, 37.—A small ring or hook, App. M. 4, p. 143, 41.—A small loop at the edge of sandals for the ties, Val. Max. 8, 12 fin.

† **añtachätés**, ae, m., = *ἀνταχάτης*, a precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 139, where Jan reads *aethachates*; others still, *autachates*.

añtae, örüm, f. [perh. ante, q. v.], pillars or pilasters on each side of (i. e. opposite sides of) doors or at the corners of buildings, Vitr. 3, 1; 4, 4.—Hence, aedes in antis, a temple with pilasters on the corners, Vitr. 4, 7.

Antaeöpölites (nomus), ae, m., a district of Upper Egypt, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 49.

Antaeus, i, m., = *Ἄνταιος*, a huge giant in Libya, slain by Hercules, Ov. M. 9, 184; Luc. 4, 590 sq.

† **añtagönista**, ae, m., = *ἀνταγωνιστής*, an adversary, opponent, antagonist, Hier. Vit. Hil. fin.

añtamöbæus, a, um, *adj.*, pes, in verse (opp. amöbæus, q. v.), composed of two short, two long, and a short syllable, as, e. g. *münifestätört*; cf. Diom. 3, p. 478 P.

Antandrös (-us), i, f., = *Ἄνταδρος*, a maritime town in Mysia, now Antandros (acc. to Thuc. 8, 108, = Æolic colony), Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 123; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, 418.—Hence, **Antandrius**, a, um, *adj.*, of Antandros, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 2.

† **añtäpöcha**, ae, f., = *ἀνταπόχη*, the writing by which a debtor showed that he had paid a debt, Just. Cod. 4, 21, 18 (opp. apöcha).

† **añtäpödösis**, is, f., = *ἀνταπόδοσις*; in rhet., the application of a similitude to the object compared, Quint. 8, 3, 77; v. apodosis.

Antärädös (-us), i, f., a harbor and town in the northern part of Phœnicia and over against the island of Aradus, whence its name, Tab. Peut. Itin. Ant.; cf. Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78.

† **antarccticus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *ἀνταρκτικός*, southern, Hyg. Astr. 1, 6; App. de Mundo, p. 57 (in Varr. L. L. 9, § 24 Müll., written as a Greek word).

† **antärium bellum**: quod ante urbem geritur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll. [ante].

antärius, a, um, *adj.* [*ἀνταίριος*], to raise against, that serves for raising up: funes, the cables for raising a scaffold, stage, mast, and the like, Vitr. 10, 3.

anté (old form *anti*), whence *antidea*, *antideo*, *antidhac*; v. *antea*, *anteo*, and *antehac* [Gr. *ἀντί*, over against, fac. *ἄντα*, *ἀντήν*; Sanscr. *anti* = over against; Germ. *ant* in Ant-wort = Goth. *anda*-vaurd, an answer, *anda*-nahit, the night before], prep. and adv. (acc. to Max. Victor p. 1953, as prep. with the grave accent; as adv. with the acute on the last syl). **I.** *Prep.* with acc. before (syn.: *prae*, *pro*). **A.** In space, or trop. in regard to estimation, judgment, or rank (usu. only of objects at rest, while *prae* is used of those in motion; cf. Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 1, 21; v. exceptions infra). **1.** In space: quem ante Aedis video, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 136: ante ostium Me audivit stare, Ter. And. 3, 1, 16; so Vulg. Lev. 1, 5: Ornatas paulo ante fores, Juv. 6, 227; so Vulg. Num. 3, 26: ante meum iumen, Juv. 11, 190: ante suum fundum, Cic. Mil. 10, 11: ante suos hortulos postridie piscarentur, id. Off. 3, 14, 58: ante sepulcra infelix adstitit aras, Ov. M. 8, 480; so Verg. A. 1, 344; 3, 545; Juv. 10, 268: ante altaria, id. 8, 156; so Vulg. Deut. 26, 4; ib. Matt. 5, 24.—Of persons: ante hosce deos erant ruälae, Cic. Ver. 2, 4, 3: quis ante ora patrum contigit oppetere, Verg. A. 1, 95; id. G. 4, 477: ipsius unam (navem) ante oculos pontis in puppim ferit, id. A. 1, 114; 2, 531; 2, 773: ante se statuit funditores, Liv. 42, 58: Flos Asiae ante ipsum, Juv. 5, 56; Vulg. Mat. 17, 2: si luditur aleæ, pernox Ante Numantinos, Cic. 8, 11.—**Trop.**: ante oculos collocata, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 192: ante oculos errat domus, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 57:

causam ante eum diceret, *before him* as *judge*, Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 9: donec stet ante iudicium, Vulg. Josh. 20, 6; ib. Marc. 13, 9.—And in eod. Lat., after the Heb. and Hel. Gr., *before*, in the sight of, in the judgment of: ante Dominum vilior fiam, Vulg. 2 Reg. 6, 31 sq.: non te iustificas ante Deum, ib. Eocl. 7, 5: justi ambigunt ante Deum, ib. Luc. 1, 6, and fully: fecit Asia rectum ante conspectum Domini, ib. 3 Reg. 15, 11; ib. Apoc. 12, 10.—Hence, homines ante pedes (in later Lat.), *servants*; of the annotators upon Juv. 7, 143.—With verbs of motion: ante me ito, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 70: equitatum omnem ante se mittit, Ctes. B. G. 1, 21: ante ceteras cohortes ex tra aciem procurrare, id. B. C. 1, 55: praerurrit ante omnes, id. ib. 2, 34: so Nep. Dat. 3, 2; Liv. 7, 41; 45, 40 al.; Vulg. Lev. 27, 11; ib. 1 Reg. 12, 2.—2. Trop. of respect in judgment, or regulations in preference to rank, *before* (this is properly the signification of *prae*, q. v.; hence more rare than that, and never used by Cic.): quem ante me diligo, *before myself*, more than myself, Balbus ap. Cic. Att. 8, 15.—3. *ante* aliquem esse, *to surpass, excel any one*: facundia Graecis, gloria belli Gallis ante Romanos fuisse, Sall. C. 53, 3, ubi v. Corte and Kritz: tum ante vero et ante Alexandrum et ante Pyrrhum et ante omnes alios imperatores esse, *superior to*, Liv. 35, 14: necessitas ante rationem est, *necessity knows no law*, Curt. 7, 7, 10.—Hence very freq. (but mostly poet. and post-class.), **a.** Ante alios, ante omnes, ante ceteros, etc., *before others, before all*, etc., to designate a comparative relation; also sometimes, for the sake of emphasis, with comparatives and superlatives: tibi, Neptune, ante alios deos gratias ago, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 5; so Ov. M. 10, 120: scito illum ante omnis munivi mortalem preti, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 8: tua ante omnes experientia, Tac. A. 2, 76; 1, 27; Liv. 1, 9: Junoni ante omnes caudentis vaccae media inter cornua (paternam) fudit, Verg. A. 4, 59: Ipse este ante omnes, Vulg. Col. 1, 17: O felix ante ante alias Pramaeia virgo, Verg. A. 3, 321: ante omnes forte est insignis equarum, id. G. 3, 266: scelerate ante alios immanior omnis, id. A. 1, 347; Liv. 5, 42: ante alios pulcherrimus omnis Turnus, Verg. A. 7, 55; so Nep. Att. 3, 3; Liv. 1, 15; cf. Rudd. II. p. 82; II. p. 101; II. p. 305.—**b.** Ante omnia. (a) *Before all things, first of all*: alius ante omnia ducitur, Cels. 7, 30: oportet autem ante omnia os nudare, id. 8, 2: Ante omnia instituit, ut etc., Suet. Ner. 32; id. Callig. 21: Ante omnia autem, fratres, etc., Vulg. Jac. 5, 12; ib. 1 Petr. 4, 8.—(b) Comparatively, *above all, especially, chiefly*: publica maestitia eo ante omnia insignis, quia matrona annum, ut parentem, eum luxerunt, Liv. 2, 7, 4: quae natura multus et ante omnia ursis, Plin. 8, 35, 53, § 126: dulces ante omnia Musae, the *Muses pleasing above all things*, Verg. G. 2, 475; id. E. 2, 72: deformem et aeternum ante omnia vultum, Juv. 10, 191.—(c) In entering upon the discussion of several particulars, or in adducing arguments, *first of all, in the first place* (similar to *prae*, primum quidem, και πρώτον μὲν ὄν, cf. Spald. ad Quint. 4, 2, 4): ante omnia quid sit rhetoricæ, Quint. 2, 13, 1: ante omnia igitur initatio per se ipsa non sufficit, id. 10, 2, 4; so id. 1, 2, 9; 4, 2, 40; 4, 2, 52; 5, 13, 6; 9, 1, 23.—**C.** Of time. **1.** *Before*: ANTE MERIDIEM CAESAM CONCTO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 13; cf. Dirks. Transl. 177 sq.: ante lucem a portu me praemisisti omnium, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 55; so Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 259; id. Inv. 2, 4, 15; Suet. Galb. 22, Vulg. Luc. 24, 22: ante diem quod sciet, Juv. 9, 108: ante brumam, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 28: ante noctem, Hor. S. 1, 4, 51: pereurum erit ante lucernas, Juv. 10, 339: ante haec omnia, Vulg. Luc. 21, 12.—The designation of time is often expressed paraphrastically. **a.** By a person who lived at the time: jam ante Socratem, *before the time of*, Cic. Ac. 1, 12, 44: qui honos togato habitus ante me esse nemini, *before me, before my time*, id. Cat. 4, 3: ante Jovem nulli subigebant arva coloni, Verg. G. 1, 125: vivere fortes ante Agamemnona Multi, Hor. C. 9, 25: ante Helenam, id. S. 1, 3, 107: ante se, Tac. H. 1, 50: quod ante eum nemo, Suet. Caes. 26 al.—**b.** By other objects pertaining to a particular time: ante hoc

factum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 64: ante has meas litteras, i. e. *before the receipt of this letter*, Cic. Fam. 13, 17: per hunc castissimum ante regium murium sanguinem Juro, Liv. 1, 59: ante mare et terras, et quod tegit omnia, caelum, Ov. M. 1, 5: ante sidus fervidum, Hor. Epod. 1, 27: ante cibum, id. S. 1, 10, 61; and Juv. 6, 428: Hoc discunt omnes ante alpha et beta, *before their A B C*, id. 14, 209: cur ante tubam tremor occupat artus? Verg. A. 11, 424: Tecum prius ergo voluta Haec ante tubas, Juv. 1, 169.—Also by the designation of the office of a person: ante aedilitatem meam, Cic. Att. 12, 17: ante sceptrum Dictaei regis, Verg. G. 2, 536: ante imperium duces, Flor. 4, 2, 66: relictiis multis filiis et in regno et ante regnum susceptis, Just. 2, 10.—And by the designation of office in app. to the person: mortuus est ante istum praetorem, Cic. Verr. 1, 45, 115: docuerant fabulas ante hos consules, id. Brut. 18, 73: cum ante illum imperatorem clipeis uterentur, Nep. Iphicr. 1, 3: quos ante se imperatorem nemo ausus sit aspiceret, id. Epam. 8, 3.—*A part per se, or ful. pass.* is freq. added to such substantives for the sake of explanation: ante hanc urbem conditam, *before the founding of this city*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7 (opp. post urbem conditam): non multo ante urbem captam, id. Div. 1, 45: ante Epaminondam natum, Nep. Epam. 10, 4: ante te cognitum multis orantibus opem tulit, Sall. J. 110, 2: ante decemviri creatos, Liv. 3, 53 al.—**2.** Hence particular phrases. **a.** Ante tempus, (a) *Before the right time*: ante tempus excitatis suis, Liv. 31, 36.—(b) *Before the appointed, proper, or lawful time*: factus est consul bis, primum ante tempus, Cic. Lael. 3: honores et ante tempus et quosdam novi generis cepit, Suet. Aug. 26: venisti ante tempus torquere nos? Vulg. Matt. 8, 29 (cf. annus, II. D.).—**b.** Ante diem, poet., (a) *Before the time*: Caesariis virtus contigit ante diem, Ov. A. 1, 184: ante diem vultu gressuque superbo Vicerat aequales, Stat. S. 2, 1, 108.—(b) *Before the time destined by fate*: filius ante diem patrios inquit in annos, Ov. M. 1, 148: hic dolor ante diem Pandionia misit ad umbras, id. ib. 6, 675; id. A. 3, 739: sed misera ante diem subitoco accensa furore, etc., Verg. A. 4, 697 (cf. Soph. Antig. 461: εἰ δὲ τὸν χρόνον πρῶσθεν θαυοῦσαι).—**c.** Ante hunc diem, with a negative: istunc hominem numquam audivi ante hunc diem, *never before this day, never until now*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 60; 4, 2, 7: neque umquam ante hunc diem, Ter. Heec. 4, 4, 19; 5, 4, 23: Novum crimen et ante hunc diem inauditum ad te Q. Tubero detulit, Cic. Lig. 1, 1 (cf. Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 17: neque eum ante usquam conspexi prius).—**3.** Ante diem (abbrev. a. d.) with an ordinal number gives the date, not of the foregoing, but of the present day; e. g. ante diem quintum (a. d. V.) Kalendas Aprilis, the fifth day before the calends of April. Orig. the ante belonged to Kalendas, and they said either, ante die quinto Kalendas (i. e. die quinto ante Kalendas), or ante diem quintum Kalendas: the latter phraseology became the prevailing one, and ante diem, being considered as one word, the *prepp. in and ex* could be prefixed; cf. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 3, 12; Duker ad Liv. 27, 23; Rudd. II. p. 291; Madv. Gr. Suppl. I; Drak ad Liv. 45, 2, 12: me ante diem XIII. Kalendas Januariis principem revocanda libertatis fuisse, the thirteenth before the calends of January, i. e. the 20th of Dec., Cic. Phil. 14, 7, 20: ante diem XII. Kalendas Novembres, the 21st of Oct.; ante diem VI. Kalendas Novembres, the 27th of Oct., id. Cat. 1, 3: ante diem VIII. Kalendas Decembres, the 24th of Nov., id. Phil. 3, 8: a. d. IV. Id. Mart. (ante diem quartum Idus Martias), i. e. the 12th of March. Liv. 40, 59: ante diem III. Non. Jan. M. Cicero natus est, i. e. on the 3d of Jan., Gell. 15, 28 al.: ante diem quartum Kal. Dec. distulit, Cic. Phil. 3, 8: caedem te optumatum contulisse in ante diem V. Kal. Nov., to the 28th of Oct., id. Cat. 1, 3: ex ante diem VII. Id. Febr., Varr. R. R. 1, 28, 1: nuntii venerant ex ante diem Non. Jun. usque ad prid. Kal. Sept., from the 3d of June. Cic. Att. 3, 17: supplicatio indicta este ante diem V. Id. Oct. cum eo die in quinque dies, Liv. 45, 2, 12.—**4.** Sometimes to designate the whole

time until the passing moment: ante id tempus et mari et terra duces erant Laedae demonii, Nep. Arist. 2, 3: qui honos huc uni ante id tempus contigit, id. Timoth. 2, 3: invictus ante eam diem fuerat, Curt. 5, 3, 22.—**5.** Ante annos, *before the destined time*: Ante annos occidit, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 46: Ante annos sanuamque generis canaque virilem beyond his years, Verg. A. 9, 311 (cf. so annos praeterire, Sil. 4, 408; and: annos transcendere factis, id. 4, 348).—**6.** Ante hoc, for antea, antehac, belongs to the later Latin: ante hoc incognita, Luc. 6, 116: ante hoc domus pars videtur, Tac. G. 13.

II. Adv., of space and time (the latter most freq.). **A.** Of space, *before, in front, forward*: post me erat Aegina, ante Megara, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 9: fluvius ab tergo, ante circaque velut ripa praeeptis oram ejus omnem cingebat, Liv. 27, 18; 22, 5: coronatus stabit et ante castra, Tib. 2, 5, 98: plena oculis et ante et retro, Vulg. Apoc. 4, 6.—Of motion (cf. supra, I. A. 1.): si aut manibus ingreditur quis aut non ante, sed retro, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35: pallida Tisiphone morbos agit ante metumque, Verg. G. 3, 552.—**B.** 1. Of time, *before, previously* (always in reference to another past time, while ante as *prep.* is used in reference to the present). **a.** With verbs: nonne oportuit Praescisse me ante, Ter. And. 1, 5, 4: id te oro, ut ante eam, id. ib. 3, 3, 24; very freq. in Cic.: quod utinam illi ante accessidit, Cic. Phil. 11, 14: quae ante acta sunt, id. Verr. 1, 109: sicut ante fecimus, Vulg. Jos. 8, 5; ib. Jud. 16, 20: fructus omnis ante actae vitae, Cic. Marcell. 3; so Ov. M. 12, 115, and Tac. A. 6, 16: apud vos ante facti mentionem, Cic. Agr. 3, 4: faciam hoc non novum, sed ab eis ante factum, id. Verr. 1, 65; Verg. E. 9, 63; Juv. 3, 243; 15, 320: illud de quo ante dixi, Cic. Sex. Rosc. 116: quos ante dixi, id. Off. 2, 14, 50: ut ante dixi, id. Imp. Pomp. 16; id. Mil. 45: quem ad modum ante dixi, id. Sex. Rosc. 91: additis, quae ante deliquerant, Tac. A. 6, 9: filium ante sublatum brevi amisit, id. Agr. 6; id. G. 10; id. A. 11, 7; id. H. 2, 43.—And often accomp. by *jam*: acceperam jam ante Caesaris litteras, ut etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 49; id. Marcell. 12; id. Verr. 2, 23.—Rarely accomp. by *saepe*: ut saepe ante fecerat, Cic. Balb. 40; id. Rab. Post. 13.—**b.** Rarely with *ad*: non filius ante pudicus, Juv. 3, 111: quos acciverat, incertum, experiens ante e ante gnavos, Tac. A. 14, 7.—**c.** Often with *subst.* in the *abl.* or *acc.*; in these cases ante was considered by the ancient critics as a *prep.*, which could also govern the *abl.*; cf. Charis. p. 209 P.; Serv. ad Verg. E. 1, 30. The position of ante is sometimes before and sometimes after the *subst.*, and sometimes between the numeral and the *subst.*: illos septem et multis ante saeculis Lycurgum accepimus fuisse sapientes, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: etsi perpaucis ante diebus (i. e. before the departure of Theophilus, of whom mention is afterwards made) dederam Q. Mucio litteras ad te, id. Fam. 4, 9: paucis diebus ante, id. Phil. 2, 40: viginti annis ante, id. Lael. 12, 42: voverat eam annis undecim ante, Liv. 40, 52, 4 (cf. id. 40, 51: quae bello Ligustico ante annis octo vovisset): optimum erit ante annum scrobes facere, a year before, Col. 4, 2; Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 7: Tyrone urbem ante annum Trojanæ cladis condiderunt, a year before the fall of Troy, Just. 18, 3, 5: ante quadriennium amissus es, four years previously, Tac. Agr. 45: alioquot ante annos, Suet. Caes. 12; v. id. ib. 81 al.—**d.** With the *adv.* multo, paulo, aliquanto, tanto, quanto, and rarely permultum: multo ante prospexi tempestatem futuram, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 3: haud multo ante adventum, Tac. Agr. 18.—And in the order ante multo: ante multo te didicerimus, Cic. Sen. 2, 6: Venisti paulo ante in senatum, id. Cat. 1, 7, 16; id. Marcell. 7; id. Mil. 7; Tac. G. 41; id. H. 3, 68; Suet. Caes. 21; Vulg. Sap. 15, 8; ib. 2 Macc. 3, 30; 6, 29 et saepe.—And in the order ante paulo: quae ante paulo perbrevis attigi, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: profectus este aliquanto ante firemore Catilinea, id. Sull. 20, 56 bis; id. Verr. 1, 149.—And in the order ante aliquanto: ante aliquanto quam tu natus es, Cic. Fam.

10, 4; id. Vatin. 25; id. Verr. 2, 46: tanto ante praedixerat, id. Phil. 2, 33: quod si Cleomeles non tanto ante fugisset, id. Verr. 2, 5, 34; 5, 78, 89; id. Cat. 3, 17; id. de Or. 1, 7, 26; so Quint. 2, 4, 28: quanto ante prouiderit, Cic. Sest. 8: permultum ante certior factus eram litteris, id. Fam. 3, 11; cf. Prisc. p. 1191 P.—2. Followed by *quam* (written also as *one word*, *antequam*); the form *primum* quam was more freq. in archaic Latin), *sooner than*; *before*. **a.** With *ind. pres.*: ante quam doceo id factum non esse, libet mihi, Cic. Quinct. 48: ante quam ad sententiam redeo, de me pauca dicam, id. Cat. 4, 20; id. Mil. 7; id. Deiot. 7; id. Clu. 6.—**b.** With *ind. perf.*: meminisse Catonem anto ante quam esse mortuum mecum disserrere, Cic. Lael. 3, 11: anno ipso ante quam natus esset Ennius, id. Brut. 18, 72: ante aliquanto quam tu natus es, id. Fam. 10, 3: neque ante dimissit eum quam fidem dedit, Liv. 39, 10: ante quam ille esset factus inimicus, Cic. Phil. 12, 9.—**c.** Rarely with *sub. perf.*: ante provinciam sibi decretam antequam potuerit tempus ei rei datum suspicari, Cic. Phil. 11, 24: neque defatigabor ante quam... percepero, id. de Or. 3, 36, 145.—**d.** With *sub. pres.*: ante quam veniat in Pontum, Iulianas ad Cn. Pompeium mittet, Cic. Agr. 2, 53: hac lege ante omnia veniunt, quam gleba una ematur, id. ib. 2, 71; id. Sest. 15; id. Phil. 1, 1; Verg. E. 1, 60 sqq.; *Vulg.* Gen. 11, 4; ib. 4 Reg. 2, 9; ib. Matt. 6, 8.—**e.** With *sub. imperf.*: Romae et ad urbem, ante quam proficisceretur, quaerere coepit, Cic. Verr. 2, 167: qui (sol) ante quam se abderet, fugientem vidit Antonium, id. Phil. 14, 27; 8, 1; id. Verr. 4, 147; *Vulg.* Gen. 2, 5; 13, 10; ib. Matt. 1, 18; ib. Joan. 8, 58.—**f.** With *sub. perf.*: ante vero quam sit ea res adlata, laetitia friui satis esset, Cic. Phil. 14, 1: domesticum malum opprimat ante quam prospicere poteris, id. Verr. 1, 39; id. Sull. 44; id. Planc. 40: nec ante vincere desiderant quam Rubro mari inclusis quod vincerent deferret, Liv. 42, 52: nec ante (barbam capillumque) dempserrat quam vindicasset, Suet. Caes. 67.—**g.** With *sub. pluperf.*: se ante quam eam uxorem duxisset domum, sperasse etc., Ter. Heec. 1, 2, 71: qui ante quam de meo adventu audire potuissent, in Macedoniam perrexi, Cic. Planc. 98: ut consul ante fieret, quam illum aliquo magistratum capere licuisset, id. Imp. Pomp. 62; id. Quinct. 9; id. Verr. 2, 55; 2, 171.—**h.** With *inf.*: dici vix potest quam multa sint quae respondeant ante fieri oportere, quam ad hanc rationem devenire, Cic. Quinct. 54.—**i.** With *part.*: armati nullum ante finem pugnae quam morientes fecerunt, Liv. 21, 15, 4 (on the use of these different constructions, v. Roby, §§ 1671, 1462, 1672 etc.; Draeger, Hist. Synt. II, pp. 689 sqq.; and esp. Fischer, Gr. § 621).—**ii.** In the poets sometimes with *quam* before ante: Respice item quam nil ad nos anteaeta vetustas Temporis aeterni fuerit, quam nascitur ante, Lucr. 3, 972: Non ego signatis inquam mandare tabellis, Ne legat id nemo quam meus ante, velim, Tib. 4, 7, 8; Mart. 9, 36, 6.—Also in the poets sometimes pleon. ante—primum—quam: sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima dehiscat Ante, pudor, quam te violo aut tua jura resolvo, Verg. A. 4, 24; so, prius—quam—ante: Aut prius infecto deponit praemia cursu, Septima quam metam triverit ante rota? Prop. 3, 20, 25.—**3.** For the designation of order, foll. by tum, deinde, etc., first, in the first place (only in later Lat. for the class. primum): ut ante caput, deinde reliqua pars auferatur, Cels. 7, 29: et ante dicam de his, quae, etc.: tum, etc., id. 5, 26: ante tonderi... deinde... tum, etc., id. 6, 8; so Plin. 34, 13, 34, § 131 duh.—**4.** Very rarely used as *adj.* (in imitation of the Greek): neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum, *earlier, previous ills*, Verg. A. 1, 198 (cf. τῶν πρώτων κακῶν), Soph. O. T. 1423: ille elegit, qui recipit ante meliorem, Quint. Decl. 1, 14; cf. Liv. 24, 82, 5 (on this use of the adv., v. Kritz ad Sall. J. 76, 5).

III. In composition. **A.** Of space, before, in front of, forwards: antepono, antefingo, antefero, antemitto.—**B.** Fig. of preference, before, above: antepono.—**C.** Of degree, before, above, more: antepotens, antepollens.—**D.** In designations of time

only with *adj.* and *adv.*: antelucanus, antemeridianus, antehac, antelucio.

With *verbs*, ante is more correctly written separately: ante actus, ante factus, ante gestus, ante parus, etc., although editions differ in this respect. V. more upon this word in Hand, Turs. I. pp. 361–390, and pp. 394–402.

antēa, *temp. adv.* (old form **antideā* or *antideā*, MS., Liv. 22, 10, 6; v. Neue, Forment. II, p. 680) [ante-eā like antehac, postea, posthac, propterea, quapropter, etc., in which Corssen, Ausspr. I, p. 769, regards the *pron.* as an old acc. with the *a* final long; Key, Gr. § 802, regards these suffixes as corrupted from the acc. of pronouns in -am; cf. *quam*], of some (past or pres.) time, before, formerly, earlier, aforesaid, in time past, etc. (relative); while antehac demonstr. is used only in ref. to present time. The use of ante for prius is censured by Atticus in Cic. Att. 15, 13). **I.** Absol.: nam antea Qui scire posses aut ingenium noscere? Ter. And. 1, 1, 25; antea, cum equester ordo iudicaret, improbi et rapaces magistratus in provinciis inserviebant publicanis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41: ac fuit antea tempus, cum, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 24: cum antea semper factiosus fuisset, Nep. Lys. 1, 3: et antea laudatus et hoc tempore laudandus, Cic. Phil. 10, 6, 13; so id. Fam. 12, 30; 13, 17 al.: hunc audiebant antea, nunc praesentem vident, etc., id. Imp. Pomp. 5; so id. Verr. 2, 3, 57; id. Fam. 9, 16; Liv. 5, 17; 13, 41 al.: si antea fuit ignotum, nunc est cognitum, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 23: quales antea fuerant, *Vulg.* Ex. 34, 4; ib. Jer. 36, 32; ib. Luc. 23, 12 et saep.—**II.** Freq. opp. to postea, post, posthac, tum, tunc, etc.: et clari fuerunt, et antea fuerant, nec postea defecerunt, Cic. Or. 2, 6; so id. Fam. 1, 9, 74; Suet. Dom. 2: hanc constitudem jam ante minuebamus, post Sullae victoriam penitus amissimus, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 27; so id. Att. 1, 11: non accusabimur posthac: neque ante neglectos fuimus, id. ib. 7, 3: semper ille antea cum uxore, tum sine eā, id. Mil. 21; so Liv. 23, 19; so antea... tunc, id. 29, 9.—**III.** Rarely for ante followed by deinde, mox, etc.: clipeis antea Romani usi sunt, deinde scuta pro clipeis fecere, *formerly, at an earlier period... then, in process of time, etc.*, Liv. 8, 8: Poneropolis antea, mox Philippopolis, nunc Trinitum dicitur, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41.—**IV.** Rarely also for ante, followed by quam: te antea, quam tibi successum esset, decersurum fuisse, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 2. B. and K.: Achaei non antea ausi capessere bellum, quam ab Romā revertissent legati, Liv. 35, 25, 3 Weissenb.

anteactus, a, um, and **anteago**; better written separately, **ante actus** and **ante ago**; v. ante and ago.

antē-ambulo (in poetry four syll.), ōnis, m. [ambulo, are], a forerunner, a servant that went before distinguishing personages to clear the way, etc.: antea mbulo regis, Mart. 2, 18, 5; so id. 10, 74, 3; Suet. Vesp. 2.

antēaquam or **antea quam**, v. antea, IV.

antēbāsis, v. antibasis.

Antē-cānis, is, m., transl. of Προκίων, a constellation, the Lesser Dog star, so called as rising before the Dog-star: Antecanis Graio Trocyon qui nomine fertur, Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 114; id. Arat. 222; cf. Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 268.

* **antē-cantamentum**, i, n. [cantamen], a prelude, overture, App. M. 11, p. 261, 24 Elm.

antē-cantātivus, a, um, *adj.* [canto], of or pertaining to a prelude, Marc. Vict. P. 2500 P.

antē-cāpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, v. a., to obtain before, to receive before. **I.** In gen.: quam appellat πρόληψιν Epicurus, antecapam animo rei quamdam informationem, an inborn, innate idea, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43 B. and K. (cf. anticipatio, I.).—**II.** Esp. **A.** To take possession of beforehand, to preoccupy: multa antecapere, quae bello usui forent, Sall. C. 32, 3 Dietsch: pontem antecapere, Tac. H. 4, 66 Halm.—**B.** To anticipate: noctem antecapere, Sall. C. 55, 1: ea omnia luxu antecapere, id. ib. 13, 4.

antē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, v. n., to go

before, precede (in space), to take the lead, get the start; with *dat.*, acc., or *absol.* **I.** Lit. **a.** With *dat.*: ubi ambitionem virtuti videas antecedere, Titin. ap. Non. 499, 8: si huic rei illa antecedit, huic non antecedit, Cic. Top. 23.—**b.** With *acc.*: Pompeius expeditus antecesserat legiones, Cic. Att. 8, 9: biduo me Antonius antecessit, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13; Curt. 4, 7, 15: antecedit me, *Vulg.* Gen. 32, 16; ib. 1 Reg. 9, 27; ib. Matt. 2, 9, and so *Vulg.* always.—**c.** Absol.: magnus itineribus antecessit, Caes. B. G. 7, 35; Liv. 2, 6; Vell. 1, 4, 1: antecedit famā, Liv. 5, 37, 6: antecessens scelestus, *Hor. C. 3, 2, 31.—**II.** Fig. **A.** To precede, in time: haec (dies) ei antecessit, *Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 40: exercitio semper antecedere cibum debet, Cels. 1, 2.—**B.** To have the precedence of any one, to excel, surpass; with *dat.* and *acc.* (cf. Rudd. II, p. 136). **a.** With *dat.*: virtute vult antecesseris, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 118: quantum natura hominis praecedens antecedit, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 105; so id. Brut. 21, 82.—**b.** With *acc.* of person or thing and *abl.* or *abl.* with *in*: scientia atque us nauticarum rerum ceteros antecedit, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: nemo cum in amicitia antecessit, Nep. Alcib. 9, 3: maltha duritiam lapidis antecessens, Plin. 36, 24, 58, § 18.—**c.** Absol.: to distinguish one's self; to become eminent: ut quisque honore et aetate antecederet, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 64; so id. Inv. 2, 22.—**Hence.** **1.** **antēcedens**, entis, P. a. A. In gen.: hora, Cic. ad Octav. 3: annus, Plin. 13, 8, 16, § 59; so Suet. Tib. 5.—**B.** T. t. of philosophy, the antecedent (opp. consequens): causa, Cic. Fat. 11, 33; 15, 34.—**In plur. as *subst.*: **antēcedentia**, ōrum, n.: locus ex antecedentibus, Cic. Top. 12; so id. Part. Or. 2; Quint. 5, 10, 45; 6, 3, 66.—**2.** **antēcessus**, a, um, P. a., that goes before; only in the connection, in antecessum dare, solve, accipere, etc.; t. t., to give, pay, receive, etc., beforehand, in advance (post-Aug.): in antecessum dabo, Sen. Ep. 118: accipere, id. ib. 7: reponere, id. Ben. 4, 32: praedam dividere, Flor. 4, 12, 24 al.**

antē-cello, ere (*perf.* and *sup.* not used), v. n. [-cello]; lit., to project; hence, trop., to be prominent, to distinguish one's self; and with *dat.* or *acc.*, to distinguish one's self above any one, to surpass, excel, be superior to; and with *abl.* of respect (a favorite word with Cic.; elsewhere rare): qui, quā re homines bestiis praesent, eā in re hominibus ipsis antecellit, Cic. Inv. 1, 4; so id. N. D. 2, 58, 145: facile omnibus terris, id. Imp. Pomp. 6; so id. Verr. 2, 3, 5; 2, 4, 53; id. Mur. 13; id. Arch. 3; Corn. Fragn. ap. Prisc. p. 897 P.; Cic. Verr. 3, 5, 10 al.: omnes, Plin. 8, 44, 69; so id. A. 14, 55; Val. Max. 3, 8, n. 1.—Without the oblique case of the person: humanitate antecellens, Cic. Mur. 17: cognitione astronomi solertiāque ingeniorum, id. Div. 1, 41.—* *Pass.*: qui omnibus his rebus antecellunt, Auct. ad Her. 2, 30, 48.

antē-cēnium, i, n. [cena], a meal taken before the principal meal, a lunch, luncheon, Isid. Orig. 20, 2; hence, trop., App. M. 2, p. 121, 29 Elm.

antēcessus, Part. of antecipio. **antēcessio**, ōnis, f. [antecedo]. **I.** A going before, preceding: quae in orbibus conversiones antecessionesque eventum, Cic. Tim. 10.—**II.** That which goes before, the antecedent cause, as opp. to the final cause (perh. only in Cic.): homo causas rerum videt earumque progressus et quasi antecessiones non ignorat, and understands their course forwards and backwards, i. e. can reason from cause to effect and from effect to cause, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11: consecutio, antecessio, repugnancia, id. Top. 13.

antēcessor, ōris, m. [id.], he that goes before; hence, **I.** In milit. lang., antecessores, the forerunners of the army, the advanced guard (cf. antecursor); speculatores et antecessores, Auct. B. Afr. 12: agminis antecessores, *Suet. Vit. 17.—**II.** In the jurists, A. Teachers or professors of law, Cod. Just. 1, 17, 2.—**B.** A predecessor in office (opp. successor): ad antecessores meos Apostolos, *Vulg.* Gal. 1, 17; Dig. 5, 1, 65; 27, 9, 9.—**III.** Tert. thus designates the Holy

Ghost, Tert. Virg. Vel. 1 *fin.*; and also the Apostles, id. adv. Marc. 1, 20; 5, 3.

antecessus, a, um, F. a., from antecedo.

antē-curro, ēre, v. n., to run before: stella solem antecurrens, Vitr. 9, 4.

antecursor, ōris, m. [antecurro], he that runs before; hence, **I.** In milit. lang.: antecursores, the forerunners of the army, the advanced guard, precursors, pioneers, Caes. B. G. 5, 47; id. B. C. 1, 16; 3, 36; so Vulg. Sap. 12, 8. — **II.** In Tert. John the Baptist is so named, as the forerunner of Christ, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 33.

antēdico and **antēdictus**, better written separately, **ante dico**, etc., v. ante and dico.

antē-ēo, ūvi or ii, ēre, v. n. (old form **antideo** = anteeo, like antea for antea, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 3; antidi = anteidi, id. Trin. 2, 4, 145 Ritschl. In verse the *e* in ante blends with the foll. *e* or *i*, per synaloephen, into one syll.; hence, anteire trisyll., Lucr. 4 [141]; cf. Hor. C. 1, 35, 17; id. Ep. 1, 2, 70 al.; later we find the sync. forms: pres. subj. anteat, Ov. A. A. 2, 726; fut. antibo, Tac. A. 5, 6; pluperf. subj. antēssit, id. ib. 3, 69; inf. antisse, id. ib. 4, 40. **I.** In space, to go before, precede, to take the lead; with dat., acc., or absol. **a.** With dat.: interdum montes Montibus anteire (videntur), Lucr. 4 [141]; praetoribus anteire, Cic. Agr. 2, 34. — **b.** With acc.: te anteire necessitas, Hor. C. 1, 35, 17. — **c.** Absol.: barbarum jubebat anteire, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25; so Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 70; Liv. 1, 59; Tac. A. 3, 69; Suet. Caes. 57; id. Aug. 64. — **II.** Trop. **A.** To go before: anteibit faciem tuam justitia, *Vulg. Isa. 68, 8. — **B.** To excel, surpass any one: virtus omnibus rebus anteit, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 18; Qui omnis homines supero atque antideo cruciabitatis animi, id. Cist. 2, 1, 17: aliquid sapientia, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 3; alicui aetate, Cic. Phil. 9, 1; id. Tusc. 1, 3, 5; alicuique virtutibus, Nep. Thras. 1, 3; aetatem meam honoribus vestris anteistis, Liv. 38, 51: candore nives, cursibus auras, Verg. A. 12, 84 al. — **Pass.**: so aequales tui, abs te anteiri putant, Cic. Sull. 8: a deterioribus honore anteiri, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 3; Tac. H. 2, 101. — **More rare.** **C.** To anticipate, prevent any thing: damnationem antelii, Tac. A. 6, 29; id. ib. 15, 98. — **D.** To oppose, resist: auctoritati parentis, Tac. A. 5, 3. — **E.** Poet. l., to know beforehand, to foreknow: quod vellet crastinus Auster, Antebat, Sil. 14, 455.

antefactus, a, um; better written separately, **ante factus**, v. ante and factus.

antē-fero, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. **I.** To bear or carry before: ut legum litarum tituli anteferrentur, Tac. A. 1, 8. — **More freq.** **II.** Trop. to place before, to prefer, give the preference to, alicuique alicui: longe omnibus unum Demostenem, Cic. Or. 7; so id. Sull. 32; id. Att. 6, 8; id. Fam. 1, 9; 5, 20; 6, 6 al.: cum ipse ceteris esset omni honore antelatus, id. Prov. Cons. 11; Nep. Them. 1, 1. — **III.** To anticipate: quod dies est allaturus, id. consilio antefere debemus, i. e. to consider beforehand, to reflect upon (in order to diminish the overpowering effect of it), Cic. Fam. 5, 16.

antēfixus, a, um, Part., qs. from antefigo, fixed or fastened before, nailed to (rare): truncus arborum antefixa ora, Tac. A. 1, 61. — Hence, **antēfixa**, ōrum, n.; subst., the little ornaments, images, statues, etc., affixed to the roofs and gutters of houses or temples, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll.: antefixa filicula deorum Romanorum, Liv. 34, 4; 26, 23; cf. Müll. Etrusc. 2, 247; and id. Archaeol. § 284.

antē-genitalis, e, adj., before birth: experimentum antegenitale, of that which was before our birth, Plin. 7, 55, 56, § 190.

antēgestus, a, um, better written separately, **ante gestus**, v. ante and gero.

antē-gredior, gressus, g, v. dep. [gradior], to go before, to precede (perh. only in Cic.): stella Venus cum antegredietur solem, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53: quicquid est quod deceat, id. tum adparet, cum antegressa est bouestas, id. Off. 1, 27, 94; id. Fat. 10; id. Div. 1, 14.

antē-hābēo, ēre, v. a., to prefer: incredibilia veris, Tac. A. 4, 11.

antē-hāc (old form **antidhac**, like antea for antea, and antideo for anteo, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 79; id. Aul. 2, 8, 26; id. Cas. prol. 88; id. Cist. 1, 1, 1; 1, 3, 50; id. Ep. 4, 1, 12; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 10; id. Ps. 1, 1, 14; 2, 26; id. Poen. 3, 5, 7. — Antehac, dissyll., Hor. C. 1, 37, 5) [v. antea], before this (present) time, formerly, oforetime, in time past, previously (demonstr.); on the contr. antea, before any fixed time, rel.; cf. antea; quod antehac imperitabam, nunc te oro, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 47; id. Mil. 4, 8, 56: magis me benigne nunc salutas, quam antidhac, id. Poen. 3, 5, 7; Ter. And. 1, 2, 16: antehac sperare saltem licebat, nunc etiam id ereptum est, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 6; Hor. C. 1, 37, 5: utque antehac flagitiis, ita tunc legibus laborabatur, Tac. A. 3, 25. — Sometimes for antea (rel.), before any specified time, earlier, before that time: Nam hic quidem omnem imaginem meam, quae antehac fuerat, possidet, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 802: ea saepe antehac fidem prodiderat, Sall. C. 25, 4.

anteidēa = antidea, v. antea.

antēlātus, a, um, Part. of antefero.

† **Antelii** (**Anthēlii**), ōrum, m., = Ἀνθηλιοὶ or Ἀνθηλιοί, images of gods that stood before the house door, Tert. Idol. 15.

antēlōgium, ii, n. [vox hybrida, from ante-λόγος], a prologue or preamble: Huic argumento antelogium quidem hoc fuit, Plaut. Men. prol. 13.

antē-loquium, ii, n. [loquor] (post-class. and rare). **I.** The right of speaking before another, Macr. S. 7, 4, 1, 24. — **II.** A proem, preface, Symm. Ep. 8, 23.

antē-lūcanus, a, um, adj. [lux], before light, before day (class.; only in prose): ex antelucano tempore, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: gutta roris antelucani, Vulg. Sap. 11, 23: industria, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: cenae, which continue the whole night until daybreak, id. Cat. 2, 10: lucubratio, Col. 11, 2, 55: spiritus, i. e. ventus, Vitr. 1, 6; so, aurae, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 2. — Hence, subst.: **antelucanum**, i, n., the dawn (eccl. Lat.): doctrinam quasi antelucanum illumino omnibus, I make to shine as the dawn, *Vulg. Eccl. 24, 44.

antē-lūcio, adv. [id.] before daybreak (only in App.): aufugere, App. M. 1, p. 107, 8 Elm.: recubare, id. ib. 9, p. 223, 30.

antē-lūcūlo, adv. [id.] before daybreak, App. M. 1, p. 108, 36 Elm.

antē-lūdium, ii, n. [ludo], a prelude, App. M. 1, p. 260, 31 Elm.

antē-mēridiālis, e, adj. (a rare form for the foll.), before mid-day or noon: horae, Mart. Cap. 6, p. 195.

antē-mēridiānus, a, um, adj., before mid-day or noon: sermo, Cic. de Or. 3, 6: ambulatio, id. ib. 3, 30: litterae, received before mid-day, id. Att. 19, 23.

antē-mitto, ūre, v. a., to send before, send forwards, and on (rare; for praemittere): equitatum, Caes. B. G. 1, 21, ubi v. Herz.: antemissis equitibus, id. B. C. 1, 51; Sol. 25.

Antennae, ōrum (sing. Antenna, Cato, Orig. ap. Prisc. p. 716 P.; Sil. 8, 367), f., a very ancient town of the Sabines, so called from its situation on the river (ante antennem; cf. Interammum) Anio, where it empties into the Tiber, 3 var. I. L. 8, § 28 Müll.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 634; cf. Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68; and Mann. Ital. 1, 662. — Hence, **Antennās**, ūtis, adj., belonging to Antennae; **Antennatēs**, ūum, m., its inhabitants, Liv. 1, 9, 10.

antē-moeniō, ūre, v. a. [munio], to furnish with a front or protecting wall, to provide with a rampart: antemoeni ali-quā, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 68 dub. (Ritschl. anteveni; v. Ritschl. ad h. l.).

antē-mūrāle, is, n., a protecting wall, an outwork, breastwork (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Hom. 2: murus et antemurale, Vulg. Isa. 26, 1: luxitque antemurale, ib. Thren. 2, 3.

antē-mūrānus, a, um, adj. [murus], that is before the wall: vallum, Amm. 22 (12).

antenna (also **antemma**), ae, f. [akin

to ἄνταρα, acc. to Doed.], a sail-yard: funes, qui antemnas ad malos destinabant, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: malis antemnisque de nave in navem trajectis, Liv. 30, 10 Weissemb.: antennae gemunt, *Hor. C. 1, 14, 6: Effugit hibernas demissa antenna procellas, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 9: cornua velatarum antemnarum, the ends of the sail-yards covered with the sails, Verg. A. 3, 549. — As pars pro toto = velum: pinus... antemnis apta ferendis, Ov. M. 13, 783.

Antētor, ōris, m., = Ἀντιπῶρ, **I.** A noble Trojan, who was in favor of restoring Helen and making peace with the Greeks; after the fall of Troy, he went to Italy and founded Patavium (Padua), Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 247; Ov. M. 13, 201; id. F. 4, 75; Liv. 1, 1. — Hence, **II.** Deriv. **A.** **Antēnōrēus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Antētor; or, **Ita-tavian**, Paduan, Mart. 1, 77, 4, 25. — **B.** **Antēnōridēs**, ae, m., a male descendant of Antētor, Verg. A. 6, 484; also, an inhabitant of Padua, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 252.

antē-nuptiālis, e, adj., before marriage (only in late Lat.), Justin. Novell. 2, 1 al.

antē-occūpātio and **antē-occūpo**, better separately, **ante occupatio**, etc.

antē-paenultimū, (less correctly written **pen-**), a, um, adj.; in gram., pertaining to the third syllable from the end, antepenultimate, Diom. p. 425 F.; Mart. Cap. 3, p. 60 al.

antē-pagamentum or **antip-**, i, n. [pango], in archit., every thing that is used for garnishing the exterior of a house, as the ornaments about the doors, windows, etc., Cato, R. R. 14; cf. Vitr. 4, 6; Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll.; Müll. Archaeol. § 287.

antēpāro and **antēpartus**, more correctly, **antē pārō**, etc.

antē-passio, ōnis, f., a transl. of the Gr. προνόστια, a presentation of pain, suffering, etc., Hier. Ep. 97 ad Salv. 9.

antē-pendūlus, a, um, adj., hanging before (only late Lat.): crines, App. M. 2, p. 125, 4 Elm.; 5, p. 108, 23 Elm.

antēpēro, more correctly written **ante pēro**.

antē-pēs, pēdis, m. **I.** The forefoot, Cic. Arat. 454. — **II.** = antembulo, a forerunner, etc., Agrost. Orthogr. p. 2274 P. (in Juv. 7, 143, the correct read. is *ante pedes*, Jahn).

antē-pilānus, i, m. **I.** In milit. lang. **A.** The soldiers who fought before the pila, i. e. the hastati and the principes, Liv. 8, 8. — **B.** In Ammianus, = antesignanus, one who fought before the standards, 16, 12, 20. — **II.** Trop., a competitor, a rival, Amm. 28, 1.

antē-pollēo, ēre, v. n., to be more powerful, to excel, surpass (late Lat.): alicui, App. M. 1, p. 104, 20 Elm.: toto vertice cunctos, id. ib. 7, p. 189, 35 Elm.

antē-pōno, pōni, pōsum, 3, v. a., to set or place before. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: equitum locos sedilibus plebis, Tac. A. 15, 32: propugnacula anteposta, id. ib. 12, 56.

B. Esp., to set (fod) before one (com.), pōno, as Hor. S. 1, 3, 92; Juv. 1, 141 al.: prandium pransoribus, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 2; so id. Cure. 1, 1, 73; id. Rud. 2, 6, 25. — **II.** Trop., to prefer, give the preference to: longe Academiae illi hoc gymnasium antepōnam, Cic. de Or. 1, 21 *fin.*: suo generi meum, id. Sull. 8, 25: anticitium omnibus rebus humanis, id. Am. 5, 17; Nep. Dem. 1, 3; Tac. A. 12, 69.

Antē- With tmesis: pono ante: mala bonis pono ante, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 71.

antē-pōtens, entis, adj., superior in power or fortune: voluptatibus gaudiisque antepotens, Plaut. Trin. 5, 1, 2.

antēquam and **antē quam**, v. ante, II. B. 2.

† **antērides**, um, f., = ἄντιρῖδες; in archit., counter-props set against a wall to support it, a buttress, Vitr. 10, 1.

† **anteridion**, i, dim. n., = ἄντιρῖδιον, a little prop or support, Vitr. 10, 17 *fin.* (dub.).

antērior, ōris, adj. comp. [ante] (only in late Lat.), that is before, foremost: pars, Amm. 16, 8; 25, 3. — Of time, previous, former, anterior: litterae tuae, Symm. Ep. 6,

59: reges, Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 1, 52 al.—
* *Adv.*: **anterius**, *before*, Sid. Ep. 2, 9.
† **Anteros**, *obis*, *m.*: 'Ἀντέρας (an oppo-
sition of Eros). **I.** An avenger of slighted
love. Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 60.—**II.** A kind of
amethyst, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 123.—**III.** A
slave of Atticus, Cic. Att. 9, 14, 3; II. 1, 1.
antes, *ium*, *m.* [etym. unc.; perh. from
ante, as before, over against, one another],
rows, e. g. of vines, Verg. G. 2, 417; cf. Paul.
ex. Fest. p. 16 Müll.—Also of plants, Col. 10,
376.—Of ranks of soldiers, Cato ap. Philarg.
ad Verg. G. 2, 417.

* **antē-scholānus**, *i*, *m.* [schola], a
kind of teacher, Petr. 81.

antescōlārius, *ii*, *m.*, same as fore-
going: ANTE SCOLARIS VIRGINVM (Vestali-
um), Inscr. Orell. 1175.

antē-signānus, *i*, *m.* [signum], that
is before the standard; hence, *L. Lit.*: an-
tesignani (sc. milites), a chosen band of Ro-
man soldiers who fought before the stand-
ards, and served for their defence, Caes. B. C. 1, 43; 1, 57; Liv. 22, 5, 9; 39; Var. ap. Non. p. 553, 10.—**II.** Transalpi, a leader,
commander: in acie Pharsalicā, Cic. Phil. 2,
29; so App. M. 4, p. 147, 12.

ante-sto or **anti-sto**, *stēti*, *i*, *v. n.*, to
stand before, only in a trop. signif., to excel,
be superior to; with dat. or acc.; also absol.,
to distinguish one's self; to be distinguished:
brassica quae omnibus holeribus antistat,
Cato, R. R. 156; Croniatae omnibus corporum
viribus et dignitatibus antestertur, Cic. Inv. 2, 12 B and K; quanto antesta-
ret eloquentia innocenciae, Nep. Arist. 1, 2
Halm; virtute ceteris, Claud. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13; aliquem, Met. Numid. ap. Gell. 12, 9; Scandinavia magnitudine alias (in-
sulas) antestant, Mel. 3, 8, 7; Hercules anti-
stare si facta putabis, *Lucr. 5, 22 Lachm.
antestor, *ātus*, *i*, *v. dep.* [acc. to Cors-
sine, Ausspr. II. p. 564, from an-, the Gr. ἀνά, as in anhelō, q. v. *fn.*], and testor; acc.
to others, from ante and testor], a word
peculiar to judicial proceedings, to call
up as a witness before the opening of
the cause, to call as a witness (the formula
was: licet antestari? and the person
gave his assent by offering the tip of his
ear, which the summoner touched; cf. Smith, Dict. Antiq.; so in 1 Fragin. in XII.
Tab.: SI IN IVS. VOCAT. NI IT. ANTESTATOR.
IGIVR. EIT. CAPITO: Ph. Licet te antestari?
Tit. Non licet, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 23; cf. id.
ib. 5, 2, 25; id. Pers. 4, 9, 10; so id. Poen. 5,
4, 59; 5, 4, 60; magna inquam voce et Licet
antestari? Ego vero Oppono auriculum.
*Hor. S. 1, 9, 76: est in aure ima memoriae
locus, quom tangentes antestamur, Plin. 11,
45, 103.—In Cic. once, in gen. sense, not
pertaining to judic. proceedings; te, magne,
antestaretur, quod nunc etiam facti,
Mil. 25 *fn.*—In a pass. signif., Liv. Andron.
ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.—Hence, **antestātus**,
a, *um*, *P. a.*; *subst.*, a witness, Gai. Inst. 1,
6, 3.

† **antēurbāna**, *ōrum*, *n.*: antēurbana:
praedia urbi propinqua, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8
Müll.

antē-venīo, *vēni*, *ventum*, *4*, *v. n.*, to
come before, get the start of, anticipate. **I.**
L. Lit., with dat. or acc. (cf. Rudd. II. p. 137):
tempori, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 66 (tempus, Claud.
23, 152); exercitum, Sall. J. 48, 2; so id. ib. 56,
2: consilia et insidias (hostium), to thwart,
id. ib. 88, 2.—*Pass.*: omni tempore anteven-
tum est, Cato ap. Non. p. 87, 17.—**II.** Trop.,
to exceed, surpass, excel (very rare): amor
omnibus rebus antevenit, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 1;
per virtutem nobilitatem, Sall. J. 4, 7.—
Also, *absol.*, to become greater, more distin-
guished: beneficia, ubi multum antevenere,
Tac. A. 4, 18.

antē-ventūlus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [venio],
coming before, hanging before, = antepen-
dulus (perh. only in App.): comae, App. M. 9,
231, 5: crines, id. Flor. 3, p. 342, 2 Elm.
* **antēversio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [anteverto], an
anticipation, preventing: anteverso et
pregressus, Amm. 21, 5 *fn.*

antē-vertō (archaic **vor-**), *ti*, *sum*,
3, *v. a.* (as *dep.* antevortor, Plaut. Bacch. 3,
5, 1), to place one's self before, to go or come
before, to precede. **I.** *L. Lit.*: maeroris
antevortor gaudium, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 60; stela-
tum antevortens, tum subsequens, Cic. N. D. 2,
20, 53: itaque antevortit, id. Mil. 17.—

II. Trop. **A.** To anticipate: miror, ubi
ego hunc antevortem, *Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 12:
mihi Fannius antevortit, Cic. Am. 4, 16:
damnationem veneno, Tac. A. 13, 30.—**B.**
To prefer, to place before: rebus aliis ante-
vortat, ut, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 3, 5, 1: Caesar
omnibus consiliis antevortendum existi-
mavit, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 7 (where
omnibus consiliis are not, as Herz. ad h. l.
supposes, the *abl.*, but analog. to rebus aliis
in the preced. example, in the dat., e. g.:
prae omnibus aliis consiliis id efficiendum
existimavit ut, etc., Fr.).

antē-vio, *āre*, *v. n.* [via], to go before,
Ven. Fort. 4, 26.

antē-volo, *āre*, *v. n.*, to fly before;
with acc. (only post-Aug.; in Verg. A. 9, 47,
and 12, 455 Rib., it is written antep. ante
volor): currum, Stat. Th. 3, 427: agmen, Sil.
12, 600: Zephyros, Claud. Phoen. 21.

Antē-vorta, *ae*, *f.* [vorto], the name of
a goddess who reminds men of things past
(opp. Postvorta), Macr. S. 1, 7 (in Ov. F. 1,
633; and Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 336, called Por-
rima).

† **anthālium**, *ii*, *n.*, = ἀνθάλιον, a kind
of bulbous esculent root: Cyperus esculentus,
Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 52, § 88.

† **anthēdon**, *ōnis*, *f.*, = ἀνθηδών, a
species of the medlar-tree, the Greek medlar:
Mespilus tanacetifolia, Linn.; Plin. 15, 20,
22, § 84.

2. Anthēdon, *ōnis*, *f.*, = Ἀνθηδών. **I.**
A town and harbor in Boeotia, opposite the
island Euboea (hence called Euboica), the
birthplace of Glaucus, and noted for its
great traffic in sponges, now Paleo-kastro,
Ov. M. 13, 905; 7, 232; cf. Mann. Gr. 220.—
Hence, **Anthēdonius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, An-
thēdonic, Stat. Th. 9, 291; 9, 328.—**II.** A
maritime town in Palestine, afterwards called
Agrippias, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 68.—**III.** A
port on the Saronic Gulf, belonging to Ar-
gois, Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 18.

† **anthēmis**, *idis*, *f.*, = ἀνθεμῖς, the herb
chamomile: Anthemis, Linn.; Plin. 22, 21,
26, § 53.

† **anthēmum**, *i*, *n.*, = ἀνθεμον, an herb
good for calculi, Plin. 26, 8, 55, § 9.

Anthēmūs, *untis*, *f.*, = Ἀνθεμοῦς. **I.**
A region in Macedonia, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 36.
—**II.** A town in Mesopotamia, Plin. 6, 26,
30, § 118; called also **Anthēmūsias**, *idis*
(sc. urbs), Tac. A. 6, 41.—**III.** A river of
Colchis, Plin. 6, 5, 5, § 15.—Hence, **Anthē-
mūsium**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, pertaining to Anthē-
mūs, Eutr. 8, 2; Aem. 14, 9.

Anthēmūsia, *ae*, *f.*, a town in Macedo-
nia, Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 86; also called **An-
themus**, *q. v.*

Anthēmūsa, *ae*, *f.*, an old name of the
island of Samos, Plin. 5, 31, 37, § 135.

† **anthēra**, *ae*, *f.*, = ἀνθηρά (blooming),
a medicine composed of flowers, Cels. 6, 11
med.; Plin. 24, 9, 42, § 69.

† **anthēricos**, *i*, *m.*, = ἀνθηρικος, the
stalk of the asphodel, Plin. 21, 17, 68, § 109;
22, 22, 32, § 67.

† **anthias**, *ae*, *m.*, = ἀνθιας, a sea-fish
unknown to us, which was difficult to catch,
Plin. 9, 50, 85, § 180; Ov. Hal. 45.

† **anthinus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, = ἀνθίνος, gather-
ed from flowers: mel, Plin. 11, 14, 14, § 34.

† **anthologica**, *ōrum*, *n.*, = ἀνθολογι-
κά, anthology, a work consisting of choice
thoughts, proverbs, poems, etc., Plin. 21, 3,
9, § 13.

† **anthracis**, *v.* anthracitis.

† **anthracinus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, = ἀνθράκινος,
coal-black, Var. ap. Non. p. 550, 5.

† **anthracites**, *ae*, *m.*, = ἀνθρακίτης, a
kind of blood-stone, Plin. 36, 20, 38, § 148.

† **anthracitis**, *idis*, *f.*, = ἀνθρακίτης, a
kind of carbuncle, the coal-carbuncle, Plin.
37, 7, 27, § 99; in Sol. 37 *fn.* called **an-
thracias**, *ae*, *m.*, = ἀνθρακίας.

† **1. anthrax**, *ōis*, *m.*, = ἀνθραξ (coal),
I. Natural cinnabar (the color of which is
like a burning coal), Vitr. 7, 8.—**II.** In
medic., a virulent ulcer (in pure Lat., carbun-
culus), Aem. Macr. de Herb. c. de Sa-
bina.

2. Anthrax, *ōis*, *m.*, = Ἀνθραξ, name
of a slave, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 8.

† **anthriscus**, *i*, *f.*, or **-um**, *i*, *n.*, =

ἀνθρίσκον, the southern chervil: Scandix au-
stralis, Linn.; Plin. 22, 22, 38, § 81; 21, 15,
52, § 89.

† **anthropōgrāphos**, *i*, *m.*, = ἀνθρω-
πογράφος, portrait-painter, an epithet of
the painter Dionysius, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 118.

† **anthropōlātra**, *ae*, *m.*, = ἀνθρωπο-
λάτρης, a man-worshipper, Cod. Just. 1, 1,
5, 1, 1, 6.

† **anthropōmorphitae**, *ārum*, *m.*, =
ἀνθρωπομορφίται, heretics that attributed to
God a human form, Aug. Haeres. ad Quod
vult Deum.—Hence, **anthropōmor-
phiticus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, professing the error
of such heretics: haeresis, Isid. Orig. 8, 5.

† **anthropōphāgus**, *i*, *m.*, = ἀνθρω-
ποφάγος, a man-eater, a cannibal, Plin. 4,
12, 26, § 88; 6, 17, 20, § 63; 6, 30, 35, § 195.

† **anthus**, *i*, *m.*, = ἀνθος (cf. τὸ ἀνθος =
blossom, brilliancy), a small bird, the
yellow wagtail: Motacilla flava, Linn.; Plin.
10, 42, 57, § 116; 10, 74, 95, § 1206.

† **anthyllion**, *ii*, *n.*, = ἀνθύλλιον, a
plant, acc. to Sprengel, the Cretan pitch-
plant: Cressa Cretica, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8,
51, § 84 (called in Plin. 21, 99, 103, § 175,
also anthyllum).

† **anthyllis**, *idis*, *f.*, = ἀνθύλλις, a plant,
acc. to Sprengel, the musk-ivy: Teucrium
iva, Linn.; Plin. 26, 15, 90, § 160.

† **anthypōphora**, *ae*, *f.*, = ἀνθυποφο-
ρά, a rhetorical figure in which one antici-
pates the arguments of his antagonist, and
refutes them, Sen. Contr. 1, 7 (in Quint. 9,
2, 106, and id. 9, 3, 87, written as Greek,
Halm).

antiae, *ārum*, *f.* (cf. Charis. p. 20 P.)
[ante], the hair growing upon the forehead,
Forelock; of Apollo, App. Flor. 3, p. 342, 1;
of Iulus, Tert. Pall. 4; of the hair of women,
Paul. ex Fest. s. h. v. p. 15 Müll.

Antianus, **Antias**, **Antiatinus**,
v. Antium.

† **antibacchius**, *i*, *adj.*, = ἀντιβακχι-
ος. **I.** Pes, a poetical foot, the antibacchic
or reversed Bacchius, — (e. g. nēpō-
tēs), Ter. Maur. p. 2414 P. (acc. to others,
—).—**II.** Versus, a verse composed of
this foot, Diom. p. 513 P.; called palimbac-
chius by Quint. 9, 4, 82; Isid. Orig. 1, 10,
p. 30 Lind.

† **antibasis** (antēb-), *is*, *f.*, = ἀντιβασ-
ις (counter-basis), the hindmost small pil-
lar at the pedestal of the balista, Vitr. 10,
17; cf. id. 10, 15.

† **antibōreus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, = ἀντιβό-
ρειος, turned toward the north: horologi-
um, Vitr. 9, 9.

† **anticatēgōria**, *ae*, *f.*, = ἀντικατη-
γōρια, a recrimination, counter-plea, Aug. 3;
contra Cresc. 26; 74 *fn.* (in Quint. 3, 10,
4, and 7, 2, 9, written as Greek, Halm).

Anticato, *ōnis*, *m.*, the title of Caesar's
reply to Cicero's panegyric of Cato Uticensis,
the title of which was **Cato**, Quint. 1, 5, 68;
Juv. 6, 337; Gell. 4, 16; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch.
267 and 462; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 182, 7.

† **Antichristus**, *i*, *m.*, = Ἀντιχριστος,
the Antichrist (eccl. Lat.); Vulg. 1 Joan. 2,
18; 2, 22; 4, 3; ib. 2 Joan. 7; very freq. in
the Church fathers.

† **antichthōnes**, *um*, *m.*, = ἀντιχθόν-
ες, = antipodes (ἀντιπόδες), the antipodes,
Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 81; Mel. 1, 1; 1, 9.

anticipatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [anticipo]. **I.** A
preconception, the innate notion of a thing
formed before receiving instruction concern-
ing it, Gr. πρόληψις (only in Cic.): deorum,
Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43; sive anticipatio
sive praenotio deorum, id. ib. 1, 17, 43.—**II.**
The first movements of the body before walk-
ing, Arn. 3, p. 107.—**III.** In rhet., a figure
of speech, anticipation = occupatio and πρό-
ληψις, Jul. Ruf. p. 30 Pith.

anti-cipo, *āvī*, *ātum*, 1, *v. a.* [ante-ca-
pio]. **I.** To take before one or before the time,
to anticipate something. **A.** With acc.: vi-
giliis, Vulg. Fsa. 7, 5; nos, ib. ib. 78, 8: ita
est informatum anticipumque mentibus
nostris, etc., already known, innate, Cic. N. D. 1,
27, 76 (cf. anticipatio); B. and K. here
reject anticipatumque: qui anticipes ejus
re molestant, quam triduo sciturus sis, id.
Att. 8, 14: anticipata via, travelled over be-
fore, Ov. M. 3, 234: mortem, Suet. Tib. 61:
saeculares anticipati (i. e. justo maturius
editi), id. Claud. 21 al.—**b.** With *inf.* (eccl.
131

lat.): anticipemus facere pacem, Vulg. 1 Macc. 10, 4.—C. Absol., to anticipate: sol Anticipat caelum radiis accendere tem- ptaans, Lucr. 5, 658; Varr. ap. Non. p. 70, 13: venti uno die anticipantes, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 122.—II. To surpass, excel: alieuius acumen, Aus. Ep. 4, 69 (by conj. of Salmas.).

Anticlea or **-ia**, ae, f., = Ἀντικλεία, the mother of Ulysses, Hyg. Fab. 201; App. de Deo Socr. 24, p. 55; Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 529; in Cicero, erroneously put for the nurse of Ulysses, Euryclaea, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 46.

anticus, a, um, adj. [ante], that is in front, foremost, Paul. ex Fest. p. 220 Müll.: antica (pars) ad meridiem, postica ad septentrionem, Varr. L. L. 7, § 7 Müll.: pars, *Cic. Tim. 10.

Anticyra, ae, f., = Ἀντικύρα, Dicae- arch, and Strabo; Ἀντικύρα, Enstath., and Ἀντικύρα, which the Romans followed. **I.** A town in Phocis, on a peninsula (which Pliny and Gellius erroneously call an island), on a bay of the Corinthian Gulf, now Aspra Spilia, famous for hellebore; hence much frequented by hypochondriacs, Ov. P. 4, 3, 54; Liv. 26, 26; 28, 8; 30, 18; 32, 18; Plin. 22, 25, 64, § 133; 25, 5, 21, § 52.—**II.** A town on the Sinus Maliacus, also noted for hellebore, but less famous than the foregoing; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 83; 2, 3, 166; Gell. 17, 15.—**III.** A town of Locris, at the entrance of the Corinthian Gulf, often confounded with the Anticyra in Phocis, Liv. 26, 26 (Hor. A. P. 300, speaks as if all three places produced hellebore: tribus Anticyris Caput insanaebat; and the plur. Anticyrae, in Pers. 4, 16, may be used in the same way, or the form may be here a mere poe- tic exaggeration; v. Gildersleeve ad h. l.).

† **antidactylus**, a, um, adj., = ἀντι- δάκτυλος: pes, a reversed dactyl, — (e. g. legentis), Mar. Vict. p. 248 F.

antidea or **anteidea**, v. antea.

antideo, v. antea init.

antidhac, v. antehac init.

† **antidotum**, i, n., and **-us** or **-os**, i, f. (cf. Scib. Larg. Comp. 99, 106, and passages cited there); = ἀντίδοτον (-ος), a coun- terpoison. **I.** Lit.: antidota raro, sed in- terdum necessaria sunt, Cels. 5, 23; Phaedr. 1, 14, 3: se antidotum daturum, Quint. 7, 2, 25; so Suet. Calig. 23; id. Ner. 34 al.: antidotus, Gell. 17, 16; Dig. 18, 1, 35.—Some- times, in gen., an antidote, remedy, Spart. Hadr. 23.—**II.** Trop.: antidotum adversus Caesarem, Suet. Calig. 29.

Antiensis, v. Antium.

† **antigerio**, an ancient word for valde, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll. [perh. ante- gero]; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 49; 3, 8, 25.

Antignotus, i, m., = Ἀντιγνώτος, an artist that cast statues, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 86.

Antigoné, es, or **Antigóna**, ae, f., = Ἀντιγόνη. **I.** A daughter of the Theban king Oedipus, Hyg. Fab. 72: Antigones, Iuv. 8, 228.—**II.** A daughter of the Trojan king Laomedon, in Antigones, Ov. M. 6, 93; Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 320.

Antigóna, ae, f., = Ἀντιγόνη or Ἀντιγόνη, the name of several towns. **I.** In Epirus, Liv. 32, 5; 43, 23.—Hence, **Antigónensis**; ager, Liv. 43, 23; and **Antigónenses**, ium, m., its inhabitants, Plin. 4, praef. 1, 1.—**II.** In Macedonia, Liv. 44, 10.—**III.** In Arcadia, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 20.—**IV.** In Troas, afterwards called *Alexan- dria*, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 124.

Antigonus, i, m., = Ἀντιγόνης. **I.** The name of several kings after Alexander the Great. **A.** Antigonus I., father of Demetrius Poliorketes, Nep. Eum. 6, 7; Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48; Just. 13.—**B.** Antigonus Gonatas, son of Demetrius Poliorketes, Just. 17, 1; 24, 1 al.—**C.** Antigonus Doson, Liv. 40, 54; Just. 28, 3.—**II.** Of other persons. **A.** Antigonus of Cyrene, a writer on Agriculture, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8; Col. 1, 1, 9.—**B.** A plastic artist, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 84.—**C.** A messenger of king Darius, Cic. Deiot. 15, 41.—**D.** A Roman freedman, Cic. Fam. 13, 33.

Antilibanus, i, m., = Ἀντιλίβανος, a mountain range in Phoenicia, opposite to Libanus, now Jebel esh-Shurq, Cic. Att. 2, 16; cf. Mann. Foes. 270 sq.

Antilochus, i, m., = Ἀντιλόχος, a son of Nestor, slain by Hector before Troy, Hor. C. 2, 9, 14; Ov. H. 1, 15; Iuv. 10, 253.

Antimachus, i, m., = Ἀντίμαχος. **I.** A Greek poet of Colophon, a contemporary of Socrates and Plato, and author of a The- baïd, Cic. Brut. 51, 191; Cat. 95, 10; Prop. 3, 32, 45.—**II.** A centaur slain by Ceneus in the contest with the Lapithae, Ov. M. 12, 460.—**III.** A son of Agypus, murdered by his bride, Ideae, Hyg. Fab. 170.—**IV.** A statu- ary, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 86.

† **antimetabole**, es, f., = ἀντιμετα- βολή, a rhet. fig., a reciprocal interchange, in Auct. ad Her. 4, 28, 39, called commutatio, e. g.: non ut edam vivo, sed ut vivam edo, Isid. Orig. 2, 21, p. 81 Lind. (in Quint. 9, 3, 85, written as Greek, Halm).

† **antinómia**, ae, f., = ἀντινομία, a con- tradiction between laws, Quint. 7, 7, 1; so id. 7, 10, 2; 3, 6, 45.

Antiochéa or **Antiochia** (like Alexandria, Alexandria, q. v.; cf. Prisc. p. 588 P, and Oclsn. Ecolg. 143), ae, f., = Ἀντιόχεια, Antioch. **I.** The name of several cities. **A.** The most distinguished is that founded by Seleucus Nicator, and named after his father Antiochus; the chief town of Syria, on the Orontes, now Antakia, Just. 15, 4; Cic. Arch. 3, 4; cf. Mann. Syr. 363.—**B.** A town in Caria, on the Mæander; also called πύθολος, Liv. 38, 13; Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 108.—**C.** In Mesopotamia, afterwards called Edessa, Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 86.—**D.** In Mygdonia (Mesopotamia), Ἀντιόχεια, Μυγδοική, now Nisibin, Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 42.—**E.** In Macedonia; its inhabitants, Antio- chenses, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35.—**II.** The province of Syria, in which Antiochia, on the Orontes, was situated, Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66; Mel. 1, 11, 12.

1. Antiochensis, e, adj. [Antiochia], of or belonging to Antiochia: plebs, Amm. 14, 7.—Hence, in plur.: **Antiochenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Antiochia, Caes. B. C. 3, 102; Tac. H. 2, 80; 2, 82 al.

2. Antiochensis, e, adj. [Antioch- us], of or belonging to King Antiochus: pecunia, received from him, Val. Max. 3, 7, 1 (cf. 2. Antiochensis).

1. Antiochenus, a, um, adj. [Antiochia], of or belonging to Antiochia: ager, Ven. Fort. 8, 5 fin.

2. Antiochenus, a, um, adj. [Antioch- us], of or belonging to King Antiochus: pecunia, received from him, Gell. 4, 18; 7, 19 fin. (cf. 2. Antiochensis).

Antiocheus or **-ius**, a, um, adj., = Ἀντιόχειος, of or pertaining to the philoso- pher Antiochus: ista Antiochea contemnit, Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 115; id. Att. 13, 19.

Antiochinus, a, um, adj. [Antiochus]. **I.** Of King Antiochus Magnus: bellum, Cic. Phil. 11, 7, 17; cf. Fasti Capitol. Baiter, p. xli.—**II.** Of or pertaining to the philoso- pher Antiochus, the founder of the fifth Academy, Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 1.

Antiochius, v. Antiochensis.

Antiochus, i, m., = Ἀντιόχος. **I.** The name of several Syrian kings, among whom Antiochus Magnus was most distinguished, on account of his war with the Romans, Liv. 31, 14; 33, 13 sq. al.; Nep. Hann. 2, 7; Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75; id. Verr. 1, 21; id. Sest. 27; id. Deiot. 13 al.—**II.** The name of an Aca- demic philosopher, a teacher of Cicero and Brutus, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132; id. N. D. 1, 3, 6; id. Brut. 91, 315.

Antiopea, ae, f., = Ἀντιόπη. **I.** A daughter of Nycteus, wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, mother of Amphion and Zethus. She was bound to the neck of a bull by Dirce, whom Lycus had married, but was released by her sons, Hyg. Fab. 7.—**II.** The name of a tragedy of Pacuvius, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4; Pers. 1, 77.

Antipater, tri (later form, ANTIPA- TRVS, Inscr. Orell. 4727), m., = Ἀντίπατρος. **I.** One of the generals and successors of Alexander the Great, the father of Cassan- der, Just. 11, 7; 11, 12; 13, 5 al.; Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48.—**II.** His grandson, son of Cassan- der, and son-in-law of Lysimachus, Just. 16, 1.—**III.** The name of several philosophers. **A.** Of a Cyrenaic, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 107.—**B.** Of a Stoic, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51; id. Ac. 2, 6, 17; id. Div. 1, 3; 1, 20.—**C.** Of a contemporary of Cicero, from Tyre, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 86.—**D.** A distinguished lawyer, friend of the orator L. Crassus, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 54; id. Brut. 26, 102; id. Leg. 1, 2 al.

† **1. antipathés**, is, f., = ἀντιπαθής (serving as remedy for suffering), a black kind of coral used as a preventive of witch- craft, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 145.

2. antipathés, is, n., = ἀντιπαθής, a charm against pain, Lael. ap. App. Mag. 30.

† **antipathia**, ae, f., = ἀντιπάθεια, the natural aversion of two things to each other, antipathy (opp. concordia), Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 59; so id. 20, 4, 13, § 28; 24, 9, 41, § 67 al.

Antipatria, ae, f., = Ἀντιπατρία, a town in Macedonia, on the borders of Illy- ria, Liv. 31, 27.

Antiphatés, ae, m., = Ἀντιφάτης. **I.** A king of the Læstrigones, who sunk the fleet of the Greeks returning from Troy with Ulysses, and devoured one of his com- panions, Ov. M. 14, 234 sq.; Iuv. 14, 20; Sil. 8, 531.—**II.** A son of Sarpedon, slain by Turnus, Verg. A. 9, 696.

† **antipherna**, ōrum, n., = ἀντιφερ- να, the return-present which the bridegroom brought to the bride, Cod. Just. 5, 3, 20.

Antiphōn, ōntis, m., = Ἀντιφών. **I.** A renowned sophist of Rhamnus, a contem- porary of Socrates, Cic. Brut. 12, 47; Quint. 3, 1, 11; 12, 10, 22.—**II.** The name of an in- terpreter of dreams, Cic. Div. 1, 20; 1, 51.

† **antiphrasis** (better written as Gr.), is, f., = ἀντιφρασις, the use of a word in a sense opposite to its proper meaning; as, lusus, quod mihi me luceat, Diom. p. 458 P.; cf. Charis. p. 247 P. al.

† **antipodes**, um, m., = ἀντιποδες, the antipodes, Lact. 3, 23; Aug. Civ. Dei. 16, 9; Serv. ad Verg. A. G. 532; hence ironic of banqueters who turn night to day, Sen. Ep. 122 (in Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123, written as Greek).

Antipolis, is, f., = Ἀντιπολις. **I.** A city in Gaul, now Antibes, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 35; Mel. 2, 5.—Hence, **Antipolitānus**, a, um, adj., of or from Antipolis: thymi, found in that region, Mart. 13, 103; cf. id. 4, 89.—**II.** An old settlement in Latium, afterwards Janiculum, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68.

† **antipōsis**, is, f., = ἀντιπώσις, a gram. fig., the putting of one case for an- other, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 577; 2, 283; 6, 727; 10, 653; 11, 56 al.

antiquarius, a, um, adj. [antiquus], pertaining to antiquity. **I.** Adj.: ars, the art of reading and copying ancient MSS., Hier. Ep. ad Flor. 5, 1.—Hence, **II.** Subst.: **antiquarius**, i, m. **A.** One that is fond of or employs himself about antiquities, an antiquarian, antiquary (post-Aug.): nec quemquam adeo antiquarium puto, ut, etc. Tac. Or. 21; *Suet. Aug. 86.—Also ***anti- quarius**, ae, f., she that is fond of antiq- uity, a female antiquarian, Iuv. 6, 454.—**B.** One that understands reading and copy- ing ancient MSS., Cod. Th. 4, 8, 2; Aus. Ep. 16 al.

* **antiquatio**, ōnis, f. [antiquo]; in judicial lang., an abrogating, annulling, repealing: poenarum, Cod. Th. 6, 55, 4.

antique, adv., v. antiquus.

antiquitas, ōtis, f. [antiquus], the qual- ity of being antiquus, age, antiquity (class., but only in prose). **I.** In gen.: antiquitas generis, Cic. Fout. 1, 5, 31; so Nep. Milt. 1, 1: non vestra (urbs) haec est, quae gloriabatur a diebus pristinis in antiquitate sua? Vulg. Isa. 23, 7.—**II.** S. p. ec., ancient time, antiquity. **A.** I. l.: fabulae ab ultimā antiq- uitate repetitae, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 65: habet ut in aetatis auctoritatem senectus, sic in ex- emplis antiquitas, id. Or. 50, 169: antiquitas dat dignitatem verbis, Quint. 8, 3, 24; Suet. Ner. 38 al.—**B.** Meton. **1.** The occur- rences of antiquity, the history of ancient times, antiquity: tenenda est omnis anti- quitas, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 18: memoria antiq- uitas, id. Brut. 59, 214: antiquitatis iter, id. de Or. 1, 60, 256 al.: antiquitatis amator, Nep. Att. 18, 1 Breimi and Dähne; cf. id. ib. 20 al.—In plur., a title of historical or arche- ological works, antiquities; cf. Plin. praef.; Gell. 5, 13: Varro in antiquitatibus rerum humanarum scripsit, etc., id. 11, 1 et saep.—**2.** Men of former times, the ancients: er- rabat multis in rebus antiquitas, Cic. Div. 2, 33; cf. Hand. Wopk. Lectt. Tull. p. 209; Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 27: antiquitas melius ea, quae erant vera, cernebat, id. Tusc. 1, 12, 26: fabulose narravit antiquitas, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 85; 19, 4, 19, § 1 al.—**3.** The con-

dition or state of former times (eccl. Lat.): Et soror tua Sodoma et filiae ejus revertentur ad antiquitatem suam, Vulg. Ezech. 16, 55 **ter.** — **II.** Esp., with the access. idea of moral excellence (cf. antiquus, II. C.), the good old times, the honesty of the good old times, integrity, uprightness, etc.: P. Rutilius documentum fuit virtutis, antiquitatis, prudentiae, Cic. Rab. Post. 10: his gravissimae antiquitatis viris probatus, id. Sest. 3: haec plena sunt antiquitatis, id. Plane. 18, 45; Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 209: exemplar antiquitatis, Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 1.

antiquitās, adv., v. antiquus *fin.*
antiquo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [antiquus; cf. veto, vetus]. **I.** In class. Lat. only a t. t. of civil life, to leave it in its ancient state, to restore a thing to its former condition (antiquare est in modum pristinum reducere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 26 Müll.). — Hence of a bill, to reject it, not to adopt it: legem agraria antiquari facile passus est, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73; so Liv. 4, 58; 5, 90, 55 et saep.: Piso operam dat, ut ea rogatio antiquetur, Cic. Att. 1, 13; cf. id. ib. 1, 14; Liv. 31, 6; cf. id. 45, 35; 6, 39; 4, 40: legem antiquastis, Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 38 (cf. the letter A, abbrev.): plebiscitum primum antiquo abrogue, Liv. 2, 20. — **II.** In eccl. Lat., to make old: Divendo novum, veteratv prius; quod vulg antiquatur prope interitum est, *Aug. Heb. 3, 13.

antiquus, a, um, adj. [a diff. orthog. for anticus, from ante] (of that which is before in time, while *anticus* denotes that which is before in space; cf. Vel. Long. p. 2223 P.), that has been or has been done before, old, ancient, former (opp. *novus*, that has not previously existed, new; while *vetus*, that has existed a long time, is opp. *recens*, that has not been long in existence, recent; cf. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 11, 21; Lind. ad Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 154, and id. Capt. 1, 2, 29; Doed. Syn. IV. p. 82 sq.). **I.** Lit.: Jupiter Alcumæam rediget in former concordiam conjugis, to her former harmony with her husband, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 13: hoc time, Ne tua duritia antiqua illa etiam adducta sit, *thy former severity*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 26; so id. Hee. 1, 2, 17; Lucr. 2, 900: causam suscepti antiquiorum memoria tua, Cic. Rab. Perd. 9, 25: tres epistulas tuas accepit: igitur antiquissimae cuicque respondeo, id. Att. 9, 9: antiquior dies in tuis erat adscripta literis, quam in Caesaris, an earlier or older date, id. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3; Liv. 3, 58: Nilus antiquo sua flumina reddidit alveo, Ov. M. 1, 423 et saep. — Hence, *subst.* **A. antiqui**, *grum*, m., the ancients, esp. the ancient writers (i. e. those whose age has been long past; while *veteres* denotes those who have lived and acted for a long time): antiquorum auctoritas, Cic. Am. 4, 13; so Hor. S. 1, 4, 117; 2, 2, 89 et saep.: quod decus antiqui summum bonum esse dixerunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55: habemus Scaurum in antiquis, id. Brut. 30, 116; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 78 et saep. — And so in gen.: in antiquis est sapientia, Vulg. Job, 12, 12: sapientia omnium antiquorum, ib. Eccl. 1, 39, 1: dictum est antiquis, ib. Matt. 5, 21 al.: facere in antiquum, to restore a thing to its former condition, to place on its old footing, Liv. 33, 40 dub.: Antiquus and vetus are often conjoined: veterem atque antiquam rem (old and antiquated) novam ad vos proferam, Plaut. Am. prol. 118; id. Mil. 3, 1, 154; id. Most. 2, 2, 45; id. Poen. 5, 2, 18; id. Pers. 1, 2, 1; id. Trin. 2, 2, 106; Plin. Ep. 3, 6: vetera tantum et antiqua mirari, Tac. Or. 15: simultas vetus et antiqua, Juv. 15, 53; so id. 6, 21 al. — **B. antiquum**, i, n., *antiquity, the things of olden times*: Nec quicumquam antiqui Pico, nisi nomina, restat, Ov. M. 14, 396: novissima et antiqua, Vulg. Psa. 138, 6: Trana n. f. intueamini, ib. Isa. 43, 18. — **II.** *Trana n. f.* **A. Poet.** = praeteritum, past, gone by, former: vulnus, Ov. P. 1, 5, 38: vigor, id. Tr. 5, 12, 32: carcer, Luc. 6, 721; Val. Fl. 2, 394. — So often in eccl. Lat.: dies antiqui, Vulg. Deut. 4, 32; ib. Act. 15, 7: anni, ib. Mal. 3, 4: tempora, ib. Act. 15, 21. — **B.** In comp. and sup., that is before or first in rank or importance, more or most celebrated, famous, preferable, or better (antiquior: melior, Non. p. 425, 32): genere antiquior, Att. ap. Non. p. 426, 3: quanto antiquus quam etc., Lucil. ib.; Varr. ib.: quod

honestius, id. mibi est antiquus, Cic. Att. 7, 3: antiquior ei fuit laus et gloria quam regnum, id. Div. 2, 37: antiquiorem mortem turpitudine habere, Auct. ad Her. 3, 3: neque habui quicumquam antiquus quam ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 11, 5: ne quid existimem antiquus, id. Phil. 13, 3: neque prius neque antiquus quicumquam habuit, quam ut, etc., Vel. 2, 52; Suet. Claud. 11: judiciorum causam antiquissimam se habiturum dixit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1: navalis apparatus ei antiquissima cura fuit, id. Att. 10, 8; 12, 5; Liv. 1, 32; cf. id. 9, 31 al. — **C.** With the access. idea of simplicity, purity, innocence, of the old fashion, good, simple, honest, etc. (cf. antiquitas, II. A., and our phrase the good old times): antiquus est adolescens moribus, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 37; cf. id. Trin. 2, 2, 20: homo antiqua virtute et fide, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 88: homines antiqui, qui ex sua natura ceteros fingerent, *people of the old stamp*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 26: vestigia antiqui officii, id. ib. 10, 27: vide quam sim antiquorum hominum, id. Att. 9, 15: vir sanctus, antiquus, Plin. Ep. 2, 9. — **D.** With the access. idea of veneration, honor, old, venerable, illustrious: antiquum veteres etiam pro nobilitate posuere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.: terra antiqua potens armis, Verg. A. 1, 531; 3, 164: urbs, id. ib. 11, 540: Longior antiquis visa Maeotis hiems, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 2: Sabinae, id. Med. 11: Anicylae, id. M. 8, 314. — So, in eccl. Lat., after the Heb., of God: Antiquus Dierum, *The Ancient of Days*, Vulg. Dan. 7, 9; 7, 13; 7, 22. — **E.** Sometimes = vetus, that has been in existence a long time, old: Athenae, antiquum opulentum oppidum, Enn. ap. Non. p. 470, 5: mos, id. ib. p. 506, 1: amnis, Att. ap. Non. p. 192, 6: hoespes, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 17 (cf. Verg. A. 3, 82: veterem Anchisen agnoscit amicum); so amicus, Vulg. Eccl. 9, 14: discipulus, ib. Act. 21, 16: artificium, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 5: genus, Nep. Dat. 2, 2: templa, Hor. S. 2, 2, 104: antiquissima scripta, id. Ep. 2, 1, 28: saxum antiquum (i. e. which for a long time had lain in this place), ingens, etc., Verg. A. 12, 897: ne transfer terminos antiquos, Vulg. Prov. 22, 28 et saep. — Hence, *subst.* **antiquum**, i, n., *an old custom or habit*. **a.** In mal. part.: antiquum hoc obtines tuum, tardus ut sis, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 102. — **b.** In bon. part.: O optume hospes, polle Crito antiquum obtines! Ter. And. 4, 5, 22: Ac tu ceastor morem antiquum atque ingenium obtines, id. Hee. 5, 4, 20. — **F. Aged**: antiqua erilis fida custos corporis, Enn. Medea, ap. Non. p. 39, 2 (as a transl. of the Gr. ἡλικιῶν οἶκον κτήρα δεσποίνης ἡλικίης): Cives antiqui, amici majorum meum, Pac. ap. Cic. Or. 46, 155: Butes, Verg. A. 9, 647: antiqui Neleia Nestoris arva, Ov. H. 1, 63; Dig. 50, 3, 1. — Hence, *adv.*: **antique** and **antiquitas** (formed from antiquus, as humanitas, divinitus, from humanus, divinus; cf. Prisc. p. 1015). **I.** In former times, of old, anciently (only in prose; most freq. in the list; never in Cic.). Form **antiquitās**: Belgas Rhenum antiquitus transductos, Caes. B. G. 2, 4; 7, 32: tectum antiquitus constitutum, Nep. Att. 13, 2; Suet. Caes. 42; id. Aug. 60; 94; Vulg. Jos. 11, 10; ib. 1 Reg. 27, 8. — **Sup.**: Titanas in ea antiquissime regnasse, Sol. 11. — **II.** From ancient times; form **antiquitūs**; sometimes with inde or ab... ad, Plin. Pan. 31: cum Pythagoras acceptam sine dubio antiquitus opinionem vulgaverat, Quint. 1, 10, 12: jam inde antiquitus insita pertinacia, Liv. 9, 29: hi sunt jam inde antiquitus castellani, etc., id. 34, 27; Plin. Pan. 82, 7: cum (hoc studium) antiquitus usque a Chirone ad nostra tempora apud omnes duraverit, Quint. 1, 10, 30. — **III.** In the old way, style, or fashion; form **antiquē**; nimis antique dicere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 66. — **Comp.**: simpliciter et antiquius permutatio mercium uti, in the simpler and more ancient manner, Tac. G. 5. — **Exp.**, in the good old style, the way or fashion of former times: quanto antiquus, quam facere hoc, fecisse videatis, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 426, 3.

† **antirrhinon** (-um), i, n., = ἀντιρρῖνον; also **anarrhinon**, i, n., = ἀναρρῖνον, a plant, wild lion's-mouth: Antirrhinum Orontium, Linn.: antirrhinum, Plin. 25, 10, 80, § 129 Jan; cf. App. Herb. 86.
 † **antisagōgē**, *cs. f.*, = ἀντισαγωγῆ, a figure of speech by which one thing adduced

is opposed to another, a counter-assertion, Mart. Cap. 5, p. 172.
 † **antiscii**, *grum*, m., = ἀντισκίοι (counter-shadows), people on the other side of the equator, whose shadows are cast in the opposite direction from our shadows, Anm. 22, 15 *fin.*
 † **antisigma**, *ātis*, n., = ἀντισίγμα. **I.** A character, *σ*, which the emperor Claudius wished to introduce into Latin for *ps*—the Gr. *ψ*, Prisc. p. 558 P.; cf. Schneid. Gram. 1, 5; Wordsworth's Early Lat. p. 9. — **II.** A critical mark, *σ*, placed before a verse which is to be transposed, Isid. Orig. 1, 20.

† **antisophista**, *ae*, m., = ἀντισοφιστής, a counter-sophist, i. e. a grammarian who takes the opposite side of a question (only post-Aug.), Quint. 11, 3, 127; Suet. Tib. 11; so id. Gram. 9.
 † **antispastus**, i, m., = ἀντισπαστος (reversed), in metre (sc. pes), an antispast, a foot in verse, — — —, i. e. the chorambus reversed, e. g. Mcdillina, Diom. p. 478 P.; hence: antispasticum metrum, verse consisting of antispasts, id. p. 505 P.
 † **antispodos**, i, f., = ἀντισπώδας, ashes used instead of spodium, Plin. 34, 13, 35, § 133.

Antissa, *ae, f.*, = Ἀντίσσα, a town in the southern part of the island of Lesbos, now Kalas Limneonas, Liv. 45, 31; Ov. M. 15, 287; Plin. 5, 31, 39, § 69. — Hence, **Antissaei**, *grum*, m., inhabitants of Antissa, Liv. 45, 31.

* **antistātus**, *ūs*, m. [v. antesto], superiority in rank: angelorum, Tert. adv. Val. 13.

antistatē, *ītis*, m. and *f.* (*fem.* also **antistita**, *ae*, like hospita from hospes, sospita from sospes, clienta from cliens, Inscr. Orell. 2200; cf. Charis. p. 77 P.; Prisc. p. 650 P.) [antisto—antesto, q. v.; pr. adj., standing before] = overseer, president. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (rare): vindemiatorum, Cic. 3, 21, 6: imperii Romani, Tert. Apol. 1. — In *fem.*, a female overseer: latrinarium, Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.* — Far more freq., **B.** Esp., an overseer of a temple, a high-priest: caerimoniarum et sacrorum, Cic. Dom. 39, 104; id. Div. 2, 54 *fin.*: Jovis, Nep. Lys. 3, 3; Liv. 9, 34; 1, 7: sacrorum, Juv. 2, 113. — In the O. T. simply a priest: et sanctificauerunt antistites, *Vulg. 2 Par. 29, 34. — In the Christian writers, a bishop, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 1, 18 et saep. — **C.** In *fem.*, a female overseer of a temple, a chieft priestess. — Form **antistēs**: adiuuae templi antistites, Liv. 1, 20; so id. 23, 24; 31, 14: perita antistites, Val. Max. 1, 1, n. 1: templa aedita et antistes pudicitia, Tert. Cult. Fem. 1. — Form **antistita**, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 10: Veneris antistita, Pollio ap. Charis. p. 77 P.; Att. ap. Non. p. 487, 19: fani antistitae, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 45; cf. Gell. 13, 20, 22: antistita Phoebei, i. e. Cassandra, so called as prophetess, Ov. M. 13, 410: Cybeles antistitia, Verg. Cir. 166; Corn. Sev. ap. Charis. p. 77 P. — **II.** Trop., a master in any science or art, as in Engl. high-priest: artis dicendi antistes, Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 202: cultor et antistes doctorum virorum, Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 1: artium, Col. 11, 1, 10: sapientiae, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 110: philosophiae, Lact. 5, 2: juris, Quint. 11, 1, 69: iustitiae, Gell. 14, 4: studiorum liberalium, Dig. 10, 46, 1.

Antisthēnes, is and *ae*, m., = Ἀντισθηνης, a pupil of Socrates, teacher of Diogenes, and founder of the Cynic philosophy: Antisthenes, Cic. N. D. 1, 13, 32; so id. de Or. 3, 17, 62. — In plur.: Antisthenae multi, Gell. 14, 1, 29.

antistita, *ae*, v. antistes.
 * **antistitium**, *ii*, n. [antistes], the office of an antistes, the chief-priest's office, Mart. Cap. 2, p. 34.
antisto, v. antesto.

† **antistrophē**, *ēs*, *f.*, = ἀντιστροφή, **I.** In the chorus of the Greek and Roman tragedy, the antistrophe answering to the strophe, Victorin. p. 2051 P. — **II.** A rhetorical figure, when several parts of a period end with the same word = conversio, q. v.; Mart. Cap. 5, p. 175; Jul. Rufin. 35, p. 211.

† **antithesis**, *is*, *f.*, = ἀντιθεσις, a gram. fig., the putting of one letter for another (e. g. olii for illi, impete for impetu), Charis. p. 249 P.; Diom. p. 437 P.
 † **antitheton**, i, n., = ἀντιθετον, op.

position, *antithesis*, a rhetor. fig., Cic. Or. 60, 166; Pora. 1, 85 (c. g. frigida pugnabant calidis, humantia siccis, Ov. M. 1, 19; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 81).

† **antithēus**, *i, m.*, = ἀντιθεός (a counter-deity), one who pretends to be God, Arn. 4, p. 134.—Hence, the devil, Lact. 2, 9.

Antium, *ii, n.*, = Ἀντίον. **I.** An ancient town in Latium distinguished for the temple of Fortune (Hor. C. 1, 35, 1), not far from the sea-coast, now Porto d'Anzio, the birthplace of Nero, Plin. 3, 5, 9; Inscr. Orell. 1738; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 618; Müll. Roms Campagn. 2, 271 sq.—Hence, **II.** Deriv. **A. Antianus**, *a, um, adj.*, **Antian**: Hercules Antianus, honored at Antium, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 284, 1.—

B. Antias, *ātis, f.*, of or belonging to Antium, Antian, Liv. 8, 14; so id. 6, 9; 8, 12 al.—So, Valerius Antias, a historian before Livy, Gell. 1, 7, 10; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. 200; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 142, 3.—Hence, **Antiatē**, *um, m.*, the inhabitants of Antium: naves Antiatum, Liv. 8, 14 fin.—

C. Antiātinus, *a, um, adj.*, Antian: fortunae, Suet. Calig. 57.—**D. Antiensis**, *e, adj.*, the same: templum, Val. Max. 1, 8, n. 2.

Antius, *a, um, adj.*, name of a Roman gens; hence, Antia lex (by Antius Restio), against prodigality, Gell. 2, 24; Macr. S. 2, 13.

† **antizeugmōn**, *ii, n.*, = ἀντιζεύγμων, a grammatical figure, by which different clauses are referred to one verb, Mart. Cap. 5, p. 176.

† **antlia**, *ae, f.*, = ἀντιλία, a machine for drawing water, worked with the foot, a pump, Mart. 9, 14, 3; *Suet. Tib. 51.

antlo, *v. antlo.*

Antodice, *ēs, f.*, one of the Danaids, Hys. Fab. 170.

Antonia, *v. Antonius.*

Antonianus, *v. Antonius.*
* **Antonianaster**, *tri, m. dim.* (from Antonius, as surdaster from surdus, parasitaster from parasitus; cf. Prisc. p. 628 P.), a servile imitator of the orator Antonius, a petty Antony: hic noster Antonianaster, Cic. Varen. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 617 P.

Antoninus, *i, m.* [Antonius], *Antonine*, the name of several Roman emperors: among whom the most distinguished were Antoninus Pius and M. Aurelius Antoninus Philosophus, Inscr. Orell. 834 sq.; 856 sq.—Hence, **Antoninianus**, *a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to Antonine, Eutr. 8, 10; Lampr. Elag. 24 al.

Antoniopolitae, *ārum, m.*, the inhabitants of Antoniopolis in Lydia, Plin. 5, 25, 30, § 111.

Antonius, *ii, m.*, name of a Roman gens. **I.** M. Antonius, Marc Antony, a distinguished triumvir, conquered by Octavianus at Actium, a mortal enemy of Cicero.

II. M. Antonius, a celebrated orator just before the age of Cicero; cf. Cic. Brut. 37 sq.; Ellendt, Cic. Brut. p. lxiii. sq.; Bähr, Lit. Gesch. 355; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 139.—

III. C. Antonius, Cicero's colleague in the consulship.—**IV. Fem.**: **Antonia**, *ae, a daughter of the triumvir Antonius*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 16.—Deriv. **A. Antonius**, *a, um, adj.*, of or pertaining to Antonius: leges Antonius fregi, i. e. proposed by the triumvir Antonius, Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 14 fin. B. and K.—Hence, **Antonii**, the adherents of the triumvir Antonius, Lepid. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34.—

B. Antonianus, *a, um, adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the triumvir Antonius: contra Antonianus, Cic. Fam. 10, 34; 12, 25 fin.; Vell. 2, 74; Sen. Ben. 2, 25; hence, also **Antonianae**, *ārum, f.* (sc. orationes), the orations of Cicero against Antonius (com. called Philippicae; v. Philippicus), Gell. 7, 11; 13, 1 and 21.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the orator Antonius: dicendi ratio, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13.

† **antonomāsia**, *ae, f.*, = ἀντωνομασία, a rhetorical figure, by which, instead of the name, an epithet of a person is employed (e. g. instead of Scipio, Erroror Carthaginis; instead of Achilles, Pelides; instead of Juno, Saturnia, etc.), Quint. 8, 6, 29; 8, 6, 43.

antonomāsius, *a, um, adj.* [antono-

masia], pertaining to or forming an antonomasia, Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 171; 2, 615.

† **antoroare**: gratias referre, to requite, Paul. ex Fest. p. 9 Müll.; cf. Kuhn in Zeitschr. für Vergl. Sprachf. 7, p. 64 sq.; Vanicek. Etym. p. 291.

Antroōn, *ōnis, f.*, = Ἀντροών (Hom. II. 2, 697), a town in Thessaly (Phthiotis), now Fano, Liv. 42, 42; 42, 67.

† **antrum**, *i, n.*, = ἄντρον, a cave, cavern, grutto (almost entirely confined to the poets). **I.** Lit.: succedere antro, Verg. E. 5, 19: subire antra, Ov. M. 1, 121: oculare se antro, Val. Fl. 8, 315: ingeus, Verg. A. 6, 42: gratum, Hor. C. 1, 5, 3: gelida antra, Verg. G. 4, 509: silvestria, Ov. M. 13, 47: Dionaeo sub antro, Hor. C. 2, 1, 39: vos Caesarem Pierio recreatis antro, id. ib. 3, 4, 40: quibus antris audiat? id. ib. 3, 25, 4; harenosum Libyae Jovis antrum, Prop. 5, 1, 103: effossa antra, Mart. 13, 60; Stat. S. 4, 6; Sil. 6, 149 et saep.—In prose mostly in eccl. Lat., Vulg. Gen. 23, 20; ib. Jud. 6, 2; 1, 1 Reg. 13, 6; ib. Job. 37, 8; 38, 40: per antra et cavas rupes, Suet. Tib. 43.—**II.** Fig., of the hollow of a tree: exesae arboris antrum, Verg. G. 4, 44.—Of a sedan: clausum antrum, Juv. 4, 21.—Later, of any cavity: narius, Sid. Ep. 1, 2: patati, id. ib. 9, 13: pectoris, Prud. Psych. 6, 774.

Anubis, *is and idis (acc. Anubim, Prop. 4, 10, 41: Anubim, Plin. 33, 9, 46; 131 Jan), m.*, = Ἄνουβις (Egyptian), an Egyptian deity which was represented with the head of a dog (cf. Müll. Archaeol. § 408), tutelary deity of the chase: Iatrator Anubis, Verg. A. 8, 698; so Ov. Am. 2, 13, 11.

anulāris, *e, adj.* [anulus], relating to a signet-ring; hence, anulare (sc. genus coloris), a white color prepared from chalk, mixed with glass beads, such as were worn in rings, Plin. 35, 6, 30, § 48. Cf. anularius.

anulārius, *a, um, adj.* [id.], of or pertaining to a signet-ring: crota = anulare (v. anularis), Vitr. 7, 14: *Scalae anulariae, a place in Rome, in the eighth district (the origin of the name is unknown), Suet. Aug. 72.—Hence, subst.: **anulārius**, *ii, m.*, a ring-maker, Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 86.

anulātus, *a, um, P. a.* [id.], furnished or ornamented with a ring: aures, *Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 21: anulati pedes, fettered, App. M. 9, p. 222, 30; cf. id. ib. 9, p. 234, 15.

1. anulūs (not *ann-*), *i, m.* [2. anus], like circulus from circum, not a dim., a ring, esp. for the finger, a finger-ring; and for sealing, a seal-ring, signet-ring. **I.** Lit.: ille suum anulum opposuit, Plaut. Cure. 2, 3, 76: de digito anulum Detraho, Ter. Heaut. 1, 4, 37; id. Ad. 3, 2, 49; id. Hec. 5, 3, 31 et saep.; Lucr. 1, 312; 6, 1008; 6, 1014: (Gyges) anulum detraxit, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: gemmatas, Liv. 1, 11; Suet. Ner. 46; id. Caes. 33; id. Tib. 73 et saep.: anulo tabulas obsignare, Plaut. Cure. 2, 3, 67: sigilla anulo imprimere, Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 85; id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4; Plin. 33, 1, 5 sqq. et saep.—The right to wear a gold ring was possessed, in the time of the Republic, only by the knights (equestes); hence, equestris, *Hor. S. 2, 7, 53: anulum invenit = equus factus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 76.—So also jus anulorum = dignitas equestris, Suet. Caes. 33: donatus anulo aureo, id. ib. 39; so id. Galb. 10, 14; id. Vit. 12 al.; cf. Mayor ad Juv. 7, 89; Smith, Dict. Antiq.—**II.** Of other articles in the form of rings. **A.** A ring for curtains: velares anuli, Plin. 13, 9, 18, § 62.—**B.** A link of a chain, Plin. 34, 15, 43, § 150; cf. Mart. 2, 29.—Irons for the feet, fetters: anulus cruribus aptus, Mart. 14, 169.—**C.** A curled lock of hair, a ringlet: comarum anulus, Mart. 2, 66.—**D.** A round ornament upon the capitals of Doric columns: anuli columnarum, Vitr. 4, 3, 3.—**E.** Anuli virgei, rings made of willow rods, Plin. 15, 29, 37, § 124.

* **2. anulūs**, *i, m. dim.* [1. anus], the posterior. Judgment, Cato, R. A. 159.

1. ānus, *i, m.* [for asnus; cf. Sanscr. ās = to sit, seat one's self; ἄμα (Dor. ἄμα) καθ' ἑμᾶς, Varr.; others refer it to 2. anus from its form], the posterior, fundament. **I.** Lit.: *Cic. Fam. 9, 22; Cels. 7, 30; Scrib. Comp. 227.—**II.** Meton., disease of the anus, piles, hemorrhoids (eccl.

Lat.): quinque anos aureos facietis, i. e. representations of, Vulg. 1 Reg. 6, 5 bis; 6, 11; 6, 17.

* **2. ānus**, *i, m.* [related to 2. an = ἀνούγι; prim. signif. a rounding, a circular form; hence also 1. anus; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, s. p. 76 Müll.], an iron ring for the feet, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 9.

3. ānus, *ūs* (also *uis*, Enn. ap. Non. p. 474, 30, or Trag. v. 232 Vahl.; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 46; Varr. ap. Non. p. 494, 24; cf. Gell. 4, 16; Prisc. p. 718 P.; v. domus, fructus, victus), *ij, cf.* old Germ. Anu, Ana, = great-grandfather, great-grandmother; Germ. Ahn, ancestor], an old woman (married or unmarried), a matron, old wife, old maid (sometimes in an honorable sense, but com. as a term of contempt). **I.** Lit.: tremulus anus attulit artubus lumen, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 36 Vahl.); Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 75: quid nuntias super anu? id. Cist. 4, 1, 8: ejus anus causā, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 46: prudens, Hor. Epod. 17, 47: pia, Ov. M. 8, 631: huic anui non satis, Plaut. Cure. 1, 2, 16; Vulg. Gen. 18, 13; ib. 1 Tim. 5, 2: quae est anus tam delicia, quae ista timeat? Cic. Tus. 1, 21, 48 et saep.—Sometimes for a female soothsayer, sibyl, Hor. S. 1, 9, 30; Ov. F. 4, 158.—**II.** Transf. as *adj.*, old, aged (cf. senex, old; old man, sometimes old woman): anus matrouae, Suet. Ner. 11: libertinam quamvis anum, id. Oth. 2.—Also of animals, or inanimate things of the feminine gender: cerva anus, Ov. A. A. 1, 766: charta, Cat. 68, 46: testa, Mart. 1, 106: terra, Plin. 17, 3, 5, § 35: fici, id. 15, 19, 21, § 82 al.

anxiē, *ade, v.* anxius *fin.*

anxiētās, *ātis, f.* [anxius]. **I.** The quality or state of anxious, anxiety (as a permanent condition, while *angst*, anguish, is only momentary; cf. Hab. Syn. 108 and v. angor), Cic. Tus. 4, 12, 27: perpetua anxietas, Juv. 13, 21.—But sometimes = angor, temporary anguish, fear, trouble, etc.: animi, Ov. P. 1, 4, 8; Curt. 4, 13: divortii anxietate mortuus, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 186.—**II.** *Anxiosus* care, carefulness in regard to a thing (only post-Aug.): quaerend, Judicandi, comparandi anxietas, Quint. proem. 8 *fin.*: anxietas et quasi morositas disputationis, Gell. 1, 3, 12; cf. anxius, B.

anxiētudo, *v. anxietudo.*

anxiŕ, *tēra, fērum, adj.* [anxius-fero], causing or bringing anxiety (only in Cic.); curae, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 22: dolorum vertices, id. Tus. 2, 9, 21.

anxiō, *āre, v. a.* [anxius], to make uneasy or anxious (only in late Lat.): anxietate iri, App. M. 4, p. 155, 14: dum anxietate cor meum, Vulg. Psal. 60, 3: anxietus est super me spiritus, ib. ib. 142, 4.

* **anxiōsus**, *a, um, adj.* [id.], full of anxiety; ael., causing anxiety, pain, uneasiness, Cacl. Aur. Tard. 3, 2.

anxiŕtudo, *inis, f.* (mostly ante-class.), and **anxiētudo**, *inis, f.* (post-class. for the class. anxietas) [id.], anxiety, trouble, anguish: animi, Pac. ap. Non. p. 72, 53; Att. ib. 28; 29.—Once also in Cic.: anxietate prona ad luctum, Rep. 2, 41: maceratur anxietudine, Aug. Conf. 9, 3: anxietudinis poena, Paul. Nol. Ep. 14.

anxiūs, *a, um, adj.* [v. ango], distressed, solicitous, uneasy, troubled, anxious (as a permanent state of mind). **I.** Lit.: neque omnes anxii, qui anguntur aliquando, nec qui anxii semper anguntur, Cic. Tus. 4, 12, 27; cf.: anxietas and angor.—But frequently momentary: anxiae aegritudines et acerbae, Cic. Tus. 4, 15, 34: anxio animo aut sollicito esse, id. Fin. 2, 17, 55: spiritus anxius, Vulg. Bar. 3, 1: senes morosi et anxii, Cic. Sen. 18, 65: Oratio pauperis, com. anxius fuerit, Vulg. Psal. 101, 1: anxiosus curis, Ov. M. 9, 275: mentes, *Hor. C. 3, 21, 17: anxius angor, Lucr. 3, 993; 6, 1158: anxium habere aliquid, to bring one into trouble, to make anxious or solicitous, Auct. B. Afr. 71; Tac. A. 2, 65.—With gen. animi or mentis: animi anxiosus, Sall. J. 55, 4 Cort., where Dietsch reads *animo*, and Gerl. om. is it altogether: anxius mentis, Albin. 1, 370 (for this gen. v. animus, II. B. 1).—The objection on account of which one is anxious or solicitous is put, (a) In *abl.*: gloria ejus, Liv. 25, 40: omine adolor, Suet. Vit. 8: venturis, Lucr. 7, 20.—(β) In *gen.* (diff. from

the preced. *gen. animi et mentis*): inopiae, Liv. 21, 48; furti (i. e. non furum facti), Ov. M. 1, 623; vitae, id. H. 3, 38; in acc. vicem, Liv. 8, 35; —(γ) With *de*: de famā ingenii, Quint. 11, 1, 50; de successore, Suet. Caes. 19; de instantibus curis, Curt. 3, 2; with *pro*, Plin. Ep. 4, 21.—(δ) With *ad*: ad eventum aliquid rei, Luc. 8, 592.—(ε) With *in* and *abl.*: noli anxius esse in divitiis, Vulg. Eccl. 5, 10.—(ζ) With *ne* and *an.*: anxius, ne bellum oriantur, Sall. J. 6, 6; anxius, an obsequium senatus in studia plebis reperiret, Tac. A. 14, 13.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In an act. sense, that makes anxious, troubles, awakens solicitude, troublesome: curae, Liv. 1, 56 (cf. anxius curis, Ov. M. 9, 275); timor, Verg. A. 9, 89; accessu propter acculeos anxio, Plin. 12, 8, 18, § 83. **B.** Prepared with anxious care, elegantior, anxiosus neque morosa neque anxia, Gell. 15, 7, 3; cf. anxietas, II.—Hence, *adv.*: **anxiē**, anxiously, with anxiety (not in Cic.); aliquid terrore, Sall. J. 82, 3; anguria quaerere, Plin. 11, 52, 114, § 273; certare, Suet. Ner. 23; aliquam prosequi, Justin. 1, 4; loqui, Gell. 20, 1; anxie doctus, Maec. S. 5, 16; 7, 7.—**Comp.**: anxius, Gargil. Mart. p. 395 Mai; and formed by magis, magis anxius, Sall. ad Caes. Ord. Re Publ. 2 *fn.*

Anxur (rarely written **Anxyr**, Prob. p. 1459 P.), *ūris*, *n.* (m., Mart. 5, 1; 10, 58 al., as lying upon a mountain of the same name). **I.** An ancient town in Latium, situated not far from the sea-shore, afterwards also called Tarracina, now Terracina, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 19; Tarracina oppidum lingua Volscorum Anxur dictum, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 59; Hor. S. 1, 5, 26; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 626 sq. (this town had its name from a fountain in the neighborhood, Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 799; Vitr. 27, 38).—Hence, **II.** Deriv. **A.** **Anxurus**: Juppiter, who was worshipped at Anxur, Verg. A. 7, 799; v. Serv. ad h. l.—**B.** **Anxurus**, *ātis*, *m.*, belonging to Anxur, Liv. 27, 38.

anhydros, v. anhydros.
Anytus, *i*, *m.*, = *Anytos*, one of the acusers of Socrates, Hor. S. 2, 4, 3.
Aoede (trisyll.), *ēs*, *f.*, one of the first four Muses, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54.

Aōnes, *um*, *adj.*, = *Aoves*, *Baotian*: Aōnes in montes, Verg. E. 6, 65.—Hence *subst.*, the inhabitants of *Baotia*, Serv. ad Verg. E. 6, 65.

Aōnia, *ae*, *f.*, = *Aōvia*. **I.** A part of *Baotia*, in which are the *Aōnian* mountains, *Mount Helicon*, and the fountain *Aganippe*, Serv. ad Verg. E. 6, 65; 10, 12.—Also in *gob.* for *Baotia*, Gell. 14, 6.—Hence, **II.** Deriv. **A.** **Aōnides**, *ae*, *m.* *patr.*, an *Aōnid*, i. e. *Baotian*; of the Theban Etioles, Stat. Th. 3, 95.—**B.** **Aōnis**, *idis*, *f.* *patr.*, a *Baotian* woman; hence, in the *plur.*: *Aōnides*, the *Muses*, as dwellers by *Helicon* and *Aganippe* (cf. *Aonia*), Ov. M. 5, 333, 6; 2, Juv. 7, 59.—**C.** **Aōnius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of or belonging to *Aonia*, i. e. *Baotia* (purely poet.). *Aōniam*, *Baotianam*, Ov. M. 3, 339; 7, 763; 12, 24 al.—Hence, *Aōnius* vir, *Hercules*, a native of *Thebes*, Ov. M. 9, 112; *Juvenis*, *Hippomenes*, id. ib. 10, 589; *deus*, *Bacchus*, id. A. A. 2, 380; *Aoniae*, *aquae*, *Aganippe*, id. F. 3, 456.—Also, an epithet of the *Muses* (cf. *Aōnis*), and of objects that have reference to them, Ov. F. 4, 245; id. Tr. 4, 10, 30; id. Am. 1, 1, 12; id. A. A. 3, 547; Stat. Achill. 5, 1, 113 al.

Aornos, *i*, = *Aornos* (without birds) or *ἡ Ἀορνος λίμνη* (v. Strab. 1, 26; 5, 244 sq.). **I.** *Masc.*, the Lake of *Avernus* in Campania, now *Averno*, Verg. A. 6, 242.—**II.** *Fem.* **A.** A very high, steep rock in India, Curt. 8, 11.—**B.** A place in *Epirus*, Plin. proem. 4.

Āus, *i*, *m.*, a river of *Illyria* which falls into the *Ionian* Sea, now *Foussa* or *Lao*, Liv. 32, 5, 10; Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145.

† **apāgē**, the Greek *imp. āvayē*, used as *inlry.*, away with thee! away! begone! avant! etc.; or also, away with it! away! not surely! constr. with *acc.* (like *o, ah, eu*, etc.) or *absol.*, also with *sis* (= *si vis*) (only in the comic poets or in epist. style; never used by Cic.). **A.** With *acc.*: *apage* to a me, Plaut. Am. 2, 32; id. Cas. 2, 8, 23; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 65; Auct. ad Her. 4, 51,

64; Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10; *apage* istas a me sorores, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 5; id. Merc. 1, 2, 33.—**B.** *Absol.*, *Upe*, non placet me etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 154; *apage*, haud nos id decedet, id. Capt. 2, 1, 17.—**C.** With *sis*: *apage*, *sis*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 15; ad Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 18; *apage*, *sis*, Amor. Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 30; *apage*, *me*, *sis*, id. ib. 4, 1, 19. Cf. Hanß, Turs. 1, p. 403 sq.

† **apālā** (**hap-**), *adj. n. plur.*, = *ἀπαλά*, *soft tender*, only with *ovra*, Apic. 7, 17; Caes. Aur. Tard. 2, 7; Scrib. Comp. 104.

Apāmea or **-ia**, *ae*, *f.*, = *Ἀπάμεια*. **I.** One of the most distinguished towns in *Cæle-Syria*, on the *Orontes*, in the Middle Ages, *Afamiā* or *Famiū*, now *Famiel*, Liv. 38, 13 (where there is an allusion to the origin of the name), Cassiod. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 12; Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 81; cf. Mann. Syr. 360.—**II.** A town in *Bithynia*, earlier called *Myrlea*, now *Moudania*, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 143; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, 560.—**III.** A town in *Phrygia* the Great, now *Dineir*, Cic. Att. 5, 16; id. Fam. 2, 17; Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 106; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, 120 and 122.—Hence,

IV. Deriv. **A.** **Apāmeensis** or **Apāmensis**, *ae*, *adj.*, pertaining to *Apāmea* (in *Phrygia* Major); forum *Apāmeense*, Cic. Att. 5, 21; *civitas*, id. Fam. 5, 20, 2.—**B.** **Apāmenūs**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, the same; regio, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 113; *vinum*, id. 14, 7, 9, § 75.—**C.** **Apāmeūs**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of or belonging to *Apāmea* (in *Bithynia*); hence, **Apāmei**, *ōrum*, *m.*, its inhabitants, Trajan. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 57.

† **aparctias**, *ae*, *m.*, = *ἀπαρκτίας*, the north wind (in pure Latin, septentrion), Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119; cf. Gell. 2, 22.

† **apārin**, *ēs*, *f.*, = *ἀπαριν*, a plant, cleavers: *Galium aparine*, Linn.; Plin. 27, 5, 15, § 32.

† **apāthia**, *ae*, *f.*, = *ἀπάθεια*, freedom from passion or feeling, insensibility, the *Stoa* principle of morals, Stoicism, Gell. 13, 12 *fn.*

† **apātōr**, *ōris*, *adj.*, = *ἀπατῶρ*, without father, Tert. Praescr. c. 53 Melchis.

Apāturius, *il*, *m.*, a scene-painter of *Allabanda*, Vitr. 7, 5, 5.

† **Apāturos**, *i*, *n.*, a place on the *Cimmerian* Bosphorus, with a temple of *Venus Apaturia*, Plin. 6, 6, 6, § 18.—Hence, **Apātūria**, *ōrum*, *n.*, a festival of *Venus Apaturia*, Tert. Apol. 39.

† **ape**: prohibe, compece, Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.; v. vpo.

† **apēliotes**, *ae*, *m.*, = *ἀπeliώτης*, Att., ἀπeliώτης, the east wind (in pure Lat., *sub-solanus*), Cat. 26, 3; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119.

Apella, *ae*, *m.* **I.** The name of a Roman freedman, Cic. Att. 12, 19; id. Fam. 7, 25; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 17.—**II.** The name of a credulous Jew who lived in the time of *Horace*; hence, appellative for a credulous man, Hor. S. 1, 5, 100.

Apelles, *is* (voc. *Apella*), Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 101, as if from the Doric *Ἀπελάς*, *m.*, = *Ἀρελλῆς*, a distinguished Greek painter in the time of *Alexander the Great*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 10; Cic. Brut. 18, 70; id. Off. 3, 2, 10; id. Fam. 1, 9; Prop. 4, 8, 11 al.—Hence, **Apellēus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of or belonging to *Apelles*: opus, Mart. 7, 83; tabulae, Prop. 1, 2, 22 al.

† **Apello**, v. *Apolla*.

* **Apenninicola**, *ae*, *comm.* [*Apennin*-*colo*] a dweller among the *Apennines*, Verg. A. 11, 700.

Apenninigēna, *ae*, *comm.* [*Apennin*-*gigno*] born upon the *Apennines*, originating there, Ov. M. 15, 432; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 505.

Apenninus (better **Apenninus**, Verg. A. 12, 703 Cod. Med.; also **APENNVS**, Inscr. Grut. 204, 15) *i*, *m.* [from the Celtic *pen*, mountain summit], the mountain-chain that passes through the length of Italy, the *Apennines*, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 43; conspicuous for height; hence, *celsus* *Apenninus*, Hor. Epod. 16, 29; *Apenninus* nubifer, Ov. M. 2, 228.—*Personified*: *gandelus* *Apennini* *valli* *Vertice* *se* *atollens* *pater* *Apenninus* *ad* *auras*, Verg. A. 12, 703; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 264 sq.

I. **aper**, *pri*, *m.* [cf. old Germ. *Ebar*;

Germ. *Eber*; Angl.-Sax. *bār* = *aper*, *verres*; Engl. *boar*; cf. Lat. *capere*, with change of meaning, and of the Gr. *καρπος*], a wild boar. **I.** **A.** *Lit.*, Ov. M. 8, 282; 9, 192; 10, 550; 10, 115; Verg. E. 7, 29; 10, 56; id. A. 1, 324 al.: *aper* *Erymanthian*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 50; *Arcadius*, the *Erymanthian* *boar* slain by *Hercules*, Mart. 9, 104; *aper* *de silvā*, Vulg. Psa. 79, 14.—Among the Romans a delicacy, Juv. 1, 140.—*Masc.* form used of the female in Varr. L. 8, 47, p. 183 Müll., though *Pliny* had formed *apra*, q. v.—**B.** *Prov.* 1. Uno saltu duos aper capere, to kill two birds with one stone, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 40.—2. Apros inmittere liquidis fontibus, for something perverse, inconsiderate, Verg. E. 2, 59.—**II.** *Transf.* **A.** A standard of the Roman legion, Plin. 10, 4, 5, § 16.—**B.** A kind of fish, Enn. ap. App. p. 486; is, qui aper vocatur in Acheloe amne, grunnum habet, Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 267 Jan.

2. **Aper**, *pri*, *m.*, a Roman cognomen, Tac. Or. 2; Lampr. Commod. 2; Inscr. Grut. 692, 8.

Apertātia, *ae*, *f.*, = *Ἀπερτάντια*, a small province in *Thessaly*, south of the *Dolopians*, Liv. 36, 33; 38, 3; cf. Mann. Greece, 39.—Hence, **Apertantii**, *ōrum*, *m.*, its inhabitants, Liv. 43, 22.

apēribilis, v. *apertibilis*.

apērio, *ōri*, *ertum*, 4, *v. a.* (*fut.* *aperibo*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 50; Pompon. ap. Non. p. 506, 30) [*ab*-*prio*], to get from, take away from, i. e. to uncover, like the opp. *operio*, from *ob*-*prio*, to get for, to put upon, i. e. to cover; this is the old explanation, and is received by Corssen, *Anspr.* I. p. 653; II. p. 410, and by Vanicek, p. 503], to uncover, make or lay bare. **I.** *Lit.*: *patinas*, Plaut. Fls. 3, 2, 51; *apertae* *surae*, Turp. ap. Non. p. 236, 16; *capite* *aperto* *esse*, Varr. ib. p. 236, 25; p. 236, 28; ut corporis partes quadam apertiantur, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129; caput aperuit, id. Phil. 2, 31; Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 236, 20; *capita*, Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 60; *aperto* *pectore*, Ov. M. 2, 339; and poet. transf. to the person: *apertae* *pectora* *matres*, id. ib. 13, 688; *ranum*, Verg. A. 6, 400 al.—*Trop.* *o*, to make visible, to show, reveal, Liv. 22, 6; *dispulsa* *nebula* *diem* *aperuit*, id. 26, 17 (cf. just before: *densa* *nebula* *campos* *circa* *intexit*); *dies* *faciem* *vietoriae*, Tac. Agr. 38; *lux* *aperuit* *bellum* *ducemque* *belli*, Liv. 3, 15; *novam* *aciem* *dies* *aperuit*, Tac. H. 4, 29; *his* *unda* *dehiscens* *Terram* *aperit*, *opens* *to* *view*, Verg. A. 1, 107.—From the intermediate idea of making visible, **II.** *Metaph.*

A. 1. To uncover, open: **apertio** *ex* *ostio* *Alti* *Acheruntis*, Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37; *aperit* *aliquis* *ostium*, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 20; so id. *Heaut.* 2, 3, 55; *forem* *aperit*, id. Ad. 2, 1, 13; *fores*, id. Eun. 2, 2, 52; v. M. 10, 457; Suet. Aug. 82; *januas* *carceris*, Vulg. Act. 5, 19; *fenestram*, id. Gen. 8, 6; *liquidās* *vias*, to open the liquid way, Lucr. 1, 873; so Verg. A. 11, 884; *suecum* *vinis* *funderē* *apertis*, to pour out moisture from its open vessels, Lucr. 5, 812; *sacrum*, Vulg. Gen. 42, 27; os, ib. ib. 22, 28; *labia*, ib. Job. 11, 5; *oculos*, ib. Act. 9, 8; *accepti* *fasciculum*, in quo erat *epistula* *Pillae*: *abstuli*, *aperuit*, legi, Cic. Att. 5, 11 *fn.*, so id. ib. 1, 13; 6, 38; *aperit* *librum*, Vulg. Apoc. 5, 6; 20; testamentum, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 177 (cf. testamentum resignare, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 9); Suet. Caes. 83; id. Aug. 17; *signum* *aperit*, to break, Vulg. Apoc. 6, 3 al.: *ferro* *iter* *aperturum* *est*, Sall. C. 58, 7; *locum* . . . *apertum*, to make it an *asylum*, Liv. 1, 8; *subterraneos* *specus*, Tac. G. 16; *navigantium* *maria*, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 122; *arbor* *florem* *aperit*, id. 12, 11, 23, § 40 et *seep.*: *aperit* *parietem*, to open a wall, in order to put a door or window in it, Dig. 8, 2, 40; *alicut* *oculos* *aperit*, to give sight to (after the Heb.), Vulg. Joan. 9, 10, 14 al.; so, *aperit* *aperit*, to restore hearing to, ib. Marc. 7, 35.—**2.** *Trop.*: *hec* *ita* *claudenda* *est* *res* *familiaris*, ut *can* *benignitas* *aperire* *non* *possit*, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 54; *amicitiae* *fores*, id. Fam. 13, 10; *multus* *aperit* *cursum* *ad* *laudum*, id. Phil. 14, 6 *fn.*: *tibi* *virtus* *tua* *reducit* *ad* *tuos* *aperuit*, id. Fam. 6, 11; *philosophiae* *fontes*, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 6; id. Mil. 31, 85 et *seep.*: *aliquos* *oculos* *aperit*, to open one's eyes, make him discern (after the Heb.), Vulg. Gen. 3, 5; 3, 7; ib. Act. 26, 18; so, *aliquos* *cor* *aperit*, id. ib. 16, 14; *ven-*

ius incendio viam aperuit, Liv. 6, 2: occasione ad invadendum, id. 4, 53; so id. 9, 27: si hanc fenestram aperueritis (i. e. if you enter upon the way of complaint), nihil aliud agi sinetis, Suet. Tib. 28 (cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 72: Quamtu fenestram ad nequitium patēferis!); quia aperuisset gentibus ostium fidei, Vulg. Act. 14, 27; ib. Col. 4, 3.—So of the new year, to open it, i. e. begin: annum, Verg. G. 1, 217: contigit ergo privati aperire annum (since the consul entered on his office the first of January), Plin. Pan. 58, 4 Gierig and Schaeff.—So also of a school, to establish, set up, begin, or open it: Dionysius tyrannus Corinthi dicitur ludum aperuisse, Cic. Fam. 9, 18; so Suet. Gram. 16; id. Rhet. 4.—Poet.: fuste aperire caput, i. e. to cleave, split the head, Juv. 9, 98.—**B.** Aperire locum (populum, gentes, etc.), to lay open a place, people, etc., i. e. to open an entrance to, render accessible (cf. patefacio); most freq. in the hist., esp. in Tacitus: qui aperuerint armis orbem terrarum, Liv. 42, 52; 42, 4; Syriam, Tac. A. 2, 70: omnes terras fortibus viris natura aperuit, id. H. 4, 64: novas gentes, id. Agr. 22: gentes ac reges, id. G. 1: Britanniam tamdiu clausam aperit, Mel. 3, 6, 4; Luc. 1, 465 Cert. Eoas, id. 4, 352: pelagus, Val. Fl. 1, 169.—**C.** Trans to mental objects, to disclose something unknown, to unveil, reveal, make known, unfold, to prove, demonstrate; or gen. to explain, recount, etc.: ocula quaedam et quasi involuta aperiri, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30: explicanda nec saepe verbis mens nostra de quaue re atque involutae rei notitia de fluitando aperienda est, id. Or. 33, 116: alicui scripturas aperire, Vulg. Luc. 24, 32: tu probra aperito omnia, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 60: ne expectetis argumentum fabulae; hi parietem aperient, Ter. Ad. prol. 23: non quae parietem sententiam suam, sed etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 84: eo praesente conjunctionem aperit, Sall. C. 40, 6: naturam et mores, id. ib. 53 fin.; so id. ib. 45, 1; 47, 1; id. J. 33, 4: lux fugam hostium aperuit, Liv. 27, 2: aperiri error poterat, id. 26, 10: casus aperire viros, to disclose the future, Ov. M. 15, 559: futura aperit, Tac. H. 2, 4.—So also, as aperire or aperiri, to reveal one's true disposition, character: tum coacti necessario se aperiant, show themselves in their true light, Ter. And. 4, 1, 8: studio aperimur in ipso, Ov. A. A. 3, 371: expectandum, dum se ipsa res aperierit, Nep. Paus. 3, 7; Quint. proem. § 3.—Sometimes constr. with acc. and inf., a rel. clause, or de: cum jam directae in se praeae hostes appropinquarunt aperuissent, Liv. 44, 28: domino navis, quis sit, aperit, Nep. Them. 8, 6; so id. Eum. 13, 3: de clomentia, Auct. ad Her. 2, 31.—In a gen. sense (freq. in epist.), in Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2: de Oppio factum est, ut volui, et maxime, quod DCCC. aperuisti, id. ib. 5, 4, 3.—Hence, **āperitus**, a, um, P. a.; pr., open; opened; hence, **open**, **free**. **A.** Lit. **1.** Without covering, open, uncovered (opp. tectus): naves apertae, without deck, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 40; Liv. 31, 22 fin.; cf. id. 32, 21, 14: centum tectae naves et quinquaginta leviores apertae, et saep.; v. naves.—Also, without covering or defence, unprotected, exposed: locus, Caes. B. C. 3, 84.—Poet., of the sky, clear, cloudless: caelo intractus aperto, Verg. A. 1, 155: aether, id. ib. 1, 587: aperta serena prospicere, id. G. 1, 393.—**2.** Unclosed, open, not shut (opp. clausus)—**Jap.** cum per se transpecta praebet apertum, since this affords an open view through it, Lucr. 4, 272: oculi, id. 4, 339: ocellorum lumine aperto, id. 4, 1139 et saep.: nihil tam clausum, neque tam receptivum, quod non istius cupiditati apertissimum prouissimumque esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20: caelum patens atque apertum, id. Div. 1, 1 (dit. from I.); so Ov. M. 6, 693: vidit caelos apertos, Vulg. Marc. 1, 10: apertus et propatulus locus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23: iter, Liv. 34, 2: apertior aditus ad moenia, id. 9, 28: camp. id. 38, 3: per apertum limitem (viae), Tac. H. 3, 21; v. M. 1, 235: fenestrae, Vulg. Dan. 6, 10: ostia, ib. ib. 18; aequor, Ov. M. 4, 527; so id. ib. 8, 165; 11, 556 et saep.—Poet., of a battle: nec aperti caesp. Martis Ulla fuit, an action in the open field, Ov.

M. 13, 208.—Very freq. **āperitum**, subst., that which is open, free; an open, clear space: in aperto, Lucr. 3, 604: per apertum fugientes, Hor. C. 9, 12, 10: impetum ex aperto facerent, Liv. 35, 5: castra in aperto posita, id. 1, 33; so id. 22, 4: volantem in aperto, Plin. 10, 8, 9, § 22: in aperta prodeunt, id. 8, 32, 50, § 117: disiecit naves in aperta Oceani, Tac. A. 2, 23.—**B.** Trop. **1. a.** Opp. to that which is concealed, covered, dark, open, clear, plain, evident, manifest, unobstructed: nam nihil aegrius est quam res secerne apertas ab dubiis, nothing is, indeed, more difficult than to separate things that are evident from those that are doubtful, Lucr. 4, 467; so id. 4, 596; 1, 915; 5, 1062: cum illum ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium coniecimus, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: simulatae partim obscurae, partim apertae, id. Manil. 24: quid enim potest esse tam apertum tamque perspicuum? id. N. D. 2, 2, 4: quid rem apertam suspectam factum? Liv. 41, 24: non furium, sed vi aperta, id. 25, 24: apertus animi motus, Quint. 10, 3, 21: invidia in occulto, adulatione in aperto, Tac. H. 4, 4 et saep.—So, in rhet., of clear, intelligible discourse: multo apertius ad intellegendum est, si, etc. . . . apertam enim narrationem tam esse oportet quam, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 328; cf. id. Inv. 1, 20.—Hence, **B.** E. s. p. as subst.: in aperto esse, (a) To be clear, evident, well known, notorious, ἐν τῷ φανερῷ εἶναι: ad cognoscendum omnia illustra magis magisque in aperto, Sall. J. 5, 3.—(β) To be easily practicable, easy, facile (the figure taken from an open field or space): agere memoratu digna pronom magisque in aperto erat, there was a greater inclination and a more open way to, Tac. Agr. 1: hostes aggredi in aperto foret, id. H. 3, 56: vota virtusque in aperto omniaque prona victoribus, id. Agr. 33.—**2.** Of character, without dissimulation, open, frank, candid: animus apertus et simplex, Cic. Fam. 1, 9; id. Off. 3, 13, 57: pectus, id. Lael. 26, 97.—Hence, ironically: ut semper fuit apertissimus, as he has always been very open, frank (for impudent, shameless), Cic. Mur. 35.—Hence, **āpértē**, adv., openly, clearly, plainly. **I** n g e n.: tam aperte irridere, Trop. Phorm. 5, 8, 62: ab illo aperte tecte quiquid est datum, libenter accipi, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4; id. Or. 12, 38; id. Am. 13, 67: cum Fidenae aperte descissent, Liv. 1, 27: aperte quod venale habet ostendit, Hor. 1, 2, 83: aperte revelari, Vulg. 1 Reg. 2, 27: non jam secretis colloquiis, sed aperte frerere, Tac. A. 11, 28: aperte adulari, Cic. Am. 26, 99: aperte mentiri, id. Ac. 2, 6, 18: aperte pugnare, id. ap. Aquil. Rom. 10: aperte immundus est, Vulg. Lev. 13, 26.—**Comp.**: cum ipsum dolorem hic tulit paulo apertius, Cic. Plane. 34; id. Att. 16, 3, 5; Curt. 6, 1, 11: ab his proconsuli venenum inter epulas datum est apertius quam ut falleret, Tac. A. 13, 1.—**Sup.**: hinc ompta apertissime praetura, Cic. Vorr. 1, 100: equite Romano per apertissime interfecto, id. Har. Resp. 30: largiri, id. ib. 56: praedari, id. Verr. 1, 130.—**II.** E. s. p. of what is set forth in words or writing, plainly, clearly, freely, without reserve: nempe ergo aperte vias quae restant me loqui? Ter. And. 1, 2, 24; id. Phorm. 4, 3, 49: aperte indicat (lex) posse rationem habere non praesentis, Cic. Ad Brut. 1, 5, 3: Non tu istum mihi dictura aperte es, quiquid est? Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 9: narrare, id. Heaut. 4, 3, 24: scribere, Cic. Fam. 5, 7, 3; Quint. 1, 5, 43.—**Comp.**: Planus atque apertius dicam, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14, 43: distinguere, Quint. 3, 6, 45.—**Sup.**: istius injurias quam apertissime vobis plainissimeque explicare, Cic. Verr. 2, 64, 156: aliquid apertissime ostendere, Quint. 5, 12, 11.

† **Āperta**, a surname of Apollo: quia patente (i. e. aperta) cortina responsa ab eo darentur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.

āpértibilis, e. adj. [aperio], opening, apertum, med. t. Caes. Aur. Aont. 3, 3; 4, where apertibilis also is read.

āpértio, ōnis, f. [id.], an opening, unfolding (only ante- and post-class.). **a.** With gen.: floribus, Pall. 1, 6, 4: templi, App. M. 11, p. 266, 22: oris, Vulg. Eccl. 90, 15; ib. Ephes. 6, 19.—**b.** Absol.: cum periculo introitur recenti apertione, Varr. R. R. 1,

63: apertio, the solemn opening of a temple, Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 301.

* **āpértio**, āre, v. freq. [id.], to lay bare: Quaesio, cur apertas brachium? Plaut. Men. 5, 8, 12.

āpértor, ōris, m. [id.], he that opens, begins (cf. apertio, II. A.): baptismi, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 3.

āpértum, i, n., v. apertio.

āpértura, ae, f. [aperio] (only post-Aug.). **I.** An opening (abstr.), Vitr. 4, 6 fin.; Dig. 28, 5, 3.—**II.** An opening (concr.), aperture, a hole, Vitr. 5, 5; so id. 10, 9; Vulg. Amos. 4, 3; 9, 11.

āpértus, a, um, P. a., from apertio.

āpex, icis, m. [etym. acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 270, and Paul. ex Fest. p. 18 Müll. from apo, to join to, whence apud; cf. Van. Etym. p. 33], the extreme end of a thing, the point, summit, top (syn.: cacumen, summa fastigium, culmen, vertex); hence, **I.** Lit., the small rod at the top of the flamen's cap, sowed round with wool, Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 683; 10, 270.—Hence, **II.** Transf. **A.** (As pars pro toto) The conical cap of the flamen, ornamented with this rod: QVEI APICEM INSIGNE DIALIS FLAMINI GEBISSET, Epitaph. Scip. Grof. 2, 299: apicem dialem, Liv. 6, 41: apex e capite prolapsus, Val. Max. 1, 1, n. 4.—Hence, of trees: apicem insigne: homo honestus non apice insignis, Sen. ap. Laet. 17, 6.—**B.** Any hat or helmet, a crown: ab aquila Tarquini apicem impositum putent, Cic. Leg. 1, 1: regum apices, Hor. C. 3, 21, 20: ardet apice capiti, Verg. A. 10, 270, 2, 683.—Of birds, the crest, Plin. 11, 37, 44; § 121.—**C.** A projecting point or summit. **1.** Lit., of trees: lauri, Verg. A. 7, 66.—Of a headland: sublimis, Juv. 12, 72: montis apex, Sil. 12, 709; so Vulg. Judith, 7, 3.—Of the point of a sickle, Col. 4, 25, 1.—Of the summit of a flame, Ov. M. 10, 279 et saep.—**2.** Trop., the highest ornament or honor, the crown of a thing: apex est senectutis auctoritas, Cic. Sen. 17, 60: hinc apicem Fortuna sustulit, hic possisse gaudet, Hor. C. 1, 34, 14.—**D.** **1.** In gram., the long mark over a vowel, Quint. 1, 7, 2; 1, 4, 10; 1, 5, 23; Victor. p. 2469 P.—Hence, Trop.: nullum apicem questionis praetermittere, Arn. 5 init.—**2.** The forms or outlines of the letters: litterarum apices, Gell. 13, 30, 10; 17, 9, 12.—Hence (per synecdochen), **E.** A letter or any other writing: apicem dilator, Sid. Ep. 6, 8: Augusti apicem, i. e. rescripts, Cod. Jus. 2, 1, 6 fin.—**F.** Of the point of an apex of a Hebrew letter, put fig. for the least particle, title (eccl. Lat.; Gr. ἡ κεφαλή), nota unum aut unum apex non praeterbit a lege, Vulg. Matt. 5, 18; ib. Luc. 16, 17.

āpéxābo, ōnis, m. [apex], a kind of sausage (perh. only in the two folk. examples), Varr. L. L. 5, § 111 Müll.; Arn. 7, p. 229.

† **āphāca**, ae, f., = ἀφάκω. **I.** A kind of pulse, field or chick-pea: Lathyrus apphaea, Linn.; Plin. 27, 5, 21, § 98.—**II.** A wild plant, the common damelion: Leontodon taraxacum, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 52, § 89.

Āphaea, ae, f., = Ἀφαια, an epithet of Britomartis (q. v.), Verg. Cir. 303, ubi v. Wagner.

† **āphaerēma**, ōtis, m., = ἀφαιρέμα, a coarse kind of grist, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 2.

† **āphaerēsis**, is, f., = ἀφαιρέσις, a gram. fig., the dropping of a letter or syllable at the beginning of a word (e. g. ruero for eruere, temerere for contemnerere, etc.), Prob. p. 1438 P.; Don. p. 1772 ib.; Charis. p. 248 ib.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 546; 1, 669 ab.

Āphārens (trisyll.), ōis, m., = Ἀφαιρέσις. **I.** A king of the Messenians; hence his sons Lynceus and Idas are called Aphārensia proles, Ov. M. 8, 304.—**II.** A centaur, Ov. M. 12, 341 sq.

āphē, v. haphē.

Āphēnas, antos, m., = Ἀφείνας, a mountain in Peloponnesus, near Nemea, now Fouka, Stat. Th. 3, 460 (in Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 17, called Apesantus, Jan).

Āphidnae, ārum, f., = Ἀφιδναί, a small place in Attica, Sen. Hippol. 24.—In sing.: Aphidna, Ov. F. 5, 708; cf. Mau. Gr. p. 336.

† **āphractus**, *i. f.*, or **āphractum**, *i. n.* = ἀφρακτος (uncovered, sc. *vāns*, hence), a long vessel without a deck (in pure Latin, navis aperta; only in Cic.): Navigavimus tardus propter aphractum Rhodiorum imbecillitatem. Cic. Att. 5, 13, 1: detraxit viginti ipsos dies aphractus Rhodiorum, id. ib. 6, 8, 4: aphracta Rhodiorum habebam, id. ib. 5, 11, 4; so id. ib. 5, 12, 1.

† **āphrōdes**, *adj. comm.* = ἀφρώδες, foamy, like foam: mecon, a wild poppy, Plin. 27, 12, 93, § 119; cf. App. Herb. 53 (in Plin. 19, 79, § 207, called aphron).

† **Āphrōdisia**, *ōrum, n.* = Ἀφροδισία, a festival of Venus, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 62; 1, 2, 44.

† **āphrōdisiācē**, *ēs, f.* = ἀφροδισιακή, a precious stone of a reddish-white color, unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 148.

1. Āphrōdisiās, *ādis, f.* = Ἀφροδισιάς. **I.** A region in Asiatic Æolis, Liv. 37, 21; Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122. **II.** A town and promontory in Caria, on the Mæander, now Geira, Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 104. **III.** An island near Gades, Plin. 4, 22, 36, § 120. **IV.** An island in the Persian Gulf, now Kaish, Plin. 6, 25, 28, § 111.

2. āphrōdisiās = acorus, *q. v.*; perh. sweet-flag, calamus, App. Herb. 6.

Āphrōdisium, *ii, n.* = Ἀφροδισιον. **I.** A town on the coast of Latium, in the province of Lavinium, with a renowned temple of Venus, which was destroyed as early as the time of Ptolemy, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 57; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 617; Müll. Roms Camp. 2, 271. **II.** Āphrōdisium promontorium, a promontory in Thessaly, Plin. 31, 2, 7, § 10.

III. Āphrōdisium flumen, a river in Caria, Plin. 31, 2, 7, § 10.

āphron, *v. aphrodes.*

† **āphronitrum**, *i, n.* = ἀφρόνιτρον, the efflorescence of saltpetre, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 3; Mart. 14, 58.

† **apthācē**, *ārum, f.* = ἄφθαι, an eruption in the mouth, the thrush, Marc. Emp. 11 (in Cels. 6, 11, written as Greek).

āphya, *ae, or -ē, ēs, f.* = ἄφυν, a small fish, usu. called aqua, acc. to some the anchovy, Plin. 32, 11, 63, § 145; cf. id. 31, 8, 44, § 95.

Āpia, *ae, f.* = Ἄπια, an old name of the Peloponnesus, Plin. 4, 4, 6, § 9 (v. aqua init.).

āpiacus, *a, um, adj.* [apium], of or relating to parsley, similar to parsley: brassica, Cato ap. Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 136 Jan; cf. Cato, R. R. 157, 2 (others read in the first passage apianam, in the latter apia).

āpiānus, *a, um, adj.* [apis], belonging to bees, of bees. **I.** *Adj.* uva, loved by bees, the muscated, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 3; cf. Col. 12, 39, 3; so, vitis, id. 3, 2, 17: vitium, id. 12, 47, 6. **II.** *Subst.* **āpiāna**, *ae, f.* (sc. herba), chamomile, App. Herb. 23.

āpiārius, *a, um, adj.* [id.], relating to bees; only subst., **I.** **āpiārius**, *ii, m., a bee-keeper*, Plin. 21, 10, 31, § 56. **II.** **āpiārium**, *ii, n., a bee-house, beehive* (prob. first introd. by Columella into the written lang.; cf. Gell. 2, 20, 8), Col. 9, 5, 1; so id. 9, 3, 4; 9, 5, 6; 9, 7, 1, 9, 12, 4 al.

āpiastellum, *i, n.* **I.** The plant barchon or herba scelerata, App. Herb. 8. **II.** The plant bryonia, App. Herb. 66.

† **āpiāstra**, *ae, f.* [apis] a bird that lies in wait for bees, a bee-eater, commonly called merops (for apiaster or merops apiaster, Linn.). Serv. ad Verg. G. 4, 14.

āpiāstrum, *i, n.* [id.]. **I.** Wild-parsley: Selinum palustre, Linn.; Plin. 21, 12, 41, § 70; cf. Col. 9, 8, 12. **II.** Balm, a plant of which bees are fond: melissophyllon, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 10; Plin. 21, 9, 29, § 53.

āpiātus, *a, um* [apium]. **I.** Boiled with parsley: aqua, Theod. Prisc. 2, 2. **II.** Like a parsley-leaf, crisped: menia, Plin. 13, 15, 30, § 96.

† **āpica**, *ae, f.* (sc. ovīs) [perh. ἀπικώς, mñt. umatural], a sheep that has no wool on the belly, Varr. R. 2, 2, 3; Plin. 8, 48, 75, § 198; Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.

* **āpicātus**, *a, um, Part.*, as if from apico [apex], adorned with the priest's cap: Dialia, Ov. F. 3, 397.

1. āpicus, *a, um, adj.* [apis], sought by bees, liked by bees; hence, sweet, dainty, =

apianus, *q. v.*: urvae, Cato, R. R. 24, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 58; Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 46; Macr. S. 2, 16. — Hence, **āpicum**, *i, n.*, sc. vitium, Cato, R. R. 6, 5; 7, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 25.

2. Āpicus, *ii, m. I. A.* A notorious epicure under Augustus and Tiberius, Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 133; cf. Tac. A. 4, 1. — Hence, **B.** The title of a Latin book on cookery, yet extant, in ten books, whose author is unknown, v. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 521; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 278, 4. **II.** Deriv.: **Āpicianus**, *um, adj.*, of or pertaining to Āpicus: coctura, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 143; patina, Apic. 4, 2: condimenta, Tert. Anim. 33.

āpicula, *ae, f. dim.* [apis], a little bee, *Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 10; Plin. 7, 21, 21, § 85; Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 8 Mai.

† **āpiculum**: flumi, quo flamines vclatum apicem gerunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll.; cf. apex I.

Āpidānus, *i, m.* = Ἀπιδανός, a river in Thessaly, which, uniting with the Enipeus, flows into the Peneus, now Fersaliti, Ov. M. 1, 580; 7, 228; Luc. 6, 373; Val. Fl. 1, 357.

Āpina, *ae, f.*, a poor and small town in Apulia, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 144. — Hence, in the plur.: **āpinac**, *prov.* (as tricae, *q. v.*), trifles, worthless things: apinae tricaeque, Mart. 14, 1, 7; 1, 113, 2 (some regard this form as from ἀπῆνης, obscure, of no account).

āpio, *v. apo.*

Āpiolae, *v. Apiolae.*

1. āpis or **-es**, *is, f.* (nom. sing. apis, Ov. M. 13, 928; Petr. Fragm. 32, 7; Col. 9, 3, 2; 9, 12, 1. — The form apes is given in Prisc. p. 613 and 703 P. and Prob. 1470 ib. as the prevailing one, to which the dim. apicula is no objection, since fides also has fiducula. — The gen. plur. varies between -ium and -um. The form apium is found, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 14; Liv. 4, 33, 4; 27, 23, 3; 38, 46, 5; Col. 9, 3, 3; 9, 9, 1 al.; Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 158; 11, 7, 7, § 7; 11, 11, 11, § 27; 11, 16, 16, § 46; 17, 27, 44, § 255 al.; Just. 13, 10; Ov. M. 15, 383; Juv. 13, 68: the form apum, Liv. 21, 46, 2; 24, 10, 11; Col. 8, 1, 4; 9, 2, 2; Pall. Apr. 8, 2; id. Jun. 7, 1; Aug. 7. Of the seven examples in Cicero, Ac. 2, 17, 54; 2, 38, 120; Div. 1, 33, 73; Sen. 15, 54; Off. 1, 44, 157; Har. Resp. 12, 25 bis, the form apium is quite certain or has preponderating MS. authority) [kindred with old Germ. Bīa, Imbi; Germ. Bieue, Imme; Engl. bee], a bee: apis aculeus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: sicut apes solent persequi, Vulg. Deut. 1, 44: examen apium, a swarm of, Cic. Har. Resp. 12, 25: examen apum, Liv. 24, 10, 11, and Vulg. Jud. 14, 8: apes leves, Tib. 2, 1, 49; so Verg. G. 4, 54: florilegae, Ov. M. 15, 366: melliferae, id. ib. 15, 387: parcae, fragal, Verg. G. 1, 4: apis sedula, the busy bee, Ov. M. 13, 298 (cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 21): apum reges (their sovereignty being regarded by the ancients as a male), Col. 9, 10, 1; so Verg. G. 4, 68 et saep.: Attica apis, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 30: iungunt favos, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157: conflungunt favos, Plin. 11, 5, 4, § 11: condunt examina, Verg. G. 2, 452: exeunt ad opera, Plin. 11, 6, 5, § 14: insidunt floribus, Verg. A. 6, 708: tulit collectos femine flores, Ov. M. 13, 928: mellicant, Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 59: mella faciunt, id. ib.: stridunt, Verg. G. 4, 556. — Their habits are described in Varr. R. R. 3, 16 sqq.; Verg. G. 4, 1 sqq.; Col. 9, 2 sqq.; Plin. 11, 5 sqq.; Pall. 1, 37 sqq. al.

2. Āpis, *is (abl. Apide, Paul. Nov. 85), m.* = Ἄπιδ, the ox worshipped as a god by the Egyptians, Apis, Plin. 8, 46, 71, § 184 sqq.; Ov. Am. 2, 13, 14.

3. Āpis vicus, a harbor in Lake Meotis, Plin. 5, 6, 6, § 39.

āpisor, *aptus, 3, v. dep.* [apo] (class., but more rare than the compd. adipiscor; in the post-Aug. per. most freq. in Tac.), orig., to reach after something, in order to take, seize, or get possession of it (syn.: peto, sequor, adquo, attingo); hence, to gain, **I.** To pursue (with effort, zeal, etc.): sine me hominem apisi, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 3. — And as the result of the pursuit, **II.** To take, seize upon: etenim nullo cessabant tempore apisci Ex aliis alios avidi contagia morbi, Lucr. 6, 1235. — **III.** To reach, attain to, get, gain, acquire (by

effort, trouble, etc.; cf. adipiscor), both lit. and trop.: quod ego objectans vitam bellando aptus sum, Pac. ap. Non. p. 234, 25: hereditatem, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 8: cupere aliquid apisci, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 74, 30; so id. ib. p. 74, 23: aliquid, Sisen. ap. Non. p. 68, 25: maris apiscendi causa, Cic. Att. 8, 14 fin.: laudem, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5 fin.: aliquid animus praegestit apisci, Cat. 64, 145: spes apiscendi summi honoris, Liv. 4, 3; Jus. Tac. A. 6, 3: summa apiscendi libido, id. ib. 4, 1: qui id flammium apisceretur, id. ib. 4, 16: apiscendae potentiae propter, id. ib. 4, 59: cujus (artis) apiscendae otium habuit, id. ib. 6, 26 al. — Once in Tacitus with gen. like the Gr. τῶν γυγῶναιεν τῶνδ': dominationis, A. G. 45. — Poet., to reach something in mind, i. e. to perceive, understand: Nec ratione animi quam quisquam possit apisci, Lucr. 1, 448.

Āpiscendus, *pass.*, Manil. 3, 145; Tac. A. 3, 31; 13, 20 al.; cf. adipiscor.

āpium, *ii, n.* [apis], parsley, esp. liked by bees; an umbelliferous plant of several species (mountain-parsley, celery, etc.), Plin. 19, 8, 37, § 123 sq. The leaves of one species (water-parsley, our celery, the Apium graveolens, Linn.) were often used by the ancients for garlands, on account of their strong fragrance, Verg. E. 6, 68 Voss., esp. in drinking-bouts: vivax, that long remains green, Hor. C. 1, 36, 16; so id. ib. 2, 7, 24; 4, 11, 3 (cf. Theoc. 3, 23); and, among the Greeks, given as a prize to the victors in the Isthmian and Nemean games, Juv. 8, 226; cf. Plin. 19, 8, 46, § 158; Juv. 8, 226; Hyg. Fab. 74.

† **āplānēs**, *adj.* = ἀπλανής, not moving about, standing firm, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 9 and 11.

āplūda (**appl.**), *ae, f.* [prob. from a and pludo or plaudo, that which is beaten off]. **I.** Chaff, Plin. 10, 23, § 99: non hercle apluda est hodie quam tu nequior, Naev. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 10 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 23 Rib.). **II.** Bran: apludam edit, Auct. ap. Gell. 11, 7, 3 sq.; cf. Non. p. 69. — **III.** Acc. to some, a kind of drink: Sunt qui apludam sorditionis liquidissimum putent genus, Paul. ex Fest. 1, 1.

āplustre, *is, n.* (abl. aplustri, Prisc. p. 769 P.; nom. plur. aplustra, Lucr. 2, 555, and Cic. ap. Prisc. p. 769 P.; dat. heterocl. aplustri, Lucr. 4, 437) = ἀπλοστον, the curved stern of a ship, with its ornaments (ribbons, streamers, and little flags upon a pole): stultitania quaerere aplustra, Cic. Arat. ap. Prisc. 1, 1 (Orell. IV. 2, p. 522): fulgent aplustria, Caes. Germ. Arat. ap. Prisc. 1, 1 (v. 345 Orell.); Lucr. 3, 586; 3, 672: torquet aplustrius ignis, Sil. 14, 429; 10, 324 Drak.: bellorum exuviae, lorica et buccula vitiaeque triridis aplustre humanis majora bonis creduntur, Juv. 10, 136, ubi v. Rupert and Mayor.

† **āplysiāe**, *ārum, f.* = ἀπλυσία, an inferior kind of sponge, Plin. 9, 45, 69, § 160.

āpo (or **apio**, Isid. Orig. 19, 30), *cre, v. a.* [cf. ἄπιτο, apiscor. apex]. **I. A.** To fasten, attach, join, bind, tie to (syn.: ligo, adligo, jungo, conjungo, recto): comprehendere antiqui vinculo aperire dicebant, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. apex, p. 18 Müll.; cf. apex; used only in part. perf. pass. aptus (the P. a. v. infra): uteri terae radicebus apti, fastened to the earth, Lucr. 5, 808 (Lachm., terram and apti=adepti): brachia validis ex apta laertis, united with the strong shoulders, id. 4, 829: gladium e lacunari setā equinā aptum demitti jussit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: linguam vinculis de pectore imo aptis moveri, Gell. 1, 15. **B.** Trop.: ex aliqua re (like pendere ex aliqua re), depending upon, arising from (so only in Cic.): rerum causa aliae ex aliis aptae et necessitate nexae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 25, 70: honestum, ex quo aptum est officium, id. Off. 1, 18, 60; id. Fin. 2, 14, 47: ex qua re (sc. virtute) vita omnis apta sit, id. Ac. 2, 10, 31: causa ex aeternis causis apta, id. Fat. 15, 34: cui viro ex se apta sunt omnia, etc., id. Tusc. 5, 12, 36 (as transl. of Plat. Menex. p. 302: Ὅρω γὰρ ἀπόρι ἐξ ἐαυτῶν ἀνήρηται πάντα, etc.); cf. id. Fam. 5, 13. — Once also with pendere: non ex verbis aptum pendere jus, Cic. Caecin. 18. — Also without ex: vitā modica et apta virtute perfrui, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 56: rudentibus apta fortuna, id. Tusc. 5, 14,

40.—**II. A. Joined, bound, or tied together, connected:** aptum conexum et colligatum significat, Non. p. 24, 32 (so most freq. in Lucr.): conjugio corporis aptae animae consistimus uniter apti, Lucr. 3, 846; 5, 555; 5, 558: genus . . . validis aptum per viscera nervis, *bound together by the strong band of the sinews*, id. 5, 928: quae memorare quam inter se singlari apta, id. 6, 1067 al.: facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata conecere, Cic. Or. 71, 235: quæ ex conjunctione caelum ita aptum est, ut, etc., id. Tim. 5: qui tam ceteros caeli motus, tamque omnia inter se conexa et apta viderit, id. N. D. 2, 38, 97; Gell. 6, 2.—**B. Trop.:** omnia inter se apta et conexa, Cic. Fin. 4, 19, 53: apta inter se et coherentia, id. N. D. 3, 1, 4: efficitur aptum illud, quod fuerit antea diffuens ac solum, id. Or. 70, 233.—**P. et, with abl., endowed, furnished, or ornamented with something:** fides alma, apta pinnis, *furnished with wings, winged*, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105: stellis fulgentibus apta caeli domus, the *abode of heaven studded with glittering stars*, Lucr. 6, 357 (cf. id. 5, 1205: stellis micantibus aethera fixum); imitated by Verg.: caelum stellis fulgentibus aptum, Verg. A. 11, 202, and: axis stellis ardentibus aptus, id. ib. 4, 482: veste signis ingentibus apta, Lucr. 5, 1428: magis apta figura, id. 2, 814: lucus opacus teneris fructibus aptus, Varr. ap. Non. p. 235, 9: Tyrio prodeat apta sinu, Tib. 1, 9, 70.—Hence, **III. aptus, a, um, P. a. pr., fitted to something; hence, suited, suitable, proper, apposite, fit, appropriate, adapted, conformable to (cf. accomodat and appositus, 2.).** **A. In gen.:** aptus is, qui convenienter alicui junctus est, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. apex, p. 18 Müll. (so most freq. after the Cic. per.); constr. with *ad* or *dat.*; of persons always with *dat.* (*a*) *With ad:* ossa habent commissuras ad stabilitatem aptas, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139: in pulmonibus inest rarietas quaedam ad haerendum spiritum aptissima, id. ib. 2, 55, 136: locus ad insidias aptior, id. Mil. 20: calcei habiles et apti ad pedem, id. de Or. 1, 54, 231: castra ad bellum ducendum aptissima, Caes. B. C. 2, 37; so Vulg. 1 Par. 7, 40; ib. 2 Par. 26, 13: aptum ad proelium, ib. 1 Reg. 14, 52: fornice in muro erant apti ad excurrendum, Liv. 36, 23, 3 al.—(**β**) *With dat.:* non omnia rebus sunt omnibus apta, Lucr. 6, 961: alitis alias animantibus aptas Res, id. 6, 773: Initia apta et accommodata naturae, Cic. T. 4, 17, 46: quod verum, simplex sincerumque sit, id esse naturae hominis aptissimum, id. Off. 1, 4, 13: haec genera dicendi aptiora sunt adolescentibus, id. Brut. 95, 223; so id. ib. 62, 326; id. Tusc. 1, 36, 87; id. Or. 22, 1 al.: quod actati tua esset aptissimum, id. Off. 1, 2, 4; so Nep. Att. 16, 1: aptus dies sacrificio, Liv. 1, 45: venti aptiores Romanae quam suae classis, id. 25, 37 al.: notavi portus puppibus aptos, Ov. M. 3, 596; 4, 160: armis apta magis tellus, D. p. 4, 22, 19: aptum equis Argos, Hor. C. 1, 7, 9: apta vinculo conjugali, Vulg. Ruth. 1, 12; ib. Luc. 9, 62: aptus amicis, Hor. S. 2, 5, 43 et saep.—**Other constr.:** (γ) *With in* (cf. Rudd. II. p. 96, n. 60): in loco (genus pugnae) minime apti sunt, Liv. 38, 21: formae deus aptus in omnibus, *apt for easily changed into*, Ov. M. 14, 765: in cetero apta usus, Vulg. Deut. 20, 20: vasa apta in interitum, ib. Rom. 9, 22.—(**δ**) *With qui* (cf. Zumpt, § 568): nulla videbatur aptior persona, quae de illa actate loqueretur, Cic. Am. 1, 4: est mihi, quae lanax molliat, apta manus, Ov. H. 3, 70.—(**ε**) *Poet., with in:* (Circæ) apta cantu veteres mutare figuras, Tib. 4, 1, 63: apta mollis et apta regi, Ov. A. 1, 10.—**E. sp. freq., (ζ) Absol.,** Sall. H. Fragg. ap. Non. p. 235, 16: amor, Prop. 4, 22, 42: saluus, Ov. M. 2, 498: ars, Tib. 1, 7, 60: apta oscula, Tib. 1, 4, 54; Ov. H. 15, 132: lar aptus, *An extensive, satisfying possession*. Hor. C. 1, 12, 43.—**So in prose:** aptus exercitus, *An army good in fight, ready for battle*, Liv. 10, 25: tempus aptum, *The right time*, id. 35, 19; so Vulg. Eccl. 20, 6 al.—**B. Esp., in rhet.,** of the fitness, appropriateness of discourse: quid aptum sit, hoc est quid maxime decens in oratione, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 210; so apta oratio, which has the appropriate rhet. fulness and periodic rounding: numerosa et apta

oratio, id. Or. 50, 168; cf. id. ib. 50, 70; so id. Brut. 17, 68: Thucydides verbis aptus et pressus, *exact and brief in expression*, id. de Or. 2, 13, 56.—Hence, **apte, adv., closely, fitly, suitably, nicely, rightly.** **I. I. t. A. Absol.:** atque ita apte cohaeret (mundi corpus), ut etc., Cic. Tim. 5: altera est nexa cum superiore et inde apteque pendens, id. ap. Non. p. 235, 18: capiti apte reponere, Liv. 1, 34, 8.—**B. With ad:** apte convenire ad pedem, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 46.—**Sup., C. With inter:** ut inter se quam aptissime cohaerent extrema (verba) cum primis etc., Cic. Or. 44, 149.—**II. Trop., fitly, suitably, properly, duly, rightly.** **A. Absol.:** facile judicabimus, quid corum apte fiat, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146: quod est oratoris proprium, apte, distincte, ornate acere, id. ib. 1, 2; apte et quiete ferre, id. ib. 4, 17, 38: non equite apte locato, Liv. 4, 37, 8: Qui docent, apte quid tibi possit enis, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 88: nec aliter imperium apte regi potest, Curt. 8, 13: floribus compositis apte et utiliter, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 46.—**Comp.:** qualia aptius suis referuntur locis, Plin. 2, 62, 62, § 153: Aptius haec puero, quam tibi, dona dabis, Mart. 13, 26.—**B. With dat.:** si quid exierit numeris aptius, Quint. 10, 12, 26.—**Sup.:** seruntur Parilibus tam aptissime, Plin. 19, 3, 24, § 69.—**C. With ad:** (ut) ad rerum dignitatem apte et quasi decore (loquamur), Cic. de Or. 1, 32, 144: spolia ducis hostium caesi suspensa fabricato ad apte ferulo geros, Liv. 1, 10, 5.—**III. apocalypsis, is, f., = ἀποκάλυψις, a disclosing, revelation** (eccl. Lat.): apocalypsis habet, Vulg. 1 Cor. 14, 20: apocalypsis Jesu Christi, ib. Apoc. 1, 1: Joannis the Revelation, the Apocalypse, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5.—**IV. apocarteresis, is, f., = ἀποκαρτερησις, a voluntary starvation**, Tert. Apol. 46 (in Quint. 8, 5, 23, written as Greek, Halm; cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 34, 84).—**V. apocatastasis, is, f., = ἀποκατάστασις, a restoring to a former position;** in astronomy, the return of the stars to their position of the preceding year, App. Astr. 84, 6 Elm. (in Col. 3, 6, 4, written as Greek).—**VI. apocatastaticus, a, um, adj., = ἀποκαταστατικός, returning:** Mars, to the position of the previous year (cf. apocatastasis), Sid. Ep. 8, 11.—**VI. apócha, ae, f., = ἀποχή, the receipt of a creditor acknowledging the payment of a debt:** apocha non alias contingit quam si pecunia soluta sit, there is no receipt till the money is paid, Dig. 46, 4, 19; 47, 2, 27; 12, 6, 67, § 3.—**VII. Apocleti, orum, m., = ἀποκλήτοι** (select), among the Ætolians, the members of the smaller council, a select committee, Liv. 35, 34; 36, 28.—**VIII. apocolocytosis, is, f., = ἀποκολοκύντωσις, the Metamorphosis into a Pumpkin,** the title of an insipid lampoon written by the philosopher Seneca upon Claudius Cæsar, who, acc. to this title, instead of being transformed to a god, is changed to a pumpkin; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. pp. 469 and 470; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 284, 7.—**IX. apocōpe, ae, f., = ἀποκοπή, a gram. fig., the dropping of a letter or syllable at the end of a word** (e. g. bonu for bonus, do for domo), Prob. p. 1438 P.; Don. p. 1772 P.; Charis. p. 248 P.; Victor. p. 2499 P.; cf. Wagn. ad Verg. Cat. 2.—**X. apocrisiarius or apocrisiarius, ii, m. (ἀποκρισιarius, to answer; ἀποκρισις, an answer) (late Lat.), a delegate, deputy, who performs a duty in the place of another, esp. of a high Church officer, called also responsalis**, Julian. Epit. 6, 26; cf. Just. Nov. 6, 2; Hon. Aug. G. Anim. 1, 185.—**XI. apócrýphus, a, um, adj., = ἀποκρύφως** (eccl. t. = spurious or uncanonical): libri, in the Church fathers, the apocryphal books incorporated with the Bible.—**XII. apócyonon, i, n., = ἀπόκωνον** (dog's-bane). **I. A little bone in the left side of the venomous frog**, Plin. 32, 5, 8, § 51.—**II. A plant, dog's-bane:** Aconitum lycoctonum, Linn.: Plin. 24, 11, 56, § 98.—**apódes, v. apus.**
apódicticus, a, um, adj., = ἀποδεικτικός, proving clearly, demonstrative: argumentum, Gell. 17, 5, 3.

† apódixis, is, f., = ἀπόδειξις, a conclusive proof, demonstration, = evidens probatio, Quint. 5, 10, 7; Petr. 132, 10; Gell. 17, 5, 5 (in Quint. 5, 10, 7 al., written as Greek).—**apódosis, is, f., = ἀπόδοσις, a subsequence proposition, or a clause which refers to one preceding (protasis), by which it is explained;** cf. Don. ad Ter. And. 1, 5, 44.—**Apodōti, orum, m., a people in Ætolia**, Liv. 32, 34, 4.—**† apodyterium, ii, n., = ἀποδυτήριον, the undressing-room in a bathing-house,** *Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; Plin. Ep. 5, 6; Inscr. Orell. 3278.—**† apogēus, a, um, adj., = ἀπόγειος, that comes from the land:** venti, Plin. 2, 43, 44, § 114.—**† apográphon, i, n., = ἀπογράφον, a transcript, a copy:** tabulae exemplar, quod apographum vocant, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 125 (in Cic. Att. 12, 52, 3, written as Greek).—**† apólactizo, are, v. a., = ἀπολακτίζω, to thrust from one with the foot;** hence, to spurn, scorn: apolactizo inimicos omnis, *Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 13.—**† apólectus, i, m., = ἀπόλεκτος** (picked out). **I. A kind of tunny-fish when not a year old**, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 150.—**II. Apolecti, pieces for salting, cut from the tunny-fish of that age** (pelamis), Plin. 9, 15, 18, § 48.—**Apollinar, aris, n.** [instead of Apollinar from Apollo, like Fratinal, Supercal, Fagutal, etc.], a temple dedicated to Apollo, Liv. 3, 63, 7, where Weissenb. reads Apollinaren; v. Apollinaris.—*** apollinaria, ae, f., the plant commonly called strychnos**, App. Herb. 74.—**Apollinaris, ae, adj.** [Apollo], belonging or sacred to Apollo, of Apollo. **I. Adj.:** laurea, Hor. C. 4, 2, 9: Apollinarem (aedem), Liv. 3, 63, 7 Weissenb.—Hence, Lud. Apollinares, the games celebrated in honor of Apollo, annually, on the 5th of July, Liv. 25, 12; 27, 23; Cic. Att. 2, 19; id. Phil. 10, 3; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 19 al.—**II. Subst. A. apollinaris, is, f.** (sc. herba), the herb commonly called hyoscyamus, Plin. 26, 14, 87, § 140.—**B. A species of solanum**, App. Herb. 22.—**Apollineus, a, um, adj.** [id.], relating or belonging to Apollo (only poet.): urbs, i. e. Delos, where Apollo was born and specially honored, Ov. M. 13, 631: proles, i. e. Æsculapius, id. ib. 15, 533: mater, i. e. Latona, Stat. Th. 11, 12: Yates, i. e. Orpheus, Ov. M. 11, 8: ars both the art of soothsaying, id. ib. 264, and that of healing, id. Tr. 3, 3, 10: cantus, id. M. 11, 155 et saep.—**Apollo, i, m.** (earlier Apello, like hemo for homo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.), gen. APOLLONES, Inscr. Orell. 1433, like salutes, v. salus; dat. APOLLONI, Corp. Inscr. III. 567, APOLENEI, ib. 1, 167, APOLONE, Inscr. Ritschl, Epigr. Suppl. 3, p. 3; abl. APOLONE; the gen. Apollonius etc., is often found in MSS., as in Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 114, and even Apollonis is found in Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 119; Neue, Formel. I. p. 165, M. = Ἀπόλλων, Apollo, son of Jupiter and Latona, twin-brother of Diana, and god of the sun. On account of his omniscience, god of divination; on account of his lightning (βέλι), god of archery (hence represented with quiver and dart), and of the pestilence caused by heat; but, since his priests were the first physicians, also god of the healing art; and since he communicated oracles in verse, god of poetry and music, presiding over the Muses, etc.; cf. Hor. C. S. 61 sq. In more ancient times, represented as a protecting deity, by a conical pillar in the streets and highways (Apollon Agryeus, v. Agryeus and Müll. Denkm. 2). In the class. period of the arts, represented with weapons, the cithara, a crown of laurel, etc., with hair commonly flowing down upon his neck, but sometimes collected together and fastened up (ἀερεσκεύων), as a blooming youth (ὑεράκιον); cf. Müll. Archæol. §§ 359 and 360. The laurel-tree was sacred to him, Phædr. 3, 17, 3; Ov. F. 6, 91; hence, arbor Phoebæ, the laurel-tree, id. ib. 3, 139; cf. arbor.—After the battle at Actium, Augustus there consecrated a temple to Apollo; hence, Apollo Actiacus, Ov. M. 13, 715, and Actius Phoebus, Prop. 5, 6, 67 (cf. Strabo, 10, 451, and v. Actium and Acti-

8): Pythius Apollo, Naev. ap. Maer. S. 6, 6: crinitus Apollo, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89: dignos et Apolline crines, Ov. M. 3, 421: flavus Apollo, id. Am. 1, 15, 35: Apollinis nomen est Graecum, quem solem esse volunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68: Apollinem Delium, id. Verr. 1, 18, 48; Verg. A. 4, 162: Apollinem morbos delent, Caes. B. G. 6, 17; Verg. E. 6, 73; Hor. C. 1, 7, 28: magnus apollo, Verg. E. 3, 104: formosus, id. ib. 4, 53: puleher, id. A. 3, 119: vates Apollo, Val. Fl. 4, 445: oraculum Apollinis, Cic. Am. 2, 7.—Hence, **II.** Esp. A. Apollinis urbs magna, a town in Upper Egypt, also called Apollonopolis, now the village *Edfu*, Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 60; cf. Mann. Afr. I. 328. — **B.** Apollinis promontorium. **a.** In Zeugitana in Africa, a mile east of Utica, now *Cape Gobeah* or *Farina* (previously called promontorium pulchrum), Liv. 30, 24, 8; Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 23; cf. Mann. Afr. II. 208. — **b.** In Mauretania, Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 20. — **C.** Apollinis oppidum, a town in the eastern part of Ethiopia, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 180. — **D.** Apollinis Phaestii portus, a harbor in the territory of *Locei Ozole*, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 7. — **E.** Apollinis Libystini fanum, a place in Sicily, now *Fano*, Maer. S. 1, 17.

Apollodorus, i, m., = Ἀπολλόδορος. **I.** A distinguished rhetorician, teacher of Augustus, Suet. Aug. 89; Tac. Or. 19.—Hence, **Apollodorei**, his pupils, Quint. 2, 11, 2; 3, 1, 18 al.—**II.** A distinguished grammarian of Athens, author of a work on *Cyathology* still extant, Cic. Att. 12, 23; Maer. S. 1, 13.—**III.** An Academic philosopher, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 93.—**IV.** A tyrant of Casandrea, Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 82.

Apollonia, ae, f., = Ἀπολλωνία. **I.** The name of several celebrated towns. **A.** In Aetolia, Liv. 28, 8, 9.—**B.** In Crete, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59.—**C.** In Thrace, on the Pontus Euxinus, Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 39; 4, 11, 18, § 42; Mel. 2, 2.—**D.** In Macedonia, Liv. 45, 28; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 37.—**E.** In Illyria, Cic. Phil. 11, 11; Caes. B. C. 3, 12; Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145.—**F.** In Cyrenaica, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 31; Mel. 1, 8 al.—**II.** Deriv. **A.** Apolloniates, ae, a native of Apollonia (in Crete); Diogenes Apolloniates, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29.—**Pur.** **Apolloniatae**, arum, m., the inhabitants of Apollonia (in Caria), Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 109; in Illyria, Cic. Phil. 35, 86; Liv. 33, 3, 10; Plin. 2, 106, 110, § 238.—**B.** Apolloniates, ium, plur. m., the inhabitants of Apollonia (in Illyria), Caes. B. C. 3, 12; Liv. 24, 40, 10; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 100.—**C.** Apolloniensis, e, adj., belonging to Apollonia, Apollonian: civitas (in Sicily), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43.—**Pur.** **Apollonienses**, inum, m., its inhabitants, Inst. 9, 2.—**D.** Apollonicus, a, um, adj., the same: bitumen, dug in the neighborhood of Apollonia (in Epirus), Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 178.

Apollonienses, inum, m., the inhabitants of Apollonia in Lydia (between Pergamus and Sardes), Cic. Fl. 29; Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 126; Tac. A. 2, 47. **Apollonides**, ae, m. **I.** A ruler of Chios in the time of Alexander the Great, Curt. 4, 5.—**II.** A famous Greek grave, Plin. 37, 1, 4, § 8.—**III.** A writer in the time of Tiberius, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 17.

Apollonius, ii, m., = Ἀπολλώνιος, a distinguished rhetorician in Rhodes, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 126; Suet. Caes. 4.

† **apologatio**, onis, f. [from ἀπόλογος, with the Lat. ending, -atio], a narration in the manner of *Æsop*, Quint. 1, 11, 20.

† **apologeticus**, i, m., = ἀπολογητικός (suitable for defence; sc. liber), *Apology*, the title of a treatise by Tertullian in defence of Christianity.

† **apología**, ae, f., = ἀπολογία, a defence, apology, Hier. ap. Ruf. 2, 4; 2, 6 al.—Also, the title of a work by Apuleius of *Madaura*; cf. Bähr, *Gesch. Rom. Lit.* p. 411; Teuffel, *Rom. Lit.* § 362.

† **apólogo**, avi, 1, v. a., = ἀπολέγω, to reject, spurn (only once in Seneca): ipse ilium apologavit, Sen. Ep. 47.

† **apologus**, i, m., = ἀπόλογος, **I.** A narrative: apologum agere, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 32; so id. ib. 4, 1, 38 and 64.—More freq. **II.** A fable after the manner of *Æsop*, an *apologue*: narrationes apologorum, Cic.

de Or. 2, 66, 264; so id. Inv. 1, 17; Auct. ad Her. 1, 6; Quint. 6, 3, 45; Gell. 2, 23.

Aponus, i, m., = ἄπωνος (pain-curing). **I.** A warm, medicinal fountain in the vicinity of *Padua*, now *Bagni d'Albano*: Patavinorum aquae calidae, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 227: Aponi fons, Suet. Tib. 14: Aponi fontes, Mart. 6, 42, 4; Cassiod. Var. 2, 33; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 91.—Hence, **II.** **Aponus**, a, um, adj., Aponian: tellus, Mart. 1, 62, 3: Aponus, dub. in Vop. Firm. Sat. c. 3.

† **apophasis**, is, f., = ἀπόφασις (denial), rhet. fig., whereby one, as it were, answers himself, Jul. Rufin. 8.

† **apophlegmatisms**, i, m., = ἀποφλεγματισμός, a remedy for expelling phlegm, an expectorant, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4; 2, 4.

† **apophoréta**, Grum, n., = ἀποφόρητα (to be borne away), presents which guests received at table, especially at the *Saturnalia*, to carry home with them, Suet. Calig. 55; id. Vesp. 19; cf. id. Aug. 75; or which candidates distributed, Symm. 2, 87 al.—Also, title of the fourteenth book of the epigrams of *Martial*.

† **apophýgis**, is, f., = ἀποφυγή; in archit., the curve of a column at top or bottom, the *apophyge*, Vit. 4, 1; 4, 7.

† **apoplecticus** or **apoplectus**, a, um, adj., = ἀποπληκτικός or ἀποπληκτικός, med. t., apoplectic, Firm. Math. 3, 14, n. 8; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 5 al.

† **apoplexia**, ae, or -xis, is, f., = ἀποπληξία or ἀπόπληξις, med. t., apoplexy; form apoplexia, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 5.—Form apoplexitis, Tert. Anim. 53; Firm. Math. 3, 7, n. 8.

† **apoprōegménon**, i, n., = ἀποπροηγμένον; in the philos. lang. of the Stoics, that which is to be rejected (opp. progremion): verbo concedi nobis oportere, ut Graeco puto utamur, si quando minus occurret Latinum, ne hoc ephippis et acratophoris potius quam progremis et apoprōegmēns concedatur, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 15.

† **apopsis**, is, f., = ἀποψις (far-sight), an eminence that furnishes an extensive view, Fronto, Fer. Als. 3.

apor, a form of apud, q. v.

† **aporia**, ae, f., = ἀπορία, doubt, perplexity, embarrassment, with the idea of confusion, disorder: aporia hominis in cogitatu illius, Vulg. Eccl. 27, 5 (in Cic. Att. 7, 21, 3 al., written as Greek).

† **aporiatio**, onis, f. [aprior], vacillation of mind, uncertainty, doubt, Tert. adv. Haer. 49.

† **apōrior**, avi, v. āep., = ἀπορέω, to be in uncertainty, to doubt, vacillate (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Isa. 59, 16; ib. Eccl. 18, 6; ib. 2 Cor. 4, 8.

† **aposcōpeuōn**, ontis, m., = ἀποσκοπεῖν (looking far off), a painting by Antiphanes, in which a satyr is represented, with his hand shading his eyes, looking at something far off, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 138 Hard., Jan. where others read *aposcopon*.

† **apōsiōpēsis**, is, f., = ἀποσιώπησις, a breaking off in the midst of a speech, a rhet. fig. (in pure Lat., reticentia, q. v.), Quint. 9, 2, 84 (e. g. Verg. E. 3, 9; id. A. 1, 135; Ov. H. 13, 164; 20, 61 al.).

† **aposphragisma**, itis, n., = ἀποσφράγισμα, the figure engraved upon a signet-ring, Plin. Ep. 10, 16 fn.

† **aposplesno**, s, i, f. [ἀπόσπλην], rosemary, App. Herb. 79.

† **apostasia**, ae, f., = ἀποστασία, a departure from one's religion, apostasy, Salv. Gub. Dei, 6, p. 128; Aug. c. Jul. 56.

† **apostata**, ae, m., = ἀποστάτης, an apostate (eccl. Lat.), I. Lit. Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 11; Sedul. 5, 138; Cod. Th. 16, 7, 1.—II. In g. c. n. a bad, wicked man: qui dicti regi, apostata, Vulg. Job. 34, 18: homo apostata, vir inutilis etc. ib. Prov. 6, 12.

† **apostaticus**, a, um, adj., = ἀποστατικός, relating to apostasy, apostatizing, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5; Sedul. 5, 375.—*Adv.*, Cod. Just. 1, 1.

† **apostatō**, are, v. n., = ἀποστατέω, to forsake one's religion, to apostatize (eccl. Lat.): apostatare a Deo, Vulg. Eccl. 10, 14: apostatare faciunt sapientes, ib. ib. 19, 2; Cypr. Ep. 1, 2.

apostātrix, icis, f. [apostato], she that apostatizes (eccl. Lat.); adj.: gentes, Vulg. Ezech. 2, 3.

† **apostēma**, itis, n., = ἀπόστημα (separation), the separation of corrupt matter into an ulcer, an abscess, imposthume, Plin. 30, 5, 12, § 40; 28, 15, 61, § 217.

† **apostolatus**, ūs, m. [apostolus], the office of an apostle, apostleship (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Act. 1, 25; ib. Rom. 1, 5 al.; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 20; Sid. Ep. 7, 4.

† **apostolicus**, a, um, adj., = ἀποστολικός, relating to an apostle, apostolic (eccl. Lat.): actus, Tert. Praescr. adv. Haer. 32: doctrina, id. ib.—Hence, **Apostolici**, Grum, m., the pupils and friends of the Apostles, Tert. Praescr. adv. Haer. 32: the name of a Christian sect, Isid. 8, 5, p. 257 Lind. al.

† **apostolus**, i, m., = ἀποστόλος (sent). **I.** In the jurists, a notice sent to a higher tribunal or judge, Dig. 50, 16, 106; Paul. Sent. 5, 33.—**II.** In the Vulg. and Church fathers, an Apostle, Vulg. Matt. 10, 2; ib. Marc. 6, 30; ib. Luc. 6, 13; ib. Joan. 13, 16; ib. Rom. 1, 1 et passim; Tert. Praescr. adv. Haer. 20; Frud. Ham. v. 508.

† **apostrophē**, es, f., = ἀποστροφή (a turning away), a rhetorical figure, when the speaker turns from the judges or his hearers, and addresses some other person or thing, an apostrophe, Quint. 9, 2, 88; 9, 3, 24; Mart. Cap. 5, p. 171 (e. g. Cic. Lig. 3 sq.; id. Verr. 2, 1, 9 al.).

† **apostrophos** (-phus), i, f., = ἀπόστροφος; in gram., a mark of elision, apostrophe, Don. p. 1742 P.; Diom. p. 430 P.; Prisc. p. 1287 P.

† **apōtēlesma**, itis, n., = ἀποτέλεσμα (effect), the influence of the stars upon human destiny, Firm. Math. 8, 5, 18.

† **apothēca**, ae, f., = ἀποθήκη [corrupted in Ital. to bottega, in Fr. to boutique, and in Germ. to Bude = booth, shop], a place where things are put away, laid up, a repository, storehouse, magazine, warehouse, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 27; so id. Vatin. 5; Dig. 33, 7, 12; esp. for wine, a store-room (not wine-cellar, since the ancients kept their wine in the upper part of the house), *Hor. S. 2, 5, 7; Plin. 14, 14, 16, § 49; 14, 4, 6; 5, 7; Dig. 47, 2, 21; Arn. 7, p. 236; also for oil: apothecae olei, Vulg. 1 Par. 27, 28; for corn: apothecae frumenti, ib. 2 Par. 32, 28; ib. Joel. 1, 17; for armor, equipments: omnes apothecae superlectis suis, ib. Isa. 39, 2.

† **apothēcarius**, ii, m. [apotheca], a warehouseman, a clerk, Dig. 12, 58, 12, § 3.

* **apothēco**, are, v. a. [id.], to lay up in a storehouse, Ven. Ep. praef. Carm. 6, 1, 5.

† **apothēosis**, is, f., = ἀποθέωσις, a deification, Tert. Apol. 34: Apothecosis Christi, title of a poem of Prudentius; v. Teuffel, *Rom. Lit.* § 430, 4.

† **apōthesis**, is, i. q. apophygis, q. v., Vit. 4, 1.

† **Apoxymēnos**, i, m., = ἀποξυμένως (so destruction, rubbing himself off, i. e. in the bath), the name of a statue by Lysippus, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 62.

† **apōzēma**, itis, n., = ἀπόζημα, a decoction, Aem. Mac. Herb. c. de Apio.

† **apozymo**, are, v. a. [ἀπόζυμιω], to make ferment (in pure Lat., fermento), Theod. Prisc. 119.

* **ap-pango** (adp-), ere, v. a., to fasten to, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll.

† **apparamentum** (adp-), i, n. [apparo], a preparing, preparation; concr., that which is prepared, Inscr. Orell. 2332; cf. apparator.

† **apparātē** (adp-), adv., v. apparo, P. a. fn.

† **apparātio** (adp-), onis, f. [apparo], a preparing, preparation (rare); apparatio popularium munerum, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56; Vit. 2, 10.—Trop.: apparatio atque artificiosa diligentia, preparation, Cic. Inv. 1, 18; so Auct. ad Her. 1, 8; cf. apparatus, P. a. A.

† **apparātor** (adp-), oris, m. [id.], one that prepares, Inscr. Orell. 2325; cf. apparatus.

† **apparātrix** (adp-), icis, f. [apparatōr], she that prepares, Hier. Ep. 13.

1. apparātus (adp-), a, um, *P. a.*, from apparō.

2. apparātus (adp-), ūs, *m.* [apparō].

I. A preparing, providing, preparation, getting ready; abstr. (class.; but, except in Hor. C. 1, 38, 1, scarcely to be found in any poet): requiro omnem totius operis designationem atque adparatum, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20: totius belli instrumentum et adparatum, id. Ac. 2, 1, 3: sacrorum, id. Rep. 2, 14: operum ac munitionum, Liv. 21, 7: sacrificii, Suet. Ner. 56.—More freq., **II.** Meton., a preparation, provision; concur, *equipment, apparatus (instruments, furniture, machines, etc.)*. **A.** In gen.: in reliquo Darei adparatu, *movables*, Plin. 13, 1, 1, § 3; so, argenteus, id. 22, 23, 47, § 99: apparatus (*military engines*) et munitiones, Nep. Eum. 5, 7; Caes. B. C. 3, 41 al.: arma promta ex regio apparatu, Liv. 5: apparatus oppugnanturum urbium, id. 34, 33; so id. 25, 14; 26, 47.—Also of men: auxiliorum apparatus, Liv. 9, 7 al.—**B.** Esp., *magnificent preparation, splendor, pomp, magnificence, state*: magnifici adparatus vitaeque cultus cum elegantia et copia, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 25: omitto festum diem, argento, veste, omni apparatu ornatuque virendo, id. Vatin. 13; id. Or. 25, 83; id. Fam. 9, 19: regio adparatu accepti, etc., id. Rep. 6, 10; so Nep. Paus. 3, 7; so also of the pomp and parade attending public spectacles or other festive celebrations: ludorum venationumque adparatus, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55; Liv. 27, 6; Suet. Caes. 10 (cf. apparō).

apparentia (adp-), ae, *f.* [apparere], a becoming visible, appearing, appearance (only late Lat.): Christi, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 19.—*Trop.*, the external appearance: bona, Firm. Math. 5, 8.

app-āreō (adp-), Ritschl, Fleck., B. and K.; **app-**, Lachm., Merk., Weissenb., Halm, Rib., ūi, ūm, 2, *v. n.*, to come in sight, to appear, become visible, make one's appearance (class. in prose and poetry). **I. A.** Lit., ego adpareō domi, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 97: ille bonus vir nusquam adparet, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 18; Lucr. 3, 25; so id. 3, 989: rem contra speculum ponas, apparet imago, id. 4, 157: unde tandem adparet Cic. Eragm. ap. Prisc. p. 706 P.; id. Fl. 12 *fin.*: quis necum una demersus furus adparuit, id. Div. 2, 68; so id. Sull. 2, 5: cum l. x. apparetur (Dinter, adpeteret). Caes. B. G. 7, 82: de sulcis aënis apparuit hastae, Ov. M. 3, 107: apparent rari nantes, Verg. A. 1, 118; Hor. C. S. 59 al.—With dat.: anguis ille, qui Sulae adparuit immolanti, Cic. Div. 2, 30 *fin.*; id. Clu. 53: quis nunquam candente diedis adparuit, Tib. 4, 1, 65.—Once in Varro with ad: quod adparet ad agricolas, R. R. 1, 40.—**B.** In gen., to be seen, to show one's self, be in public, appear: pro pretio facio, ut opera apparetur, Ma, Plaut. Es. 3, 2, 60: fac sis nunc promissa adpareant, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 20; cf. id. Ad. 5, 9, 7: illud apparetur unum, that this only is apparent, Lucr. 1, 877; Cato, R. R. 2, 2: ubi merces adparet? i. e. illud quod pro tantā mercede didiceris, Cic. Phil. 2, 34: quo studiosus opprimitur et absconditur, ut magis eminet et apparet, id. Rosc. Am. 41 *fin.*: Gaibae orationes evanuerunt, vis jam ut apparet, id. Brut. 21, 82: apparet adhuc vetus inde cicatrix, Ov. M. 12, 444, 2, 734: rebus angustis animosus atque fortis appare, Hor. C. 2, 10, 22: cum lamentamur, non apparere labores Nostros, aere not nectid, considered, id. Ep. 2, 1, 224: so id. ib. 2, 1, 250 al.; Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 14; cf. id. Am. 2, 2, 161 and 162.—Hence, apprens (opp. latens), visible, evident: tympana non apparentia Obstrepuere, Ov. M. 4, 391: parentia vitia curanda sunt, Quint. 12, 8, 10; so id. 9, 2, 46.—**II.** *Trop.*, to see appear, and far more freq. *impers.* apparet with acc. and *inf.* or *rel. clause*, the thing (or *it*) is evident, clear, manifest, certain, δὲλον ἐστίν, φαίνεται (objective certainty, while videtur, δοκεῖ, designates subjective belief. Web. Übungsbuch. 258): ratio adparet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 17: res adparet, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 7: apparet id etiam accu, Liv. 32, 34: eul non id apperere, id. actum esse, etc., id. 22, 34, 2, 31 *fin.*: ex quo adparet antiquior origo, Plin. 36, 26, 67, § 197 al.: adparet servorum hunc esse domini pauperis, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 33: non dissimulat, apparet esse comitum, Cic. Phil. 2, 34: apparet atque existat,

utrum simus earum (artium) rudes, id. de Or. 1, 26, 72: quid rectum sit, adparet, id. Fam. 5, 19; 4, 7: sive confictus est, ut apparet, sive, etc., id. Fl. 16 *fin.*; Nep. Att. 4, 1; Liv. 42, 43: quo adparet antiquiorem hanc visse scientiam, Plin. 35, 12, 44, § 153 al.—Also with *dat. pers.*: quas impendere jam apparebat omnibus, Nep. Eum. 10, 3; and, by attraction, with *nom.* and *inf.*, as in Gr. ἀλλοῦ ἐστίν, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 2: membra nobis ita data sunt, ut ad quandam rationem vivendi data esse adpareant, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 23, ubi v. Otto: apparet ita degenerasse Nero, Suet. Ner. 1; or without the *inf.*, with an *adj.* as predicate: apparebat atrox cum pietate certamen (sc. fore, imminere, etc.), Liv. 2, 28; Suet. Rhet. 1, 1.—**III.** To appear as servant or aid (a victor, scribe, etc.), to attend, wait upon, serve; cf. apparitor (rare): sacerdotes diei adparato, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21: cum septem annos Philippo apparuisse, Nep. Eum. 13, 1: cum appareat aedibus, Liv. 9, 46 Drak.: lictores apparent consulis, id. 2, 55: collegis accensis, id. 3, 33: tibi appareo atque aedictum in templo tuo, Pompon. ap. Gell. 12, 10: Jovis ad solium Apparent, Verg. A. 12, 850 (—praestant ad obsequium, Serv.).

app-āresco (adp-), ūre, *v. incho.* [apparere], to begin to appear, Eumod. Ep. 7, 9.

app-ārio (adp-), ūre, *v. a.*, to gain besides, acquire: unde Appareret spatium caeli domus, gain a great space, Lucr. 2, 1110 Lachm.

app-āritio (adp-), ūnis, *f.* [apparere, III.]. **I. A.** serving, service, attendance: in longa adparitione singularem item cognovi, Cic. Fam. 13, 54; so Aug. Ep. 75.—**II.** Meton., household, domestics, servants: ex necessariis adparitionibus, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4; so Dig. 4, 2, 23; Aem. 15, 3.

apparitor (adp-), ūris, *m.* [id.], a servant, esp. a public servant (victor, scribe, military aid, priest, etc.), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25; id. Phil. 2, 32 *fin.*; id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4; Auct. B. Afr. 37; Liv. 1, 8; 1, 40; 1, 48; Suet. Aug. 14; Tib. 11; id. Dom. 14; Cod. Just. 12, 53 sq.; cf. Inscr. Orell. 3202; 1896; 2462; 2975; 4921 et saep.

*** app-āritūra (adp-)**, ae, *f.* [id.], a serving, service, Suet. Gram. 9.

app-āro (adp-), Ritschl, Fleck., Bait.; **app-**, Lachm., Kayser, Weissenb., Halm, ūi, ūm, 1, *v. a.*, to prepare or make ready for something (esp. with effort, care, expense), to put in order, provide, furnish, equip, etc. (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: alicui prandium adparare, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 61: cenam adparare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 74: convivium, id. Ad. 5, 9, 8: ornare et apparare convivium, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20; * Hor. Epod. 2, 48; Suet. Claud. 33; cf. id. Caes. 26: nuptias, Ter. And. 3, 2, 34; so id. Phorm. 4, 2, 20: bellum apparare, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 35: ludos magnificentissimos, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8 (cf. apparaturus, II. B.): iter ad caedem faciendam, id. Mil. 10, 28: aggerem, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: bellum armaque vii summum, Liv. 4, 1; 6, 21.—With ad: ad hostes bellum apparatur, Liv. 7, 7.—With *in.*: in Sestium adparabantur crimina, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 3, 6.—**II.** *Trop.*, nunc loco consilium capio et hanc fabricam adparō, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 139: ut tibi auxilium adparetur, id. Ep. 3, 2, 18.—Constr. with *inf.* as object: delinare adparas, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 28: meam excindere gentem apparat, Stat. Th. 4, 670: traciare ex Sicilia, Suet. Aug. 47.—*Absol.* (cf. Ruhnk. Dict. ad Ter. And. 1, 5, 19; Corte ad Sall. C. 6, 5; Bremi ad Nep. Thras. 2, 2): domo adparatur, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35: cum in apparando esset occupatus, Nep. Hann. 7, 1.—With ut: ut eriperes, adparabas, Plaut. Aul. 5, 18.—Se apparare with *inf.* in Plaut.: qui sese parere adparet legibus, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 11.—Hence, **app-ārat-ūs (adp-)**, a, um, *P. a.*, pr. prepared; hence, **A.** Of persons, prepared, ready: adparatus sum, ut videtur, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 10: adparatus et meditatus ad causam accedo, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 12.—**B.** Of things, well supplied, furnished with every thing: domus omnibus instructor rebus et apparaturus, Cic. Inv. 1, 34.—Hence, *magnificent, splendid, sumptuous* (cf. apparatus, II. B.): ludi apparatissimi et magnificentissimi, Cic. Sest. 54: apparatus accipere epulis, Liv. 23, 4 Drak.: apparatissimae epulae, Sen. Ep. 83: apparatissimum funus, Suet. Ner. 9:

munus apparatissimum largissimumque, id. Tit. 7.—*Trop.*, of discourse, too studied, far-fetched, labored: ut non apparata oratio esse videatur, Auct. ad Her. 1, 7; so, verba apparata, id. ib. (cf. apparatio).—**Adv.**: **app-āratē (adp-)**, *sumptuously*: et edit et bibit opipare sane et adparate, Cic. Att. 13, 52: ludi Romani scaenici eo anno magnifice apparatae facti (sunt), Liv. 31, 4.—**Comp.**: Potes apparatus cenare apud multos; nusquam hilarius, Plin. Ep. 1, 15.

*** app-pectōro (adp-)**, ūre, *v. a.* [pectus], to press to the breast, Sol. 26 dub.

appellatio, ūnis, f. [2. appello]. **I. A** going to one in order to accost or make a request of him (not found in earlier Lat.). **A.** An address, an accosting: hanc nactus appellatious causam, this opportunity for an address or appeal, Caes. B. C. 2, 28.—Hence, **B.** In judicial lang., t. l., an appeal: intermissi appellatio tribunalum, i. e. ad tribunos, Cic. Quint. 20 *fin.*; so id. Vatin. 14 *fin.*: appellatorem et tribunicum auxilium, Liv. 9, 26: appellatio provocatioque, id. 3, 56; Suet. Aug. 39: ut omnes appellatones a iudicibus ad Senatorem ferent, id. Ner. 17; so, ad populum, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 90 al.—**II.** Esp. **A.** A calling by name, a naming: neque nomen ullorum inter eos appellatio est, Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 45.—Hence, meton. syn. with nomen, name, title, appellatō (mostly post-Aug.): voluit appellatōne hac inani nobis esse par, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 4: regum appellatōnes venales erant, id. Dom. 50: qui non aura, non procella, sed mares appellatōne quoque ipsi venti sunt, Plin. 2, 45, 45, § 116; Tac. A. 3, 56; Suet. Ner. 55; id. Aug. 100; id. Dom. 13; id. Tib. 67; id. Vesp. 12: nihil esse rem publicam, appellatōnem modo, a mere name, id. Caes. 77.—**B.** In gram. **1.** Pronunciation: suavitatis vocis et lenis appellatio litterarum, Cic. Brut. 74, 259; Quint. 11, 3, 35 (cf. 2. appello, II. E.).—**2.** A substantive, Quint. 9, 3, 9; cf. id. 1, 4, 20, and Scaurus ap. Diom. p. 306 P.

appellativus, a, um, adj. [id.]; in gram., appellativus, belonging to a species: nomen (opp. nomen proprium), Charis. p. 126 P.; Prisc. p. 579 P. al.

appellator, ūris, m. [id.], one that appeals, an appellant, * Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 65 *fin.*; Paul. Sent. 5, 4 *fin.*; Cod. Th. 11, 31, 3.

appellatorius, a, um, adj. [appellator], relating to an appellant: tempora, within which an appeal is allowed, Dig. 49, 5, 5; Cod. Th. 11, 30, 2.

appellito, ūre, v. freq. a. [2. appello], to name often, to be accustomed to call or name (only post-Aug.): montem Caesium appellatium a Caese Vibenna, * Tac. A. 4, 65; Gell. 18, 9, 27; so App. Mag. p. 279; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll.

1. ap-pello (adp-), Fleck., Halm (in Tac.); **app-**, Merk., B. and K., Rib., Weissenb., Halm (in Nep.), pūli, pulsum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.*, to drive, move or bring a person or thing to or toward. **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., constr. with ad, or with the dat., with quo, or absol. **a.** With ad: ad ignotum arbitrum me appellas, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 104: armentum ad aquam, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 15; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 11: ad litora juvences, Ov. M. 11, 353: visum in somnis pastorem ad me appellere, to drive toward me, i. e. the herd, the flock, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22: turres ad opera appellatae, Caes. B. C. 1, 26.—**b.** With *in*: in flumen, Dig. 43, 13, 1.—**c.** With *dat.*: Hinc me digressum vestris deus appellit oris, Verg. A. 3, 715.—**d.** With quo: quo nunquam penis appellunt Corpora sauciae Cornices, * Lucr. 6, 752.—**e.** *Absol.*: dant operam, ut quam primum appellat, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 238, 28: postquam paulo appellit unda (corpus), drove a little toward me, brought near, Ov. M. 11, 717 al.—**B.** *Trop.*: animum ad aliquid, to turn, direct, apply: animum ad scribendum adpult, Ter. And. prol. 1; so id. ib. 2, 6, 15.—Also to bring into any condition: argenti viginti minae me ad mortem adpulerunt, drove me to destruction, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 43; id. Bacch. 3, 1, 11.—**II. A.** Esp. freq. as a nautical t. t., to bring or conduct a ship somewhere, to land (in Cic. only in this signif.); constr.: appellere navem, nave, or absol., in act. and pass.; also navis appellit, or appellitur (cf. applico, II.). **a.** With navem:

abitu appellat huc ad molem nostram naviculam, Afran. ap. Non. p. 238, 24; cum Persae classam ad Delum appulissent, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18; si ille ad eam ripam naves appulisset, id. Phil. 2, 11, 26. Verr. 2: cum ad vilam nostram navis appelleretur, id. Att. 13, 21: Alexandrum in Italiam classam appulisse constat, Liv. 8, 3; so id. 28, 42: naves appulsa ad muros, id. 30, 10; 44, 44; 45, 6 al.—**B.** With nave: cum Rhegium oneraria nave appulisset, Suet. Tit. 5; cf. Gron. ad Liv. 30, 10.—**C.** Act. absol.: huc appelle, *Hor. S. 1, 5, 12; id. Insul. appulerunt, Liv. 37, 21: cum ad litus appulisset, Quint. 7, 3, 31: cum ad Rhodum appulisset, Suet. Tib. 11; so id. Ner. 27.—**D.** Pass. absol.: alios ad Siciliam appulos esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28: ripae suorum appulus esse, Vell. 2, 107.—**E.** Seldom in a neutr. sense: navis adpellit, comes to land, arrives at, Tac. A. 4, 27: Germanici triremis Chaucorum terram adpulit, id. ib. 2, 24; Suet. Aug. 98: Alexandrina navis Dertosam appulit, id. Galb. 10.—**P** o e t.: appellere alique: me vestris demus appulit oris, Verg. A. 3, 715; so id. ib. 1, 377 (cf. id. ib. 1, 616: quae vis te immabinus appellat oris).—**B.** Trop.: timide, tanquam ad aliqueum libidinis scopulum, sic tuam mentem ad philosophiam appulisti, Cic. de Or. 2, 37: nec tuas unquam rationes ad eos scopulos appulisses, id. Rab. Perd. 9, 25.

2. appello (adp-), Ritschl), āvi, ātum, 1 (subj. perf. appellāssis = appellaveris, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 15), orig. v. n., as a secondary form of the preced. (cf.: jungere, jugare), to drive to or towards, to go in order to accost, make a request, admonish, etc.; like adire, aggredi, hence like these constr. as v. a. call upon (very freq. and class.). **I.** In gen.: adgrediar hominem, adpellabo, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 26: accedam atque adpellabo, id. Am. 1, 3, 17: adeamus, adpellemus, id. Mil. 2, 10, 10; cf. id. Poen. 5, 2, 22; 5, 2, 30; 5, 2, 32: te volo adpellare, id. Aul. 2, 23; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 50: quo ore adpellabo patrem? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 22; id. Phorm. 6, 8 (9), 22: Lucili, ap. Non. p. 238, 23: aliqueum hilari vultu, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: hominem verbo graviore, id. Verr. 2, 3, 58: legatos superbius, id. Imp. Pomp. 5: homines asperius, id. Agr. 2, 24: ibi a Viridum appellatus, accosted, Caes. B. G. 7, 54: Adherbalis appellandi copia non fuit, Sall. J. 42, 5: milites alius alium laeti appellat, id. ib. 53, 3; Tac. Agr. 40: senatu coram appellato, Suet. Ner. 41; id. Tib. 29 al.: nec audeat Appellare virum virgo, Ov. M. 4, 682 al.—Also to address by letter: crebris nos litteris appellato, Cic. Fam. 15, 20.—**II.** Esp. **A.** 1. Freq. with the access. idea of entreating, soliciting, to approach with a request, entreaty, etc., to apply to, to entreat, implore, beseech, invoke, etc.: vos etiam atque etiam imploret et appello, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72; 188: quem enim alium appellem? quem obtestor? quem implorem? id. Fl. 2: quem praeter te appellet, laebat neminem, id. Quint. 31; id. Fam. 12, 28: quo accedam aut quos appellem? Sall. J. 14, 17: appellatus est a C. Flavio, ut, etc., Nep. Att. 3, 3: appellatus de re publica Patribus, Suet. Caes. 34.—**2.** Aliquem de aliqua re, to address one in order to incite him to something (bad): aliqueum de prodicione, Liv. 26, 38, 4: de stupro, Quint. 4, 2, 98.—Also without de: aliqueum, Sen. Contr. 2, 15; Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 15.—**3.** In judic. language, t. l., to appeal to one, i. e. to call upon him for assistance (in the class. period always with acc.; also in Pandect. Lat. constr. with ad): procurator a praetore tribunus appellare ausus, Cic. Quint. 20, 64: tribuni igitur appellabantur, id. ib. 20, 63; so, praetor appellabatur, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65; Liv. 9, 26: Volero appellat tribunus, id. 2, 53; Plin. 1, praef. 10: mox et ipse appellato demum collegio (after he had appealed to the college of the tribunes), obtinuit, etc., Suet. Caes. 23: adversarii ad imperatorem appellarent, Dig. 4, 4, 39 et saep.—**B.** To address in order to demand something, esp. the payment of money, to dun: Tulliola tuum numsculum flagitat et me ut sponsorem appellat, Cic. Att. 1, 8 fin.; id. Quint. 12; with de pecunia: appellatus es de pecunia, id. Phil. 2, 29; and without de: magna pecunia appellabaris a cre-

ditoribus, Quint. 5, 13, 12; Alpius ap. Col. 1, 7, 2.—**T** r o p.: cypressus in Creta gignitur etiam non appellato solo, Plin. 16, 33, 60, § 142.—Later also appellare rem, to demand, claim something: mercedem appellas? Juv. 7, 158.—**C.** To sue, inform against, complain of, accuse, to summon before a court: ne alii plectantur, alii ne appellentur quidem, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 89; so, aliquem stupri causa, Val. Max. 6, 1, 11 al.—**D.** To accost by any appellation (cf.: centurionibus nominatim appellatis, Caes. B. G. 2, 25); hence, to call by name, or to call, to term, entitle, to declare or announce as something (cf. προσαρτοειν, and in Heb. נָקַד, to call, and also to name; appellare gives a new predicate to the subject, while nominare only designates it by name, without a qualifying word; cf. Hab. Syn. 958; Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 7, 4): vir ego tuus sim? ne me adpella falo nomine, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 181; so id. Mil. 2, 5, 26; Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 15: aliqueum patrem, id. Hec. 4, 4, 30: pater a gnatis ne dulcibus unquam Appelletur, Lucr. 4, 1235; 1, 60; 5, 10: O Spartace, quem enim te potius appellem? Cic. Phil. 13, 10: unum te sapientem appellat et existimat, id. Am. 2, 6: hos viros bonos, ut habili sunt, sic appellandos putamus, id. ib. 5, 19: cum fruges Cereens appellamus, vinum autem Bacchum, id. N. D. 2, 23, 60: suo quaque rem nomine appellare, id. Fam. 9, 22 al.: rex ab suis appellatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 4: me subditum et ex pellice genitum appellat, Liv. 40, 9: quem nauatae appellat Lichan, Ov. M. 9, 229: victorem appellat Aecten, declares him victor, Verg. A. 5, 540 al.—Hence, to call by name: quos non appello hoc loco, Cic. Sest. 50, 108: multi appellandi laendique sunt, id. Verr. 2, 1, 60; id. Caecin. 19; so, appellare auctores, to declare, name, Plin. 28, 1, 1, § 2.—**T** r o p.: quos saepe nutu significatione appello, make known, Cic. Fam. 1, 9 fin.—**E.** Appellare litteras, to pronounce, Cic. Brut. 35, 133 (v. appellatio).

appendeo, v. appendo.
appendicium, ii, n., a post-class. form kindr. with appendix, q. v., an appendage, Hier. Ep. 10.
*** appendicula**, ae, f. dim. [appendix], a small appendage, Cic. Rab. Post. 4.
appendix, icis, f. (acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll., earlier **appendix, m.**; v. appendices) [appendo]. **I.** That which hangs to any thing, an appendage. **A.** Lit., App. M. 8, p. 211, 27; 5, p. 169, 10.—More freq., **B.** Trop., an addition, supplement, or accession to any thing, Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 1; cf. id. ib. 3, 9, 2: vidit enim appendicem animi esse corpus, *Cic. Hort. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 42, 9: exigua appendix Etrusci belli, Liv. 9, 41 (cf. accessio): appendices majoris muneris, id. 39, 27: appendices Olcadum, id. 21, 5.—**II.** A thorny shrub, the barberry-bush: Berberis vulgaris, Linn.; Plin. 24, 13, 70, § 114.

appendo (adp-), Jan), endi, ensum, 3 (kindr. with **appendeo**, ēre, Apic. 8, 7 fin.), v. a. **I.** To hang something upon something, to suspend on (eccl. Lat.): (Deus) appendit terram super nihilum, hangeth the earth on nothing, Vulg. Job, 26, 7.—**II.** Commonly to weigh something to one, to weigh (cf. pendo). **A.** Lit.: si tibi optima fide sua omnia concessit, adnumeravit, appendit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 144: quodcumque trades, numerat, et appende, Vulg. Eccl. 42, 7: aurum alicui, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 25; § 56: appendit pecuniam, Vulg. Gen. 23, 16: ut appendatur, non numeretur pecuniae, Cic. Phil. 2, 38: nondum omni auro appendo, Liv. 5, 49; so Col. 12, 3, 9: talentum auri appendebat, Vulg. Exod. 37, 24: appensum est argentum, ib. 1 Esdr. 8, 33: qui census Caesaris sex milia numero murenum mutua adpendit, Plin. 9, 55, 81, § 171 Jan; Dig. 23, 3, 34.—**B.** Trop., to weigh, to consider: non verba me adnumerare lectori putavi oportere, sed tamquam appendere, to have regard not to their number, but to their weight or force, Cic. Opt. Gen. 5: appendit corda Dominus, Vulg. Prov. 21, 2.

appensor (adp-), ōris, m. [appendo], he that weighs out, a weigher (only in Augustin.); verborum, Cres. 3, 73; so Tract. in Joan. 20 fin.

appensus (adp-), a, um, Part. of appendo.

appertineo (adp-), ēre, v. n., to belong to, pertain to; with dat. or ad, Innoc. p. 221 Goez.; p. 232 Goez.

appētens (adp-), entis, v. appeto, P. a. fin.

appēnter (adp-), adv., v. appeto, P. a. fin.

appētētia (adp-), ae, f. [appeto], a longing after something, appetite: appetētia cibi, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 127: liberalium artium, id. 23, 1, 22, § 38: gloriae, Aur. Vict. Epit. 15.—Without gen., desire, longing: libido efrēntatam (efficit) appetēntiam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 15.

appētibilis (adp-), e, adj. [id.], worthy of desire, desirable (post-class.), App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 19; Macr. S. 1, 1.

*** appētisso (adp-)**, ēre, v. intens. [id.], to strive for, to seek earnestly, Att. ap. Non. p. 237, 22 dub. (Ribbeck, Trag. Rel. p. 132, reads appētis).

appētissio (adp-), ōnis, f. [id.], *a grasping at something, a reaching after. **I.** Lit.: appetissio solis, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen. a passionate longing or striving for something, strong desire or inclination (most freq. in Cic.): aliter appetitio (eam enim esse volumus ὀψύνη), quā ad agendum impellitur et id appetimus, quod est visum, moveri non potest, Cic. Ac. 2, 8, 24; so id. Fin. 3, 7, 23; id. N. D. 3, 13, 33: alieni, id. Off. 3, 6, 30: societas, Sen. Ep. 9.—**B.** Esp., a desire for food, an appetite (cf. abstinētia), Gell. 16, 3, 2.

appētitor (adp-), ōris, m. [id.], one that strives or longs for something (eccl. and late Lat.): alienorum, Vulg. 1 Pet. 4, 15: boni liteaminis, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 40; so Amm. 25, 5; Arn. 4, p. 136.

1. appētissus (adp-), a, um, Part. of appeto.

2. appētissus (adp-), ōis, m. [appeto]. *** I.** An onset, attack, assault: reprimbat barbaricus appetissus, Amm. 30, 5.—Far more freq., **II.** Trop. **A.** A passionate, eager longing or desire for a thing (in the class. per. only in Cic.): appetissus voluptatis, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 105: sub te erit appetissus, Vulg. Gen. 4, 7; id. Ezech. 21, 16.—Hence, without gen., **B.** The power or faculty of desire: duplex est vis animorum atque naturae: una pars in appetitu posita est, quae est ὀψύνη Graecae, quae hominem huc atque illuc rapit, altera in ratione, et, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 101; so id. N. D. 2, 47, 122; id. Div. 1, 32.—**C.** The passions, appetites: ut appetitus rationi obediunt, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102; so id. N. D. 2, 12, 34.

1. ap-pēto (adp-), Lachm., Baiter, Weissenb., Halm; **app-**, Ritschl, Kayser), ivi or ii, tum, 3, v. a. and n. (class.; in poetry rare); act., to strive after a thing, to try to get, to grasp after (syn.: adfecto, nitor in aliquid). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: solem manibus adpetere, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46; so id. ib. 2, 41: placentam, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 183; so, adpetere manum osculis, to seize upon the hand with kisses, i. e. in order to kiss it, Plin. 11, 45, 103, § 250; hence, appeti, of old men whose hands one seizes and kisses: haec enim ipsa sunt honorabilia, salutaria, appeti, decedi, adsurgi, etc., Cic. Sen. 18, 63; hence (like accedere), to go or come somewhere, to approach, arrive at: urbem, Suet. Caes. 42.—Of things without life: mare terram adpetens, pressing or rushing on, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100: crescebat interim urbs, munitionibus alia atque alia adpetendo loca, by continually advancing further, Liv. 1, 8: Thule, quam haecenas nix et hiems adpetebat, only snow and frost had approached, Tac. Agr. 10.—**B.** Esp., to attack, to fall or seize upon, assault, assail (syn.: peto, adgredior, adior, invado): lapidibus appetere, Cic. Dom. 5, 13: ferro atque insidiis, id. Rosc. Am. 11, 30; id. Planc. 29 fin.: umerum gladio, Caes. B. C. 2, 35; Liv. 7, 26: aquila aquaticas aves adpetit, Plin. 10, 3, § 9: morsu, Tac. H. 4, 42; Dig. 38, 2, 14; 48, 5, 27 al.—Trop.: ignominiosis omnibus appetitis, Cic. Quint. 31: me amor appetit, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 8: (uxor) falsa suspitione appetitur, Vulg. Num. 6, 14.—**C.** Trop.,

to strive after earnestly, to desire eagerly, to long for (syn.: peto, cupio, expeto; opp. declino, asperno; v. infra): alii in dies magis appetitur, *Lucr. 5, 1279: ut bona naturā appetimus, scia a malis naturā declinamus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13; cf. id. N. D. 3, 13, 33: idem non modo non recusem, sed appetam etiam atque deprecam, id. Phil. 3, 14: inimicitias potentium appetere, id. Mil. 36; so id. Rosc. Am. 18; id. Verr. 2, 5, 2; id. Agr. 2, 23: alterum esse appetendum, alterum aspernandum, id. Fin. 1, 9, 31 al.: amicitiam, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: adolescentium familiaritates, Sall. C. 14, 5: hereditates, Suet. Aug. 60: divitias, Vulg. Sap. 8, 5; ib. 1 Tim. 6, 10: nihil ornamentorum, Suet. Vesp. 12 al.: alienum, Plaut. 1, 4, 1: nec abnuendum imperium nec appetendum, Sen. Thyest. 472 et saep.—Also of food, to have an appetite for (cf. appetitio, II. B.): appetitur vilis oliva, Mart. 9, 27: pisciculos multos, casuum, Suet. Aug. 76.—Constr. with *inf.* as object: ut appetat animus agere semper aliquid, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 55; Stat. Th. 1, 234; Pall. 10, 13, 2.—**II.** *Neutr.*, to draw on or nigh, to approach, be at hand (only of time and things having relation to it; syn.: venio, advenio, adpropinquo, adsum): cum appetit mercedes, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 116: dies appetebat, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: nox jam appetebat, Liv. 8, 38; so id. 5, 44; 10, 42: tempus anni, id. 34, 13; so id. 22, 1; 29, 10 al.: lux, Tac. A. 4, 51 al.: partitudo cui appetit, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 36: consularia comitia appetebant, Liv. 41, 28: appetit finis, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 23 *fin.*—Hence, **appētens** (adp-), entis, *P. a.* (acc. to II.); pr. *striving* passionately after something; hence, **A.** In g. n., *desirous of, eager for*; constr. with gen.: appetens gloriae atque auri laudis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3: nihil est appetentius similitum sui, id. Lael. 14, 50: studiosissimū appetentissimique honestatis, id. Tusc. 2, 24, 58; so Sall. C. 5, 4; id. J. 7, 1; Plin. 31, 6, 36, § 89: turbidi et negotiorum appetentes, Tac. A. 14, 57; id. H. 1, 49; 3, 39; 4, 6; 4, 83; Gell. 16, 3.—**B.** *Esp.*, *eager for money* (cf. abundans), *avaricious*: homo non cupidus neque appetens, Cic. Agr. 2, 8: grati animi non appetentis, non avidi signa, id. de Or. 2, 43, 182.—*Adv.* **appētenter** (adp-), *eagerly, in a grasping spirit or manner*: ne cupide quid agerent, ne adpetenter, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 39; App. M. 7, p. 192, 40 Elm.—*Comp.* and *sup.* not used.

* **2. appēto** (adp-), ōnis, *m.* (1. appeto), *he that strives eagerly for a thing*, Labor. ap. Non. p. 74, 8 (Com. Rel. p. 251 Rib.).

Appia, v. Appius.

1. Appiānus, a, um, *adj.* [Appia], *pertaining to Appia* (a town in Phrurgia Major): legati, Cic. Fam. 3, 7; and *subst.*: **Appiāni**, grum, *m.*, the inhabitants of Appia, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 105.

2. Appiānus, a, um, *adj.* [Appius], *of or pertaining to Appius*: libido, Liv. 3, 51: caedes, Tac. A. 11, 29: mala, apples (of great excellence), Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 49.

3. Appiānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *Appian*, of a castle in Rhætia: viride, quod Appianum vocatur, i. e. a kind of poor green soil, Plin. 35, 6, 29, § 48.

Appiās, ādis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *An epithet of the nymph at the fountain of Aqua Appia* (v. Appius), whose waters gushed forth near the temple of Venus: Non illas lites Appias ipsa probat, Ov. R. Am. 660; id. A. A. 1, 82.—Hence, *transf.*, to her statues, found at the neighboring temple of Venus: Appiadesque deae, Ov. A. A. 3, 452.—**II.** *An epithet of Minerva*, given by Cicero jestingly, to flatter Appius Pulcher, in imitation of the appellative Pallas, Cic. Fam. 3, 1 Manut.

* **Appiētās**, ātis, *f.* [id.], *the ancient nobility of the Appian family*, a word formed jocosely by Cicero: Appiētās aut Lentulitās, the nobility of Appius or Lentulus, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 5.

1. ap-pingo (adp-, Baiter, K. and H.), ēre, *r. a.* to paint upon something (very rare): Delphinum silvis adpingit, fluctibus aprum, *Hor. A. P. 38: colorem vetusculum, Front. Or. 1, p. 229; 2, p. 257; Laud. Neglig. 2, 371.—In Cic. in epistolary style, also of writing, to add by writing, to

write: adpinge aliquid novi, Cic. Att. 2, 8, 2.

2. ap-pingo, ēre, 3, v. a. [pango], to fasten or joint to: aliquid alicui rei, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll.

Appiolae (better **Api-**), ae, *f.*, a city of Latium, probably near Boville, Liv. 1, 35, 7 Weissenb.

Appius, ii, *m.*, and **Appia**, ae, *f.* (abbrev. App.). **I.** *A Roman praenomen*, esp. of persons of the gens Claudia; hence,

II. Appius, a, um, *adj.* **Appian**, **A.** Appia via, the Appian Way, a well known high-road, begun by the censor Appius Claudius Caecus (about 442 A. U. C.), which began in Rome at the Porta Capena, and passed in a direct line to the Albanian Mountains, and thence through the Pontine Marshes to Capua; later it was continued to Brundisium, perh. by Trajan (the stones were large polygons of basaltic lava; parts here and there are yet in existence), Cic. Imp. Pomp. 18, 55; id. Mil. 6, 15; id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6; id. Phil. 7, 1, 1; Liv. 9, 29, 6; Front. Aquaed. 5; Inscr. Orell. 131; cf. Müll. Rom. Camp. 2, 230.—Called also Appi via, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 26; and simply Appia, id. Epod. 4, 14 al.; Cic. Att. 2, 12.—**B.** Appia aqua, the aqueduct which this same Appius constructed; Front. Aquaed. 5; cf. Liv. 9, 29.—**C.** Appi Forum, a small market-town in Latium, founded by the same Appius, on the left side of the Via Appia, in the midst of the Pontine Marshes, now Foro Appio, Hor. S. 1, 5, 3; Vulg. Act. 28, 15; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 637 and 638.

ap-plaudo (post-class. **applōdo**), (adp-, Ritschl, Fleck, Müll.; **app-**, Merk.), si, sum, 3, v. a. **I.** To strike one thing upon another, to clap: cavis applauso corpore palmis, Ov. M. 4, 352: adplauso tela sonare latere, Tib. 2, 1, 66; so Sil. 16, 357: ovum applauso ad terram, Spart. Get. 3; so Lamp. Eleg. 6: terrae (dat.), App. M. 6, p. 184, 34; v. p. 236, 21.—**II.** Trop., to clap the hands in approbation, to applaud: sacerdotes applaudebant manibus suis, Vulg. Jer. 5, 31: applaudere alicui adprobare fabulam, Plaut. Is. 5, 2, 33: nobis clare applaudite, id. Men. 5, 3, 100: agite, applaudamus, id. Pers. 5, 2, 13; cui generi civium maxime applaudatur? *Cic. Sest. 54, where B. and K. read *plaudatur*.

* **applausor** (adp-), tris, *m.* [applaudo], *one that expresses approbation by clapping of hands, an applauder*: Idem populus ille aliquando scaenici imperatoris spectator et applausor, Plin. Pan. 46, where Keil now reads *plausor*.

applausus (adp-), a, um, *Part.* of applaudo.

* **applex** (adp-), Icīs, *adj.* [applexo], *closely joined or attached to*: adpliciore nexu inhaerebat, App. M. 10, p. 249, 21.

applicatio (adp-), ōnis, *f.* [id.] (only in Cic.). **I.** *A joining or attaching one's self to*; hence, trop., *an inclining to, inclination*: applicatio animi, Cic. Lael. 8, 27.—**II.** *Judic. t. t.*, a placing of one's self under the protection of a superior, clientship; *jus applicationis, the right of inheriting the effects of such a client*, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 177 (cf. applico, I. B. 2.).

applicātus (adp-), a, um, v. applico, *P. a.* 1.

applicitūs (adp-), a, um, v. applico, *P. a.* 2.

ap-plico (adp-, Ritschl, Fleck, Baiter, Weissenb., Halm, in Quint.; **app-**, Merk., Kayser, Halm, in Nep. Rib.), ūvi and ūi, ūtum and ūtum, 1, v. a. (applicui appears to have first become prevalent in the time of Cic. and is the com. form in Vulg.; cf. Gell. 1, 7 *fin.*: applicavi is used by Pac. ap. Prisc. p. 860 P.; Varr. ib.; Ter. Heaut. prol. 23; Auct. B. Alex. 17 *fin.*; Cic. Clu. 16, 46, 24, 66; id. de Or. 1, 39, 177; 2, 13, 55; id. Brut. 91, 316; id. Inv. 2, 13, 43; 2, 51, 153; id. Tusc. 5, 27, 77; id. Ac. 2, 20, 65; and id. Fam. 3, 11, 5; Val. Max. 4, 7, 4; Plin. 11, 2, 1, 2; Vulg. I. Reg. 30, 7; ib. Eccl. 33, 12; ib. Ossee, 7, 6. It is found in the best MSS. and edd.; cf. Zumpt ad Cic. Verr. p. 240. and Neue, Formenl. II. pp. 477 and 479. Still later than applicui, the *sup.* applicitum became prevalent, Inscr. Neap. I. 6916; Inscr. Orell. 4570; Col. 4, 22, 1; 4, 24, 18; Quint.

1, 2, 26; 2, 4, 80; 4, 2, 117; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 23; cf. Neue, Formenl. II. p. 551, and v. *P. a.* infra; cf. plico and its compounds, complico, explico, implico, etc.); orig., to join, fasten, or attach to, to affix; hence, to bring, add, put, place to or near to, etc. (very freq., esp. in trop. signif. and in more elevated style; in Plaut. twice; in Ter. four times; in Cic. epist. only once, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 3; never in Tac.; syn.: ad-movo, ed-movo, ad-ducio, ad-hibeo, ad-icio). **I.** In g. n. **A.** *Lit.*; constr. usu. with *ad*; rarely with *dat.* **a.** With *ad*: se ad arbores, to lean against, Caes. B. G. 6, 27 (cf. trunco se applicuit, Just. 12, 9, 9); applicuit ambos ad eum, Vulg. Gen. 48, 13; ib. 1 Macc. 9, 3; umeros ad saxa, Ov. M. 5, 160: sinistrum (cornu) ad oppidum, Liv. 27, 2; se ad flammam, to approach, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: sudarium ad os, Suet. Ncr. 25 al.—**b.** With *dat.*: ratem (sc. rati), Liv. 21, 28, 5: flumini castra, id. 32, 30: corporibus adplicatur, id. 23, 27: (aessulum) ulmo, Ov. F. 3, 750: sanctos applicat sibi, Vulg. Num. 16, 5; ib. 2 Par. 2, 16.—Also with *local adv.*: boves illuc, Ov. F. 1, 543.—**B.** Trop. **1.** To connect with, to add to a thing: ut ad honestatem adplicetur (voluptas), Cic. Fin. 2, 12, 37: annuum, Mart. 6, 28, 9; adplicare verba verbum, Quint. 7, 10, 17, 3, 19.—**2.** Se or animum, to attach, apply, or devote one's self or one's mind to a person or thing: illae exemplo se (ad eos) adplicant, adglutinant, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 67; hi se ad vesplicant, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 13; id. And. 5, 4, 21; ad Siculo se adplicavit, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 860 P.: se ad alecivum familiaritatem, Cic. Clu. 16, 46: Sicilia se ad amicitium fidemque populi Romani applicavit, id. Verr. 2, 2, 1; so id. Lael. 9, 32; id. de Or. 1, 39, 177; id. Fam. 3, 11, 3 al.: ad Atheniensium societatem se applicare, Nep. Arist. 2, 3: Certa res est frugem adplicare animum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 34: animum agrotum ad deteriore partem adplicat, Ter. And. 1, 2, 22: ad virtutem animum se adplicat, Cic. Lael. 14, 48: aures modis, Hor. C. 3, 11, 8; so id. C. S. 72 (cf. ad-movere aures s. v. ad-movere, and adhibere aures, Cic. Arch. 3) esse ad conviviam, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2, 5; se ad studium musicum, Ter. Heaut. prol. 23: me ad eundem quem Romae addiveram Molonem applicavi, Cic. Brut. 91, 316: se ad philosophiam, ad jus civile, ad eloquentiam, id. Off. 1, 32, 115; se ad scribandam historiam, id. de Or. 2, 13, 55 al.—**3.** Crimen alicui, to charge one with a crime, Plin. Ep. 10, 66, 4.—**II.** *Esp.*, *naut. t. t.*, *navem, or absol. applicari, and in the act. as v. n.* (cf. I. appello, II.), to drive, direct, steer, or bring a ship anywhere, to land, to bring to land: navim ad naufragium applicarunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 153: ad Heracleum navem adplicuit, Liv. 33, 17; 37, 12, 5: adplicatis nostris ad terram navibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 101 Held.: Clae telluris ad oras Applicor, Ov. M. 3, 598: applicor ignotis (sc. terris), id. H. 7, 117 Ruhnk. and Loers.—With *in* and *acc.*: applicor in terras, Ov. H. 16, 126 (cf. appellere in aliquem locum, Liv. 8, 3, 28, 42): ad terram adplicat, Auct. B. Hsp. 37 *fin.*; so Just. 2, 4, 21; 2, 12, 2; D. g. 1, 16, 4.—With *acc.* of place *whither*: alia applicumum Samum, Vulg. Act. 20, 15.—With *abl.*: quocumque litore adplicuisse navem, Liv. 44, 24, 4.—*Absol.*: et applicentur, Vulg. Marc. 6, 53.—*Poet.*: quo accedam? quo adplicem? Eup. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: quae vis immunitatis applicat oris, drives of brings you, etc., Verg. A. 1, 616 (cf. nos Libycae tempestas adpulit oris, id. ib. 1, 377): sublimis rapitur (Medea) et Creteis regionibus applicat angues, i. e. her dragon-chariot, Ov. M. 7, 223.—Hence, **1. applicātus** (adp-), a, um, *P. a.* **a.** Placed upon, lying upon or close to, attached to: aures, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5: Leucas colli adplicata, Liv. 33, 17, and Plin. 4, 4, 5, 11: nervi adplicati ossibus, id. 11, 37, 88, § 217.—**b.** Inclined or adapted to, directed to: omne animal adplicatum esse ad diligendum, inclined to self-love, Cic. Fin. 4, 13, 34: vebemens ad aliquam rem applicata occupatio, id. Inv. 1, 25, 36.—*Comp.*, *sup.*, and *adv.* not used.—**2. applicitūs** (adp-), a, um, *P. a.*, applied or joined to, attached to: adplicuit esse cubiculo hypocaustum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 23: trunco palus, Col. 4, 22, 2: vites arboribus ad-

plicitae, Quint. 1, 2, 26.—Trop.: pressus et velut adplicatus rei cultus, Quint. 4, 2, 117.

applodere (adp-), v. applaudo.

ap-plo-ro (K. and H.), avi, 1, v. n., to lament, deplore a thing, to weep at or on account of (perh. only in the two foll. exs.). **a.** With dat.: querebar applorans tibi, Hor. Epod. 11, 12 K. and H.—**b.** Absol.: cum jam adploraveris, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2 Haase.

ap-plotus (adp-), a, um, Part. of ap-plotdo, v. applaudo.

ap-plita, v. apluda.

ap-plumbo (adp-), are, v. a., to apply lead to, to solder; only found in the part. perf.: vas, Scrib. Comp. 271: statua, Dig. 47, 12, 2; so ib. 19, 1, 17, § 8; 6, 1, 23.

ap-pono (adp-), Ritschl, Fleck., Iachm., Baiter, Halm; **app-**, Merk., Kayser, K. and H., Weissenb.), p. u. s. p. u. s. v. a. (perf. apposivi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 31; App. ap. Prisc. p. 898 P.; cf. pono), to place, put, or lay at, near or by the side of a thing; to apply to, add, unite, etc. (class. in prose and poetry; syn.: addo, adicio, adjuugo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In g. n.: adpone hic mensulam, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 150: appositas instruxere epulis mensas, Ov. M. 8, 570; so id. ib. 8, 831: sitemlam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 11: Sy. Onus urget. Mi. At tu adpone, put it down then, id. Poen. 4, 2, 35: illam alteram apud me, quod bonist. adponito, id. Trin. 4, 3, 60: munera eorum illis apponitur, Vulg. Bar. 6, 26: At istos rastros interea tamen adpone, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 37; so id. And. 4, 3, 10 al.: aër Omnibus est rebus circumdatus adpositus-que, Lucr. 6, 1036; 3, 373: omnes columae maclina appositâ dejectae, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 55, § 144: notam ad malum versum, id. Pis. 30; so id. Fam. 13, 6; cf. Suet. Claud. 16: manus ad eos (orum) more, qui secreto aliquid narrant, Manut., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1: scalis appositus urbem defenderunt, Liv. 37, 5: adposita aure ad glaciem, Plin. 8, 28, 42, § 103: adpositum in mensâ lumen, Tac. A. 2, 31: paenulam ad vulnus, Suet. Ner. 49 et saep.: dominum Adpositum flavis in Simoenta vadis, Prop. 2, 9, 12.—So freq. of the putting on of garments, crowns, etc.: cur tamen appositâ velatur janna lauro, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 39: gemmas toris, id. H. 9, 60 Loers: cf. the same, id. ib. 7, 100: meretrici Appositâ populum submovet ante serâ, id. Am. 3, 14, 10 (cf.: ponere seram, Juv. 6, 347): candulam valvis, i. e. to set fire to, Juv. 9, 98 al.—

B. Esp. **I.** Freq. as t. of food, dishes, to serve up, set before one (cf. Gr. παρατίθημι; the simple verb pono is often so used, q. v.); adposita sit cena, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 69: appositus eis mensam, Vulg. Act. 16, 34: adpositum est amplex, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 160: appositum patellam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22: Cenabat apud eum: argentum ille ceterum populam apposerat, etc., id. ib. 4, 22, 49; id. Tusc. 5, 32, 91; id. Att. 6, 1; 14, 21; Liv. 1, 7; Plin. 8, 51, 78, § 210: convivis panem et obsonia apponere, Suet. Calig. 37; id. Caes. 43; id. Tib. 34; id. Galb. 12; Vitr. 13: Appositaque est eis ciborum magna praeparatio, Vulg. 4 Reg. 6, 23 al.: Albanum sive Falernum Te magis appositus delectat, Hor. S. 2, 8, 17; 2, 8, 69 al.—**2.** Aliquem alicui or alicui rei, to appoint or designate one to any service or duty, to place in any station, to join to as an aid: custodem Tullio me apponite, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16, 51; so Tac. A. 4, 60; cf.: adpositus custodiae (dat.), id. ib. 1, 6; 2, 68: accusator apponitur civis Romanus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 29, § 74; so id. ib. 2, 1, 5, § 41 fin.: calumniatores, id. ib. 2, 2, 10: praevicatorum, id. Phil. 2, 11: non illicitatore venditor adponet, id. Off. 3, 15, 61; cf. id. Verr. 2, 1, 54: custodes, Nep. Dion. 4, 5: moderator et magister consilii appositus, Liv. 2, 18, 6; so, rectorem, Suet. Aug. 48: scrutatores, id. Claud. 35 al.—**3.** To put to something by way of increase, to add to, superadd (rare; cf. addo, adicio): nihil his novum adposivi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 31; id. Trin. 4, 3, 18: actas illos, quos tibi demiserit, adponet annos, Hor. C. 2, 5, 15; exemplam, Gell. 1, 13, 9: si quis apposerit ad haec, apponet Deus super illum etc., Vulg. Apoc. 22, 18; ib. Gen. 49, 32.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of the mind, to apply (eccl. Lat.): appone cor ad doctrinam, Vulg. Prop. 22, 17: apposui cor meum, ut etc., ib. Eccl. 8, 16.—**B.** In eccl. Lat., after the Hebrew, of an act, to do

further, also to do something: non apponet, ut complacitor sit adhaec? Vulg. Psa. 76, 8; so ib. Act. 12, 3: apposerunt adhaec peccare, ib. Psa. 77, 17; 88, 23.—**C.** With a dat. of end, to set down for something, count, reckon, or consider as, to hold as (very rare): cum is nil promereat, postulare id gratiae adponi tibi, Ter. And. 2, 1, 32 (addi in gratiam suam, Don.); aliquid lucro, Hor. C. 1, 9, 15.—Hence, **ap-positus (adp-)**, a, um, P. a., put or applied to, etc. **A.** Of relations of space, placed or situated at or near to, contiguous to, bordering upon; constr. with dat.: regio mari adposita, Plin. 3, 18, 22; § 126: platanus itineri, id. 12, 1, 5, § 9: castellum Lupiae fluminis adpositum, Tac. A. 2, 7.—Trop.: auctoria fidentiae non contrarium, sed adpositum ac propinquum, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165.—

B. Metaph. **I.** Fit, proper, suitable, appropriate, opposite, etc. (like aptus, q. v.); hence in MSS. freq. interchanged with it; cf. Spald. ad Quint. 3, 11, 9; constr. with ad (in this signif. very freq. in Varr. and Cic.); elsewhere very rare, perh. not found except in Quint. and Gell.; ager ad vitem adpositus, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 5: loca adposita ad faenum, ad vinum, ad oleum, id. ib. 1, 23, 1: equus ad medendum adpositus, id. ib. 2, 7, 5: (gallinae) adpositissimae ad partum, id. ib. 3, 9, 9; 2, 10, 4: menses ad agendum maxime adpositi, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 11; 2, 5, 41 fin.; id. Att. 3, 14: multo adpositior ad deferenda, id. Verr. 2, 4, 57: argumentatio oppositissima ad iudicationem, id. Inv. 1, 14.—

2. Inclined to; constr. with dat.: iudex juri magis an aequo sit adpositus, Quint. 4, 3, 11 (cf.: adclinis falsis animus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 6).—**3.** Subst.: **appositum**, i, n., in rhet. and gram., an epithet. adjective: adposita, quae epitheta dicuntur, ut dulce mustum, Quint. 8, 2, 10; 2, 14, 3; 9, 4, 24.—Hence, **appositè**, adv., suitably, fitly, etc.: ad persuasionem, Gell. 2, 1, 5; cf. Spald. ad Quint. 2, 15, 3: praecclare et apposite et facete scribere, Gell. 2, 23, 11 (comp. and sup. not used).

*** apporrectus (adp-)**, a, um, P. a. [as if from ap-porrigo], stretched or extended near a thing: draco, Ov. M. 2, 561.

*** apportatio (adp-)**, ònis, f. [appor-tio], a conveying, carrying to a place: ad urbem, Vitr. 2, 9.

ap-porto (adp-), Ritschl, Fleck., Iachm., Baiter; **app-**, Kayser), avi, âtum, 1, v. a., to bring, carry, conduct, convey to; lit. and trop. (most freq. in ante class. per. and in Cic.; in the latter only in its lit. signif.; and in poetry perh. only ante-class., later replaced by adferre; syn.: importato, adfero, adveho, inveho); alia adportant filiae, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 34: divitias domum, id. Stich. 3, 1, 11: Quid nam adportas? Ter. And. 5, 2, 17: id. Phorm. prol. 24 (cf. Plaut. Cas. prol. 70); so id. And. 1, 1, 46; id. Ad. 5, 4, 2; id. Heaut. 3, 1, 18; 4, 4, 25: insolitum remi auribus adportare, Lucr. 5, 100: bonum adporto nuntium, Vulg. 2 Reg. 18, 31: morbos, Lucr. 5, 221, and perh. not elsewhere: si nihil quietum aliud viti adportare tecum, Caecil. ap. Cic. Sen. 8, 25, and Non. p. 247, 6: cochleas de Illyrico, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 4: signa populo Romano apportare, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21: multa undique adportans, id. Off. 1, 42, 151: Indicum adportatur ex India, Plin. 35, 6, 25, § 43; Suet. Dom. 6.—In Plaut., adporto adveho, to bring an arrival, for advenio, to arrive, come to: Huc autem quom exemplo adventum adporto, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 5.

ap-posco (adp-), are, v. a., to demand in addition to something (only in the two foll. exs.): haec talenta dotis adposcenti duo, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 10 Bentl. and Ruhnck.: si plus apposere visus (est), *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 100.

ap-positè (adp-), adv., v. appono, P. a. fin.

ap-positio (adp-), ònis, f. [appono], a setting before. **I.** Lit.: epularum, *Vulg. Eccl. 30, 18: curbitariae, the application of, Caecil. Aur. Act. 3, 5.—**II.** Trop.: criminis, the imputation of crime, Lamp. Com. 5.

ap-positum (adp-), i, n., v. appono, P. a. B. 3.

1. ap-positus (adp-), a, um, v. appono, P. a.

2. ap-positus (adp-), ùs, m. [appono]; in medicine, t. t., an applying, application (only in post-Aug. prose and in eccl. sing.): (Mystidanum) volvae prodest adpositu, totu et inilitu, Plin. 29, 9, 82, § 164: 24, 5, 13, § 22; 24, 6, 15, § 24; Arr. 2, p. 91.

*** ap-positulo (adp-)** [ad intens.], are, v. a., to entreat or solicit importunately: aliquid alicui, Tert. Mon. 10.

ap-potus (adp-), a, um, adj. (ad intens.), drunk, intoxicated (only in the foll. exs.), Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 126; id. Curc. 2, 3, 75; id. Rud. 2, 7, 8; cf. Gell. 7, 7, 7.

ap-preco (adp-), âri, v. dep., to pray to, to adore, worship (âri, v. perh. only in Hor. and App.): Rite deos prius adprecatur, *Hor. C. 4, 15, 28; App. M. 11, p. 266, 23: deam, id. ib. 11, p. 4, 1.

ap-prehendo (adp-), Fleck., Baiter, Halm; **app-**, Kayser) (poet. sometimes app- prendo: adprenda, Caecil. ap. Gell. 15, 9; apprensus, Tac. A. 4, 8; Stat. S. 3, 4, 43; apprehendere, Sil. 13, 653), di, sum, 3, v. a., to lay hold upon, to seize, take hold of (class., esp. in prose; syn.: prehendo, comprehendere, cupio, arripo, corripio). **I.** In g. n.

A. Lit.: Alterum alterâ apprehendit eos manu, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 64, where Fleck. reads *prehendit*: Pone (me) apprehendit pallio, *Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 23: apprehendens pallium suum, Vulg. 3 Reg. 11, 30: atomi aliae alias apprehendentes continuantur, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 54: apprehendit cornu altaris, Vulg. 1 Reg. 2, 28: vites sic claviculis adminicula tamquam manibus apprehendunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120: morsu, Pfr. 11, 24, 28, § 84: quantum apprehendit, ut tres digiti, Quint. 1, 2, 26.—So of seizing hold of the hand, or embracing the person: manum osculandi causa, Suet. Tib. 72 (prehendere manum is found in Cic. Quint. 31, and id. Or. 1, 56, 240): manum apprehendere, Vulg. Gen. 19, 16; id. Isa. 41, 13; ib. Marc. 1, 31; ib. Act. 3, 7: quibus adprensis, Tac. A. 4, 8 al.: adprehensum deosculatur, Vulg. Prov. 7, 13.—Also in entreaty: conscientia exteritis apprehendit Caecilium, etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 8.—**B.** Trop. **I.** Of discourse: quidquid ego apprehenderam statim accusator extorquebat e manibus, whatever I had brought forward, alleged, Cic. Clu. 19, 62: nisi caute apprehenditur, is laid hold of, employed, Quint. 10, 2, 3.—**2.** To grasp with the mind, to understand, comprehend: passio apprehensa, Caecil. Aur. Tard. 3, 5, 70; Tert. adv. Val. 11.—**3.** For complicitor, to embrace, include: casum testamenti, Dig. 28, 2, 10: personam filii (sc. in stipulatione), ib. 45, 1, 56.—**II.** Esp., to seize, to take, or lay hold of, to apprehend: a millibus adprehensus, Gell. 5, 14, 26: furem adprehendere, Dig. 13, 7, 11: fugitivum, ib. 11, 4, 1.—Hence, **A.** In milit. lang., to take possession of: adprehendere Hispanias, Cic. Att. 10, 8 init. (cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 112: Pharon *prehendit*); and in gen. to lay hold of, to get, secure, obtain (eccl. Lat.): adprehende vitam aeternam, Vulg. 1 Tim. 6, 12, 6, 19: Justitiam, righteousness, ib. Rom. 9, 30.—**B.** As med. l., of disease, to seize: Ubi libido venit nausae eumque adprehendit, decumbat etc., Cato, R. R. 156, 4.—So in gen. of fear, pain, trouble (eccl. Lat.): tremor adprehendit eam, Vulg. Jer. 49, 24: dolor, ib. 2 Macc. 9, 5: angustia, ib. Jer. 50, 43: stupor, ib. Luc. 5, 26: tentatio, ib. 1 Cor. 10, 13.

ap-prehensibilis (adp-), e, adj. [apprehendo], that can be understood, intelligible (late Lat.), Caecil. Aur. Aent. 3, 15; Tert. adv. Val. 11.

ap-prehensio (adp-), ònis, f. [id.] (late Lat.). **I.** Lit., a seizing upon, laying hold of: arae, Macr. S. 3, 2.—**II.** Trop., apprehension, understanding, Caecil. Aur. Act. 1, 8; 2, 28; id. Tard. 5, 4 al.

ap-prehendo, v. apprehendo.

*** apprensio (adp-)**, are, v. freq. [apprehendo, i. e. apprehendo], to seize something with eagerness; of the air, to catch, snuff up: narius auras, Grat. Cyn. 239 (cf. Verg. G. 1, 376: patulus captivus narius auras).

ap-pretio (adp-), âvi, âtum, 1, v. a. [pretium] (only in eccl. Lat.). **I.** To value or estimate at a price, to appraise, rate, Tert. Res Carn. 20 med. al.—**II.** To pur-

chase: pretium adpretiati, of him on whom a price was set, who was bought, Vulg. Matt. 27, 9; in gen.: to appropriate to one's self, Tert. Res. Carn. 9.

apprime (adp-), adv., v. apprimus, **ap-primo** (better **adp-**), cassi, essum, 3, v. a., to press to (post-Aug. and rare): ad oesa carnes adprimere, Plin. 26, 1, 5, § 7: aliqui pectori, id. 8, 36, 54, § 128; 24, 9, 41, § 68 al.: adpressit dextram ejus jugulosque occurrit, Tac. A. 16, 15: scutum pectori adpressum, fitting close to, id. ib. 2, 21.

ap-primus (better **adp-**), a, um, adj. (ad intens.), the very first; only once in Liv. Andron.: Ibidemque vir summus adprimus Patroclus, Gell. 6, 7, 11.—Hence, **ap-prime (adp-)**, adv., first of all, before all, especially, exceedingly, very (most freq. in ante- and post-class. per.; in the class. per. only in Nep. Att. 13, 4; for in Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 32, the reading should be a primo; v. Madv. ad h. l.; syn.: in primis, praecipue, ante omnia); with *adj.* and *verbs*.

A With *adj.*: adprime nobilis, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 6; so Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 30: adprime probus, Plaut. Ruid. 3, 4, 30: adprime probus (genere), id. Trin. 2, 2, 92: utile, Ter. And. 1, 1, 34: obsequens, id. Hec. 2, 2, 5 (vehementissime, Don.); adprime doctus, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 17: adprime boni, *Nep. Att. 13, 3.—Once with the *sup.*: adprime summo genere gnatus, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 7, 11, 7.—**B**.

With *verbs* (post-class.): adprime potuit obtingere Socrati, App. de Deo Socr. fin.; so id. Flor. 3 (in Verg. G. 2, 134, the reading of Servius and Arus. Mess. p. 214 Lind. is: flos aprima tenax; aprima being here used as *adv.*, like acerba, acuta al.) for which, however, the best MSS. and edit. have *ad prima*; v. Wagn. and Rib. ad h. l.).

approbatio (adp-), ónis, f. [approbo].

I An approving, allowing, assenting to, approbation, acquiescence (most freq. in Cic.): id volgi adsensu et populari approbatione iudicari solet, Cic. Brut. 49, 185: id. Tusc. 2, 1, 3: hoc decorum movet adprobationem, id. Off. 1, 28, 98; id. Ac. 2, 17: hominum, Liv. 23, 23.—In *plur.*: non adprobationes solum movere, Cic. Or. 71, 236.—Hence, **approbatio testium, approbation, i. e. reception**, Auct. ad Her. 2, 6.—**II** Proof, confirmation (only in Cic.): haec propositio indiget approbationis, Cic. Inv. 1, 36 and 37: assumptionis, proof of the minor proposition, id. ib. 1, 34.

approbator (adp-), óris, m. [id.], one who gives his assent or approval, an approver (perh. only in the two foll. exs.): quamvis non fueris suasor et impulsor professionis meae, adprobator certe fuisti, *Cic. Att. 16, 7, 2: verbi, *Gell. 5, 21, 6.

aprobé (adp-), adv., v. approbus.

ap-próbo (adp-), Fleck, Bait, Halm, Weissenb.; **app-**, Kayser), ávi, átum, 1, v. a.

I To assent to as good, to regard as good, to approve, to favor (freq. and class.; syn.: probó, laudo): id si non fama adprobatur, *Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 12: (populus Romanus) meum jus jurandum una voce et consensu approbat, Cic. Pis. 3, 7: approbatá laudatáque Cottae sententiá, id. Sest. 34, 74: aliquid magno clamore, id. Arch. 10, 24: legiones clamore donum adprobantes, Liv. 7, 37, 7, 41: consilium vehementer adprobare, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 4 et saep.—So of the gods, to allow a thing to take place, to favor (cf. admitto, II. B.): quod actum est id approbat, Cic. Fam. 2, 15; 1, 9, 19: musis omnibus adprobantibus, id. ib. 7, 23, 2; cf. Plaut. Am. prol. 13.—**II** To show as being good and true, to make evident, to prove, demonstrate, confirm, establish: hoc autem nihil atinet approbari, Cic. Inv. 1, 36 fin.: innocentiam adprobare, Tac. A. 1, 44: excusationem, id. Agr. 42.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: vivere eos approbant, Plin. 9, 57, 83; quo magis degenerasse eum a civili more approbat, Suet. Aug. 17: Cajo talem et se et exercitum approbat, ut, etc., Suet. Galb. 6 al.—**III** Aliquid alicui adprobare, to make good to one, to render acceptable, satisfactory: opus manu factum regi adprobavit, Vitr. 9, 3: prima castrorum rudimenta duci adprobavit, his first military duties he learned to the satisfaction of his commander, Tac. Agr. 5; Dig. 19, 2, 24; cf. Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 7, 63.

ap-próbus (adp-), a, um, adj. [ad in-

ten.; cf. apprimus], very good or excellent; as an *adj.* once: adulescens adprobus, Caecil. ap. Gell. 7, 7, 9.—Once as *adv.*: **ap-probé**: ni me ille et ego illum novissem adprobe, very well, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 117.

ap-prómissor (adp-), óris, m. [appro-mitto], one who is security for another, security, bail (only in jurid. Lat.), Dig. 45, 1, 5; 46, 3, 43; cf. Fest. p. 13.

***ap-prómitto (adp-)**, ñre, v. a., to promise in addition to, i. e. also in one's own name: cuique id ita futurum T. Roscius Capito appromitteret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 26.

***ap-próno (adp-)**, áre, v. a., to bow down forwards; hence, se, to fall down (upon the knees), to kneel, App. M. 1, p. 111 Elin.

ap-própero (adp-), Ritschl, Fleck, Baiter, Halm, Weissenb.; **app-**, Merkel, Kayser), ávi, átum, 1, v. a. and n. **I** Act., to hasten, accelerate (syn.: festino, accelero, maturo, volo, provolo, curro, accuro): opus aedae adproperatum est, ut, etc., Liv. 4, 9: aedae (res) summae opus adproperata erat, id. 26, 15; 27, 25: intercisus venis mortem adproperavit, *Tac. A. 16, 14 (cf.: adcelerare mortem, Lucr. 6, 773).—With *inf.* as object: portaque intrare patentes adproperat, Ov. M. 15, 584.—**II** Neutr., to fly, hasten, hurry somewhere: adde gradum adproperat, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 3: adproperat, *Ter. And. 3, 1, 17: eum, ut adproperet, adhorteris, Cic. Att. 4, 6, 4; id. ad Q. Fr. 2, 10 fin.—**Trop.**: ad cogitatum facinus adproperare, Cic. Mil. 15.

ap-própinquo (adp-), ónis, f. [appro-pinquo], an approach (in time), drawing near (very rare; perh. only twice in Cic.): adpropinquatio mortis, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33 Baiter; so id. Sen. 19, 66: partus Faustinae, Marc. Aur. ap. Front. ad M. Caes. 5, 45.

ap-própinquo (adp-), Baiter, Weissenb.; **app-**, Kayser), ávi, átum, 1, v. n., to come near, draw nigh to, to approach. **I** Of place. **a** With *ad*: ad summam aquam adpropinquare, Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 64: ad portam, Auct. B. Hisp. 3; so id. ib. 2 al.: ad juga montium adpropinquare, Liv. 40, 58.—**b** With *dat.*: inibus Bellovacorum adpropinquare, Caes. B. G. 2, 10 fin.: munitionibus, id. ib. 7, 82: cum ejusmodi locis esset adpropinquatum, id. B. C. 1, 79 (in id. B. G. 4, 10, and Auct. B. Hisp. 5, the readings vary between the *dat.* and *acc.*): moenibus, Flor. 1, 13, 8: castris, Suet. Galb. 10 fin. al.—**Trop.**: illi poena, nobis libertas adpropinquat, Cic. Phil. 4, 4 fin.: catulus ille, qui jam adpropinquat, ut videat, is near seeing, will soon see, id. Fin. 3, 14, 48: Erant centuriones, qui jam primis ordinibus adpropinquarent, were near obtaining the first rank, Caes. B. G. 5, 44.—**II** Of time: jamque hiems adpropinquabat, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: cum dies comitiorum adpropinquaret, Liv. 3, 34, 7; 5, 39, 8 al.: tempus, Suet. Dom. 14 al.: tuus adventus adpropinquat, Cic. Fam. 2, 6: rei maturitas, id. ad Q. Fr. 3, 8 al.

***ap-própriatio (adp-)**, ónis, f. [appro-prio], a making one's own, appropriation: ciborum (i. e. converting into blood, etc.), Caes. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

***ap-próprio (adp-)**, áre, v. n., to make one's own, to appropriate: cibum, Caes. Aur. Tard. 4, 3 fin.

***ap-proximo (adp-)**, áre, v. a., to be or draw near to, approach, Tert. adv. Jud. 11.

ap-pugno (adp-), Halm), áre, v. a., to fight against, attack, assault (only in Tac. in the three foll. exs.): castra adpugnare, Tac. A. 4, 48: castellum, id. ib. 15, 13: classem, id. ib. 2, 61.

Appuleius (also, **Apul-**), i, m., the name of several Romans, among whom the most distinguished were, **I**, L. Appuleius Saturninus, a turbulent tribune of the people (about A. U. C. 653): post Graechos eloquentissimus, Cic. Brut. 62, 224.—**II**, A native of Madaura, in Africa, who was a spirited and flowery, but sometimes bombastic writer of the second century. His principal work yet extant is called Metamorphoseon sive de Asino Aureo libri XI.; cf. Bähr. Lit. Gesch. p. 422 sq.; Teuffel. Rom. Lit. § 362.—Hence, **III**, **Appuleius**, a, um, *adj.*, of Appuleius: lex, proposed by

the tribune Appuleius, Cic. Balb. 21; id. Leg. 2, 6; Flor. 3, 16.

Appúlia (better, **Apul-**, v. Mart. Lagun. Luc. 2, 608; cf. also Jahn ad Hor. C. 3, 4, 10), ae, f. **I**, A province in Lower Italy, at the north of Calabria, and east of Samnium, on both sides of the Aufidus, which divides it into Daunian and Peucetia, now Puglia. Hor. S. 1, 5, 77; id. C. 3, 4, 10; id. Epod. 3, 16; Mart. 14, 155; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, 3.—Hence, **II**, Deriv. **A. Appúlicus (Apul-)**, a, um, *adj.*, Appulian: mare Apulicum, i. e. the Adriatic Sea, Hor. C. 3, 24, 4 (K. and H., publicum).—**B**, **Appúlus (Apul-)**, a, um, the same; gens. Hor. S. 2, 1, 38: Dausus, id. C. 4, 14, 26: Vultur, id. ib. 3, 4, 9 al.

I. appullus (adp-), a, um, Part. of 1. appello.

2. appullus (adp-), ús, m. [I. appello], a driving to some place. **I**, In the lit. signif. only in the jurists: pecoris, a driving of a flock to drink, Dig. 43, 19, 1.—**II**, **T rans f.** **A**, a landing, bringing to land: a ludis appullus arce, Liv. 27, 30: oppidum celerimum adpulus, Tac. A. 3, 1, 2; 6: utrinque prora paratam semper adpulus frontem agit, id. G. 44.—**B**, **Terrae appulsius, approach**, in gen.: pars terrae adpulus solis exarsit, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24.—**C**, **An effect, influence caused by approach**: frigoris et calor adpulus sentire, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: deorum adpulus homines somnare, id. Div. 1, 30 fin.

***ápra, ae, f.** [aper], a wild sow, Plin. ap. Prisc. p. 698 P.; v. aper.

áprarius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or relating to wild hogs (in jurid. Lat.): retia, Dig. 33, 7, 22; so Saut. 3, tit. 7.

ápricatio, ónis, f. [apricor], a basking in the sun, a sunning (very rare): Unum mehercule tecum apricationem in illo loco utroque sole malim quam etc., Cic. Att. 7, 11, 1: ubi potest illa actas (senectus) calescere apricatione melius? id. Sen. 16, 57 (perh. not elsewhere in Cic.); Col. 8, 8, 4.

ápricitas, átis, f. [apricus], the quality of apricus, sunniness, sunshine (only post-Aug.): regio apricitatis inclytæ, Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 46: tepidi aëris, Just. 36, 3: diei, the clearness of the day, sunshine, Col. 7, 4, 5; 8, 15, 4.

ápricus, ús, v. apriculus.

áprico, áre, v. a. [apricus], to warm in the sun (late Lat.), Pall. 1, 38; so Paul. Nol. Carm. ad Cyther. 13, 311.

ápricor, ári, v. dep. [id.], to sun one's self, bask in the sun: in sole, Varr. ap. Non. p. 76, 15: Alexander offerebat Diogeni apricanti, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 92; so Col. 8, 4, 6; Plin. 36, 25, 60, § 184.

ápriculus, ús, m. dim. [aper], a small fish, similar in appearance to the wild hog, App. Mag. p. 296, 34 Elin. (Enn. ib. 299, 15, contracted, apriculus).

ápricus, a, um, *adj.* [qs. contr. from apericus, from aper, Doed. Syn. III. p. 170; for the long á, cf. anticus, posticus; acc. to others, kindr. with old Germ. ábar; mid. Germ. aeber, = dry, warm], orig. lying open, uncovered, or acc. to the second etymol., warm: Qui tulit aprico frigida castra Lare, under the open heaven, Prop. 5, 10, 18, where Müller reads e parvo.—Hence, with esp. ref. to the warmth of the sun, exposed to the sun or to the warmth of the sun, open to the sun, sunny. **I**, **A**. Of places (class. in prose and poetry): loci... opaci an aprici, Cic. Part. Or. 10 fin.: hortus, id. Fam. 16, 18 (perh. not elsewhere in Cic.): colles, Liv. 21, 37: campus, Hor. C. 1, 8, 3; id. A. P. 162: rura, id. C. 3, 18, 2: agger, id. S. 1, 8, 15 et saep.—**B**, **Subst.**: **ápricum**, i, n., a sunny spot, place. **I**, **Lit.**: buxus amat aprica, Plin. 16, 16, 28, § 71: aprica Alpi-um, id. 21, 7, 20, § 43.—**And 2**: ***Trop.** in apricum profecto, to bring to light, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 24 (= in apertum, Cruq.).—**C**, **P oet.**, of other objects exposed to the sun, delightful or growing in the sunshine: arbor, Ov. M. 4, 331: mergi, basking in the sun, Verg. A. 5, 128: flores, Hor. C. 1, 26, 7: seues, Pers. 5, 179 al.—**II**, **T rans f.** **A**, **Clear, pure** (only in Col.): caeli status, Col. 11, 3, 27: apricissimus dies, id. 9, 14, 13.—**B**, **Coming from the sunny quarter**, i. e. from the south: flatus, the south wind, Col. 1, 5, 8.—**Comp.**, Col. 11, 3, 24.—**Adro.** not used.

Aprilis, is [qs. contr. from aperilis, from aperio; cf. Varr. L. 6, 33, p. 86 Müll.; Cincius ap. Maer. S. 1, 12; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 43] (*orig. adj.*; sc. mensis), *m.*, the month of April (as the month in which the earth opens and softens): Sex ubi lices Aprilis habebit, Ov. F. 4, 901. — With mensis expressed: mense Aprili, Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 100: Qui dies mensem Veneris marinae Fudit Aprillem, Hor. C. 4, 11, 15. — *Adj.*, of or pertaining to April: Nonarum Aprilium, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 8; 1, 9, 8: Datis mane a. d. Id. April. Scriptis litteris, id. ad Brut. 2, 4, 1: Aprilis Idus, Ov. F. 4, 621.

aprinus, a, um, *adj.*, v. aprinus.
aprinus, a, um, *adj.* [aper], of or belonging to the wild boar: viscus, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 63 P.: pulmo, Plin. 28, 16, 62, § 222: vesica, id. 28, 15, 60, § 215: fel, id. 28, 16, 62, § 221. — As a secondary form, Hyg. Fab. 69, has twice **aprinus**, a, um, if the reading is correct.

apronia, ae, f., the plant usually called bryonia, Plin. 23, 1, 17, § 27.

Apronius, *id. m.*, a Roman nomen. **I. Q.** Apronius, Cic. Verr. 3, 9, 22. — **II. L.** Apronius, Tac. A. 1, 29. — Hence, **Apronianus**, a, um, *adj.*, originating from Q. Apronius, named after him: convivium, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 11: cerasa, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 102.

aproxis, is, f., a plant whose root, acc. to Pythagoras, takes fire at a distance, Plin. 24, 17, 101, § 153.

aprico, onis, f., the plant commonly called saxifraga, App. Herb. 97.

aprugrineus, a, um, v. aprugnus.
aprunus (also **aprinus**), a, um, *adj.* [aper], of or belonging to the wild boar: aprugnum callum, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 4 Ritschl; cf. id. Poen. 3, 2, 2: aprunus adesp., Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 167 Jan: lumbus, id. 8, 51, 78, § 210. — Hence, **apruna** (**apruna**), ae, f. (sc. caro), the flesh of a wild boar, Capitol. Max. Jun. 2. — A secondary form, **aprugrinus**, a, um, Sol. 32.

Aprusa, ae, f., a river in Umbria near Ariminum, Plin. 3, 15, 50, § 115.

apsinthium, v. absinthium.

apsis, v. absis.

Apsoros (-us), i, f., an island in the Adriatic Sea, Mel. 2, 7, 13.

Apsus, i, m., = Ἄψος, a river of Illyria, falling into the Ionian Sea, non Crevata, Caes. B. C. 3, 13; 3, 19: Plin. 31, 27.

apsyctos, i, f., = ἀψυκτος (uncooled), a precious stone unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 148.

Apsyrtus, etc., v. 2. Absyrtus.

aptatus, a, um, v. apto, P. a.

aptē, *adv.*, v. apo, P. a. fin.

apto, *adv.*, *vt.*, *v.* freq. [apo], to fit, adapt, accommodate, apply, put on, adjust, etc. (cf. accommodo); *absol.*, with *dat.*, or less freq. with *ad* (in Cic. only once, as P. a.). **I. L. I. t.** **a.** *Absol.*: aptat cristas telaeque, Verg. A. 11, 8: arma aptare, Liv. 5, 49, 3: remos, Curt. 9, 9, 12: tabulam, Col. 12, 56, 2: jubar, Sil. 5, 166: armamenta, vela, Quint. 10, 7, 23. — **b.** With *dat.*: aliquid umeris, Verg. A. 9, 364: arma corpori, Liv. 44, 34, 8: vincula collo, Ov. M. 10, 381: claves foribus, Mart. 9, 47: sagittas nervo, Verg. A. 10, 131: dexteris enses, Hor. Epod. 7, 2: tela flagello, Verg. A. 7, 731: os cucurbitulae corpori, Cels. 2, 11: anulum sibi, Sen. B. 3, 25, 1: digitum (anulum), Suet. Tib. 78. — **II. Trop.** **a.** With the access idea of fitting: bella citrae modis, Hor. C. 2, 12, 4; cf. id. Ep. 1, 3, 13. — And with *ad*: sed usum nec ad commoditatem ferendi nec ad ipsius munitionis firmamentum aptaverunt, Liv. 33, 5, 5: ad transcendendum omnia aptaverant, Curt. 7, 8, 8: ad militares remus aptatur manus, i. e. is taken in hand by the soldiers, Sen. Agam. 425. — **b.** Without the access idea of fitting, to prepare, get ready, furnish, put in order; *const.* *absol.*, with *dat.* or *ad*. (a) *Absol.*: aptate convivium, Pomp. ap. Non. p. 234, 30: idonea bello, Hor. S. 2, 2, 111. — (b) With *dat.*: arma pugnae, Liv. 22, 5; cf.: aptat se pugnae, Verg. A. 10, 588; and animos aptent armis, id. ib. 10, 289. — (c) With *ad*: Aptat armeri feras miles ad arma manus, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 14: ad pugnam classem, Liv. 22, 5: ad primum se velut aspectum

orationis aptare, Quint. 10, 2, 16. — Hence, **c.** With *abl.* of that with which something is fitted, furnished, provided: oppidi partes testudinibus et musculis, Auct. B. Alex. 1: bestumes remigio, Verg. A. 8, 80: classem velis, id. ib. 3, 472; so, pinum armamentis, Ov. M. 11, 456: ut quisque se aptaverat armis, had fitted himself with arms, i. e. for battle, Liv. 9, 31. — Hence, **aptatus**, a, um, P. a., *pr.*, fitted for something; thus, suitable, fit, appropriate, accommodated to (syn.: aptus, accommodatus): hoc verbum est ad id aptatum, quod ante dixerat, * Cic. de Or. 4, 40, 162: ad popularem delectationem, Quint. 2, 10, 11; so Sen. Contr. 6 al.: omnia rei aptata, id. Ep. 59.

† aptota (nomina), *grum, n.*, = ἀπτοτα (without case); in gram., substantives that are not declined, aptotes (e. g. dicis, fas, frit, git, etc.), Diom. p. 287; Prisc. 5, p. 669.

aptus, a, um, v. apo, P. a.

apua, v. aphyta.

apud (**apud** down to the time of Cæsar Corp. Inscr. I. 30; I. 196; and after 45 B. C. both **apud**, Inscr. Orell. 206; 818, and **apud**, ib. 206; 15; 34; another form of apud was **apor**, Paul. ex Fest. p. 26 Müll. **apud**, Ritschl, Rib. in Trag. et Com. Rel., Müll. in Lucil., and Dietsch in Sall.; **aput**, Lachm., Fleck. in Plaut.; both **apud** and **aput**, Müll. in Cat. and Rib. in Verg.) [Corssen once regarded apud as connected with apist, as Juxta with jungo, Auserp. I. p. 353, 1st ed., but afterwards, ib. 2d ed. I. p. 197, he adopted Fott's view, that it was comp. of Sanscr. apt = to, toward, near (Gr. ἐπί), and ad, old form ar, which view the form apor favors, and thus its strict meaning would be on, to, unto; v. infra. IV. 1; prep. gov. acc., with, at, by, near (regularly with words denoting rest, and primarily of persons, while ad properly designates only direction, motion, extension, etc., and is chiefly used of places; the diff. between apud and pene is given in Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.: apud et pene in hoc differunt, quod alterum personam cum loco significat, alterum personam et dominium ac potestatem; v. pene, and cf. Nep. Them. 7, 2: ad ephoros Lacedaemoniorum accessit, pene quos summum imperium erat, atque apud eos (v. infra. I. B. 2. a.) contendit, etc.; and for the difference between ad and apud, cf. Lucil. 9, 58 sq. Müll.: apud se longe alid esse, neque idem valet ad esse: Intro nos vocat ad esse, tenet intus apud se; syn.: ad, prope, coram, inter, in with abl.; rare in early Lat.; very freq. in Plaut., less freq. in Ter., seven times in Verg., five times in Liv., three times in Catull., twice in Ov., and once in Hor. and Prop.; never in Tib. or Pers.; very freq. in Cic. the historians, and the Vulg.). **I. A.** In designating nearness in respect of persons, with, near: apud ipsum adstas, Att. ap. Non. p. 522, 25: adsum apud te, genitor, id. ib. p. 522, 32: alteram (partem) apud me adponito, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 60: nunc hic apud te servo, id. Capt. 2, 2, 62: scriptoribus non magnas copia apud me, Cat. 68, 33 Müll.: mane apud me, Vulg. Gen. 29, 19: Advocatum habemus apud Patrem, id. 1 Joan. 2, 1: cum in lecto Crassus esset ad apud eum Sulpicius sederet, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 12; so id. Pis. 26, and id. Rep. 3, 28. — **B. Esp.** **1. a.** With a pron. or subst., apud me, te, se, aliquem, etc., with me, in my house, etc., in one's house, at the house of a person; Fr. chez moi, chez vous, chez soi, etc.: Quis heri apud te? Naev., Com. Rel. p. 9 Rib.: dico eum esse apud me, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 15; 4, 2, 73: hic apud me hortum confodere jussit, id. Aul. 2, 2, 66: si commodum est, apud me, sis, volo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 110: comederant cenam apud me, Turp., Com. Rel. p. 108 Rib.: quid nunc virgo? Nempe apud test? Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 159: Quid sibi volunt homines isti apud te? Vulg. Num. 22, 9; ib. Matt. 26, 18: cenabis bene apud me, Cat. 13, 1: apud me habitavit, Cic. Clu. 33; id. Verr. 4, 111; 5, 77: apud te cenavit, id. Div. in Caecil. 58; id. Verr. 4, 49; id. Chel. 26; id. Deiot. 32: in curia posita potius quam rure apud te, Titin., Com. Rel. p. 142 Rib.: mane apud me etiam hodie, Vulg. Jud. 19, 9: tenet intus apud se, Lucil. 9, 59 Müll.: Pompeius petit, ut secum et apud se essent cotidie, Cic. Att. 5, 6: apud se fecit manere, Vulg. Jud. 19, 7; ib. Luc.

11, 37: de gladiis, quae apud ipsum erant deprehensa, Cic. Cat. 3, 10: Cum postriede apud eundem ventum expectans manerem, id. Phil. 1, 8: mansit apud eum quatuor mensibus, Vulg. Jud. 19, 2; ib. Act. 28, 14: apud quem deversatus es, Cic. Verr. 4, 37: apud nympham Calypsonem, Liv. And. ap. Prisc. p. 685 (cf. Hom. Od. 4, 557: Νυμφῆς ἐν μεγάροις Καλυπσών): habitasti apud Herum Messanae, Cic. Verr. 4, 18; id. Cacl. 51: Fuisti apud Laecam illa nocte, id. Cat. 1, 4, 9; id. de Or. 1, 22, 104; id. Att. 1, 8: apud Ostorium Scapulum epulatur, Tac. A. 14, 48: apud Cornelium Primum juxta Velabrum delituit, id. H. 3, 74; 1, 14: Factum est, ut moraretur apud Simonem quandam, Vulg. Act. 9, 43: invenient hominem apud sororem tuam occultantem se, Cic. Dom. 83: qui apud te esset eductus, id. Quinct. 69: apud quem erat educatus, id. Lael. 20, 75: cum alter ejus filius apud matrem educaretur, id. Clu. 27: disciplina C. Cassii, apud quem educatus erat, Tac. A. 15, 52: se apud Q. Mucium jus civile didicisse, id. Or. 30: apud eodem magistratus institutum, Suet. Calig. 24: servorum manus tantquam apud senem festinantes, Tac. H. 1, 7: in convivio apud regem, id. A. 2, 57: Bene vale; apud Orcum te videbo, in the abode of Orcus, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 16: sacrificasse apud deos, i. e. in templis deorum, Tac. A. 11, 27: frater apud Othonem militans, in the army of Otho, id. H. 2, 26; so, nec solum apud Caecina (cognoscatur id damnum composuisse), id. ib. 2, 27: quorum sint legati apud se, in his camp, Caes. B. G. 4, 8; cf.: Quos cum apud se in castris Ariovistus conspexisset, id. ib. 1, 47: dici hoc potest, Apud portitores eas (litteras) resignatas sibi, at the custom-house, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 64; 3, 3, 80: Quantillum argenti mihi apud trapezitam siet, at the banker's, id. Capt. 1, 2, 90: duo genera materiarum apud rhetoras tractantur, i. e. in scholis rhetorum, as he says just before, Tac. Or. 35. — Apud me etc. is sometimes added to domi or in aedibus, or interchanges with domi: Me Ubi namst, quaevis? Clu. Apud me domi, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 21: a me insidias apud me domi postitas esse dixerunt, Cic. Sen. 41: domi esse apud esse archiprattas dixit duos, id. Verr. 5, 73; so Vulg. Gen. 27, 15: quae (signa) cognovi apud istum in aedi-bus, Cic. Verr. 1, 50: esse illa signa domi suae, non esse apud Verrem, id. ib. 4, 16: nihil apud hanc lautum, pistior domi nihil, id. Pis. 67; id. Clu. 165. — Hence, **b.** Trop.: apud se esse, to be at home, i. e. to be in one's senses, be one's self, be sane (only in conversational lang.; most freq. in Ter.; cf. Gr. ἐν ἑαυτῷ εἶναι, Ar. Vesp. 642; opp. recors, amens esse, to be out of one's wits, beside one's self; so Gr. φρεσίων ἔξερταται, Eur. Or. 1021): Summe ego apud me? Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 36: Non sum apud me, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 26, and Afran., Com. Rel. p. 170 Rib.: Prae iracundia, Menedeme, non sum apud me, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 48: Vix sum apud me: ita animus commotus metu, spe, gaudio, id. And. 5, 4, 34: Nunc tibi videtur esse apud sese? id. Hec. 4, 4, 86 (quasi ob amorem meretricis insanus, Don.): proin tu fac, apud te ut sies, id. And. 2, 4, 5 (= ut praeparatus sis, Don.); Petr. 129. — **2.** In respect of persons, in whose presence or before whom any thing is done or takes place, esp. of discussions or debates in which the persons have the right of decision (Web. Uebungsch. p. 33), before, in the presence of, — coram, ad. **a.** Of civil or military affairs, before: cum res agatur apud praetorem populi Romani et apud severissimos iudices, Cic. Atr. 3: apud eosdem iudices reus est factus, id. Clu. 22, 59: vis de his iudicari apud me? Vulg. Act. 25, 9: accusavit fratres suos apud patrem, id. Hec. 37, 2; ib. 1 Macc. 7, 6; ib. Joan. 5, 45: hoc, quod nunc apud pontifices agis, Cic. Dom. 51; 117: istud ne apud eum quidem dictatorem quisquam egit isto modo, id. Lig. 12: qui hanc causam aliquotiens apud te egit, id. Quinct. 30; so id. Verr. 2, 100; 3, 114; id. Caecin. 69; id. Sest. 120: (populus Romanus) mihi potestatem apud se agendi dedit, id. Verr. 5, 173: Repulsior secundā collatione dixit Cato in eā, quae est contra Cornelium apud populum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 286 Müll.: tutiores defendunt apud istius modi praetorem? Cic. Verr. 1, 153; id. Clu. 126: apud te cum sim defensurus me, Vulg. Act.

26, 2: omnia apud praetores gererentur, Tac. Or. 38: causam nescio quam apud Iudaeum defendebat, Cic. Clu. 74; so Tac. Clu. 3, 12; id. Or. 19: apud te defendit alium in ea voluntate non fuisse, in qua te, Cic. Lig. 6: apud Iudaeum causam dicere, id. Quinct. 43; id. Verr. 1, 26; id. Sex. Rosc. 85: apud aliquem dicere, id. Lig. 6; id. Deiot. 4: verba apud senatum fecit, id. Verr. 2, 2, 20: habita apud senatum oratione, Tac. A. 12, 25; 6, 8: haec apud patres disseruit, id. ib. 2, 43; 4, 2; 4, 6: modeste apud vos socius populi Romani questus est, Cic. Verr. 4, 18: Quae est ergo apud Caesarem querela? id. Lig. 25: isne apud vos obtinebit causam, qui etc., id. Caecin. 38: petita multa est apud eum praetorem, id. Verr. 1, 155: causam contra aliquem apud centumvros dicere, id. de Or. 2, 23, 98; Tac. Or. 38: numerus oratorum quot annis apud magistratus publice subscribitur, Cic. Verr. 3, 120: apud eorum quem qui manumitteretur, Liv. 41, 9: apud proconules aliquem manumittere, Marcian. ap. Dig. 1, 162.—**b.** In extra judicial cases, before: apud hunc confessus es et genus etc., Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 52: nullam causam dico, quin mihi Et parentum et libertatis apud te deliqui siet, id. ib. 3, 4, 93: apud eorum qui (servos) vera loquitur, id. Am. 2, 1, 43: apud novercam querere, id. Ps. 1, 3, 80: ego apud parentem loquor, Cic. Lig. 30: plura fateri apud amicos, Tac. A. 14, 62: aliquid apud aliquem laudare, Cic. Att. 2, 25; Tac. A. 13, 46; so Vulg. Gen. 12, 15: aliquid apud aliquos vituperare, Cic. Phil. 2, 11: apud quem tu etiam nos criminari soles, id. Vatin. 29.—**c.** Of one's feelings, views, judgment, with, in the view or sight of, before. (a) With verbs: apud Tenedios sanctissimus deus habetur, Cic. Fl. 61; id. Verr. 1, 49: quod apud illos amplissimum sacerdotium putatur, id. ib. 2, 126; 1, 69: si tutoris auctoritas apud te ponderis nihil habebat, id. ib. 2, 55; id. Planc. 4: apud iudicem grave et sanctum esse ducetur, id. Q. Rosc. 6: Quae omnia apud nos partim inveniam... ponuntur, Nep. praef. 5: iustificat apud Deum, Vulg. Gal. 3, 11: haec apud illos barbato ridicula videbantur, Cic. Mur. 26; id. Dom. 101: unus dies apud Dominum (est) sicut mille anni, et mille anni sicut dies unus, Vulg. 2 Pet. 3, 8.—(b) With *adff.*: fuisti apud pontifices superior, Cic. Dom. 4: qui honos est apud Syracusanos amplissimus, id. Verr. 4, 137; id. Font. 36: quam clara (expugnatio) apud omnes, id. Verr. 1, 50; 2, 50: Satis clarus est apud timentem quisquis timetur, Tac. H. 2, 76; id. Or. 7: hoc est apud Graecos prope gloriosius quam Romae triumphasse, Cic. Fl. 31; Tac. H. 5, 17: quod aequae apud bonos miseretur est, id. ib. 1, 29: quae justa sunt apud nos, Vulg. 1 Mac. 11, 33; ib. Rom. 2, 13: tunc eritis inculpabiles apud Dominum, ib. Num. 32, 22: si is pretio apud istum idoneus esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 121.—(c) With *substit.*: est tanta apud eos ejus fami religio atque antiquitas, ut etc., Cic. Verr. 1, 46: tanta nominis Romani dignitas est apud omnes nationes, ut etc., id. ib. 5, 150: qua (hic) apud omnes Sculos dignitate atque existimatione sit, id. ib. 2, 111: Dymnus modicae apud regem auctoritatis et gratiae, Curt. 6, 72: abominatio est uterque apud Deum, Vulg. Prov. 17, 15.—**Apud** animum, apud animum meum, etc. sometimes stand for mihi, mecum, etc., or simply animo: Ea tute tibi subice et apud animum propone, before your mind, before you, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5: ipsi primum staturerint apud animos, quid vellent, Liv. 6, 39, 11: Sic apud animum meum statuo, Sall. de Ord. Rep. 2: sic statueret apud animum meum possum, Liv. 34, 2, 4.—**So with pers. pron.** in Vulg. after the Greek: haec apud se (ἑαυτῶν) oravit, with in himself, to himself, Luc. 18, 11: Sciens apud semet ipsum (ἑν ἑαυτῷ), in himself, Joan. 6, 62: statui hoc ipsum apud me (ἑαυτῷ), ne etc., with myself, 2 Cor. 2, 1; so, hoc cogit apud se (ἑῷ ἑαυτῷ), ib. 10, 7.—**d.** And simply before, in the presence of: id apud vos proloquitur, Plaut. Capt. prol. 6: nemo est meorum amicorum, apud quem expromere omnia meae occulta audeam, Ter. Heaut. 3, 14: se iactant apud eos, quos inviti vident, Cic. Fl. 61: licet mihi, Marce fili, apud te gloriarı, ad quem etc., id. Off. 1, 22, 78: de vobis glorior apud

Macedones, Vulg. 2 Cor. 9, 2: plus quam apud vos commemorari velitis, Cic. Caecin. 77: non apud indoctos loquor, id. Pis. 68: ostendit, quae quisque de eo apud se dixerit, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: quid apud magnum loquerentur Achillem, Ov. M. 12, 163: neque raro neque apud paucos talia iactabatur, Tac. A. 4, 7: loqui de se apud aliquem, Cic. Att. 1, 3: mentiri apud aliquem, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 24: apud aliquem profiteri, Curt. 7, 7, 24: Non est nobis haec oratio habenda apud Imperitiam multitudinem, Cic. Mur. 61: Caesar apud milites contionatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: gratias agere alicui apud aliquem, Cic. Sest. 4; so Tac. A. 15, 22: si quid (in me) auctoritatis est, apud eos utar, qui etc., Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2; so id. Lig. 16, and id. Red. in Sen. 24: Quae fundebat apud Samson lacrimas, Vulg. Jud. 14, 16.—**3.** Of a person with whom, in whose case something is, exists, is done, with, in the case of, often = in with *abl.*: quom apud te parum stet fides, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 62: Et bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti, Verg. A. 4, 539: Ad fides mihi apud hunc est, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 10: De Quid est? Ch. Itan parvam mihi fidem esse apud te? id. Phorm. 5, 3, 27: ut apud me praemium esse positum pietatis scias, id. Hec. 4, 2, 8: aliqui mercedem non habebitis apud Patrem vestrum, Vulg. Matt. 6, 1: illa res quantum declarat ejusdem hominis apud hostes populi Romani auctoritatem, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 46: (eum) Aeduoorum auctoritatem apud omnes Belgas amplificatorem, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: si M. Petrei non summa auctoritas apud milites extitisset, Cic. Sest. 12: Pompei auctoritas apud omnes tanta est, quanta etc., id. Fl. 14; id. Phil. 13, 7: equid auctoritatis apud vos socii populi Romani habere debeant, id. Div. in Caecin. 17; so id. Verr. 2, 14; id. Mur. 38: (servi) apud eum sunt in honore et pretio, id. Sex. Rosc. 77; id. Verr. 5, 157; id. Cat. 3, 2: videmus quantā sit invidia quoque in odio apud quosdam virtus et industria, id. Verr. 5, 181: quo majore apud vos odio esse debet quam etc., id. ib. 1, 42: domi splendor, apud exterarum nationes nomen et gratia, id. Clu. 154; id. Mur. 38: Dymnorigem, magnā apud plebem gratia, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: tanti ejus apud se gratiam esse ostendit, uti etc., id. ib. 1, 20: certe apud te et hos, qui (tibi) adsunt, veritas valebit, Cic. Quinct. 5; id. Div. in Caecin. 17; id. Lig. 30; id. Marcell. 14; id. Mil. 34: utrum apud eos pudor atque officium aut timor valeret, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: apud quem ut multum gratia valeret, Nep. Con. 2, 1: video apud te causas valere plus quam preces, Cic. Lig. 31; so id. Lael. 4, 13, and Tac. H. 3, 36: quod apud vos plurimum debet valere, Cic. Div. in Caecin. 11; so Caes. B. G. 1, 17, and Tac. H. 4, 73: qui tantum auctoritate apud suos civis potuit, ut etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 113: speravit sese apud tales viros aliquid posse ad, id. Sex. Rosc. 141: (eum) apud finitimas civitates largiter posse, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: quae (pecunia) apud me contra diem meam nihil potuisset, Cic. Verr. 1, 19: quae (memoria) plus apud eum possit quam salus civitatis, id. Phil. 5, 51; id. Verr. 3, 131: qui apud eum plurimum poterat, id. ib. 3, 130: qui apud me et amicitia et beneficiis et dignitate plurimum possunt, id. Sex. Rosc. 4; so Caes. B. G. 1, 9.—**So very rarely with *adff.***: faciles sunt preces apud eos, qui etc., Cic. Har. Resp. 63: nihil me turpius apud homines fuisset, id. Att. 2, 19: apud quos miserum auxilium tolerabile miserius malum fecit, Cels. 3, 23.—**4.** Of persons, of inhabitants of cities or countries, among whom one is, or something is, is done or happens. among = inter: CONSOL. QVÆL. FVIT. APVD. VOS., Epit. Scip. ap. Grotef. Gr. II. p. 296: homines apud nos noti, inter suos nobiles, Cic. Fl. 52: Ut vos hic, itidem ille apud vos meus servatur filius, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 11; 2, 2, 62: qui (colonus) perigrinatur apud vos, Vulg. Exod. 12, 49: qui regnabat apud vos, ib. 1 Marc. 12, 7; ib. Matt. 13, 56; ib. Luc. 9, 41: si iste apud eos quaestor non fuisset, Cic. Div. in Caecin. 4: 65: Apud eos fuisse regem Divitiacum, Caes. B. G. 2, 4; 2, 2: qui (praetores) apud illos a populo creantur, Cic. Fl. 44: apud quos consul fuerat, id. Div. in Caecin. 66; id. Verr. 2, 5; 4, 108: apud inferos illi antiqui supplicia impiis constituta esse voluerunt, id. Cat. 4, 8; id. Tusc. 1, 5, 10; so Vulg. Eccli. 14, 17: Sunt apud inferos tot milia

formosarum, Prop. 3, 2, 63: fateri quae quis apud superos distulit in seram commissa piacula mortem, Verg. A. 6, 568; Vel. 2, 43, 2: studiis militaribus apud juvenentum obsoletis, Cic. Font. 42: qui apud socios nominis Latini censi essent, Liv. 41, 9: qui apud gentes solus praestat, Naev., Com. Rel. p. 25 Rib.: quae sacra apud omnes gentes nationesque flunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 109: id (simulacrum) apud Segestanos positum fuisse, id. ib. 4, 80: si apud Athenienses non deirant qui rem publicam defenderent, id. Sest. 141, and Nep. Milic. 6, 2: ille est magistratus apud Sculos, qui etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 131: si tu apud Persas deprehensus etc., id. ib. 5, 166: Apud Helvetios longe nobilissimus fuit Orgetorix, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: apud omnes Graecos hic mos est, ut etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 158, and id. Fragm. B, 7, 18 B. and K.: quod apud Germanos ea constitudo esset, ut etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 50: alius Germanorum populis usurpatum raro apud Chattos in consensum vertit, Tac. G. 31: Cui (nihil) neque apud Danaos usquam locus (est), Verg. A. 2, 71: apud Nahanarvalos antiquae religionis hucus ostenditur, Tac. G. 43; 32; 38; 44; id. H. 4, 56; 4, 61; id. A. 2, 1; 2, 45: apud Graecos magis quam in ceteris nationibus exulta est medicina, Cels. praef. 3, 9.—**So of an army, in, with, where in with *abl.*** is commonly used, qui apud exercitum cum Lucio Lucullo est, in the army under L. Lucullum, Cic. Verr. 4, 49; so id. Arch. 11: apud exercitum mihi fueris tot annos, id. Mur. 45: quod Hannibalem etiam nunc cum imperio apud exercitum habent, in the army with a command, Nep. Hann. 7, 3: simul manere apud exercitum Titum utile videbatur, Tac. H. 5, 10: quod XII. pondo argenti habuisset apud exercitum, with his troops, Plin. 33, 4, 50, § 143.—**5.** In designating the author of a work or of an assertion, apud aliquem, in, by, in the writings of, any one (the work itself being designated by in with *abl.*): as, de qua in Catone majore satis multa diximus, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 151: Socratem illum, qui est in Phaedro Platonis, id. de Or. 1, 7, 28: quod in libro, id. ib. 1, 11, 47): ut scriptum apud eundem Caesium est, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55: apud Xenophontem autem moriens Cyrus major haec dicit, id. Sen. 22, 79: quod apud Platonem est in philosophos dictum, quod etc., id. Off. 1, 9, 28: apud Agathoclem scriptum in historia est, id. Div. 1, 24, 50: ut est apud poetam nescio quem, id. Phil. 2, 65: Quod enim est apud Ennium, etc., id. Off. 1, 8, 26: de qua (ambitione) praclare apud eundem est Platonem, simile etc., id. ib. 1, 25, 87: Apud Varronem ita est, etc., Plin. 18, 35, 79; § 348: ut video scriptum apud Graecos, Cic. Scaur. 4: invenio apud quosdam auctores, Tac. H. 2, 37; so id. A. 1, 81; 3, 3: reperio apud scriptores, id. ib. 2, 88: apud Solonem, i. e. in his laws, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 64: cui bono est, si apud te Agamemnon diserte loquitur, i. e. in tragediae tuis, Tac. Or. 9.—**Also of speakers:** apud quosdam auctoribus in convitiis narratur, Tac. Agr. 22.—**6.** Est aliquid apud aliquem = est alicui aliquid, apud aliquem being equivalent to dat. of possessor: quae (scientia auguralis) mihi videtur apud majores fuisse dupliciter, ut etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 13, 33: juris civilis magnum usum apud multos fuisse, id. Brut. 41, 152: cum apud eum summum esset imperium populi, Nep. Phoc. 2, 4: omnis gratia, potentia, honos, divitiarum apud illos sunt, Sall. C. 20, 8: par gloria apud Hannibalem hostesque Poenos erat, Liv. 22, 30, 8: apud quos nulla loricarum galearumve tegmina (erant), Tac. A. 12, 35: pecuniarum ac dona majora apud Romanos (esse), id. H. 4, 76: minorem esse apud victos animum, id. ib. 3, 1; 2, 75: quando quidem est apud te virtuti honos, Liv. 2, 1, 16: Phoebo sua semper apud me Munera sunt, Phaebas has gifts with me, i. e. I have his gifts for Phaebus, Verg. E. 3, 62; so Hor. C. 3, 29, 5: apud te est fons vitae, Vulg. Psa. 35, 10: apud Dominum (est) misericordia, ib. ib. 129, 7.—**7.** Est aliquid apud aliquem also simply denotes that something is in one's hands, in his power, at his disposal: erat ei apud me pauxillum Nummorum, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 3: negasse habere se (phalaras): apud alium quoque eas habuisse depositas, Cic. Verr. 4, 29: multa (signa) deposita apud amicos, id. ib. 4, 36: apud quem inventus est scyphus, Vulg. Gen. 44, 16; ib.

Exod. 22, 4; ib. Deut. 24, 12. — So also of persons: *te pax atrita agitat apud carnicum, in the hands of*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 65; qui (obsides) apud eum sint, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 1, 33. — **C.** Apud aliquem = alicui, *the dat. of indir. obj.*: remanet nihil apud me, Att., Trag. Rel. p. 194 Rib.: nihil apud Siculum, nihil apud civem Romanum tuum in Sicilia reliquisse, Cic. Verr. 4, 2: si (cura rei publicae) apud Othonem relinquere, Tac. H. 1, 13; 1, 20: qui iudicia manere apud ordinem Senatorum volunt, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 8: neque praemia caedis apud interfectorem mansura, Tac. H. 2, 70; id. A. 15, 7: fidens apud aliquem obligare, Dig. 16, 1, 27. — So rarely with *adj.*: Essete apud te is servos acceptissimus? Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 56: non dicam amicum tuum, quod apud homines carissimum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 110: apud publicanos gratiosus fustis, id. ib. 2, 169; 4, 38; id. Fl. 76; id. Lig. 31: Apud homines hoc impossibile est; apud Deum autem omnia possibilia sunt, Vulg. Matt. 19, 26; ib. Marc. 10, 27.

II. Transf. In designations of place, **A. At.** *near, about, around, before* (esp. freq. in the post-Aug. hist.) = ad, prope, circum, ante: tibi servi multi apud mensam adstant, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 893 P. (Com. Rel. p. 10 Rib.): verecundari neminem apud mensam decet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 77: Quid apud haec acedis negotii est tibi? id. Am. 1, 1, 194: Quid illis homines quaerunt apud aedis meas? id. Most. 4, 2, 26; id. Trin. 4, 2, 25: apud ignem adsidere, Turp. ap. Non. p. 522, 26 (Com. Rel. p. 100 Rib.); Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 86, 16: navem is fregit apud Andrum insulam, Ter. And. 1, 3, 17: apud Tenedum pugna illa navalis, Cic. Arch. 21: ut apud Salamina classem suam constitueret, Nep. Them. 3, 4: apud oppidum morati, Caes. B. G. 2, 7: agri in Hispania apud Kartaginem Novam, Cic. Agr. 1, 5: bellatum apud Actium, Tac. H. 1, 1, 72; 3, 76: Pugnabant alii tardis apud Iliion armis, Ov. R. Am. 163: morabatur in castris apud Galgalam, Vulg. Jos. 10, 6: quidquid apud durae cessatum est moenia Trojae, Verg. A. 11, 288: apud vetustam turrem, Att., Trag. Rel. p. 189 Rib.: apud castellum consedis, Tac. A. 4, 25: Vitellianus, sua quemque apud signa, componit, id. H. 3, 35: apud vexillum tendentes, id. A. 1, 17: trepidatur apud naves, id. H. 2, 15: hostis est non apud Anienem, sed in urbe, Cic. Mur. 84; id. Fam. 2, 10, 5: quam detraherat apud rapidum Simoenta sub Ilio alto, Verg. A. 5, 261: apud abundantem anem et rapidas undas Inachi, Att., Trag. Rel. p. 175 Rib.: apud gelidi flumina Hebr., Verg. A. 12, 331: octo apud Rhenum legiones, Tac. A. 1, 3: apud ripam Rheni, id. ib. 2, 83: probavi te apud Aquam Contradictionis, Vulg. Psa. 80, 8: reperus apud fretum Siciliae, Tac. A. 6, 14: propitiata Juno apud proximum mare, id. ib. 15, 44: apud promunturium Miseni consedit in villa, id. ib. 6, 50: Ut apud nivem et ferarum gelida stabula forem, for in nive etc., Cat. 62, 53 Müll.: apud altaria deum pepigere, before, Tac. A. 11, 9: decernunt supplicationes apud omnia pulvinaria, id. ib. 14, 12 (cf.: unum diem circa omnia pulvinaria supplicatio fuit, Liv. 41, 9): apud Caesaris effugium procebut, Tac. A. 12, 17; 13, 23: quartum apud lapidem substituerat, id. ib. 15, 60: laudavit ipse apud rostra (for pro rostris), Tac. A. 16, 6; so, apud forum (cf.: ad forum under ad. I. A. 3., and in Gr. Sophocl. Trach. 371, *πρὸς μέση ἄγορᾷ*; on the other hand, id. ib. 423, *ἐν μέση ἄγορᾷ*; id. ib. 524, *τηλαργεὶ παρ' ὄρθου*): Quidam apud forum mihi vendidit, Pomp. Com. Rel. p. 250 Rib.: *Ch. Qui scis? By.* Apud forum modo e Davo audivi, Ter. And. 2, 1, 2; 1, 5, 18: Capuae multa apud forum aedificia de caelo tacta, Liv. 41, 9 (Weissenb. *in foro*): quod (templum) apud forum hortorium C. Dullius struxerat, Tac. A. 2, 49. — **B. At.** *in* = *in with abl. or gen. or abl. of place*: CONSVLES SENATVM CONSOLVERVNT N. OCTOBR. APVD AEDEM DVEONAI, S. C. de Bach. I.; so, ejus statuum majores apud aedem matris deum consecravisse, Tac. A. 4, 64: apud villam est, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 1; so Cic. Verr. 4, 22, 48: Eum argentum sumpsisse apud Thebas ad danistā fenore, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 67: deponere apud Solos in delubro pecuniam, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 40: ut rationes apud duas civitates possim relinquere, id. Att. 6, 7, 2: qui men-

se Aprili apud Baias essent, id. Fragm. B. 13, 4, 1 B. and K.; 13, 4, 4. id.: seditio militum coepta apud Sucronem, Liv. 28, 29: donum apud Antium statuitur, Tac. A. 3, 71: bellis civilibus Maecenatem equestris ordinis cunctis apud Romam atque Italiam praeposuit, id. ib. 6, 11: Titus in consecrando apud Memphim bove Apide diadema gestavit, Suet. Tit. 5: quod Judaeam praeterveniens apud Hierosolymam non supplicasset, id. Aug. 93: apud Mediolanum, Lact. Mort. Persec. 48: eum pugionem apud Capitolium consecravit, Tac. A. 15, 74: Equitum Romanorum locos sedilibus plebis anteposuit apud Circum, id. ib. 15, 32: quae (effigies) apud theatrum Pompei locaretur, id. ib. 3, 72: qui (rei) apud aerarium penpendissent, Suet. Dom. 9 Roth: ejus (scientiae) apiscendae otium apud Rhodum magistrum Thrasillum habuit, Tac. A. 6, 20; 4, 14; so Suet. Aug. 92; Eutr. 7, 13: ut civitati Cibyrratae apud Asiam subveniretur, Tac. A. 4, 13; 4, 18; 16, 15: apud Pharsaliam, Liv. Epit. 111: apud Palaestnam, Eutr. 7, 13: qui erant apud Helladam, Eutr. 1 Macc. 8, 9. — **III.** Of time, **A.** With words denoting time or occasion, *in*, (at rare): apud saeculum prius, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 15: aliquid apud iudicium persequi, *at the trial*, Cic. Verr. 4, 104. — **B.** With words designating persons, *with, among, in the time of*: hostis apud majores nostros is dicebatur, quom nunc aequi, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 36: fecerunt hoc apud apud majores nostros, id. Verr. 2, 118; 5, 148: Fuit eodem ex studio vir eruditus apud patres nostros, id. Mur. 36; id. Off. 2, 24, 85; id. Lael. 2, 6: Apud antiquos fuit Petron quidam, Cels. praef. 3, 9: aliam apud Fabricios, aliam apud Scipiones pecuniam (misisse), Tac. A. 2, 33. — **IV.** For *ad* with words implying motion (very rare): APVT EVM PERVENIRE, Inscr. Grut. 786, 5: atque apud hunc eo vicinum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 70: Bito apud aurifecem, Lucil. 30, 66 Müll.: apud legiones venit, Sall. Fragm. ap. Pomp. Comm. Don. p. 395 Lind.: (naves) apud insulas longius sitas ejectae, Tac. A. 2, 24: qui apud Romanos de societate functus est legatione, Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 11.

A. Apud has some peculiarities of position, chiefly in Tac. (cf. ad. I. fin. b.). **a.** It is sometimes placed after its *subst.*: quae fiunt apud fabros, fletores, item alios apud, Varr. L. L. 6, 78, p. 104 Müll.: Is locus est Cumas apud, Lucr. 6, 787 Lachm.: montem apud Erycum, Tac. A. 4, 43: ripam apud Euphratis, id. ib. 6, 31: Misenum apud et Ravennam, id. ib. 4, 5 (in Suet. Dom. 9 the edit. vary between acrarium apud and apud acrarium); the latter seems preferable, and is adopted by Oudend., Bremi, Baumg.-Crus., and Roth. — **b.** It is sometimes placed between the *subst.* and *adj.*: barbaras apud gentes, Tac. A. 2, 88; 3, 26; 15, 60: non modo Graecis in uribus, sed Romana apud templa, id. ib. 14, 14. — **c.** Twice in Verg. it stands before the secondary adjunct of its *subst.*: apud drae moenia Trojae, A. 11, 288: apud gelidi flumina Hebr., ib. 12, 331. Apud is never found in compound words. V. more on this word in Hand. Turs. I. pp. 405-416.

Apuleius, v. Apuleius.

Apulia, Apulicus, and Apulus, v. Apul.

1. apūs, *pūdis, m.*, = *ἄπους* (footless), a kind of swallow, said to have no feet, the black martin: Hirundo apus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 39, 35, § 144.

2. Apus, name of a town and river in Dacia, now Salavica, Tab. Peut.

apūt, v. apud *init.*

apūretus, a. um, *adj.*, = *ἀπίρητος*, without fever, Theod. Prisc.

† **apūrinus** and **apūrinus**, a. um, *adj.*, = *ἀμυρινος* (without kernel), with soft kernels or seeds: fructus, Col. 5, 10, 15. — *Subst.*: **apūrenum**, i. n., a kind of pomegranate with soft kernels, Plin. 13, 19, 34, § 112; cf. id. 23, 6, 57, § 106; Sen. Ep. 85; Mart. 13, 43.

† **apūros**, on, *adj.*, = *ἀπυρος*, *ov* (without fire): apyros sulphur, virgin sulphur, prepared without fire, Plin. 35, 15, 50, § 174: aurum, obtained without smelting, pure, id. 21, 11, 38, § 66.

agua, ae (ACTVA, Inscr. Grut. 593, 5; gen. aquā), Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 71; Lucr. 1, 284; 1,

285; 1, 307; 1, 454 et saep.; Verg. A. 7, 464; poet. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 9, 15; Cic. Ara. 179; Prud. Apoth. 702; the *dat. aqua* also was used acc. to Charis. p. 538; v. Neue, Forment. I. pp. 9, 11, 12; pp. 14 sq.; aquae, as trisyll., Lucr. 6, 552 Lachm.; f. [cf. Sanscr. ap = water; Wallach. apa, and Goth. ahva = river; old Germ. Ahaz; Celt. achi; and the Gr. proper names *Μεγα-ἄρι-ος* and *ἡ Ἀπία*, and the Lat. Apuli, Apolia; prob. ultimately con. with Sanscr. āgus = swift, ācer, and ἄκωκ, from the notion of quickly, easily moving. Curtius.] **I. A.** Water, in its most gen. signif. (as an element, rain-water, river-water, sea-water, etc.; in class. Lat. often *plur.* to denote several streams, springs, in one place or region, and com. *plur.* in Vulg. O. T. after the Hebrew); aër, aqua, terra, vapores. Quo pacto fiant, Lucr. 1, 567; *SI. AQUA. PLUVIA. NOCET.* Fragm. of the XII. Tab. ap. Dig. 10, 7, 21; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 486; so also of tiles in the Dig. 39, 3; cf. ib. 43, 20: pluvialis, rain-water, Ov. M. 8, 335, and Sen. Q. N. 3, 1; so, aquae pluviae, Cic. Mur. 9, 22; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 233; Quint. 10, 1, 109 (and pluviae *absol.*, Cic. Att. 15, 16; B; Lucr. 6, 519; Verg. G. 1, 92; Ov. F. 2, 71; Plin. 2, 106, 110, § 227); so, caelestis aquae, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 135; Liv. 4, 30, 7; 5, 12, 2; Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 14; so, aquae de nubibus, Vulg. 2 Reg. 22, 12; aqua nivae, snow-water, ib. Job, 9, 30: fuvialis, river-water, Col. 6, 22; so, aqua fluminis, Vulg. Jer. 18, 2: aqua fons, Lucr. 5, 602: fons aquae, Vulg. Gen. 24, 13: fontes aquarum, ib. Joel, 1, 20: fumen aquae, Verg. A. 11, 495: fluvius aquae, Vulg. Apoc. 22, 1: rivus aquae, Verg. E. 8, 87: rivi aquarum, Vulg. Isa. 32, 2: torrens aquae, ib. Macc. 5, 40; and *plur.*: ib. Jer. 31, 9: dulcis, fresh-water, Fr. eau douce, Lucr. 6, 890: fons aquae dulcis, Cic. Verr. 4, 118; and *plur.*: aquae dulces, Verg. G. 4, 61; id. A. 1, 167: marina, sea-water, (v. also salus, amarus), Cic. Att. 1, 16; so, aquae maris, Vulg. Jer. 1, 22; ib. Exod. 15, 19: dulcis et amara aqua, ib. Jac. 3, 11: perennis, never-failing, Liv. 1, 21; and *plur.*: quo in summo (loco) est aequata agri planities et aquae perennes, Cic. Verr. 4, 107: aqua profluens, running-water, id. Off. 1, 16, 52; so, currentes aquae, Vulg. Isa. 30, 25; so, aqua viva, living-water, Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35; Vulg. Gen. 26, 19; and *plur.*: aquae vivae, ib. Num. 19, 17; and in a spiritual sense: aqua viva, ib. Joan. 4, 10; so, vitae, ib. Apoc. 22, 17: aquae viventes, ib. Lev. 14, 5: stagna aquae, standing-water, Prop. 4, 17, 2; and *plur.*, Vulg. Psa. 106, 35; so, stativae aquae, Varr. ap. Non. p. 217, 2: aquae de puteis, well-water, Vulg. Num. 20, 17: aqua de cisterna, cistern-water, ib. 2 Reg. 23, 16; so, aqua cisternae, ib. Isa. 36, 16: aquae pessimae, ib. 4 Reg. 2, 19: aqua recens, Verg. A. 6, 636: turbida, Vulg. Jer. 18, 2: crassa, ib. 2 Macc. 1, 20: munda, ib. Heb. 10, 22: purissima, ib. Ezech. 34, 13: aquae calidae, warm-water, ib. Gen. 36, 24; and *plur.*: calida, Cato. R. R. 156, 3; Plin. 25, 7, 38, § 77; Tac. G. 22; and contr.: calda, Col. 6, 13; Plin. 23, 4, 41, § 83: aqua fervens, boiling-water: aliquid aqua ferventi perfundere, Cic. Verr. 1, 67: aqua frigida, cold-water, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 37; Vulg. Prov. 25, 23; ib. Matt. 10, 42; and *absol.*: frigida, Cels. 1, 5; Plin. ep. 3, 5, 11; Quint. 5, 11, 31: aqua decocta, water boiled and then cooled with ice or snow, Mart. 14, 116; and *absol.*: decocta, Jul. 5, 50; Suet. Ner. 48 al. — **B.** Particular phrases. 1. Praebero aquam, to invite to a feast, to entertain (with ref. to the use of water at table for washing and drinking), Hor. S. 1, 4, 88 (cf. id. ib. 2, 69). — **2.** Aquam aspergere alicui, to give new life or courage, to animate, refresh, revive (the fig. taken from sprinkling one who is in a swoon): ah, adpersisti aquam! Jam rediit animus, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 15. — **3.** Aqua et ignis, to express the most common necessities of life: non aqua, non igni, ut aiunt, locis pluribus utimur quam amicitia, Cic. Lael. 6, 22. — Hence aqua et igni interdicere alicui, to deny intercourse or familiarity with one, to exclude from civil society, to banish, Cic. Phil. 1, 9; so the bride, on the day of marriage, received from the bridegroom aqua et ignis, as a symbol of their union: aqua et igni tam interdicti solent damnatis quam accipiant nuptae, videlicet quia haec duae res humanam vitam maxime continent, Paul. ex Fest. p. 3 Müll. (this custom is differently explained in

Varr L. 5, 9, 18): aquam et terram petere of an enemy (like ἡρῆν καὶ ὕδωρ αἰρεῖν), to demand submission, Liv. 35, 17: aquam ipsos (hostes) terramque poscentium, ut aequo fontium haustum nec solitos cibos relinquere deditis, Curt. 3, 10, 8.—**P**ro v. **A.** Ex uno puteo similiorum nunquam potis Aqua aquaui sumi quam haec est atque ista hospita, you can't find two peas more like, Plaut. Mil. 1, 6, 70 sq.—**B.** In aqua scribere = καθ' ὑδάτος γράφειν, to write in water, of something transient, useless: cupido quod dicit amanti, in vento et rapida scribere oportet aqua, Cat. 70, 4 (cf. Keats' epitaph on himself: Here lies one whose name was writ in water; and the Germ., etwas hinter die Feuersche schreiben).—**II.** Water, in a more restricted sense. **A.** The sea: coge, ut ad aquam tibi frumentum Emenenses metiantur, in the sea-coast, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 83: laborum quos ego sum terra, quos ego passus aqua, Ov. P. 2, 7, 30: findite remigio aquas! id. F. 3, 586.—**T**rop.: Venimus in portum... Naviget hinc alia jam mihi linter aqua, in other waters let my bark now sail (cf. Milton in the Lycidas: To-morrow to fresh woods and pastures new), Ov. F. 2, 864.—**B.** = lacus, a lake: Albanae aquae ductio, Cic. Div. 1, 44 fin.—**C.** A stream, a river: in Tuscae gurgite mensus aquae, i. e. Albulae, Ov. F. 4, 48: alii in aquam caeci ruebant, Liv. 1, 27: sonitus multarum aquarum, of many streams, Vulg. Isa. 17, 12; ib. Apoc. 1, 15; 19, 6: lignum, quod plantatum est secus decursus aquarum, along the water-courses, ib. Psa. 1, 3.—**D.** Rain: cornix agur aquae, Hor. C. 3, 17, 12: deum genitri effusis aethera siccat aquae, Ov. F. 3, 286: multa terra madescit aqua, id. ib. 6, 198: aquae magnae bis eo anno fuerunt, heavy rains, a flood, inundation, Liv. 24, 9; 38, 28.—**E.** In the plur., medicinal springs, waters, baths. **1.** In gen. ad aquas venire, Cic. Planc. 27, 65; id. Fam. 16, 24, 2: aquae calidae, Varr. L. 9, 69, p. 219 Müll.: aquae calidae, Plin. 2, 103, 106; § 227: aquae medicatae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25: aquae Salutiferae, Mart. 5, 1.—Hence, **2.** As prop. noun, Waters. Some of the most important were: **a.** **Aquae Apollinares**, in Etruria, prob. the Phoebe vada of Mart. 6, 42, 7, now *Bagni di Stigliano*, Tab. Pent.—**b.** **Aquae Aureliae**, in the Black Forest in Germany, now *Buden-Baden*, Inscr.—**c.** **Aquae Baiae**, in Campania, Prop. 1, 11, 30; earlier called **Aquae Cumanae**, Liv. 41, 16.—**d.** **Aquae Calidae**, (a) In Britain, now Bath; also called **Aquae Solis**, Itin. Anton.—(b) In Zeugitana on the Gulf of Carthage, now *Hammam Carbo*, Liv. 30, 24, 9; Tab. Pent.—(c) In Gallia, now *Vichy* on the Allier, Tab. Theod.—**e.** **Aquae Ciceronianae**, at Cicero's villa at Puteoli, Plin. 31, 2, 3, § 6.—**f.** **Aquae Mattiicae**, among the *Mattiaci* in Germany, now *Wiesbaden*, Amm. 29, 4; also called **Fontes Mattiici** in Plin. 31, 2, 17, § 20.—**g.** **Aquae Sextiae**, near *Massilia*, once a famous watering-place, now *Aix*, Liv. Epit. 61; Vell. 1, 15; Plin. 4, 5, § 36.—**h.** **Aquae Tauri** or **Tauri Thermae**, in Etruria, now *Bagni di Ferrata*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52. V. Smith, Dict. Geog., s. v. **Aquae**.—**F.** The water in the water-clock. From the use of this clock in regulating the length of speeches, etc. (cf. clepsidra), arose the tropical phrases, (a) *Aquam dare*, to give the advocate time for speaking, Plin. Ep. 6, 2, 7.—(b) *Aquam perdere*, to spend time unprofitably, to waste it, Quint. 11, 3, 52.—(c) *Aqua haeret*, the water stops, i. e. I am at a loss, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117: in hac causa mihi aqua haeret, id. ad Q. Fr. 2, 7.—**G.** *Aqua intercus*, the water under the skin of a dropsical person; hence, as med. t., the dropsy, Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 3: medicamentum ad aquam intercutem dare, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 92: decessit morbo aquae intercutis, Suet. Ner. 5; cf. Cels. 2, 8.—**T**rop.: aquam in animo habere intercutem, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 37, 3.—**III.** **Aqua**, the name of a constellation, Gr. ὕδωρ: haec tenues stellae perhibentur nomine *Aquae*, Cic. Arat. 179 (as translation of ἡνὸς πάντας καλέουσαν ὕδωρ); V. Orell. ad h. v.

aquaeductio (aquae ductio), ōnis, f., a conveyance of water, Vitr. 7, 14; 8, 6; Dig. 39, 3, 13.

aquaeductus (aquae ductus); also **ductus aquae**, Vitr. 8, 6: **aquarum ductus**, Plin. 16, 42, 81, § 224; Vitr. 8, 6, 3; and **ductus aquarum**, Suet. Claud. 20), ūs, m., a conveyance of water, an aqueduct, a conduit (cf.: (Appian) aquam in urbem duxit, Liv. 9, 29): De aquae ductu probe fecisti, Cic. Att. 13, 6: usque ad Collem aquae ductus, Vulg. 2 Reg. 2, 24: fecitque aquae ductum, ib. 3 Reg. 18, 32; ib. Isa. 7, 3 al.; also, the right of conducting water to some place, Cic. Caecin. 26; cf. Dig. 8, 3, 1. On the aqueducts of Rome, v. Smith, Dict. Antiq., s. v. aquaeductus.

aquaelicium (aquilicium), ii, n. [aqua-elicio], a means (sacrifice, etc.) to produce rain: aquaelicium dicitur, cum aqua pluvialis remediis quibusdam elicitur, ut quondam, si creditor, manali lapide in urbem ducto, Paul. ex Fest. p. 2 Müll.; Tert. Apol. 40.

aquaemānalis, e, adj. [aqua-manus], pertaining to water for the hand, i. e. to water for washing; hence, **aquaemānalis**, is, m., sc. urceus (cf. aqualis), a basin for washing the hands, a wash-basin, Varr. ap. Non. p. 547, 9.—For which in Paul. Sent. 3, 6, **aquimānal**, is, n.; v. aquimānarium.

aquāgium, ii, n. [aqua-gium], a conveyance of water, an aqueduct, Paul. ex Fest. p. 2 Müll.; Dig. 43, 20, 3; 8, 3, 15.

aquāculus, i, m. dim. [aqualis]; lit., a small vessel for water; hence, **I.** The stomach, maro, Sen. Ep. 90; Veg. Vet. 1, 40.—**II.** The belly, paunch: pinguis aqualculus, Pers. 1, 57.

aqualis, e, adj. [aqua]. **I.** Of or pertaining to water: nubes aequalis, Varr. ap. Non. p. 46, 2.—Hence, **II.** Subst.: **aqualis**, is, comm. (sc. urceus or hama), a vessel for washing, a basin, wash-basin, ever: ab aqua aqualis dicitur, Varr. L. 1, 5, § 119 Müll.: pertusi, Cat. ap. Fest. p. 169 Müll.: dare aequalē cum aquā, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 33: bilibris aqualis, id. Mil. 3, 2, 39.

aquāriūlis, i, m. [aquarius], an attendant of lewd women, Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.; App. Mag. 323, 35; Tert. Apol. 43.

aquārius, a, um, adj. [aqua]. **I.** Of or relating to water: rota, for drawing water, Cato. R. 11, 3: vas, Varr. L. 5, § 119 Müll.: provincia, i. e. Ostensis, *Cic. Vat. 5 al.—Hence, **II.** Subst.: **A. aquarius**, ii, m. **1.** A water-carrier: venit et conductus aquarius, Juv. 6, 332.—**2.** A conduit-master (in aqueducts, etc.), an inspector of the conduits or water-pipes: cum tabernaria et aquarius pugnare, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6; so, **AQVARIUS** **AQVAE** **ANIONIS**, Inscr. Orell. 3203.—**3.** The Water-bearer, one of the signs of the zodiac, Gr. ὕδροχος: cervix *Aquari*, Cic. Arat. 56; 172; 176: inversum contristat *Aquarius* annuum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 36.—**B.** **aquarium**, ii, n., a watering-place for cattle, Cato. R. 1, 3.

āquātē, adv., v. aquatus fin.

āquāticus, a, um, adj. [aqua]. **I.** Living, growing, or found in or by the water, aquatic: aves, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 101: arbores, id. 16, 37, 67, § 173: frutices, id. 16, 96, 64, § 156.—**II.** Full of water, watery, moist, humid: Austus, Ov. M. 2, 853: in aquaticis natus calamus, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 165: *Agrestis* in aquatica convertebantur, *Vulg. Sap. 19, 18.—**III.** Resembling water: color, of the color of water, Sol. 30 fin.

āquātilis, e, adj. [id.]. **I.** A. Living, growing, or found in or near water, aquatic: vesimur bestiis et terrenis et aquatilibus et volatibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151 B. and K.—**B.** Subst.: **āquātilia**, ium, n., aquatic animals: aquatillum in medicina beneficia, Plin. 31, 1, 1, § 1.—**II.** Having a watery taste, ὕδαριν: sunt amari absinthii, aquaticus cucumeris, cucurbitae, lactucae, Plin. 19, 12, 61, § 186.—**III.** **āquātilia**, ium, n., a disease of cattle, watery vesicles: hydatides, Veg. Vet. 2, 49.

āquātio, ōnis, f. [aquor]. **I.** A getting or fetching of water: aquationis causa procedere, Caes. B. G. 4, 11; so, Auct. B. Afr. 51; id. B. Hisp. 8; Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 102.—**II.** Concr. **A.** Watering, water: mutare pa-

bula et aquationes, Col. 7, 5.—Of plants a watering: salices aquationibus adjuvanda, Pall. 4, 17 fin.; 3, 19 fin.—**B.** Water, rains: ranae multae variaeque per aquationes autumni nascentes, Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 76.—**C.** A place whence water is brought, a watering-place: hic aquatio, *Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59.

āquātor, ōris, m. [aquor], one that fetches water, a water-carrier, Caes. B. C. 1, 73; Liv. 41, 1.

āquātus, a, um, P. a. [as in from aquo, āre], mixed with water; hence, watery, thin: lac vernum aquatius aestivo, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 124; so Sen. Q. N. 1, 3 fin.; Pall. 4, 1: vimum aquatissimum, Aug. Conf. 6, 2.—**Adē.**—**A.** aquate, with water, by the use of water; comp.: temperare aliquid aquatus, Plin. Val. 1, 10.—**Sup.**—**a.** aquatissimum, temperare, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

āquēnsis, e, adj. [Aqua], of or belonging to Aqua. **I.** To Aqua Taurinae: Aquēnsis cognomine Taurini, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.—**II.** To Aqua Aureliae: CIVITAS, Inscr. Orell. 928; 949.—**III.** To Aqua in Aquitania, now *Bagnères*: VICANUS, Inscr. Orell. 204.

IV. To Aqua Helveticae, now *Wettingen*, Inscr. Orell. 457.

Aquāaldenses, ium, m., a people in Spain, whose chief city was *Aqua Calida*, now *Caldes*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 23.

†† **āquiculus**, i, m., among the Taurini, pine-kernels boiled in honey, Plin. 15, 10, 9, § 36.

* **āquidūcus**, a, um, adj. [aqua-duco], med. t., for the Gr. ὕδαρῶν, drawing off water: medicamina, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.

* **āquifolius**, a, um, adj. [2. acus-folium, like antiquus from anticus, aquipenser from acipenser], having pointed leaves; hence, aquifolia flex, or absol. **āquifolia**, ae, f., or **āquifolium**, ii, n., the holly-tree, or the scarlet holm: flex aquifolium, Linn.; Plin. 16, 8, 12, § 32; 16, 18, 30, § 73; 16, 43, 84, § 230.—And adj.: vices aquifolii, made of holly-wood, Cato. R. R. 31.

* **āquifūga**, ae, comm. [aqua-fugio], one fearful of water; med. t., one having hydrophobia, ὑδροφοβός, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 15.

* **āquigēnus**, a, um, adj. [aqua-gigno], born in the water: animalia, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 12.

1. aquila, ae, f. (gen. aquilā, Cic. Arat. 372) [perh. from aquilus, from its common color, Gr. μελαίνερος; cf. Engl. eagle; Fr. aigle; Germ. Adler], an eagle. **I.** Lit.: Falco melanactus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 6 sq.; Cic. Div. 1, 15, 26; 2, 70, 144; Varr. R. 3, 16, 4; Liv. 1, 34, 8; Verg. A. 11, 751; Ov. M. 1, 506; Hor. C. 4, 4, 32: aquilis velociores, Vulg. 2 Reg. 1, 23: si exaltatus fueris ut aquila, ib. Abd. 4: dilata calvitium tum ut aquila, ib. Mich. 1, 16.—**P**oet., the lightning-bearer of Jupiter: Jovis satelles, Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 24: armigera Jovis, Plin. 1, 1; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 398.—**II.** Transf. **A.** The eagle, as the principal standard of a Roman legion (while signa are the standards of the single cohorts; cf. Schwarz ad Plin. Pan. 82; Web. ad Luc. 7, 164; Smith, Dict. Antiq.): aquila argentea, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24: aquilae duae, signa sexaginta sunt relata Antonii, Galba ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30; Plin. 13, 3, 4, § 33 et sibi.—**P**oet.: ut locupletem aquilam tibi sexagesimum annus Adferat, the office of a standard-bearer, Juv. 14, 197.—Hence, meton., a legion: erat acies tredecim aquilis constituta, Auct. B. Hisp. 80; Luc. 5, 238.—**B.** In arch.: aquilae, as in Gr. αἰετοί and αἰετοπάρτα, the highest parts of a building, which supported the front of a gable: sustentines fastigium aquilae, Tac. H. 3, 71.—**C.** The Eagle, a constellation, Cic. Arat. 372.—**D.** A species of fish of the ray genus, the sea-eagle: Raja aquila, Linn.; Plin. 9, 24, 40, § 78.—**E.** Aquilae senectus, prov., acc. to Donatus, of an old man fond of drinking (since it was believed that the eagle, in old age, drank more than at itate; but more prob., a vigorous old age), Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 10, ubi v. Don.

2. Aquila, ae, m., a Roman proper name. **I.** L. Pontius Aquila, Cic. Phil. 11, 6.—**II.** Julius Aquila, Tac. A. 12, 15.—**III.** Vedius Aquila, Tac. A. 12, 15.—**IV.** Aquila

Romanus, author of a work *De Figuris Sententiarum et Elocutionis*; v. Tuffell, Rom. Lit. § 384. **V.** Julius Aquila, a Roman jurist, author of *Libri Responsorum*, of which there are extracts in Dig.; v. Bach. Hist. Jurisp. Rom. III. 3. **VI.** Aquila, the name of a Christian Jew, Vulg. Act. 18, 2; ib. Rom. 16, 3.

Aquiliana, ae, f., a town of Zeugitana, now prob. *Althoneare*, Caes. B. C. 2, 23.

aquilegus, a, um, adj. [aqua-lego]. **I.** Water-drawing: rota, Tert. Anim. 33. **II.** Subst. = aquilex, a conduit-master, Cassiod. Var. 3, 53 dub.

Aquileia, ae, f., = *Ἀκουλία*, a town in Upper Italy, still called *Aquileia*, not far from *Tergeste*, built by the Romans after the second Punic war, as a protection against the neighboring tribes, Liv. 40, 34; Caes. B. G. 1, 10; Mart. 4, 25; Plin. 3, 18, 22; § 127; Mel. 2, 4, 3; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 74 sq.—Hence, **Aquileienses**, adj.: ager, Liv. 39, 45; and **Aquileiensis**, ium, m., the inhabitants of *Aquileia*, id. 43, 17.

* **aquilentus**, a, um, adj. [aqua], full of water, humid, wet: luna, bringing rain, Varr. ap. Non. 4, 318.

aquilex, ægis ficit post-class., Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 5; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 109, m. [aqua-lego], a conduit-master, water-inspector (— indagator aquarum, Col. 2, 2, 20), Varr. ap. Non. p. 63, 21; Plin. 26, 6, 16, § 80; Plin. Ep. 10, 46; Sen. Q. N. 3, 15.

Aquilianus (Aquili), a, um, adj., *Aquilian*, proceeding from the jurist *Aquilius* (a friend of Cicero): quod si *Aquiliana* definitio vera est, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61.

aquiliolum, v. aquaelicium.

aquifer, f,ri, m. [aqua-fero], an eagle-bearer, standard-bearer, an officer who carried the chief standard of the Roman legion, Caes. B. G. 5, 37; id. B. C. 3, 64; Suet. Aug. 10; Inscr. Orell. 3389; 3477; 4729.

aquilinus, a, um, adj. [aquila], of or pertaining to the eagle, *aquiline*: ungulae, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 63; aspectus, i. e. sharp, App. M. 2, p. 115.

Aquilus (on coins and in inscr. **Aquil-**; in MSS. **Aquil-**), a, um, adj., name of a Roman gens; hence, **I.** Subst.: **Aquilus**, m. **1.** A. M. Aquilius Gallus, consul A. U. C. 653, Cic. A. C. 54, 125; id. Or. 2, 28, 124. **2.** C. Aquilius Gallus, a Roman jurist and orator, Cic. Brut. 42, 154; id. Off. 2, 14, 50. **3.** C. Aquilius Niger, a Roman historian, Suet. Aug. 11. **4.** **Aquilia**, f. **II.** Adj.: *Aquilia* lex de damno injuria dato, perh. introduced by the tribune Aquilius Gallus, Cic. Brut. 34, 131.

aquilo, ðnis, m. [perh. from aqua, as bringing wet weather, or aquilus, dark, as bringing lowering and stormy weather]. **I.** A. Lit., the north wind; *gr. Boreas*; *pluv.*: Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; Ov. M. 2, 132, 5, 285; 10, 77 al.; acc. to accurate nautical designation, north-by-east wind, between the septentrio and vulturinus, opp. to *Auster Africanus* or *Libonotus*, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119 sq.; horrius Aquilonis stridor gelidas molitur nives, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68; cum ille vento Aquilone venisset Lemnum, Nep. Milit. 1, 5; Aquilo frigidus, Verg. G. 2, 404; densus, id. ib. 3, 196; stridens Aquilone procella, id. A. 1, 102; hiems aquilonibus asperat undas, id. ib. 3, 285; impotens, Hor. C. 3, 30, 3; clarus, Verg. G. 1, 460; Threicius, Hor. Epod. 13, 3; ad aquilonem et ad austrum, Vulg. 1 Par. 9, 24; ib. Luc. 13, 29; ad aquilonem et meridiem, ib. Gen. 13, 14 et persaepe (in the Vulg. only in sing.).—*Plur.*: *Africum* Decertantem aquilonibus, Hor. C. 1, 3, 13. Nepturnus classes aquilonibus arceit, id. A. P. 64 al. persaepe. **B.** Meton. for the north-splunca conversa ad aquilonem, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48. **II.** **Aquilo**, ðnis, m.; in mythology, the husband of *Orithyia*, and father of *Calais* and *Zetes*, who dwelt in a cave of *Hæmus*, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 3; Ov. M. 7, 3; Mel. 3, 5, 1; Val. Fl. 4, 432; Hyg. Fab. 14.

aquilonaris, e, adj. [aquila]. **I.** Northerly, northern: regio tui aquilonaris, tum australis, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50 (but v. aquilonis). **II.** Piscis aquilonaris, a constellation, the Northern Fish, Vit. 9, 6; cf. Cic. Fragm. ix. 2, p. 680 Orell.

Aquilonia, ae, f., a town of the *Hir-*

pini, upon the river *Aufidus*, now *Lacedogna*, Liv. 10, 38; 39, 41 sq.; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 797.—**Aquiloni**, ðrum, m., its inhabitants, Plin. o. n. 11, 16, § 105.

* **Aquilongena**, ae, comm. [aquilogigno], born in the north, of northern extraction; a poet. epithet of northern nations: Britanni, Aus. Mos. 407.

aquiloni, a, um, adj. [aquo]. **I.** Northern, northerly, of the north: quae (rego) tum est aquilonia tum australis, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50 B. and K.; hiems, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 12; luna, toward the north, id. 2, 97, 99, § 215; loca, id. 27, 13, 119, § 144: Aquilonius piscis, a constellation, (cf. aquilonaris), Col. 11, 2, 24 and 63; Plin. 13, 26, 65, § 237. **II.** (Acc. to aquilo, II.) Of or pertaining to *Aquilo* (as a person): proles, i. e. *Calais* and *Zetes*, Prop. 1, 20, 25; Val. Fl. 4, 462; pignora, Stat. Th. 5, 432.

aquilus, a, um, adj. [etym. uncertain; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.], dark-colored, dusk, swarthy (very rare): *Aquilus* color est fumus et subniger, Paul. ex Fest. l. l.: Statuâ haud magna corpore aquilo, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 152; color inter aquilum candidumque. * Suet. Aug. 79; Arn. 3, p. 108.

aquiminale, v. aquaemalnis and aquiminarium.

aquiminarium, ii, n. [aqua-manus] post-class. for **aquaemalnis**, a water-basin, wash-basin, Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 12; 34, 2, 21 (Paul. Sent. 3, 6, has **aquiminale**, is, n.).

Aquinus (or Aquinus), i, m., an inferior poet, friend of Cicero: Mihi fuit cum Aquino amicitia, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22, 63.—As an appell.: Caesius, Aquinos, Cat. 14, 18.

Aquinum, i, n., a town in *Latinum*, not far from *Casinum*, now *Aquino*, the birthplace of the poet *Juvenal*, Cic. Phil. 2, 41; id. Fam. 16, 24; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; *Juv.* 3, 319; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 674.—Hence, **Aquinas**, itis, adj., belonging to *Aquinum*: colonia, Tac. H. 2, 63: nescit Aquinatam potentia vellera fucum, i. e. the purple color manufactured at *Aquinum*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 27.—**Aquinates**, ium, m. **I.** The inhabitants of *Aquinum*, Cic. Clu. 68; Inscr. Orell. 333; 3851.—**II.** A community in the *Saltus Gallianus* in Gallia Cispadana, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 116.

Aquitania, ae, f. **I.** A province in Southern Gaul, between the Loire and the Pyrenees, Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 3, 20; Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108 sq.—**II.** Deriv.: **Aquitanus**, a, um, adj., *Aquitantian*: gens, Tib. 1, 7, 3. **—B.** **Aquitani**, ðrum, m., the inhabitants of *Aquitania*, Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 97; Caes. B. G. 1, 1.—**C.** **Aquitanicus**, a, um, adj., *Aquitantian*: sinus, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108: provincia, id. 26, 1, 3, § 4.—**D.** **Aquitansis**, e, adj., *Aquitantian*, Inscr. Grut. 440, 3.

aqui-vergium, ii [vergo], a place in which water is collected, Agrim. Goes. pp. 225, 234.

aquor, atus, l, v. dep. [aqua], to bring or fetch water for drinking. **I.** Lit. (a milit. l.): *abaquantur* aegre, Caes. B. C. 1, 78; *Auct.* B. G. 8, 40: miles gregarinus castris aquatum egressus, Sall. J. 93, 2.—**II.** Metaph., of bees, to get water, Verg. G. 4, 193; Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 61; Pall. Apr. 8, 1.—Of the earth, to get water, Verg. G. 4, 269; *quam diutissime aquari gaudet (solum), ut praepinguis et densa ubertas diluatur*, Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 102 (where some, but unnecessarily, regard *aquari* as a real passive).

aquosus, a, um, adj. [id.], abounding in water, rainy, moist, humid, full of water (not used in Cic.): *aqnosissimus locus*, Cato, R. R. 34; so Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 6; Col. 5, 10: *aquosior ager*, Plin. 18, 17, 46, § 163: hiems, rainy winter, Verg. E. 10, 66: nubes, rain-clouds, Ov. M. 4, 622; 5, 570; Verg. A. 8, 429; so, Orion, id. ib. 4, 52; Prop. 2, 16, 51: *Eurus*, Hor. Epod. 16, 54: *Ida*, id. C. 3, 20, 15: *crystallus*, i. e. bright, clear, pellucid, Prop. 4, 3, 52: *langour*, i. e. the dropsy (cf. aqua, II. G.), Hor. C. 2, 2, 15: *Mater*, i. e. *Thetis*, Ov. H. 3, 53: *Aquosus Piscis*, a constellation, id. M. 10, 165.

aquula (archaic, *aqoûla*; *acûla*), ae, f, dim. [id.], a little water, a small stream of water (perh. only in the foll. exs.): *su-*

fundam aquolam, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 3 Fleck.; id. Cist. 3, 2, 38: quae (umbrâ) mihi videtur non tam ipsa aquula, quae describitur, quam *Platonis oratione crevisse*, i. e. the *Itissus*, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28, where *Eliend* and *Soror* were *acûla*; v. aqua inii.—*Tr op.*: non seclusa aliqua aquula, sed universon flumen, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 39.

âr, an old form for ad; v. ad ini.

âra, ae, f. (osc. form *aasa*; Umr. asa: PELLEX ASAM. INVONIS. NE TAGITO., Lex Numa ap. Gell. 4, 3, 3; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 219; Macr. S. 3, 2) [perh. Sanscr. as, Gr. ἄρα, Dor. ἄραμ = to sit, as the seat or resting place of the victim or offering; v. Curt. p. 381 sq.], an altar. **I.** Lit.: *Jovis aram sanguine turpari*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85 (Trag. v. 125 Vahl.): *Indo ignem in aram, ut Ephesiae Dianae laudes laudes*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 1: *omnis accedere ad aras ... aras sanguine multo spargere*, Lucr. 5, 1199 sq.; so id. l. 84: *turricem aras, id. 2, 353* (adopted by Verg. A. 4, 453); 2, 417: *multo sanguine maesti Conspergunt aras adolente altaria donas, id. 4, 1237 al.*: *aras Aio Loquenti consecrata*, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101: *aras condita atque dicata*, Liv. 1, 7; cf. Suet. Claud. 2: *aras sacrata*, Liv. 40, 22; cf. Suet. Tib. 14: *extruere, id.* Aug. 15; so Vulg. 4 Reg. 21, 4: *construere, ib.* 2 Par. 33, 3: *facere, ib.* 13, 15: *erigere, ib.* Num. 23, 4: *aedificare, ib.* 3 Reg. 14, 23: *ponere, ib.* 16, 32: *destruere, ib.* Exod. 34, 13, and ib. Jud. 6, 25: *subvertere, ib.* Deut. 7, 5: *dissipare, ib.* 12, 3: *suffodere, ib.* Jud. 31, 92: *demolire, ib.* Ezech. 6, 4: *depopulari, ib.* Osee, 10, 2: *interburit aras vestrae, ib.* Ezech. 6, 6 et saep.—Altars were erected not only in the temples, but also in the streets and highways, in the open air, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 20.—Esp. were altars erected in the courts of houses (impluvia), for the family gods (Penates), while the household gods (Lares) received offerings upon a small hearth (focus) in the family hall (atrium); haec aras et foci, meton. for home, or hearth and home, and pro aris et focii pugnare, to fight for altars and fires, for one's dearest possessions: *urbani, agrum, aras, focos seque dedere*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 71: *te amicum Deiotari regis arae focique viderunt*, Cic. Deiot. 3: *de vestris conjugibus ac liberis, de aris ac foci, decernit*, id. Cat. 4, 11, 24; id. Sest. 42: nos *damicilia, sedesque populi Romani, Penates, aras, foci, sepulcra majorum defendimus*, id. Phil. 8, 3: *patria, parentibus, aris atque fociis bellum parare*, Sall. C. 52, 3: *pro parente, pro liberis, pro aris atque fociis visis, cerere, id.* 59, 5: *sibi pro aris fociisque et defim tempis ac solo, in quo nati essent, dimicandum fore*, Liv. 5, 30 et saep.—Criminals fled to the altars for protection, Don. ad Ter. Hecut. 5, 2, 22: *interim hanc aram occupabo*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 45: *Priamum cum in aram confugisset, hostilis manus interemt*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: *eo ille confugit in arâque cœdit*, Nep. Pan. 4, 4: *Veneris sanctae considam vincens ad aras: haec supplicibus favesit*, Tib. 4, 13, 23.—Hence, trop., protection, refuge, shelter: tamquam in aram confugitis ad deum, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 25: *ad aram legum confugeret*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 3: *hic portus, haec ara sociorum*, id. ib. 2, 5, 48; Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 2; 5, 6, 14; id. H. 1, 110; id. P. 2, 8, 68.—Who took an oath was accustomed to lay hold of the altar, in confirmation of it, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 46: *qui si aram tenens juraret, crederet nemo*, Cic. Fl. 36, 90; Nep. Hann. 2, 4, 4. Liv. 21, 1): *tangi aras, medio ignes et numina testor*, Verg. A. 12, 201; 4, 219: *ara sepulcri, a funeral pile*, regarded as an altar, Verg. A. 6, 177; Sil. 15, 388.—**II.** Meton. **A.** The altar, a constellation of the southern sky, *gr. Ovriopoc* (Ara. 403 al.): *Aram, quam flatu permulcet spiritus aëris*, poet. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 114; so Cic. Ara. 202; 213 Orell.; Hyg. Ast. 2, 39, and id. ib. 3, 38; *pressa, i. e. low in the south*, Ov. M. 2, 139.

B. Arae, The Altars. **a.** Rocky cliffs in the Mediterranean Sea, between Sicily, Sardinia and Africa, so called from their shape, Varr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 108; *Quadrang.* Ann. ib. *saxa vocantur Itali, mediis quae in fucibus*, Aras, Verg. A. 1, 109. **b.** Arae Philaenorum, v. Philaeni.—**III.** Transf., in gen., a monument of stone: a ara virtutis, Cic. Phil. 14, 13: *Lunensis ara, of Lunensian marble*, Suet. Ner. 50 *fr.*—Also

a tombstone: ARAM D. S. P. R. (de sua pecunia restituit), Inscr. Orell. 4521; so ib. 4522; 4826.

arabarches (this is the proper form, not **alabarches**; cf. Haeckermann in Jahn's Neue Jahrb. 1849, 15, suppl., pp. 450-506; very likely some said *atabarches* and *alabarchia*, because of the foll. r, to avoid two rs), ae, m., = ἀραβάρχης, an officer of customs in Egypt, Juv. l. 130 Jahn, Hermann. — Sarcastically of Pompey, because he boasted that he had augmented the taxes so much: velim ex Theophaeo exspicere, quoniam in me animo sit Arabarches, Cic. Att. 2, 17, 3.

arabarchia (not **alab-;** v. arabarches), ae, f., a kind of customs in Egypt, Cod. Just. 4, 61, 9.

Arabia (on account of the long A in Prop. 3, 10, 16, erroneously written by many Arabia; cf. Jahn ad Hor. C. 3, 4, 9), ae, f., = Ἀραβία. I. In an extended sense, the country Arabia, divided by the ancients into Petraea (from its principal city, Petra), Deserta, and Felix, Plin. 5, 11, 12, § 65; Mel. 1, 10; Vulg. 3 Reg. 10, 15; ib. Gal. 4, 25 al. — II. In a more restricted sense, a town in Arabia Felix, Mel. 3, 8, 7.

—Hence, **Arabicus**, a, um, adj. Arabica, Arabian: odor (i. e. tūs), Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 2; rēnus, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 168; Mel. 3, 8, 1; resina, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 122; adamas, id. 37, 4, 15, § 56; alites, id. 37, 10, 5, § 146; balanus, id. 12, 21, 46, § 102; lapidinae, i. i. e. of alabaster, id. 36, 12, 17, § 78; spina, the acacia, id. 24, 12, 65, § 107; vectis, Curt. 7, 2, 17. — Absol.: **Arabica**, ae, f. (sc. gemma), a precious stone, similar to ivory, perh. a kind of chalcodyon or onyx, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 145; Isid. Orig. 16, 14. — **Arabice**, adv.: facte odori aedes Arabice, make the apartments redolent with the perfumes of Arabj (Frankincense, which was brought from Arabia), Plaut. ap. Diom. p. 378 P. (Arabice olit, id est ex odoribus Arabicis, Fest. p. 23): Arabice sacri vocantur, in Arabia, Sol. c. 33.

* **arabilis**, e, adj. [aro], that can be ploughed, arable: campus nullis arabilis tauris, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 41.

Arabius (incorrectly **Arr-**, v. Arabia), a, um, adj., = Ἀραβίος, a secondary form of Arabus and Arabs, Arabian: advecti ad Arabiam terram, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 8; odor, id. Poen. 5, 4, 6 (Charis. p. 99 P. reads Arabus); bombyx, Prop. 2, 3, 15: limen furnished with Arabian curtains, id. 1, 14, 19; genus capparitis, Plin. 13, 23, 44, § 127 Jan.

Arabs, ōbis, adj. (acc. Gr. Arabus, Ov. M. 10, 478). = Ἀραβ, proceeding from Arabia, Arabian: pastor Arabs, Prop. 4, 12, 8; messor Arabs, Mart. 3, 65, 5. — Hence, **sub**, an Arab, Arabian: Eoi Arabes, Tib. 3, 24; 2; Eoae domus Arabum, Verg. G. 2, 115; Vulg. 2 Par. 17, 11; ib. Act. 2, 11. — Meton., for Arabia: palmiferos Arabas, Ov. M. 10, 478.

1. **Ārābus**, a, um, adj. [a parallel form with Arabs, as Aethiopus with Aethiops; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 605; Charis. p. 99 P.], Arabian, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 99; rous, Ov. H. 15, 76 Heins.: lapis, Plin. 36, 21, 41, § 153. — **Ārābi**, ōrum, m., the Arabs, Arabians, C. Cassius ap. Charis. p. 99; Verg. A. 7, 605.

2. **Ārābus**, i, m., = Ἀραβς, Ptol.; Ἀραβίος, Arrian; Ἀραβς, Strab., a river in Gedrosia, now Korkes, Curt. 9, 10, ubi v. Zumpt.

3. **Ārābus**, i, m., the son of Apollo and Babylon, represented as the inventor of the medical art, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 196.

+ **arachidna**, ae, f. = ἀράχιδνα, a wild leguminous plant, a kind of chickling vetch: Lathyrus amphicarpos, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 52, § 89.

Arachnē, ōs, f., = Ἀράχνη (a spider). I. Myth., a Lydian maiden, who challenged Minerva to a trial of skill in spinning, and, as a punishment, was changed by the goddess into a spider, Ov. M. 6, 5 sq. (another form, **Arachnēa**, ae, f., = Ἀράχνηα, like Calliopea from Calliope, Manil. 4, 135). — II. Arachne, a kind of sundial, Vitr. 9, 9.

Arachōsia, ae, f., = Ἀραχωσία, I. A province of the Persian kingdom, separated from India by the Indus, Plin. 6, 23, 25,

§ 82. — Hence, II. Deriv. **A. Arachōsi**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Arachōsia, Just. 13, 4. — **B. Arachōtae**, arum, m., the same, Prisc. Perieg. 1003.

1. **Arācia**, ae, f., a kind of white fig-tree, Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 70, where Jan reads arācia.

2. **Arācia**, ae, f., = Ἀρακία, an island in the Persian Gulf, now Kerek, Plin. 6, 25, 28, § 111.

Arācyntus, i, m., = Ἀράκυνθος. I. A mountain in Aetolia (acc. to some, in Acarnania), now Zygos, Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6. — II. A mountain between Bœotia and Attica, Prop. 4, 14, 42; Stat. Th. 2, 239; with the epithet Actaeus (Attic), Verg. E. 2, 24.

Arādus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Aradus (now Ruad), a city on an island of the same name on the coast of Phœnicia (Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78; Mel. 2, 7; cf. Mann. Phœnic. p. 309): quod genus endo maris Aradi fons, Lucr. 6, 891. — Hence, **Aradii**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Aradus, Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78.

† **aracostylos**, on, adj., = ἀρακωστύλος, with columns standing far apart, aristyle, Vitr. 3, 2 and 3.

arānea, ae, f. [ἀράχνη]. I. A spider: araneorum perdere texturam, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 24: antiquas exeret aranea telas, Ov. M. 6, 154: tela araneorum, Vulg. Job, 8, 14; so ib. Isa. 59, 5; ib. Osee, 8, 6: araneae textura, Sen. Ep. 121: inuisi Minervae aranea, Verg. G. 4, 247: anni nostri sicut aranea meditantur, Vulg. Psa. 89, 10. — II. Meton. I. A spider's web, cobweb: (aedes) oppletatae araneae, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 6: ut aranea bratteaque auri, Lucr. 4, 727: arcula plena araneorum, Afran. ap. Fest. s. v. tannē, p. 154 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 217 Rib.): Catulli Peneus sacculus est araneorum, Cat. 13, 8: summo quae pendet aranea tigno, Ov. M. 4, 179; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 158. — B. Also, for threads similar to spiders' webs: salicis fructus ante maturitatem in araneam abit, Plin. 24, 9, 37, § 56.

* **arāneans**, antis, Part. [as if from araneus, are], containing spiders' webs: fauces, i. e. through which no food has passed for a long time, App. M. 4, p. 152, 34.

* **arāneola**, ae, f. dim. [aranea], a small spider, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 113.

* **arāneolus**, i, m. dim. [araneus], i. q. araneola, Verg. Cūl. 2.

arāneus, a, um, adj. [araneum]. I. Lit., full of spiders' webs: situs, Cat. 25, 3. — II. Meton., similar to cobwebs: fila, Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 65: caulis araneosus in mandendo, id. 21, 15, 51, § 87: lanugo, id. 24, 12, 66, § 108 al.

arānēum, i, n., v. 2. araneus.

1. **arānēus**, i, m. [ἀραχνός]. I. A spider, Lucr. 3, 383; Cat. 23, 2: aranei (apibus) hostiles, Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 65: araneorum natura, id. 11, 24, 28, § 79: aranei textura, Sen. Ep. 121, 22 al. — II. A sea-fish: Draco trachinus, Linn.; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 145.

2. **arānēus**, a, um, adj. [1. araneus]. I. A. Pertaining to the spider, spider's: genus, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 156: texta, id. 29, 2, 7, § 86. — Hence, B. Subst.: **arānēus**, i, m., a spider's web, = ἀράχνη: tollere haec aranea quantum est laborios; Phaedr. 2, 8, 23. — 2. A disease of the vine and of the olive-tree, Plin. 17, 24, 36, § 7. — II. Araneus mus, a kind of small mouse, acc. to some the shrew-mouse, Col. 6, 17, 1; Plin. 8, 58, 83, § 227.

arapennis, v. arepennis.

Arar (also **Arāris**, Claud. Ruf. 2, 111; Eutr. 1, 405; Inscr. Orell. 4018; acc. Ararium, Verg. E. 1, 63; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 33; and Ararin, Claud. B. Get. 298: abl. Arari, Caes. B. G. 1, 13; 1, 16 MSS.: Arare, Tac. A. 13, 53; id. H. 2, 59; Serv. ad Verg. E. 1, 63; cf. Schneid. Gr. II. pp. 214, 298; Neue, Formel. l. pp. 639, 184 sq., 228), is, m., a river in Celtic Gaul, now the Saone, Caes. B. G. 1, 12; Tib. 1, 7, 11; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 33; S. l. 15, 504; Claud. M. Theod. 53; Eutr. 2, 269; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 76 (in Ann. 15, 11, called Sauconia, whence comes the name Soāne).

Araruceles, ium, m., a people in Cyrenaea in Africa, Plin. 5, 5, § 43.

arāter, tri, m. (a rare form for aratrum), a plough, Hyg. Limit. p. 204 Goes.

Arātēus (Arāti-), a, um, adj., = Ἀρά-

teios, of or belonging to the Greek poet Aratus, Aratean: lucernae, Cinna ap. Isid. Orig. 6, 12. — Hence, absol.: nostra quaedam Aratea, i. e. the Φαρόνεα of Aratus, translated by Cicero into Latin, Cic. Div. 2, 5, 14 B. and K.; of this translation we still possess large portions; v. Cic. Orell. IV. pp. 1014, 1033: carminibus Arateis, Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 104.

arātio, ōnis, f. [aro]. I. A ploughing, and in gen. the cultivation of the ground, agriculture: iteratio arationis peracta esse debet, si, etc., Col. 11, 2, 64: aratione per transversum iterata, Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 180: ut quaestiosa mercatura, fructuosa aratio dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 86. — II. Meton. (abstr. for concr.), ploughed land, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 47 (cf. aratiuncula): (causa) nascitur in arationibus, Plin. 27, 8, 36, § 58. — Esp., in Roman financial lang., the public farms or plots of land farmed out for a tenth of the produce (cf. arator, I. B.), Cic. Phil. 2, 39 fin.; id. Verr. 2, 3, 98.

* **aratiuncula**, ae, f. dim. [aratio]. a small arable field, of a small estate, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 46.

Arātus, a, um, v. Arateus.

arātor, ōris, m. [aro]. I. A. Lit., one that ploughs, a ploughman; fræq. poet. = agricola, a husbandman, farmer, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 38: caput quaesant grandis, suspirat arator Crebrius, Lucr. 2, 1164: luce sacra requiescat arator, Tib. 2, 1, 5: Concidere infelix vultus mirator arator Inter opus tauros, Ov. M. 7, 538; 8, 218; 15, 553: neque iam stabulis gaudet pecus arator igni, Hor. C. 1, 4, 3 et seq. — Adj.: taurus arator, Verg. P. 1, 698: bos arator, Suet. Vesp. 5; v. Zumpt, § 102. — B. In the Rom. lang. of finance, aratores, the cultivators of public lands for a tenth of the produce; cf. aratio, II. (see the Roman notices): aratorum penuria, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 55; so id. ib. 2, 1, 37; 2, 13; 2, 2, 64; 2, 3, 20; 2, 3, 27; 2, 3, 50; id. Phil. 3, 9; Inscr. Orell. 3308; Suet. Aug. 42. — II. Meton., The Ploughman, a constellation, Nigid. and Varr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 19.

* **arātro** and contr. **aratro**, are, n. a. [araturum], to plough after sowing: quid nunc vocant aratro, id est aratur, Iun. 18, 20, 49, § 182.

arātrum, i, n. [ἀρότρον], a plough (the inventor of which was Byzgyes, acc. to Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 199; or Triptolemus, acc. to Verg. G. 1, 19. The parts of it were terno, stiva, manica, vomer, buris, aures, and dentale. For a description of it, v. Verg. G. 1, 162 sqq.; Pauly's Real Ency. I. pp. 665 sq.; and Smith, Dict. Antiq.; Lucr. 1, 313; 5, 219: curvi moderator aratri, id. 5, 933, and id. 6, 1251; Cic. Rose. Am. 18; id. Agr. 2, 25; id. N. D. 2, 63, 159; Verg. G. 1, 19; 1, 170 et seq.: imprimere aratrum muris, to press the plough into the walls (of a town), i. e. to turn a town into arable land, to destroy completely, Hor. C. 1, 16, 20; cf. Sen. Clem. 1, 26, 4; used for marking the boundaries of new towns, Cic. Phil. 2, 40: Aeneas urbem designat aratro, Verg. A. 5, 755, ubi v. Serv.; Cato ap. Isid. Orig. 15, 2; Inscr. Orell. 3683.

1. **arātus**, a, um, Part. of arō.

2. **Arātus**, i, m., = Ἀρατος. I. A Greek poet of Soli, in Cilicia, who fl. B. C. 250; author of an astronomical poem, entitled Φαρόνεα, which Cicero, and afterwards Caesar Germanicus, translated into Latin, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 69; id. Rep. 1, 22, 56; id. N. D. 2, 41; Ov. Am. 1, 15, 16; Stat. S. 5, 3, 23 (Arātus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 19, 125; S. d. Carm. 23, 112). — II. Aratus of Sicyon, a distinguished Greek general, founder of the Achaean League, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81 (v. his life written by Plutarch).

Arauris, is, m., a river in Gallia Narbonensis, now Orange, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 32; where Jan reads Araris; Mel. 2, 5, 6; cf. Mann. Gall. 66.

Arausio, ōnis, f., a town in Gallia Narbonensis, now Orange, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36; Mel. 2, 5, 2, cf. Mann. Gall. 93.

Arazes, is, m., = Ἀράξης. I. A river in Armenia Major, now Aras, Verg. A. 8, 728; Prop. 4, 11, 8; Sen. Hippol. 47; Plin. 6, 9, 9, 25; Mel. 3, 5, 5. — Trop., a dweller on the Arazes: pharetratus Arazes, Stat. S. 5, 2, 32. — II. A river in Persia, now Bendemir, Curt. 4, 5, 21.

Arbaces, is, m., = Ἀρβάκης, the first king of Media, Vell. 1, 6; called by Just. 1, 5, Arbaetus.

Arbela, orum, n., = Ἀρβηλα. **I.** A town in Adiabene, a province of Assyria, now Arbil. Between this town and Gaugamela, Alexander the Great defeated Darius, Curt. 4, 9; 5, 1; Amm. 23, 6. In Plin. 37, 10, 55, § 149, it designates the region of Arbela. — **II.** A town in Scythia, Sil. 14, 272, where MSS. also give Arbela.

† **arbilla**, ae, f., = arvina, id est pinguedo corporis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.

1. Arbis, is, f., a town in Gedrosia, on the river Arbis, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 97.

2. Arbis, is, m., a river rising in Carmania, running through Gedrosia, and emptying into the Persian Gulf, Plin. 6, 24, 28, § 109.

arbitrator, tri, m. [ar = ad (v. ad init.) and bito = eo], orig. one that goes to something in order to see or hear it; hence, a spectator, beholder, hearer, an eye-witness, a witness (class. through all periods; used several times by Plaut., but only twice by Ter.; syn.: testis, speculator, conscius). **I.** In g. n.:

aequi et iusti hic eritis omnes arbitri, Plaut. Am. prol. 16: mi quidem jam arbitri vicini sunt, meae quid fiat domi, Ita per impium inprospectant, id. Mil. 2, 2, 3: ne arbitri dicta nostra arbitrari (i. e. speculari, v. arbitrator) quant, id. Capt. 2, 1, 28; so id. ib. 2, 1, 34; id. Cas. 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 55; id. Mil. 4, 1, 1; id. Merc. 5, 4, 46; id. Poen. 1, 1, 50; 3, 3, 50; id. Trin. 1, 2, 109: aut desine aut cedo quemvis arbitrum, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 43: quis est decisionis arbiter? Cic. Fl. 36: ab arbitratoris remoto loco, id. Verr. 2, 5, 31: remotis arbitratoris, after the removal of, id. Off. 3, 31, 112: omnibus arbitratoris procul amissis, Sall. C. 20, 1 Corte: arbitros eicit, Liv. 1, 41: remotis arbitratoris, id. 2, 4: sine arbitro, id. 27, 28: absque arbitratoris, Vulg. Gen. 39, 11: loca abdita et ab arbitratoris libera, Cic. Att. 15, 16 B; Just. 2, 4: secretorum omnium arbitrator, i. e. conscius, Curt. 3, 12, 9: procul est ab arbitro omnis, Ov. M. 2, 458 (cf. id. ib. 4, 63: conscius omnis abest).

II. Esp. **A.** In judic. lang., t. t., prop., he that is appointed to inquire into a cause (cf. adire hiberna, Tac. H. 1, 52, and interveto) and settle it; hence, an umpire, arbiter, a judge, in an actio bonae fidei (i. e. who decides acc. to equity, while the iudex decides acc. to laws), Sen. B. 3, 7 (cf. Zimmern, Rechtsgesch. 3 B. § 8; 3 B. § 42; 3 B. § 60 sq., and the jurists there cited). — So in the fragments of the Twelve Tables: JUDICI ARBITROVE REOVE DIES DIFFUSVS. ESTO, ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. reus, p. 227 Müll.: PRAETOR ARBITROS TRES DATO, ap. Fest. s. v. vindiciae, p. 376 Müll., and the ancient judicial formula: P. J. A. V. P. V. D., i. e. PRAETORIS JUDICEM ARBITRUMVE POSTULO VTI DET. Val. Prob. p. 1539 P.: ibo ad arbitrum, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 101; so id. ib. 4, 3, 104: Vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus: Me cepere arbitrum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 90 (arbiter daturus his, qui de finibus rehendis ambigerent, Don.); so arbiter Nolanis de finibus a senatu datus, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33. — Of the Hebrew judges: subjacebit damno, quantum arbitri judicaverint, Vulg. Exod. 21, 22. — Hence, trop., Taurus in mensus ipse et innumerarius gentium arbiter, that sets boundaries to numerous tribes, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 97: arbitrum familiae heriscundae postulavit, Cic. Caecin. 7: arbitrum illum adagit (i. e. ad arbitrum illum egit; cf. alio), id. Off. 3, 16, 66: quis in hanc rem fuit arbiter? id. Rosc. Com. 4, 12. — In the time of Cicero, when acc. to the Lex Aebutia, the decisions were given in definite formulae of the praetor, the formal distinction between judex and arbiter disappeared, Cic. Mur. 12 fin. — **B.** Transf. from the sphere of judicial proceedings, a judge, an arbitrator, umpire, in gen.: arbiter inter antiquam Academiam et Zenonem, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53: Judicet Dominus, arbiter hujus diei, inter etc., Vulg. Jud. 11, 27. — So of Paris: arbiter formae, Ov. H. 16, 69: pugnae, the judge, umpire of the contest, ε βραβεύτης, Hor. C. 3, 20, 11: favor arbiter coronae, which adjudged the prize of victory, Mart. 7, 72, 10. — **C.** He that rules over, governs, or manages something, a lord, ruler, master (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose; syn.: rex, dominus):

arbiter imperii (Augustus), Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 47: armorum (Mars), id. F. 3, 73: bibendi, Hor. C. 2, 7, 25 (cf. id. ib. 1, 4, 18: nec regna vini sortiere talis, and in Gr. βασιλευς ὁ ἀστυποσιος): quo (sc. Noto) non arbiter Hadriane Major, who rules over the sea, id. ib. 1, 3, 15: arbiter Eurystris irae Junonis iniquae, i. e. the executor, fulfiller of her wrath, Ov. H. 9, 45 al. — In prose, Tac. A. 1, 26: regni, id. ib. 13, 14, where Halm reads arbitrum: rerum, id. ib. 2, 73: di potentium populorum arbitri, id. ib. 15, 24: (gov.) RE RVM RECTORI FATORVMQVE ARBITRO, Inscr. Orell. 1269 et saep.

arbitrium, v. arbitrium.

* **arbiter**, ae, f. [arbiter], a female witness: arbitrae Nox et Diana, Hor. Epod. 5, 50.

* **arbitralis**, e, adj. [id.], of an arbiter or umpire: judicatio, Macr. S. 7, 1.

arbitrario, adv., v. arbitrarius.

arbitrarius, a, um, adj. [arbiter]. **I.**

Of arbitration, arbitrating, done by way of arbitration: formula, Gai Inst. 4, 163: actio, Dig. 13, 4, 2; cf. Zimmern, Rechtsgesch. 3 B. §§ 67 and 68. — Hence, **II.** Transf. **A.** In Plaut. (with ref. to the distinction in law lang. between certus and arbitrarius: judicium est pecuniae certae, arbitrium incertae, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4; cf. Zimmern, Rechtsgesch. 3 B. § 57) = incertus, uncertain, not sure: hoc certum est, non arbitrarium, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 216. — Adv.: **arbitrario**: nunc pol ego perii certo, non arbitrario, there's no mistake about it, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 42 (the only adv. of this word in use). — **B.** Depending on the will, arbitrary (cf. precarius): motus in arteria naturalis, non arbitrarius, Gell. 18, 10 fin.

arbitratoris, onis, f. [arbiter], the judgment, will, = arbitratus, Gell. 13, 20, 19; Imp. Valent. ap. Scriptt. R. Agr. p. 342 Goes.

arbitrator, oris, m. [id.], in late Lat. = arbiter, II. B., a master, ruler, lord: JVPITER ARBITRATOR, Inscr. Gud. 7, 5. — Hence a place in the tenth district at Rome is called Pentapylon Jovis arbitratoris, Publ. Victor. Reg. 10.

* **arbitratrix**, icis, f. [arbiter], a mistress, female ruler, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 12 fin.

1. arbitratu, a, um, Part. of arbitror.

2. arbitratu, us, m. [arbiter]. **I.**

The judgment (as will, not as opinion; accordingly = voluntas, not = sententia), free-will, inclination, pleasure, wish, choice, decision (class.: cf. Gell. 13, 20, 19: hic allegatus et hic arbitratoris pro allegatione proque arbitratione dicuntur. Quae ratione servata arbitratoris et allegati meo dicimus, which latter expression is most freq. used): viri boni arbitratoris resolvitur, Cato, R. R. 149, 2; so id. ib. 145, 3: arbitratoris domini, id. ib. 144, 1: nunc quidem meo arbitratoris loquar libere, quae volam et quae lulebit, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 2: Vapulabis meo arbitratoris et novorum aedilium, id. Trin. 4, 2, 148; so id. Capt. 3, 1, 35; id. Ep. 5, 2, 22; id. Men. 5, 48; id. Mil. 4, 6, 6; id. Ps. 1, 5, 13: tuus arbitratu sit; comburis, si velis, id. As. 4, 1, 21; so id. Rud. 5, 2, 68: Er agedom, ex autulum pallium. — **St.** Tuo arbitratoris, id. Eul. 4, 2, 20; id. Am. 3, 2, 50; id. Most. 3, 2, 106; id. Capt. 4, 2, 87; id. Ps. 2, 2, 65; id. Truc. 5, 19: quas (sententias) exposui arbitratoris meo, Cic. Lael. 13: ut id meo arbitratoris facerem, id. Fin. 1, 21, 72, and id. ib. 4, 1, 2; id. Fam. 7, 1, 5: tuo vero id quidem arbitratoris, id. Fin. 1, 8, 28; so id. Brut. 11, 42; Tac. Or. 42 fin.: suo arbitratoris, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 15: ejus arbitratoris, Ter. id. Rud. 4, 3, 96: arbitratoris suo, Suet. Tib. 68: Quos arbitratoris nos vis facere? Gr. Viduli arbitratoris, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 63 sq.; 4, 3, 66: senatus arbitratoris, Suet. Tib. 34; so id. Aug. 35. — **II.** Direction, guidance: considerare oportet, cujus arbitratoris sit educatus, Cic. Inv. 1, 25; so Inscr. Grout. 185, 2.

arbitratoris (in good MSS. and inserr. sometimes **arbitratoris**), ii, n. (from arbiter, as adulterium from adulter). **I.** In g. n., a coming near, a being present, presence; hence meton. for persons present (only in post-Aug. poets): locus ab omni liber arbitrio, Sen. Hippol. 602, and id. Herc. Oer. 485: divina rerum cura sine arbitrio est,

Auct. Aetnae, 195. — **II.** Esp. **A. 1.** The judgment, decision of an arbitrator (cf. arbiter, II.: arbitrium dicitur sententia, quae ab arbitro statuitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 13 Müll.): aliud est judicium, aliud arbitrium. Judicium est pecuniae certae: arbitrium incertae, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4: Quae vola summam vim dicebat esse in omnibus iis arbitratoris, in quibus adderetur ex fide bona, id. Off. 3, 17, 70; so, arbitrium rei uxoriae, id. ib. 3, 15; id. Top. 17, 66; cf. Dig. 24, 3, 66 fin., 46, 3, 82 fin.; Cic. Rosc. Com. 9: arbitrium pro socio condennari soleret, id. Quinct. 4, 13 B. and K. (here some consider arbitrium as a gloss, others read *arbitrio*, *ad arbitrium*, *ad arbitrum*, and the like; v. Orell. ad h. l.). — **2.** Transf. from the sphere of judic. proceedings, judgment, opinion, decision: arbitrium vestrum, vestra existimatio valebit, Ter. Heaut. prol. 25: cum de te splendida Minos Fecerit arbitria, Hor. C. 4, 7, 21: de aliquo arbitria agere, Liv. 24, 45: arbitria belli pacisque agere, id. 44, 15; cf. Tac. A. 12, 60: agere arbitria victoriae, Curt. 6, 1 fin.; cf. Gron. Observ. 4, c. 11, p. 427, and Liv. 31, 11, 92, 37. — Trop.: res ab opinionibus arbitrio sejunctae, matters, in which nothing is decided according to mere opinion, Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 108: si vult usque, quoniam pene arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi, Hor. A. P. 72; Sen. Clem. 2, 7: arbitrio consilioque uti auris, to determine by the ear, Gell. 13, 20, 3. — **B.** Mastery, dominion, authority, power, will, free-will: dedunt se In ditionem atque in arbitrium cuncti Thebano populo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 109 (Fleck., *arbitratum*) = esse in pectoribus nostris quiddam, Cujus ad arbitrium quoque copia material (Cogitur interdum flecti per membra, per artus, and at whose bidding the accumulated materials must yield obedience in every joint and limb, *Lucr. 2, 281: cujus (Jovis) nutu et arbitrio caelum, terra mariaque reguntur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131: ad alioque arbitrium, et nutum totum se fingere et adcommodare, id. Or. 8, 2, 4; id. Verr. 1, 10, 30; 2, 5, 63 fin.; so Vulg. Lev. 13, 3; 13, 44: aliquid facere arbitrio suo, Cic. Phil. 6, 2: Mentis ad suum arbitrium movere, id. de Or. 2, 16, 70; so id. Par. 5, 1 fin.; id. de Or. 2, 16, 70: arbitrio cordis sui inferunt, Vulg. 4 Reg. 12, 4: vixit ad aliorum arbitrium, non ad suum, Cic. Mur. 9; so Hor. C. 3, 6, 40; 3, 2, 20; Tac. H. 1, 46; Suet. Caes. 9; 20; id. Aug. 28; id. Tit. 8; id. Galb. 14: in arbitrio vestrum diem constitutis ei, vulg. Judith. 8, 13: orationem tibi misi; ejus tunc custodienda et proferenda arbitrium tuum, Cic. Att. 15, 13: magnificentiam eorum in se ipsorum arbitrii habere esse, Liv. 37, 52: in arbitrio viri erit, ut faciat sive non faciat, Vulg. Num. 30, 14: tamquam congruere operationem eorum serpens tantum humani sit arbitrii, Plin. 29, 3, 12; 53; Suet. Tib. 18; id. Claud. 2: mox rei Romanae arbitrium (i. e. imperium, dominion, power) tribus ferme et viginti (annis) obtinuit, Tac. A. 6, 51; so, arbitrium orbis terrarum, Suet. Caes. 7; Nep. Con. 4, 1: hinc deus optandi gratum, sed inutile fecit Maneris arbitrium, Ov. M. 11, 101: liberam mortis arbitrium, Suet. Dom. 8, 11; cf. Tac. A. 15, 60. — **C.** Arbitria funeris, the expenses of a funeral (fixed by an arbiter), Cic. Dom. 37; id. Pis. 9 fin.; id. Red. in Sen. 7; cf. Dig. 11, 7, 12, § 6.

arbitro, are, v. arbitror fin.

arbitror (aut. arbitro, v. infra; arch. inf. arbitrier, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 21), atus, 1, v. dep. [arbiter]. **I.** In g. n., to be a hearer or beholder of something (v. arbiter, 1.), to observe, perceive, hear, etc. (in this sense only ante- and post-class.: dicta alioque, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 24; id. Aul. 4, 1, 21; App. M. 10, p. 246, 16; 3, p. 138, 23; 7 invit.: domus attinguae fortunae arbitratoris, id. ib. 4, p. 148, 8. — Hence of the mind, to examine, consider, weigh: diligentius carmina Empedoclis, Gell. 4, 11, 10. — **II.** Esp. **A.** T. t. of judic. lang. (cf. arbiter, II.), to make a decision, give judgment or sentence: si in eo, quod utroque praesente arbitratoris est, arbitrio paritum non esset, Dig. 4, 8, 44; 6, 1, 35. — Hence, fidem alioque arbitratoris, to adjudge, i. e. to give credit to one, to put faith in, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 41. — Of witness, as t. t., to testify, to declare or announce, give evidence: qui testimonium diceret, ut arbitrari se diceret, etiam quod ipse vidisset, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 146: qui pri-

num illud verbum consideratissimum nostrae consuetudinis arbitror, quo nos etiam tunc utimur, cum ea dicimus jurati, quae comperita habemus, quae ipsi vidimus, ex toto testimonio suo sustulit, atque omnia se scire dixit, id. Font. 9: mortuum inde arbitrari, Liv. 3, 13, 3; 4, 40.—**B. 1.** In gen., to be of the opinion, to believe, consider as, = *vouköz* (most freq. in prose; a favorite word with Cic.): Bene facta male locata male facta arbitror, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 2, 18, 62: gratum arbitratur esse id a vobis sibi, Plaut. Am. prol. 48: nefas esse arbitrari Gracchos laudare, Cic. Agr. 2, 10: Falsum arbitror radices arborum vetustate minui, Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 130: Justum autem arbitror suscitare vos, Vulg. 2 Pet. 1, 13: sciebatissimum te arbitror, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 2: arbitraris me inimicum tuum, Vulg. Job. 13, 24; ib. Philipp. 3, 8: si hoc minus ad officium tuum pertinere arbitrare, suscipiam partes, quas alienas esse arbitrabor, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37: ut in ceteris artibus... similiter arbitror in hac ratione dicendi etc., id. de Or. 2, 16, 17; id. Quinct. 34; id. Verr. 2, 169; id. Clu. 10; id. Cat. 1, 17; id. Arch. 30; id. Deiot. 24; id. Mil. 21: tamen, ut arbitror, auctoritate advocatorum adducti in veritate manserunt, id. Clu. 63; so id. Sex. Rosc. 82; id. Imp. Pomp. 58; id. Clu. 176: ut ego arbitror, id. Sest. 16; id. Pis. 68: scito arbitror, id. Clu. 50: ego quod ad me attinet (itemque arbitror ceteros) idcirco taceo, etc., id. ad Q. Fr. 2, 1: arbitratus id bellum celeriter confici posse, Caes. B. G. 3, 28: Jugurtham esse arbitrati cum magno gaudio obvii procedunt, thinking it to be Jugurtha, Sall. J. 69, 1: non satis tuta eadem loca sibi arbitratur, Nep. Alcib. 9, 1; so id. Timoth. 3, 3 al.—**2.** To think, suppose, as opp. to knowing: Arbitror: Certum non scimus, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 30: si hunc noris satis, Non ita arbitrare, id. And. 5, 4, 12: De Samnue credit se esse? M. Equidem arbitror, id. Ad. 4, 7, 30: Quid consilii ceperis, quem nostrum ignoret arbitraris? Cic. Cat. 1, 1; id. Imp. Pomp. 31: arbitratur se posse iugere, Vulg. Esth. 10, 4; id. Matt. 10, 34.

arb. a. Act. form arbitro, are: te si arbitrare dignum, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 57: Probiores credo arbitrabunt, id. Stich. 1, 2, 87.—**b.** Arbitror in pass. signif. continuo arbitretur (i. e. eligatur, quaeratur) uxor filio tuo, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 82: cum ipse praedonum socius arbitretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 41; id. Mur. 16 fin.; id. Att. 1, 11; cf. Zumpt ad Cic. Verr. 1, 1: quaestio in utramque partem a prudentibus viris arbitrata, i. e. judicata, Gell. 1, 13: sumptus funeris arbitratur pro facultatibus defuncti, are estimated, Dig. 11, 7, 12; so ib. 4, 8, 27; 2, 15, 8: ex scriptis eorum, qui veri arbitrantur, *ἰσολαβίονται*, Cael. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.

Arbocala, ae, f., a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, Liv. 21, 5, 6.

1. arbor (arbōs), Lucr. 1, 774; 6, 786 Lachm.; Ov. M. 2, 212; id. F. 1, 153 (but Merk. *arbor*, in both places); Verg. E. 3, 56; id. G. 2, 57; 2, 81; id. A. 3, 27; 6, 206 Rib. al.: acc. arborese, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.), *ōris*, f. (m., INTER DVOS ARBORES, Inscr. Lyon. I. 27) [v. arduus]. **I. A tree.** A. In gen.: arborese serere, to plant, Cael. Stat. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31; Cic. Sen. 17, 59: poni, Verg. G. 2, 278: arbos se sustulit, id. ib. 2, 57: arborese putare, Cato, R. R. 32, 1: arborese frondescere, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: arboribus frondes redeunt, Ov. F. 3, 237: arbos silvestris, Verg. E. 3, 70: ramosa, Lucr. 5 [1096]: umbrosa, Verg. G. 2, 66; so Ov. P. 4, 5, 41: ingens, Verg. G. 2, 81: alta, Ov. M. 15, 404: summa, Verg. G. 4, 557; so Ov. M. 12, 15: patula, id. ib. 1, 106: fertilis, Verg. G. 4, 142: in quibus (arboribus) non truncus, non rami, non folia sunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 178: sub ramis arboris altae, Lucr. 2, 30, and Verg. A. 7, 108: arborum rami, Vulg. Sap. 17, 17: arbor nuda sine frondibus, Ov. M. 13, 690; Vulg. Marc. 11, 8: arborum cortices, Vulg. Job. 30, 4: arborese ad radicibus subruere, Caes. B. G. 6, 27; Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 130; Vulg. Matt. 3, 10: quantum (arborum) bacca, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31: jacent sua quaque sub arbore poma, Verg. E. 7, 54; Vulg. Lev. 26, 20: fructus arborum, Quint. 8, 5, 26; Vulg. Sap. 10, 7.—**B.** Spec. with gen. of species: alni, the alder-tree, Varr.

R. R. 1, 7, 7: fici, the fig-tree, Cic. Fl. 17, 41; Vulg. Matt. 21, 19: arborese ficorum, Col. 11, 2, 59: arbor ficus (nom.), Vulg. Jud. 9, 10: abietis arborese, fir trees, Liv. 24, 3: arbor palmarum, the palm-tree, Suet. Aug. 94: compressus, the cypress, id. Vesp. 5: arbor sycamorena, a sycamore, Vulg. Luc. 19, 4; so, arbor morus, id. ib. 17, 6: arborese olivarum, olive trees, ib. Exod. 27, 20.—P. oet.: Jovis, the oak-tree, Ov. M. 1, 106: Phoebe, the laurel-tree, id. F. 3, 139 (cf. id. ib. 6, 91: Apollinea larbor): Palladis, the olive-tree, id. A. A. 2, 518: arbor Herculeae, the poplar, Verg. G. 2, 66 (cf.: Arborum genera nummibus suis dicata perpetuo servantur, ut Jovi aesculus, Apollini laurus, Minervae olea, Veneri myrtus, Herculi populus, Plin. 12, 1, 2, § 3; Phaedr. 3, 17) al.—**II.** Meton. **A.** Things made of wood (cf.: Mille sunt usus earum (arborum), sine quibus vita degi non possit. Arbore sulcamus, maria terraque admoveamus; arbore exaedificamus tecta; arborea et simulacra numinum fuere etc., Plin. 12, 1, 2, § 5). **1.** A mast. (a) With mali: adversive indigitur arbore mali, Verg. A. 5, 504.—(β) Without mali, Luc. 9, 332; Sil. 3, 129; Paul. Sent. 1, 2, t. 3.—**2.** The lever or bar of a press, press-beam, Cato, R. R. 18, 4; 18, 12; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 317.—**3.** An oak: centemque arbore fluctum Verberat adsurgens, Verg. A. 10, 207.—**4.** A ship: Phericum petit Pelias arbor ovem, the ship Argo, Ov. H. 12, 8.—**5.** The shaft of a javelin, a javelin, Stat. Th. 12, 769.—**6.** Euphemist.: arbor infelix, a galleon, gibbet: caput obnubito, arbori infelici suspendito, Cic. Rab. 4 fin.; Liv. 1, 26, 7; cf. Plin. 16, 26, 45, § 108 (Niebuhr, Röm. Gesch. I. § 365, compares the words of the Fries. law: an argen vordern Baum henken; cf. in Engl. to hang on the accursed tree).—**B.** The fabulous polydus, which was fancied to have arms like the branches of a tree: In Gadiatano Oceano arbor in tantum vastis dispanca armis, ut fretum nunquam intrasse credatur, Plin. 9, 4, 3, § 8.

2. Arbor infelix, a town and castle in Rhætia, now Arbon, Tab. Peut.

arborarius, a, um, adj. [arbor] (a technical form of arboricus), of or pertaining to trees, tree-: falx, i. e. for pruning trees, Cato, R. R. 10, 3; 31, 4; Varr. R. R. 3, 22, 5: picus, a woodpecker, Plin. 30, 16, 63, § 47: proventus, Sol. 11 and 23.—Hence, **arboraria** (sc. herba), ae, f., the blackivy, as growing on trees, App. Herb. 98.

arborator, ōris, m. [id.], a pruner of trees (syn. frondator), Col. 11, 1, 12; Plin. 18, 33, 76, § 330.

* **arboreo**, Cre, v. *incho.* [id.], to become a tree, to grow to be a tree, Plin. 19, 4, 22, § 62.

* **arborētum, i, n. [id.], i. q. arbutum**, but an inferior word, a place grown with trees: arboreta ignobilis verbum est, arbuta celebrantur, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 25.

arborēus (arboriūs), Varr. L. L. 5, § 137 Müll.), a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to a tree: frondes arboreae, Ov. M. 1, 632; 4, 637: radix, id. ib. 8, 379: umbra, id. ib. 10, 129: fetus = poma, id. ib. 4, 125; 10, 665; 13, 820; 14, 625; 15, 97: fetus, Verg. A. 1, 55; Col. poet. 10, 401: fruges, Cornif. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 55: coma, tresses, locks, i. e. leaves, = frondes, Prop. 3, 14, 28: comae, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 36: frondes, id. ib. 3, 5, 7: folia, Plin. 21, 15, 51, § 87: cornua ceravorum, branching, Verg. A. 1, 190: telum comuscata, Ingens, arboreum, huge, like a tree, id. ib. 12, 888: Harundini Indicae (est) arborea amplitudo, attains the size of a tree, Plin. 16, 36, 65, § 162.

arbōs, v. arbor init.

1. arbuscula, ae, f. *ātm.* [from arbor, as majusculus, minusculus, from major, minor]. **I.** A small tree, shrub. **A.** Lit., Varr. R. R. 3, 15; Col. 5, 10, 7; 5, 11, 13; 11, 2, 79.—**B.** Transf., of a tuft of feathers: arbuscula crinita, i. e. the crown on the head of the peacock, Plin. 11, 37, 44, § 121.—**II.** In mechanics, a movable machine for propelling military engines, Gr. *ἀναστροφές*, Vitruv. 10, 20.

2. Arbuscula, ae, f., the name of a mimic actress in the time of Cicero, Cic. Att. 4, 15; Hor. S. 1, 10, 77.

arbuscivus, a, um, adj. [arbutum]

(only in Col.). **I.** Planted with trees: locus, Col. 3, 13, 6.—**II.** Bound or fastened to a tree: vitis, Col. 4, 1, 8; id. Arb. 4, 1, 16, 4: positio, id. 4, 1, 6: arbuti Aminei urna, id. 12, 41, 2: genus musti, id. 12, 41, 1.

* **arbuto,** are, v. a. [id.], to plant with trees: Trauspadana Italia, cornu, populo, quercu arbutast agros, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 201.

arbutum, i, n. [q. for arboetum from arbor, as virgultum for virgultetum, salicetum for salicetum, etc.; an inferior form is arboetum, q. v.], a place where trees are planted (esp. trees, about which the vine was trained), an orchard, plantation, vineyard planted with trees, *δένδρον* (while vinea was one in which the vine lay upon the earth, or was supported by poles); Jam vineae vites, jam falcem arbuta respondent, Verg. G. 2, 416. **I.** Lit.: vinea est prima... septimo silva caecata, octavo arbutum, nono glandaria silva, Cato, R. R. 1, 7: In fundo sumo quoque conserti oportet arbutoque vitem copulari, id. ib. 7, 1; Cic. Sen. 15, 54; Col. 5, 6, 37; 5, 7, 1; id. Arb. 1, 3; 16, 2; Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 207; Pall. Fes. 10, 1; Hor. C. 3, 1, 10; id. S. 1, 7, 29 al.—**II.** Transf., for the most part in the plur. collect. for arborea, in the poets, on account of its quantity, arbōres: locos, Ingenuo arbuta ubi nata sunt, non obsita, Naev. ap. Non. p. 323, 2 (Trag. Rel. p. 10 Rib.): e terraque exorta repente arbuta salient, trees springing up suddenly from the earth, shot forth, Lucr. 1, 187: florescent tempore cetera arbuta, trees blossom at the appointed time, id. 5, 671; so id. 1, 351; 1, 806; 1, 808; 2, 188; 2, 1016; 5, 912; 5, 1378; 6, 141; Verg. E. 1, 40; 2, 13; 4, 2; 5, 64; id. G. 3, 328; id. Copa, 27; id. A. 10, 363; Ov. M. 1, 286; 2, 710 al.—So also perh. in the sing. for a single tree: cum me arbuta videre Miconis incidere falce, Verg. E. 3, 10.—In the Vulg. only in plur., and there for rami, boughs, branches: arbuta ejus (vitis) cedros Ebed, Psa. 79, 11: Multiplicata sunt arbuta ejus, Ezech. 31, 5; 31, 7; 31, 12.

arbutus, a, um, adj. [arbos, arbor]. **I.** Set or planted with trees: ager, * Cic. Rep. 5, 2: locus, Col. 3, 13, 6; Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 77.—**II.** Arbuta vitis for arbutiva, fastened to or trained upon a tree, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 207.—* *Comp.*: arbutiores res, trop., firmer, surer, more settled circumstances (the figure drawn from vines, which are supported on trees more firmly than upon frames), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 29.

arbuteus, a, um, adj. [arbutus], of the arbutu or strawberry-tree: fetus, Ov. M. 1, 104: erates, Verg. G. 1, 166: liber, Stat. Th. 1, 584: virgae, Verg. A. 11, 66.

arbutum (arbitum), Lucr. 5, 941), i, n. [id.], the fruit of the arbutu or strawberry-tree, the wild strawberry. **I.** Lit.: quae nunc hiberno tempore cernis arbuta punice fieri matura colore, Lucr. 5, 941: glandes atque arbuta vel pira lecta (as the food of man in the state of nature; cf. Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 4; id. 5, 963; so Verg. G. 1, 148; 2, 520.—**II.** Meton. **A.** = arbutus, the arbutu or strawberry-tree: jubeo frondentia capris Arbuta sufficere, i. e. frondes arbuti, that you give the goats a supply of arbutu-shoots, Verg. G. 3, 300; cf. id. E. 8, 82; so id. G. 4, 181.—**B.** A tree, in gen. Rutil. Itin. 1. 31. (The gram Phocas considers arbuta in the signif. A. and B. as heterogen. from arbutus; v. Phoc. Ars. p. 1706 P., p. 338 Lind.)

arbutus, i, f. [kindr. with arbor, since the arbutus was abundant in Italy], the wild strawberry-tree, the arbutu, arbutus: Arbutus unedo, Linn.; Ov. M. 10, 102; cf. Verg. G. 2, 69; Col. 7, 9, 6; 8, 10, 4; Plin. 15, 24, 28, § 99; 23, 8, 79, § 151 al.; its fruit, like that of the oak, was anciently the food of men; cf. arbutum. Under it the goats were fond of grazing: dulce satis ungu, depulsis arbutus haedis, etc., Verg. E. 3, 82; so Hor. C. 1, 17, 5; and idle men of reposing: nunc viridi membra sub arbutu Stratus, Hor. C. 1, 1, 21.

arca, ae, f. [arceo: arca et arx quasi res secretae, a quibus omnes arceantur, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 262; v. arceo], a place for keeping any thing, a chest, box. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: arca vestiaria, Cato, R. R. 1, 11, 3: ex illa olea arcam esse factam coque

conditas sortes, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86; Suet. Tib. 63: arca ingens variorum venenorum plena, id. Calig. 59 al.—Very freq., **B.** Esp., **I.** A box for money, a safe, a coffer, and particularly of the rich, and loculi was their purse, porte-monnaie, while sacculus was the pouch of the poor, Juv. 1, 89 sq.; 11, 26; cf. id. 10, 25; 14, 269 Ruperti, and Cat. 13, 8; Varr. L. 5, § 182 Müll.: populus me sibilat: at mihi plaudo Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplo in arca, Hor. S. 1, 1, 67.—Hence, meton., like our purse, for the money in it: arcae nostrae confidito, rely upon my purse, Cic. Att. 1, 9; id. ad Q. Fr. 2, 12; id. Par. 6, 1; Cat. 2, 1; Col. 3, 3, 5; 8, 8, 9; Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 8; Sen. Ep. 26 fin.—Hence, ex arca absolere aliquid, to pay in cash upon the spot (opp. de mensae scriptura absolere), Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 13 Don.; cf. id. Phorm. 5, 7, 29 Don., and arcarius.—And of public money, state treasure, revenues (late Lat.): frumentaria, Dig. 50, 4, 1, § 2: vinaria, Symm. Ep. 10, 42 al.—**2.** A coffin (cf. Smith, Dict. Antiq.). Liv. 40, 29; cf. Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 85; Val. Max. 1, 1: cadavera Conservus vili portanda locabat in arca, Hor. S. 1, 8, 9; Lucr. 8, 736; Dig. 11, 7; Inscr. Orell. 3560; 4429.—**II.** Transf. Of any thing in the form of a box or chest. **A.** Noah's ark (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Gen. 6, 14 sq.; ib. Matt. 24, 38; ib. Heb. 11, 1 al.—**B.** In Jewish antiq., the Ark of the Covenant (eccl. Lat.): arca foederis, Vulg. Deut. 10, 8: arca foederis Domini, ib. Num. 10, 33: arca testamenti, ib. Exod. 26, 34: arca testamenti, ib. Heb. 9, 4: arca testamenti Dei, ib. Jer. 3, 17: arca Domini, ib. Jos. 4, 4: arca Dei, ib. 1 Reg. 11, 17; and absol.: arca, ib. Exod. 30, 6; ib. Deut. 10, 5.—**C.** A small, close prison, a cell: (Servii) in arcas coniciuntur, ne quis cum his colloqui possit, Cic. Mil. 22 fin.; cf. Fest. p. 264 Müll.—**D.** In mechanics, the water-box of a hydraulic machine, Vitruv. 10, 13.—**E.** A water-cistern, a reservoir, Vitruv. 6, 3.—**F.** A quadrangular landmark; cf. Script. Agrim. pp. 119, 222, 223, 271 Goes.

ARCADĒS, v. Arcas, II.

1. Arcadia, ae, f., = Ἀρκάδια, a mountainous province in the centre of the Peloponnese, the Greek Switzerland, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 20; Verg. E. 4, 58; Ov. M. 2, 405; 9, 192 al.—Hence, deriv. **A. Arcadicus**, a, um, adj., = Ἀρκάδιος, Arcadian: asinus, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 67; Varr. R. 2, 1, 14; cf. Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 167; Pers. 3, 9: Arcadicus juvenis for a simpleton (since the Arcadians, as mostly mountaineers, were considered as a simple, uncultivated people), Juv. 7, 160.—**B. Arcadius**, a, um, adj., = Ἀρκάδιος, Arcadian: Arcadius sinus, the Arcadian bay, * Lucr. 5, 25: dea, i. e. Carmenta, who came from Arcadia to Italy, Ov. F. 1, 462: virgo, i. e. the nymph Arethusa, id. Am. 3, 6, 30: deus, i. e. Pan, Prop. 1, 18, 20: rupes, id. 1, 1, 14: agri, id. 3, 24, 23: sidus, i. e. the Great Bear, Sen. Oedip. 476: virga, the wand of Mercury (who was born upon the Arcadian mountain Cyllene, and worshipped there), Stat. Th. 2, 70: galerus, the helmet of Mercury, id. ib. 7, 39.

2. Arcadia, ae, f., a town in Crete, Sen. Q. N. 3, 11, 4; Plin. 3, 4, 30, § 53.

† **Arcae**, arum, f., a Volscian town between Arpinum and Fabrateria, now Arce, Inscr. Orell. 149; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 676.

ARCANŌ, adv., v. arcanus, fin.

ARCANŪM, v. 2. Arcanus, B.

1. arcanus, a, um, adj. [v. arceo], orig. shut up, closed; hence, trop. **I.** That keeps a secret, trusty: dixisti arcano satis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 155: petit, ut aliquem ex arcanis mitteret, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 178.—Hence, poet., of the night: omnia arcanā nocte petita, in silent night, or night that keeps secrets, Ov. H. 9, 40; Stat. S. 1, 3, 71.—**II.** Hidden, concealed, secret, private (class., although very rare in Cic.): at quicum joca, seria, ut dicitur, quicum arcanā, quicum occulta omnia, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 85: consilia, Liv. 35, 13; so Hor. C. 3, 21, 15: secretae et arcanae opes, Plin. Pan. 34, 3: fontis arcani aqua, Tac. A. 2, 54: libidinis, Suet. Tib. 42 al.: littera celatos arcanā fateri ignes, Ov. M. 9, 516: sensus, Verg. A. 4, 422 al.—Esp. v. in the lang. of religion, of things sacred and incommunicable: ARCANAE VRBS PRÆSIDIA, Inscr. Orell. 2494: audivit arcanā verba, quae non licet homini loqui,

Vulg. 2 Cor. 12, 4; and of secret, mysterious usages: sacra, Ov. M. 10, 436: arcanā cum fiunt sacra, Hor. Epod. 5, 52; so Stat. S. 3, 4, 92; Sil. 2, 427; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 402; and by poet. license transf. to the deity presiding over such mysteries: qui Ceteris sacrum Volgavit arcanae, Hor. C. 3, 2, 27.—Hence, subst.: **arcānum**, i, n., a secret. **A.** In gen.: nox arcanis fidissima, Ov. M. 7, 192: arcani Fides prodiga, Hor. C. 1, 18, 16: si quid unquam arcani sanctive ad silendum in curia fuerit, Liv. 23, 22, 9: arcanā regum, Curt. 4, 6, 5: revelare arcanā, Vulg. Prov. 11, 13: denudare arcanā amici, ib. Eccli. 27, 17.—**B.** Spec., a sacred secret, a mystery: fatorem arcanā, Ov. M. 2, 630; so Verg. A. 7, 123: Pythagorae arcanā, Hor. Epod. 15, 21; cf. Jovis arcanā, the secret decrees of, id. C. 2, 29: deorum arcanum proferre, Plin. Pan. 23, 5: arcanā quaedam, secret rites (of the diviners), Vulg. Exod. 7, 11: violabant arcanum meum, my secret place, sanctuary, ib. Ezech. 7, 22 et seq.—**Adv.** **arcānō** (cf. Charis. pp. 173 and 179 P.), in secret, privately: arcano tibi ego hoc dico, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 117: hunc (librum) lege arcano convivis tuis, Cic. Att. 16, 3 (cf. Charis. l. c.): arcano cum paucis familiaribus suis colloquitur, Caes. B. C. 1, 19.—*Comp.: arcanum iudicare aliquid de aliquo re, Col. 3, 2 fin.—Sup. not used.

2. Arcanus, a, um, adj. [Arcae], of or pertaining to Arce; hence, subst. **A.** Arcaniorum, m., the inhabitants of Arce, Inscr. Orell. 4007.—**B. Arcanum**, i, n., a villa of Q. Cicero, in the neighborhood of Arce, Cic. Att. 5, 1; id. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1 al.—**arcarius**, a, um, adj. [arca, I. B.], of or pertaining to a money-box or ready money: nomina, Gal. Inst. 1, 3, § 131 Goes.—Hence, **arcarius**, i, m., a treasurer (late Lat.): arcarii gazae tunc, Vulg. Esth. 3, 9: arcarius civitatis, ib. Rom. 16, 23; Dig. 40, 5, 41.—Also, a controller of public revenues, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 43.

Arcas, iudis, m., = Ἀρκάς. **I.** Son of Jupiter and Callisto, the progenitor of the Arcadians, after his death placed as a constellation (Arctophylax) in heaven, Ov. F. 1, 470; 2, 190; id. M. 2, 468; 2, 497; Hyg. Fab. 176; and Astr. 2, 4 (cf. Apollod. 3, 8, 2).

II. An Arcadian; plur. Arcades, um, m. (acc. Arcadus, Verg. A. 10, 397), = Ἀρκάδες, the Arcadians. **A.** As the most ancient men, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 154; Ov. F. 2, 289 al.—**B.** As skilled in pastoral music: Tamen cantabitis, Arcades, inquit, Montibus haec vestris; soli cantare periti, Arcades, Verg. E. 10, 31: Arcades ambo. Et cantare pares et respondere parati, ib. 7, 4 (cf. id. ib. 4, 58 sq.; Theoc. 22, 157; Polyb. 4, 20).—Hence, Arcas, C. Κατ' ἑξῆς. **1.** Mercury, who was said to have been born on the Arcadian mountain Cyllene (cf. I. Arcadia, B.), Mart. 9, 35, 6; Luc. 9, 661; Stat. S. 5, 1, 107.—**2.** Parthenopæus, the son of Atlanta from Arcadia, Stat. Th. 8, 745; 12, 805.—**3.** Tyrannus, i. e. Lycaon, grandfather of Arcas (a poet. prolepsis), Ov. M. 1, 218.—**4.** Bipennifer, i. e. Arcanus, Ov. M. 8, 391.—**III.** Adj. = Arcadius, Arcadian, Verg. A. 12, 518; Mart. 5, 65, 2; Stat. S. 5, 2, 123; id. Th. 7, 94; Sil. 6, 636.

* **arcatura**, ae, f. [arca], = arca, II. F., a square landmark of surveyors, Cassiod. Var. 3, 52.

arcebon, i, n., a plant, usu. called onchites or anchusa, a kind of ox-tongue; cf. Plin. 22, 21, 25, § 11.

arcella, ae, f. dim. [arca]; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll.; among surveyors, a square landmark (cf. arca, II. F., and arcatura), Front. Colon. pp. 119, 260, 308 Goes.

* **arcellacae vites**, a, um, f. [arca], a species of the vine, now unknown, Col. 3, 21, 3. † **arcellula**, ae, f., doub. dim. [arcella, from arca], a very little box, Diom. p. 313 P. **arceo**, cui, etum (arceitum, acc. to Prisc. p. 1265 P.) [cf. ἀρκέω] = to keep off, to suffice; ἀρκος = sufficient, safe; arx = a strong-hold; arca = a strong box, chest; ἀναλκείω = to keep off; ἀλκή = defence, strength. Curt. I. To shut up, to enclose. **A.** Lit.: arceus est continere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.: alvus arcei et continet quod recipit, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: orbis caelestis arcens

et continens ceteros, id. Rep. 6, 17: nos flumina arcemus, dirigimus, avertimus, id. N. D. 2, 60, 152: hos quidem ut famulos vinculis prope ac custodia arcemus, shut in, confine, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48 (cf. Doed. Syn. II. p. 426).—**B.** Trop.: videbam audaciam tam immanem non posse arceri otii finibus, Cic. Har. Resp. 3.—Also, to keep in order: arcendae familiae gratia, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. noverca, p. 175 Müll.—**II.** To keep or hold off, to prevent from approaching, to keep at a distance: arcere prohibere est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.; contere. absol. aliquem, with ab, the simple abl. poet. also with dat. (a) Absol. aliquem: ille tenet et scit ut hostium copiae, tu ut aquae pluviae arceantur, Cic. Mur. 9, 22; so aquam pluviam, aquas pluvias arcere, Cic. Top. 10, 42, and Dig. 39, 3: platanus solem arceat, Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 11: somnos duocere et arcere, Ov. M. 2, 735: Odi profanum vulgus et arceo, Hor. C. 3, 1, 1.—With an abstr. object: transitum hostis, to arrest, hinder, Liv. 26, 41.—Poet. and in post-Aug. prose, with inf. as object, to hinder, prevent: quae (dicta) clamor ad aures Arcutii ire meas, Ov. M. 12, 427: plagamque sedere Cedendo arcebat, id. ib. 3, 89; so id. P. 3, 3, 56; Stat. S. 2, 1, 34; id. Th. 1, 455; Sen. Hippol. 805; Sil. 13, 341 al.; Tac. A. 3, 72.—And without object: arceit Omnipotens, Ov. M. 2, 505.—(2) With ab: tu, Juppiter, hunc a tuis arci ceterisque templis arcebis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13 fin.: homines ab injuria, etc., id. Leg. 1, 14: haec aetas a libidinis arcenda est, id. Off. 1, 34, 122: homines ab improbitate, id. Par. 3, 2, 23: famulas a limine templi, Ov. F. 6, 482: aliquem ab amplexu, id. M. 9, 751: ignavum, fucus, pecus a praesepibus arceat, Verg. G. 4, 168.—(3) With the simple abl. (not with persons): primordia gentali concilio arceri tempore inquit, Lucr. 1, 183: illum ut hostem arceit Gallia, Cic. Phil. 5, 13 fin.: te domum illis sedibus arcebit, id. ib. 2, 40 fin.; so id. Tusc. 1, 37, 89: Virginiam matronam sacris arceant, Liv. 10, 23: aliquem aditu, id. 42, 6; so Suet. Ner. 46; Luc. 10, 499: aqua atque igni arcebat, Tac. A. 3, 23; so id. ib. 3, 50 (cf. aqua, I. B. 3) al.: arceor arci, Ov. M. 6, 209: patriis penetibus, id. ib. 9, 446 al.: aliquem funesto veterno, i. e. to protect, guard, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 10: classes aequilonibus, id. A. P. 64 et saep.—(3) With dat., to keep off something from: oestrum pecori, Verg. G. 3, 155 (cf.: Solstitium pecori defendite, id. E. 7, 47: mortem fratri depulit, Ov. H. 14, 130; and the Gr. ἀνέπειν νναι θογας πύρ, Hom. Il. 9, 435; 9, 347; v. also Rudd. II. p. 150).

arceus, ae, f. [arca, Curt.], a covered carriage for sick persons: quod ex tabulis vehiculum arcti factum ut arca, arceus dicitur, Varr. L. 5, § 140 Müll.; Gell. 20, 1, 29; Non. p. 55, 26. So in the laws of the XII Tables, Fragm. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 25; Varr. ap. Non. l. c. Acco to Nonius ib. this word was found also in Cicero. At a later period the litter (lectica, scilla) came into use, and hence arceus disappeared from the language.

Arcésilas, ae [Arcésilaus], a, um, Gell. 3, 5) m. (acc. Arcesilam, Cic. Ac. 2, 24, 76: Arcesilan, Mel. 1, 18, 1), = Ἀρκείλας (-ας).

I. Arcesilas (mostly in this form), a Greek philosopher of Pitane, a pupil of Polemon, and founder of the Middle Academy, Cic. de Or. 3, 18, 67; id. Ac. 1, 12, 45; 2, 24, 76; id. Fin. 5, 31, 94; Sen. Ben. 2, 10; Pers. 3, 79 (cf. Diog. Laert. 4, 28).—**II.** Arcesilaus, a sculptor of the first century B. C., Plin. 35, 12, 45, § 155.—**III.** Arcesilaus, an encaustic painter of Paros, Plin. 35, 11, 38, § 122.—**IV.** Arcesilas, a painter, son of Tricrates, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 146.

Arcésius, ii, m., = Ἀρκείσιος, son of Jupiter, father of Laertes, and grandfather of Ulysses, Ov. M. 13, 144.

arcessio, ōnis, f. [arcesso], a calling, summons: dies propriae arcessitionis, i. e. the day of death, Cypr. de Mortal. extr.

arcessitor, arsis, m. [id.], one that calls or fetches another (perh. only in the two foll. exs.): nemo arcessitor ex proximo, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 45.—Hence, in judic. lang. an accuser, Amm. 29, 1, 44.

1. arcessitus, a, um, Part. of arcesso. **2. arcessitus**, ōnis, m. [arcesso], a calling, summons (very rare; only in abl. sing.). tunc arcessitu venio huc, Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 3:

om ad eum ipsius rogatu accessitque ve-
nissim. *Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 15; Amm. 31, 10.

arcesso (and **accesso**), *v. i.* **arcesso**, *v. a.* (*inf.* accessire and accessiri, like accessi-
ri (*inst.* of accessi, freq. and in the best-
class writers, though the MSS. and edit.
vary very much; cf. Struve, p. 198.—The
form accesso, used freq. by Sall., has been
unjustly repudiated; cf. Doed. Syn. III. p.
281 sq.; Krutz ad Sall. C. 40, 6, and the
grammarians cited by both; Dietsch, Sall.
II. p. 145; Rib. prol. in Verg. p. 388) [cau-
sat. from accesso; cf. incesso from inco-
do; ar=ad]. **I.** Lit., to cause any one to
come, to call, send for, invite, summon, fetch
(while accio designates merely the calling,
without indicating the coming of the per-
son called, Doed. Syn. III. p. 283). **A.** In
gen.: aliquem ad aliquem, Plaut. Cas. 3,
2, 1; Elepharoneum accessat, qui nobiscum
prandeat, id. Am. 3, 2, 70; quæso, hominem
ut jubeas accessi, id. Capt. 5, 1, 29; so id.
Bacch. 2, 3, 120; 4, 6, 26; id. Truc. 1, 2,
28; so accessituri, id. Cas. 3, 2, 23; 3, 4,
11; accessitum, id. Rud. 4, 4, 12; jussit me
ad se accesser, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 4 Benti.,
where Fleck reads accesser: obstetricem
arcesse, id. Ad. 3, 2, 56; so id. ib. 5, 7, 6; and
id. Eun. 3, 5, 44 al.: cum ab aratro arces-
sebantur, qui consules fierent, Cic. Rose.
Am. 18: sacra ab exteris nationibus ascita
atque accessita, id. Verr. 2, 4, 51 fin.;
so id. ib. 5, 18: ejus librum accessivi, id.
Att. 16, 11: ex continentibus alios (fabros) ac-
cessi jubet, Caes. B. G. 5, 11 Dinter: Gabi-
nium accessit, Sall. C. 40, 6; so id. ib.
52, 24; 60, 4: cunctos senatorii ordinis ac-
cesseri jubet, id. J. 62, 4; so id. ib. 113, 4:
Agrippam ad se accessi jussit, Nep. Att.
21, 4: Pisonem accessi jubet, Tac. H. 1, 14
al.: placere patrem accessiri, Liv. 3, 45:
aliquem ab Epidaurō Romam arcesse-
dum, id. 10, 47: Ilyn huc accessite, Ov.
M. 6, 652; so id. ib. 15, 640; Hor. S. 2,
3, 261: sin melius quid (sc. vini) habes,
arcesse, order it, let it be brought, id. Ep.
1, 5, 6 al.—Trop.: Illic homo a me sibi
malam rem accessit jumento suo, prov.,
this man brings misfortunes upon his own
head, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 171: quies molli
strato accessita, Liv. 21, 4, 3; so, somnum
medicamentis, Cels. 3, 18: gloriæ exp. pe-
riculo, Curt. 8, 13 fin. al.—**B.** Esp. in
judic. lang., to summon, arraign one, before
a court of justice; hence, in gen., to ac-
cuse, inform against; constr. aliquem ali-
cujus rei: ut hunc hoc judicio arcesseret,
Cic. Fl. 6; so id. Rab. Perd. 9: ne quem
unquam innocentem judicio capitis arces-
sas, to accuse of a capital crime, id. Off. 2,
14, 51: aliquem capitis, id. Deiot. 11: pecu-
niæ captæ, Sall. J. 32, 1: majestatis, Tac.
A. 2, 50: tumultus hostilis, id. ib. 4, 29:
veni crimine, Suet. Tib. 53; also *absol.*: ar-
cessiri statim ac mori jussus est, id. Claud.
37.—Trop.: inscitæ, Nigid. ad Gell. 19, 14.

II. Trop. as to mental objects, to bring,
fetch, seek, or derive a subject, thought, qual-
ity, etc.: a capite quod velimus, Cic. de Or.
2, 27, 117; so id. Top. 9: translationes ora-
tionis splendoris aliquid arcessum, id. de Or.
3, 38, 156: ex medio res arcescere, Hor. Ep.
2, 1, 168: longe arcescere fabulas coepi, to
fetch from far, Petr. 37.—Hence, accessus
(in opp. to that which comes of itself, and
is therefore natural), *far-fetched, forced, un-
natural* (syn. durus): cavendum est, ne ar-
cessum dictum putetur, that an expression
may not appear forced, far-fetched, Cic. de
Or. 2, 63, 256: frigidit et arcessit, Suet.
Claud. 21: in Lysia nihil est inane, nihil
arcessitum, Quint. 10, 1, 78; cf. id. 2, 4, 3; 9,
3, 74; 12, 10, 40 al.

† **arceuthinus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀρκέυ-
θινος, of the juniper-tree: ligna, Vulg. Par.
2, 2, 8.

Archæopolis, *is, f.*, = Ἀρχαιόπολις,
a town in Lydia, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 117.

† **archangelus**, *i, m.*, = ἀρχάγγελος,
an archangel (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. 1 Thess. 4,
15; ib. Judas, 9; Hier. Ruf. 1, 6; Tert. adv.
Val. 19.

† **archæ**, *es, f.*, = ἀρχή (beginning). **I.**
One of the *Eons* of Valentinus, Tert. adv.
Val. 35.—**II.** **Arche**, one of the four muses;
a daughter of the younger Jupiter, Cic. N. D.
3, 21, 54.

Archælaus, *i, m.*, = Ἀρχέλαος. **I.** A
philosopher of Miletus, pupil of Anaxagoras,

and teacher of Socrates, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 10.—
II. A king of Macedonia, son of Perdiccas,
and friend of Euripides, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 34;
Just. 7, 4; Gell. 15, 20, 9.—**III.** A king of
Cappadocia, in the time of Tiberius, and
author of a work, Περὶ Λιβῶν, Plin. 37, 3,
11, § 46; cf. Tac. A. 2, 42; Suet. Tib. 37 fin.

IV. A general of Mithridates, Gell. 15, 1,
4 sq.—**V.** His son, the rival of King Ptole-
my Auletes of Egypt, slain by Gabinius,
Cic. Rab. Post. 8.

† **archæota**, *ae, m.*, = ἀρχεωτής, a
keeper of the archives, a recorder, Dig. 50,
4, 18, § 10.

† **archetypus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀρχετυ-
πος, that was first made, original (very
rare): archetypus servare Cleanthas, i. e.
the original statues of Cleanthes, Juv. 2, 7.
So Martial calls the original MSS. of his
epigrams, archetypæ uogæ, 7, 11, and in
jest, friends that cost nothing, archetypæ
amici, 12, 69.—Hence, *subst.*: **archety-
pum**, *i, n.*, an original, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 8;
so Plin. Ep. 5, 10; Macr. S. 7, 14.

† **archæzōstis**, *is, f.*, the bryonia, also
called ampelolence: Bryonia alba, Linn.;
Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 21.

Archias, *ae, m.*, = Ἀρχίας. **I.** Aulus
Licinius, a Greek poet of Antiochia, who be-
came distinguished by Cicero's defence of
him; v. Cic. Or. pro Archia.—**II.** A cabi-
net-maker; hence, **Archias**, a, um:
lecti, a couch made by Archias, and from
the context, a plain couch, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 1.

† **archiatria**, *ae, f.* = ΑΡΧΙΑΤΡΙΑ, the
rank of chief physician, Cod. Th. 13, 3, 8.

† **archiātrus** (-ōs), *i, m.*, = ἀρχιάτρος;
in the time of the emperors, the chief phy-
sician, who was at the same time physician
in ordinary to the emperor, Cod. Th. 12, 13,
13; Inscr. Orell. 3994; 4017; 4226 al.

† **archibūculus** (-būcōl-), *i, m.*, =
ἀρχι-βουκόλος, a chief priest of Bacchus,
Inscr. Orell. 2335; 2351; 2352.

† **archidiaconus**, *i, m.*, = ἀρχidiaκόνος,
an archdeacon, Hier. ad Pam. Ep. 61,
4; Sid. Ep. 4, 25.

† **archiepiscopus**, *i, m.*, = ἀρχιεπί-
σκοπος, an archbishop, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 7.

† **archiērus**, *i, m.*, = ἀρχιερεύς, a
chief priest, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28 fin.; so
Inscr. Orell. 2160; 2543; 2627.

† **archiērosyna**, *ae, f.*, = ἀρχιερω-
σύνη, the chief priest's office, Cod. Th. 12, 1,
112.

archigallus, *i, m.*, = ΑΡΧΙΓΑΛΛΟΣ
(cf. Gallus), a chief priest of Cybele, Plin.
35, 10, 36, § 70; Tert. Apol. 25; Inscr. Orell.
2320 sq. al.

archigēron, *ontis, m.*, = ΑΡΧΙΓΕΡΩΝ,
chief of the old men, a title under the em-
perors, Cod. Th. 14, 27, 1.

† **archigubernus**, *i, m.*, = ΑΡΧΙΓΥ-
ΒΕΡΝΟΣ, chief pilot or helmsman, Dig. 36, 1,
46; Inscr. Orell. 3634.

Archilochus, *i, m.*, = Ἀρχιλόχος, a
Greek poet of Paros, who, acc. to Cic. Tusc.
1, 1, 3, lived in the age of Romulus; but, acc.
to Nep. ap. Gell. 17, 21, 8, was a contempo-
rary of Tullus Hostilius; he was the origina-
tor of iambic verse, and the author of very
bitter satires, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 23 sq.; id. A.
P. 79; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 60.—Hence, **Archilo-
chus**, a, um, *adj.*, Archilochian: me-
trum, Diom. p. 509 sq. P.; Serv. Centim.
p. 1819 sq. P.; also an appel. for severe, bit-
ter, acrimonious: edicta, Cic. Att. 2, 21.

† **archimaginus**, *i, m.*, = ἀρχιμάγε-
ρος, a chief cook, Juv. 9, 109.

† **archimandrita**, *ae, m.*, = ἀρχιμαν-
δρίτης, a chief or principal of monks, an
abbot, Sid. Ep. 8, 14.

Archimedes, *is* (gen. Archimedi, Gr. II.
Rep. 1, 14, 21; I, 14, 22; cf. Schneid. Gr. II.
163 sq.; Rudd. I. p. 53, n. 71; Neue, Forment.
I. p. 333; acc. Archimedes, Cic. Verr. 4, 58,
131; Liv. 25, 31, 9; Archimedes, Cic. Tusc.
5, 23, 64; Neue, Forment. I. p. 309 sq.), *m.*,
= Ἀρχιμήδης, a celebrated mathematician
of Syracuse, who, with his burning-glasses,
set fire to the ships of the Roman besiegers
of his native city, Liv. 24, 34; Cic. Tusc. 1,
25, 63; id. Fin. 5, 19, 50; his monument, be-
fore unknown, was discovered by Cicero,
id. Tusc. 5, 23.—Hence, **Archimedeus**
-ius, a, um, *adj.*, Archimedian: ma-

nus, Mart. Cap. 6, p. 191: loculus, Marc.
Vict. p. 2547 P.

† **archimimus**, *i, m.*, = ἀρχιμῖμος,
chief mimic actor or pantomime, *Suet.
Vesp. 19; so Inscr. Orell. 2625.—Hence,
fem. ARCHIMIMIA, *ae*, chief mimic actress,
Inscr. Orell. 4760.

† **archipirata**, *ae, m.*, = ἀρχιπειρατής,
a leader of pirates, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40; so id.
Verr. 2, 5, 25; 2, 5, 29; Liv. 37, 11.

† **archipresbyter**, *eri, m.*, = ἀρχι-
πρεσβύτερος, the chief of the presbyteri,
arch-priest, Hier. Ep. 4 ad Rustic.

archisacerdos, *ōtis, m.* [vox hybrida],
chief priest, Ven. Carm. 3, 13, 1.

archisynagōgos, *i, m.*, = ἀρχισυν-
άγωγος, the priest that was chief ruler of
the synagogue, Vulg. Marc. 5, 22; ib. Luc.
13, 14; ib. Act. 18, 8 al.; Lampr. Alex. Sev.
28 fin.; Cod. Th. 16, 8, 13 al.

architecta, *ae, f.*, v. architectus, **I. B.**
architecton, v. architectus, **II.**

† **architectonicæ**, *es, f.*, = ἀρχιτεκ-
τονική (sc. τέχνη), the art of building, archi-
tecture, Quint. 2, 21, 8.

† **architectonicus**, a, um, *adj.*, =
ἀρχιτεκτονικός, relating to architecture: ra-
tiones, Vitr. 9, 4.

architector, *ātus, āri, v. dep.* [archi-
tecto]. **I.** Lit., to build, construct, make
(rare): situm loci eujusdam ad suum arbi-
trium fabricari et architectari, Auct. ad
Her. 3, 19, 32: Olymptium, Vitr. 7, praef. 17:
cardines, id. 9, 4.—**II.** Trop., to devise,
invent, procure: voluptates, Cic. Fin. 2, 16,
52 (cf. id. ib. 1, 10, 32: Epicurus architectata
beatae vitae).

Pass.: Aedes Martis architectata ab
Hermodoro Salamino, ἀρχιτεκτονικήσια,
Nep. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.

architectura, *ae, f.* [id.], the art of
building, architecture, = ἀρχιτεκτονική.
Lit., *Cic. Off. 1, 42, 151; Vitr. 1, 1, 1.—
II. Trop., of historical representation:
Specus ipsa quæ concameratur architectura
lit. Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 82.

† **architectus**, *i, m.*, = ἀρχιτέκτων (the
usual form, while † **architecton**, *ōtis*,
is rare). **I.** Form architectus. **A.** A master-
builder, architect: fabri architectique,
Plaut. Mil. 3, 4, 45: Philo architectus, Cic.
de Or. 1, 14, 62; so id. Fam. 9, 2; Vitr. 1, 1;
Plin. 34, 14, 42 § 148; Vulg. Eccli. 38, 28; ib.
Isa. 3, 3; ib. 2 Macr. 2, 30: ut sapiens archi-
tecto, ib. 1 Cor. 3, 10 al.—**B.** Trop., an
inventor, deviser, contriver, author, maker:
bene factus Jupiter architectus, Plaut. Am.
prol. 45 (= auctor atque opifex, Lambin.);
inventor veritatis et quasi architectus bea-
tae vitae Epicurus, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 32 (cf. id.
ib. 2, 16, 52: architectari voluptates): prin-
cipe atque architectus sceleris, id. Clu. 22:
Stoici architecti paene verborum, id. Brut.
31, 118.—Hence, **architecta**, *ae, f.*, a fe-
male architect: natura architecta vis, Plin.
10, 71, 91, § 196.—**II.** Form architecton. **A.**
A master-builder, architect, etc.: nam sibi
laudavisse hasce ait architectonem, Nescio
quem, esse aedificatas has sane bene, Plaut.
Most. 3, 2, 73; Sen. Ep. 90; Sol. 32 fin.—
B. Trop., a master in cunning, a crafty man:
me quoque dolis jam superat architectonem,
Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 150.

† **Architis**, *idis, f.*, the name of Venus
among the Assyrians, acc. to Macr. S. 1, 21.

† **archi-triclinius**, *i, m.* [vox hybrida;
triclinium], = tricliniartha, one that pre-
sides at the table, the master of a feast,
Vulg. Joan. 2, 8; 2, 9 bis.

† **archium** or **archivum**, *i, n.*, =
ἀρχίον, the archives (post-class.), Dig. 48,
19, 9, § 6; Mel. 3, 8 fin.: antiquissimum
genium archiva, Tert. Apol. 19; so id. adv.
Marc. 4, 7.

† **archōn**, *ōtis, m.*, = ἀρχων (a ruler),
the highest magistrate at Athens after the
abrogation of royal authority, an archon,
*Cic. Fat. 9, 19; cf. Vell. 1, 2 and 8.

Archytas, *ae, m.* (nom. Archytās, Sid.
Carm. 2, 176), = Ἀρχύτας, a Pythagorean
philosopher of Tarentum, and friend of
Plato, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 78; 5, 23, 64; id.
12, 41; Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8; Vitr. 7, praef. 14
and 9; Hor. C. 1, 28, 2; Col. 1, 1, 7; Gell. 10,
12.

arcifinalis, *e*. or **arcifinius**, *a*,

um, *adj.* [arceo-finis]; among surveyors. agri, lands received in possession and built upon by victors after expelling the previous owners (whence the term). Sic. Fl. p. 3; Front. p. 38; Hyg. Lim. p. 160. Defined otherwise by Isid. Orig. 15, 13.

† **arcion**, *i, n.*, = ἀρκίον, a plant (in pure Lat., persollata), Plin. 25, 9, 66, § 113.

* **Arcti-potens**, *entis, adj.* [arcus], *skilful with the bow, a skilful archer*, an epithet of Apollo, Val. Fl. 5, 17.

† **arcirma** (this is the correct read, not arcuma), *ae, f.* [arcerā], a kind of small carriage, Paul. ex Fest. p. 16 Müll.; v. Müll. ad h. l.

Arcti-tenens (in MSS. also **arquitē-nens**, like arqus for arcus, quur for cur, etc.), *entis, adj.* [arcus-teneo], carrying a bow, bow-bearing, in imitation of the Gr. Τοξοφόρος. **I.** A poet. epithet of Apollo and of Diana; of Apollo, Naev. Bell. Pun. ap. Macr. S. 6, 6 (p. 14 Vahl.); Ov. M. 1, 441 (cf. Hor. C. S. 61: Phoebus fulgente decorus arcu); id. ib. 6, 265: pius Arctiteneus, Verg. A. 3, 75 (Apollinem dicit, Serv.): Arctiteneus dea Att. ap. Non. p. 341, 25: Arctiteneas Diana et Apollo, Arn. 1. p. 20.—**II.** As a constellation, the Archer, Cic. Arat. Phaen. 405 B. and K.

arctē (correctly, **artē**), *adv.*, v. artus *fn.*

† **arcticus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀρκτικός (pertaining to the constellation of the Bear, ἀρκτος; hence), *northern, arctic*: circulus, Hyg. Astr. 1, 6.

† **arction**, *i, n.*, = ἀρκτιον, a plant, also called arcturus, Plin. 27, 5, 16, § 33.

arcto, v. arto *init.*

† **Arctophylax**, *acis, m.*, = Ἀρκτοφύλαξ, the Bear-keeper, a constellation, usually called Bootes, Cic. Arat. Phaen. 394 B. and K.; id. N. D. 2, 42, 109 (as transl. from Arat. 92); so Lucr. 8, 180.

arctophyllum, v. caerefolium.

† **arctos** (nom. arctos, Verg. G. 1, 246; acc. arcton, Ov. M. 2, 132; 13, 293; id. F. 2, 192; Verg. G. 1, 138: arctum, Cic. N. D. 2, 42, 109 (in verse); nom. plur. arctos (as in Ter. Adelphoe for Adelphi), Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 105, and Arat. Phaen. 441 B. and K.; C. German. Arat. 25 and 63); *i, f.* (cf. Rudd. 1. p. 27; Neue, Formenl. I. pp. 650 sq.; 129; 131); = ἀρκτος. **I.** L. i. t., the Great and the Lesser Bear (Ursa Major et Minor; syn.: ursa, plaustrum, Septentrio), a double constellation (hence, geminae, Ov. M. 3, 45; Prop. 3, 15, 25) in the vicinity of the north pole; cf. Hyg. Astr. 2, 1 sq. Among the poets on account of its place in the north, gehadæ arcti, Ov. M. 4, 625; Verg. A. 6, 16; cf. Hor. C. 1, 26, 3; and since it never sets to our hemisphere, immunitis æquior, Ov. M. 13, 293: æquioris experts, id. ib. 13, 727: metuens æquiore tingui, Verg. G. 1, 246 (an imitation of the Homeric: ἄμφορος λοετρίων Ἰκαεαίοιο, Il. 18, 489; Od. 5, 275; cf. also Arat. Phaen. 48: Ἀρκτιο κινεῶν πεφυλαγμένα Ἰκαεαίοιο.—**II.** Metaph. **A.** The north pole, Ov. M. 2, 132.—**B.** The night (cf. Luna), Prop. 3, 15, 25.—**C.** The people dwelling in the north, Lucr. 3, 74: post domitas Arcus, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 246; id. VI. Cons. Hon. 336.—**D.** The north wind, Hor. C. 2, 15, 16.

† **arctōsus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀρκτώσος, prop. pertaining to arctos (q. v.); hence, poet., *northern* (syn.: arctius, æquilonius, Borealis), Mart. 5, 68; 10, 6, 2; Lucr. 1, 53; 10, 250; Sen. Oedip. 604; id. Herc. Oct. 1566.

† **arcturus**, *i, m.*, = ἀρκτούρος. **I.** As a star. **A.** The brightest star in Bootes, whose rising and setting was supposed to portend tempestuous weather (Plaut. Rud. prol. 71): stella micans radiis, Arcturus, Cic. Arat. 99; id. N. D. 2, 42, 110 (as a transl. of Arat. 95); cf. Hyg. Fab. 130; id. Astr. 2, 4; Verg. A. 1, 744; Vulg. Job. 9, 6; 37, 9; ib. Amos. 5, 8; introduced in Plaut. Rud. as Prologus.—**Transf.** **B.** The whole constellation (syn.: Bootes, Arctophylax), Verg. G. 1, 204 Voss.—**C.** The rising of Arcturus, Verg. G. 1, 68.—**II.** A plant, v. arctium.

1. arctus, a, um, for artus, q. v.

2. arctus, *i, m.*, v. arctos.

arctūrius, a, um, *adj.* [arcus], pertaining to the bow: fabrica, Verg. Mil. 2, 11.—Hence, *subst.*: **arctūrius**, *ii, m.*, a maker of bows, Dig. 50, 6, 6.

* **arctūtilis**, e, *adj.* [arcuo], bow-formed: cammus, Sid. Ep. 2, 2; cf. arcuatim.

arctūtim, *adv.* [id.], in the form of a bow (perh. only in the foll. exs.): millepeda animal multis pedibus arcuatim repens, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 136: sanguis arcuatim fluens, Fest. s. v. Tullios, p. 352 Müll.

* **arctūto**, *onis, f.* [id.], an arch (only in Front.). Aquead. 18, 121.

arctūatus, a, um, **I.** Part. of arcuo.—**II.** = arquatus, q. v.

arctū-ballista (better than **balista**), *ae, f.* [arcus], a ballista furnished with a bow; only Veg. Mil. 2, 15; 4, 22.

* **arctūballistarius** (**balist-**), *ii, m.* [arctūballista], he that shoots with an arcūballista, Veg. Mil. 4, 21.

† **arctūbi**, *ōrum, m.*: qui excubabant in arcu [ar = ad, and cubo], Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.; cf. Doed. Syn. II. p. 162.

arcūla, *ae, f.* *dim.* [arca], a small chest or box, a casket, etc. **I.** For unguents, ornaments, etc. **A.** A small perfume-box, a jewel-casket, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 91: arcūlae muliebres, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25.—Hence, trop. of rhetor. ornament: omnes (Isocratidis) discipulorum arcūlae, Cic. Att. 2, 1.—**B.** A small money-box or casket: arcūla plena araneaum, Afran. ap. Fest. s. v. tanne, p. 154 (cf. Cat. 13, 8: Plenus sacculus est araneaum).

—**II.** The wind-box of an organ, Vitr. 10, 13.—**III.** Arcula dicebatur avis, quae in auspiciis velabat aliquid fieri, Paul. ex Fest. p. 16 Müll.

* **arctūlarius**, *ii, m.* [arcūla] one that makes little boxes or jewel-caskets, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 45.

† **arctūlata**, *ōrum, n.* [Arculus], sacrificial cakes made of flour, Paul. ex Fest. p. 16 Müll.

† **arctūlum**, *i, n. dim.* [arcus], a roll or hoop placed upon the head for the purpose of carrying the vessels at public sacrifices, Paul. ex Fest. p. 16 Müll.

† **Arculus**, *i, m.* [arca], the god of chests, coffers, etc., Paul. ex Fest. p. 16 Müll.

† **arcūma**, *ae, v.* arcirma.

arctū, *avi, ātum, i, v. a.* [arcus], to make in the form of a bow, to bend or curve like a bow (not before the Aug. per.): curru arcuato vehi, i. e. covered, Liv. 1, 21: opus, Plin. Ep. 10, 46, 2: (millepeda) quae non arcuatur, does not bend itself in the form of a bow, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 137 (cf. arcuatim); Ov. M. 11, 590.

arcus, *ūs, m.* (the orthography, arqus (cf. arquatus), is freq. in MSS., like quum for cum, quur for cur, etc.; cf. Freund ad Cic. Mil. p. 31 sq. Thus Charis. p. 92 P. upon Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51, reads arcuis; Prisc. p. 712 P. arci; and Non. p. 425, 5, upon Lucr. 6, 526, arqui; but the distinction which the latter gram. points out (arcus suspensus fornix appellatur; arqus non nisi qui in caelo apparet, quam Irim poetæ dixerunt) does not seem to be well founded.—*Abl. plur.* never found; acc. to the gram., Don. p. 1751, Dion. p. 285, Prisc. p. 779, Rhem. Palaem. p. 1371 P. al., it was arcubus; so Vulg. 2 Esdr. 4, 13; cf. Rudd. I. p. 104, n. 48.—*Gen. sing.* arqui, Lucr. 6, 526 Lachm. and Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51 B. and K.—*Dat. arcu*, Sil. 4, 18.—*Nom. plur.* arcvcs, Corp. Inscr. V. 85; Inscr. Henz. 5313: arci, Varr. ap. Non. p. 77, 12.—*Acc. arcos*, Corp. Inscr. II. 3420.—*Fem.*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 712 P.; cf. id. 658 P.; and Serv. ad Verg. 6, 610, says that Catull and others used it as *syn.*; v. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 679) [cf. Sanscr. aralas = bent, the bent arm, aratis = Gr. ὀλένη; Lat. ulna; Germ. Elbow; Engl. elbow. Curt.], prop., something bent; hence, **I.** A bow (syn. cornu). **A.** For shooting: intendit cernitus Apollo Arcum auratum, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89 (Trag. v. 54 Müll.); arcus intensus in aliquem, Cic. Sest. 7: haec cernens arcum intendebat Apollo Desuper, Verg. A. 8, 704; 9, 665; so Vulg. Psa. 10, 3; 36, 14: arcum tendere, ib. 3 Reg. 22, 34; ib. 4 Reg. 9, 24: adductus, Verg. A. 5, 507: remissus, Hor. C. 3, 27, 67: arcum dirigere in aliquem, Pers. 3, 60: quom arcum et pharetram mi et sagittas sumpsero, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 98; so, arcum suscitare, Vulg. Hab. 3, 9 et saep.—**B.** The rainbow (fully: pluvius arcus, v. infra II.), Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 712 P. (Ann. v. 393 Vahl.): Tum color in nigris existit

nubibus arqui, * Lucr. 6, 526 Lachm.: arcus p̄se ex nubibus efficitur quodam modo coloratis, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51: ceu nubibus arcus Mille jacit varios adverso sole colores, Verg. A. 5, 88 Rib; so Ov. M. 6, 63; 11, 632; 14, 838: pluvius describitur arcus, Hor. A. P. 18; Liv. 30, 2; 41, 21; Plin. 18, 35, 80, § 353; Sen. Q. N. 1, 5 and 6: arcum meum ponam in nubibus, Vulg. Gen. 9, 13 sqq. (in Vulg. Apoc. 4, 3; 10, 1, iris, q. v.) al.—**C.** A bow or arch in building, a vault, arch, triumphal arch, etc.: efficiens humilem lapidum compagibus arcum, Ov. M. 3, 30; 3, 160; Juv. 3, 11; Suet. Ner. 25: marmoreus arcus, id. Claud. 1; so id. ib. 11; id. Dom. 13; cf. Plin. Pan. 59, 2 Schwarz.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Poet. or in post-Aug. prose, any thing arched or curved like a bow; or the breaking of waves: niger arcus aquarum, Ov. M. 11, 568.—Of the windings of a serpent: immensus saltu sinuatur in arcus, Ov. M. 3, 42.—Of a curve in flight: dea se paribus per caelum sustulit alis Ingentemque fugā secuit sub nubibus arcum, Verg. A. 5, 658.—Of the curving or bendings of a bay: sinus curvos falcatus in arcus, Ov. M. 11, 229 (cf.: inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos, Verg. A. 1, 161).—Of a harbor: Portus ab Euroo fluctu curvatus in arcum, Verg. A. 3, 533.—Of boughs of trees, Verg. G. 2, 26 et saep.—Of the back of a chair, Tac. A. 15, 87.—**B.** The mathematical arc, Sen. Q. N. 1, 10; Col. 5, 2, 9.—Hence, of the five parallel circles of the globe which bound the zones (or perhaps rather, the zones themselves): via quinque per arcus, Ov. M. 2, 129.

1. ardea, *ae, f.* [kindred with the Gr. ἄρδαός and ῥαδαός; cf. the Sanscr. rud = sonare], a heron (in Pliny usu. ardeola, q. v.), Verg. G. 1, 364.

2. Ardea, *ae, f.* [v. arduus], = Ἀρδέα, the capital of the Rutuli, six leagues south of Rome; acc. to the myth, it was burned by Æneas, and from its ashes the heron (ardea) was produced, Ov. M. 14, 573; Verg. A. 7, 411; cf. Serv. ad h. l.; Mann. Ital. I. 617; Müll. Roms Camp. 2, 296-312.—Hence, Deriv. **A. Ardeas**, *entis, adj.* (old nom. Ardeatis, like Arpinatis, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 629 P.), of or belonging to Ardea, Ardean: in agro Ardeati, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 47: Ardeas templum, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 115.—Hence, in the plur.: **Ardeates**, *ium, m.*, the inhabitants of Ardea, Liv. 5, 44, 4, 7.—**B. Ardeatinus**, a, um, *adj.* (rare for Ardeas), Ardean: praedium, Nep. Att. 14, 3 (Halm, Arretivum); absol., in Ardeatino (sc. agro), Sen. Ep. 105.

Ardeatis, *is, adj.*, v. Ardea.

ardelio, *onis, m.* [ardeo], prop. a zealous person; hence, in a bad sense, a busybody, a meddler, = πολυπράγμων, Phaen. 2, 5, 1 sq.; cf. the epigrams of Mart. 2, 7, 4, 79.

ardens, *entis, P. a.*, from ardeo.

ardenter, *adv.*, v. ardeo *fn.*

ardeo, *rsi, rsur, 2 v. n.* (perf. subj. ARDVERINT, Inscr. Frat. Arval. of the time of the emperor Alexander Severus, in Inscr. Orell. 961) [cf. Sanscr. ghar = to shine. Sonne follt by Curt.], to take fire, to kindle; hence, **I.** L. i. t., to be on fire, to burn, blaze (syn.: ardesco, exardeo, flagro, incendo, uror); Nam multis successa locis ardent sola terrae, for the soil is on fire in different places, Lucr. 2, 592: tecta ardentia, id. 3, 1064: Ultimus ardebit, quem etc., i. e. His home will burn last, whom etc., Juv. 3, 201: ardentē domo, Tac. A. 15, 50 *fn.*: radii ardentēs, Lucr. 6, 618: circumstant cum ardentibus taedis, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89 (Trag. v. 51 Vahl.); caput arsisse Servio Tullio dormienti, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 121: vis ardens fulminis, Lucr. 6, 145: Praenente ardentēs lapides caelo decidisse, Liv. 22, 1: rogam parari Vidit et arduos superis ignibus artus, Ov. M. 2, 620; 2, 245; 14, 747: arsure comae, Verg. A. 11, 77: videbat quod rubus arderet, Vulg. Exod. 3, 2; ib. Deut. 5, 23; ib. Joan. 15, 6.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of the eyes, to flash, glow, sparkle, shine (syn.: fulgeo, inardescere, mico): ardent oculi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 62; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66; 2, 5, 62; cf. oculi ejctis (erant) ut lampas ardens, Vulg. Dan. 10, 6.—**B.** Poet., transf. to color, to sparkle, glisten, glitter, dazzle: Tyrio ardebat murice laena, Verg. A. 4, 262: campis armis sublimibus ardent, id. ib. 11, 602.—**C.** In g. n., of any passionate emo-

tion or excitement, to burn, glow, be inflamed, usu. with abl. (dolore, irā, studio, invidia, etc.), but often without an abl.; to be strongly affected, esp. with love; to be inflamed, burn, glow, to blaze, be on fire, be consumed, etc. (syn.: ardere, exardeo, furo). (a) With abl.: quippe patencia cum totiens ardentia morbis Lumina versarent oculorum, expertia somno, they rolled around the open eyeballs glowing with heat, Lucr. 6, 1180: In fluvio partim gelidos ardentia morbo Membra dabant, their limbs burning with the heat of fever, id. 6, 1172: ardere flagitio, Plaut. Cas. 5, 3, 1: amore, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 27; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47: iracundiā, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 12: curā, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 9: dolore et irā, Cic. Att. 2, 19: cupiditate, id. Pis. 24: studio et amore, id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 2: desiderio, id. Mil. 15; id. Tusc. 4, 17, 37: podagrae doloribus, to be tormented with, id. Fin. 5, 31, 94: furore, Liv. 2, 29 fin. et saep.: cum arderet Syria bello, Cic. Att. 5, 6; id. Fam. 4, 1; Liv. 28, 24 fin. al.—(β) Without an abl.: ipse ardent videris, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 188: (iucundus esse, B. and K.); cf. Quint. 11, 3, 145: omnium animi ad ulciscendum ardebant, were fired, eager, Caes. B. G. 6, 34: Ardet, Ov. M. 6, 609: ultro implacabilis ardet, Verg. A. 12, 3: ardet in arma, id. ib. 12, 71; so, in caedem, Tac. H. 1, 43.—Poet. with inf. as object (cf. inf.), to desire ardently to do a thing: ruere ardet utroque, Ov. M. 5, 166: Ardet abire fugā dulcisque relinquere terras, Verg. A. 4, 281; 11, 895; Val. Fl. 6, 45.—Esp. to burn with love (syn. uror): ex aequo captis ardebant mentibus ambo, Ov. M. 4, 62: deus arsit in illā, id. ib. 8, 50 (cf.: laborantes in uno Penelope vitraeamque Circeam, Hor. C. 1, 17, 19): arsit Virgine raptā, Hor. C. 2, 4, 7; cf. id. ib. 3, 9, 6; and with acc. of the object loved (as supra, in constr. with the inf.): formosum pastor Corydon ardebat Alexin, Corydon had a burning passion for, etc., Verg. E. 2, 1: comptos arsit adulteri Crines, Hor. C. 4, 9, 13: delphini pueros miris et humanis modis arserunt, Gell. 6, 8; cf. Arusian. Mess. p. 209 Lind. —*Pass. arsus, roast-ed, Plin. Val. 2, 9.—**ardens**, entis, P. a., prop. on fire, burning; hence, glowing, fiery, ardent, hot, etc., it. and trop. **A.** Lit.: sol ardentissimus, Tubero ap. Gell. 6, 4, 3: ardentissimum tempus, Plin. 2, 47, 47; § 123: Austri ardentis, id. 12, 19, 42; § 93: quinta (zona) ardens ardior illis, hotter, Ov. M. 1, 46: ardens Africa, Lucr. 9, 729.—**B.** Trop. 1. Of the eyes: oculi, glowing, Verg. G. 4, 451.—2. Of color: ardentissimus color, Plin. 21, 4, 10; § 16: apes ardentis auro, glowing, glittering as with gold, Verg. G. 4, 99; so id. A. 10, 262.—3. Of wounds, burning, smarting: ardentis morsu premere dolorem, with burning bite, Lucr. 3, 663.—4. Of wine, strong, fiery: ardentis Falerni Pocula, Hor. C. 2, 11, 19; cf. Mart. 9, 7, 45.—5. Of passion or strong feeling, burning, glowing, eager, impatient, ardent: avaritia ardens, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 36: mortem ardentiore studio petere, id. ib. 2, 19, 61: ardentis in eum litteras ad me misit, id. Att. 14, 10 fin.: ardentissimus dux, Flor. 4, 2, 42; 1, 8, 2: ardentissimus amor, Vulg. 3 Reg. 11, 2: studia, Ov. M. 1, 199: Nonne cor nostrum ardens erāt in nobis, Vulg. Luc. 24, 32: furor, ib. Isa. 30, 27: miserere ardentis (sc. amore), Ov. M. 14, 691.—P oet. with gen.: ardens caedis, Stat. Th. 1, 662.—In Cic. freq. of passionate, excited discourse: nec unquam is qui ardiret, incenderetur, nisi ardens ad eum perveniret oratio, Cic. Or. 38, 132: verbum, id. ib. 8, 27 (cf. id. Brut. 24 fin.): nisi ipse (orator) inflammatus ad eam (mentem) et ardens accesserit, id. de Or. 2, 45, 190: orator gravis, acer, ardens, id. Or. 28, 99 al.—Adv. **ardenter**, only trop., in a burning, fiery, eager, passionate manner, ardently, eagerly, passionately: ardentem aliquid cupere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39; Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 6.—Comp.: ardentius sitire, to have a more burning thirst, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: ardentius diligere, Plin. Ep. 7, 20, 7; id. Pan. 85, 7: ardentius amare, Suet. Calig. 25.—Sup.: ardentissime diligere, Plin. Ep. 6, 4, 3; Suet. Dom. 22.

ardēola, ae, f. dim. [ardea], a little heron, Plin. 10, 60, 79; § 164; 11, 37, 52; § 140.

ardescō, arsi, 3, v. incho. [ardeo], to take

fire, to kindle, to be inflamed (mostly poet. or in post Aug. prose; not in Cic.; while exardescō is very freq.), lit. and trop. **I.** Lit.: ut omnia motu Percalēfacta vides ardescere, Lucr. 6, 178: ardescunt caelestia templa, id. 6, 670: ne longus ardesceret axis, Ov. M. 1, 255; Plin. 37, 3, 12; § 51.—**II.** Trop.: to gleam, glitter. **A.** Of rays of light: fulmineis ardescunt ignibus undae, Ov. M. 11, 523.—**B.** Of the gleaming of a sword: pugionem in mucrone ardescere jussit, Tac. A. 15, 54.—**C.** Most freq. of the passions, to be inflamed, become more intense, increase in violence: ardescere dirā cupidine, Lucr. 4, 1090; so id. 5, 897: in iras, Ov. M. 5, 41 (cf. Verg. A. 7, 445: exarsit in iras, and Luc. 3, 134: accensus in iram); in nuptias incestas, Tac. A. 11, 25: ardescit tuendo, Verg. A. 1, 713: stimulo ardescit, Plin. 8, 45, 70; § 181: quibus haec rabies auctoribus arsit, Luc. 5, 359.—So, absol.: fremitus ardescit eorum, Verg. A. 11, 607: ardescere pugna, Tac. H. 5, 18: in labiis ignis ardescit, *Vulg. Prov. 16, 27.

***ardifētus**, a, um, adj. [ardeo-fētus], pregnant with flame: poet. of a torch: lampas, Varr. ap. Non. p. 243, 25; cf. id. ib. p. 312, 6.

ardor, oris, m. [ardeo], a flame, fire, heat, burning heat, lit. and trop. **I.** Lit.: solis ardor, Lucr. 2, 212: exortus est sol cum ardore, Vulg. Jac. 1, 11: ignium, Lucr. 5, 587: ignis, Vulg. 2 Pet. 3, 12: flammam, Lucr. 5, 1093: flammā, id. 5, 1099 al.: visas ab occidente fauces ardoremque caeli, Cic. Cat. 3, 8: ardor caelestis, qui aether vel caelum nominatur, id. N. D. 2, 15, 41: ardore deflagare, id. A. 2, 37, 119: ardores corporum in morbis, Plin. 14, 16, 18; § 99: Visitabo vos in egestate et ardore, with burning fever, Vulg. Lev. 26, 16 al.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of the flashing fire of the eyes, brightness, brilliancy: fervescit et oculis micat acerbis ardor, and fire gleams forth from the keen eyes, Lucr. 3, 281: ille imperatorius ardor oculorum, Cic. Balb. 21, and id. N. D. 2, 42, 107.—Of the external appearance in gen.: in te ardor voltuum atque motuum, Cic. Div. 1, 37, 80: oris, animatio, Vell. 2, 35.—**B.** Of the passions or feelings, heat, ardor, glow, impatience, eagerness, ardent desire: Sive voluptas est sive est contrarius ardor, i. e. dolor, some tormenting pain, Lucr. 3, 251: cupiditatum ardore restincto, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 43: ardor mentis ad gloriam, id. Cael. 31: quem ardorem studi consensit fuisse in Archimede, qui etc., id. Fin. 5, 19, 50: ardor animi non semper adit, isque cum consedit, id. Brut. 24, 93: vultum ardore animi micans, Liv. 6, 13, 8: ardentem conspescere, Tac. Agr. 8; § 18, 16.—**Transf.** from the combatants to the weapons: tantus fuit ardor armorum, Liv. 22, 5: Ardorem cupiens dissimulare munus, glowing love, Tib. 4, 12, 6; so Ov. M. 7, 76.—With obj. gen.: at te ejusdem virgini ardor Perdiderat, Ov. M. 9, 101; 9, 140; Hor. Epod. 11, 27 al.—And meton., the object of ardent affection, love, flame: tu primus et ultimus illi Ardor eris, Ov. M. 14, 683.

Ardūenna, ae (Ardenna), Ven. Fort. Carn. 7, 4), f. [v. arduus; cf. Welsh ardh, to raise up], the forest covered mountains in Gaul, now Ardennes, Caes. B. G. 5, 3; 6, 29 Herz.; Tac. A. 3, 42; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 203. ***ardūitas**, ātis, f. [arduus], sternness: montium arduitas, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 3.

ardus, a, um, adj. [akin to APΔH, ἄρωσ = to water, to cherish; ἀλωαίω = to make grow; ἀλόηος = growing; alio, altus, q. v.; i. ad-oleo, ad-olesco; related to arbor, arbutus as ἐρῦρῶς, Germ. roth, Engl. red, is related to ruber; Ardea was perh. so called from its lofty situation; cf. Arduenna], high, elevated, lofty, steep (syn.: altus, celsus, sublimis). **I.** Lit.: Pergama ardua, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2: aether, Ov. M. 1, 151: sidera, id. ib. 1, 730: cedrus, id. Am. 1, 14, 12: cervix equi, Hor. S. 1, 2, 89: et campo sese ardui infert (Turnus), Verg. A. 9, 53.—Also in prose in Gell.: superclia, i. e. proudly elevated, Gell. 4, 1, 1: contrafractus atque arduus clivus, steep, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 4: ascensus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23: arduus ac difficilis ascensus, Liv. 25, 13: ardua et aspera et contrafracta via, id. 44, 3: via alta atque ardua, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: mons, Ov. M. 1, 316: Tmolus, id. ib. 11, 150 al.—Hence, subst.: **arduum**, i, n., a

steep place, a steep: Ardua dum metuunt, amittunt vera viā, Lucr. 1, 639: in ardua montis Ite, Ov. M. 8, 692: ardua terrarum, Verg. A. 5, 695: per arduum scandere, Hor. C. 2, 19, 21: in arduo, Tac. A. 2, 47: in arduis pedit nidum suum, Vulg. Job. 39, 27: ardua Alpium, Tac. H. 4, 70: castellorum, id. A. 11, 9: ingressi sunt ardua, Vulg. Jer. 4, 20.—**II.** Trop. **A.** That is difficult to reach or attain, difficult, laborious, hard, arduous: magnum opus omnino et arduum conamur, Cic. Or. 10, 33: rerum arduarum ac difficilium opperisio, id. Inv. 2, 54; so id. Leg. 1, 13: id arduum factu erat, Liv. 8, 16; Tac. A. 4, 4: victoria, Ov. M. 14, 453: virtus, Hor. C. 3, 24, 44: Nil mortalibus arduum est, id. ib. 1, 3, 37.—**B.** Troublesome, unpleasant: in primis arduum videtur res gestas scribere, Sall. C. 2, 2, upon which Gellius remarks: Arduum Sallustius non pro difficili tantum, sed pro eo quoque ponit, quod Graeci χαλεπὸν appellant: quod est cum difficile tum molestum quoque et incommodum et intractabile, Gell. 4, 15: quam arduum onus, Tac. A. 1, 11.—**C.** Of fortune, difficult, adverse, unpropitious: aequum memento rebus in arduis Servare mentem, in adversity, Hor. C. 2, 3, 1.

Comp. arduior: iter longius arduiusque erat, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 600 P.—**Sup.** arduissimus: asperimus atque arduissimo aditu, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 600 P.; cf. arduusque, egregius, industrius, perpetuus, and Rudd. l. p. 180, n. 58.—Adv. not used.

are, v. arefacio.

area (in inscriptions freq. ARIA, Inscr. Orell. 4130, etc.), ae, f. [some comp. εἶρα = on the ground; Germ. Erde; Engl. earth, hearth; others, as Varro and Festus, connected it with areo, as if pr. dry land, as terra may be connected with torreo; so Bopp and Curt.], a piece of level ground, a vacant place, esp. in the town (syn.: plantiæ, aequor): in urbe loca pura aerae, Varr. L. L. 5, § 8 Müll: area proprie dicitur locus vacuus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll: locus sine aedificio in urbe area; rure autem ager appellatur, Dig. 50, 16, 211. **I.** Lit., ground for a house, a building-spot: si Ponendae domo quaerenda est area priuatum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 13: arerum electio, Vitruv. 1, 7, 1: pontifices si sustentarunt religionem, aream praeframerant habebimus, Cic. Att. 4, 1 fin.; Liv. 4, 16; 1, 55; Suet. Vesp. 8; Dig. 7, 4, 10 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A vacant space around or in a house, a court (syn. spatium): resedimus in areā domūs, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 4; so id. ib. 7, 27, 10; Vulg. 3 Reg. 22, 10; Dig. 43, 22, 1; 8, 2, 1 al.—**B.** An open space for games, an open play-ground (syn.: campus, curriculum), Hor. C. 1, 9, 18.—Hence, in gen., a field for effort, etc. (syn.: campus, locus, q. v.), Ov. Am. 3, 1, 26, and trop.: area scelerum, i. e. where vices have full scope, Cic. Att. 9, 18.—Also, a race-ground, Ov. F. 4, 10 (cf. id. ib. 2, 360); and trop. the course of life: vituae tribus areis peractis (i. e. pueritia, juventute, senectute), Mart. 10, 24.—**C.** A threshing-floor (among the ancients, an open space in the vicinity of the house). **I.** Lit.: neque in segetibus neque in areis neque in horreis, Lucr. 2, 3, 8; Hor. C. 1, 1, 10; id. S. 1, 1, 45; Tib. 1, 5, 22; Vulg. Gen. 50, 10; ib. Isa. 21, 10. Its construction may be learned from Cato, R. R. 91 and 129; Varr. R. R. 1, 51; Verg. C. 1, 178 sq. Voss; Col. 5, 1, 4; 5, 2, 20; and Pall. 1, 36 al.—**2.** Trop., of the body of Christians, as subject to separation, judgment (ecc. Lat.), Vulg. Matt. 3, 12; Aug. Ver. Rel. 5.—**D.** The halo around the sun or moon: tales splendoris Graeci areas (i. e. ἀλωας) vocaverunt, Sen. Q. N. 1, 2.—**E.** A bed or border in a garden, Varr. L. L. 6, § 64 Müll; Col. 11, 3; Plin. 19, 4, 20, 60; Pall. 1, 34.—**F.** A faulting-floor, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 64: aedes nobis area est; acceptus ego, id. ib. 1, 3, 67.—**G.** A burying-ground, church-yard, Tert. ad Scap. 3.—**H.** A bald spot upon the head, baldness, Cels. 6, 4; Mart. 5, 50.

***arēalis**, ae, adj. [area], of or pertaining to a threshing-floor: cribrum, Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 166.

Arētae, arum, m. a Sarmatian tribe, also called Arraei, Plin. 4, 11, 18; § 41.

Arētaeus, a, um, adj. [from ἄρης], acc. to O. T. Gen. 10, 10, an Assyrio-Baby-

lonian town; cf. Amm. 23. 21. *Babylonian*: campi, Tib. 4, 1, 142 (Al. Arece).

arē-facio (contr. **arfacio**, Cato, R. R. 69; per anastrophe, facio ar. Lucr. 6, 962; cf. Rudd. II. p. 392), feci, factum, 3, v. a. [areo], to make dry, to dry up (ante-class. and post-Aug.; syn.: siccō, exsiccō, coquo, uro), Cato, R. R. 69: principio terram sol excoquit et facit are, *Lucr. 6, 962; Varr. L. L. 5, § 38 Müll.; Vitru. 2, 1; Vulg. Job, 15, 30; ib. Jac. 1, 11. — **Pass.**: arerit in furno, Plin. 32, 7, 26; § 32: caulis arefactus, id. 13, 42, 43, § 125; so id. 34, 13, 35, § 133; Cels. 5, 27, n. 7; *Suet. Vesp. 5: arefacta est terra, Vulg. Gen. 14, 17: iculnea, ib. Matt. 21, 19. — **II.** Trop. (eccl. Lat.), to wither up, break down: gentem superbam arefecit Deus, Vulg. Eccl. 10, 18: arefacient animam suam, ib. ib. 14, 9.

Arēlas, **ātis** (**Arēlate**, **ēs**, Suet. Tib. 4; Aus. Clar. Urb. 8), **f.**, = Ἀρέλαται or Ἀρέλατον, a town in Southern Gaul, on the eastern branch of the Rhone, now Arles, Caes. B. C. 1, 36; cf. Mann. Gall. 96. — **Hence**, **Arēlatensis**, **e**, **adj.**, **Arēlatianus**: ager, Plin. 10, 42, 57, § 116; **plur.**, **Arēlatenses**, **ium**, **m.**, the inhabitants of Arēlas, Dig. 32, 2, 34.

Arēmoricae, **v.** Armoricae.

arēna, **ae**, **f.**, v. harena.

arēnacūs, **a**, **um**, **adj.**, v. harenacūs.

Arēnācum (**Arēnātium**, Tab. Peut.; **Hārēnātium**, Itin. Anton.), **i**, **n.**, a town in Gallia Belgica, now Zèrth or Arth, near Herwen, Tac. H. 5, 20 sq.; cf. Ukert, Gall. P. 531.

arēnāriūs, **a**, **um**, **adj.**, v. harenarius.

arēnātō, **ōnis**, **f.**, v. harenatio.

arēnātus, **a**, **um**, **adj.**, v. harenatus.

arēni-fōdina, **ae**, **f.**, v. harenifodina.

arēni-vāgus, **a**, **um**, **adj.**, v. harenivagus.

arēnosus, **a**, **um**, **adj.**, v. harenosus.

arēns, **entis**, **P. a.**, from areo.

arēnula, **ae**, **f.**, v. harenula.

areo, **ere**, **v. n.** (akin to ardere), to be dry (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: ubi (amurca) arebit, Cato, R. R. 76; 69: uti, quom exivissim ex aquā, arerem tamen, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 50; 2, 7, 18: (tellus) succis aret ademptis, Ov. M. 2, 211; so id. ib. 15, 268. — **II.** Trop. of things, to be dried up or withered: arentibus siti faucibus, Liv. 44, 38; so Sen. Ben. 3, 8: fauces arent, Ov. M. 6, 355: aret ager, Verg. E. 7, 57: pars, super quam non pluit, aruit, Vulg. Amos, 4, 7: omnia ligna agri aruerunt, ib. Joel, 1, 12; ib. Marc. 11, 21; ib. Apoc. 14, 15. — Rarely of persons, to languish from thirst: in mediā Tantalus aret aquā, Ov. A. A. 2, 606; so, Sic aret medius taciti vulgariter in undis, id. Am. 3, 7, 51. — **Hence**, **arēns**, **entis**, **P. a.** **I.** Lit., dry, arid, parched. saxa, Ov. M. 13, 691: arens alveus (fuminis), Vulg. Jos. 3, 17: arva, Verg. G. 1, 110: rosae, id. ib. 4, 268; id. A. 3, 350: harenae, Hor. C. 3, 4, 31: cetera (loca) abrupta aut arentia, *Tac. A. 15, 42. — **II.** Trop., languishing or fainting from thirst, thirsty: trepidisque arentia venis Ora patent, Ov. M. 7, 556; 14, 277: faux, Hor. Epod. 14, 4. — Poet. as an epithet of thirst itself: sitis, Ov. H. 4, 174; Sen. Thyest. 5 (cf.: sitis arida, Lucr. 6, 1175; Ov. M. 11, 129).

areola (**ari-**), **ae**, **f. dim.** [areo]. **I.** (After area, I.) A small, open place: quae cenatio areolam aspiciit, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 21: AREOLA, Inscr. Grut. 584, 4. — **II.** (After area, II. E.) A small garden-bed, garden, or cultivated place, Col. 10, 362; 11, 2, 30: areolae aromatum, Vulg. Cant. 5, 13; 6, 1; ib. Ezech. 17, 7.

† **Areopagites**, **ae**, **m.**, = Ἀρειοπαγι- τας, an Areopagite, a member of the court of the Areopagus at Athens (v. Areopagus), Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 19 Müll. (Trag. v. 190 Vahl); Varr. L. L. 1, § Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 14; id. Balb. 12, fin.; id. Off. 1, 22, 75; id. Div. 1, 25, 54; Vulg. Act. 1, 24; Macr. S. 7, 1. — **Hence**, † **Areopagiticus**, **a**, **um**, **adj.**, = Ἀρειοπαγιτικός, of or pertaining to an Areopagite: gymnasia, Sid. Ep. 9, 9.

† **Areopāgus** (**-ōs**), **i**, **m.**, = Ἀρειος λόγος, Mars' Hill at Athens, on which the Areopagus, the highest judicial assembly of

the Athenians, held its sessions: Areopagite ab Areopago: is locus est Athenis, Varr. L. L. 7, § 19 Müll.; Cic. Div. 1, 25, 54; id. Off. 1, 22, 75: Sen. Tranq. 3, fin.; Vulg. Act. 17, 19 sq. (in Cic. Att. 1, 14 used as a Greek word; in Tac. A. 2, 55, called Arcum iudicium; and in Juv. 9, 101, Curia Martis; cf. Ov. M. 6, 70).

† **arepennis**, **is**, **m.** [Gallic; in mod. Fr. arpent = an acre]; syn. with semijugerum, a half acre of ground, Col. 5, 1, 6: arapennis, Isid. Orig. 15, 15, p. 485 Lind.

Ares, **is**, **m.**, = Ἄρης, the war-god Mars (in Plaut. Jocosely made to correspond with bellator, warrior): si tu ad legionem bellator clues, at ego in culina Ares, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 54. (For the A, which is always short in Lat., cf. Lucil. ap. Scaur. Orth. p. 2255 P., and Mart. 9, 12, with reference to Hom. II. 5, 31.)

aresco, **ere**, **v. n. incho.** [areo], to become dry. **I.** Lit.: dum mea (vestimenta) areseunt, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 17: fluvius aresecat, Vulg. Job, 14, 11: aresecat aqua de mari, ib. Isa. 19, 5: aresecent undae, Tac. A. 13, 57: quasi faenum, ita aresecat, Vulg. Isa. 51, 12. — Of tears: cito aresecat lacrima, praesertim in alienis malis, Cic. Part. Or. 17; so id. Inv. 1, 56, fin. — **II.** Trop., to languish. **A.** Of plants, to dry up, wither: nullo modo facilius arbitror posse herbas arescere et interfici, to dry up, Cic. Oecon. ap. Non. p. 450, 1; so Plin. 8, 38, 57, § 137: truncus (arboris), Tac. A. 13, 58: vitis, Vulg. Ezech. 17, 9; 17, 10: palmes, ib. Joan. 15, 6: manus (branch), ib. Job, 15, 32. — **B.** Of persons (eccl. Lat.), to pine away in sickness: (ilius meus) stridet dentibus et aresecit, Vulg. Marc. 9, 17. — So, to sink, be overcome, with fear: aresecentibus hominibus praetimore, Luc. 21, 26.

Arēstōrides, **ae**, **m. patr.**, = Ἀρεστορίδης, son of Arēstor, i. e. Argus, Ov. M. 1, 624.

† **arētalogus**, **i**, **m.**, = ἀρεταλόγος, a prattler about virtue, a babbler, boaster; in gen. of a Cynic or Stoic, Suet. Aug. 74 Casaub.: mendax aretalogus, Juv. 15, 16; cf. ethologus.

Arētē, **ēs**, **f.**, = Ἀρήτη, the wife of Alcinoos, king of the Phaeacians, Hyg. Fab. 23.

Arēthon, **ontis**, and **Arētho**, **ōnis**, **m.**, = Ἀρεθών, a river in Epirus, Liv. 38, 3 and 4.

Arēthūsa, **ae**, **f.**, = Ἀρεθούσα. **1.** A celebrated fountain near Syracuse, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53; acc. to the fable, a nymph in the train of Diana, in Elis, pursued by the river-god Alpheus, fled to Sicily, Ov. M. 5, 573 (cf. Pausan. 5, 7); hence it was believed that it flowed under the sea with the Alpheus, and appeared again in Sicily, Verg. E. 10, 4 sq.; id. A. 3, 694; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 225; 31, 5, 30, § 55; cf. Mann. Ital. II. 325, and Alpheus. — **2.** A fountain in Euboea, Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64. — **3.** A fountain in Boeotia, Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64. — **4.** A lake in Armenia Major, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 226 (Jan. Arissa). — **5.** A town in Macedonia, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38. — **6.** A town in Syria, on the Orontes, now Rustan or Restun, Itin. Anton.

— **II.** Deriv. **A. Arēthūsaeus**, **a**, **um**, **adj.**, of or pertaining to the fountain Arēthusa (in Sicily). **Arēthūsianus**, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 60. — **B. Arēthūsus**, **i**, **dis**, **adj.**, Arēthūsian, a poet epithet for Syracuse, near which was the fountain Arēthusa, Ov. F. 4, 873 (cf. id. ib. 5, 7; Aganippis Hippocrene). — **C. Arēthūsus**, **a**, **um**, **adj.** **1.** Arēthūsian; hence poet. for Syracusean: proles, Sid. 14, 356. — **2. Subst.**: **Arēthūsii**, **ōrum**, **m. a.** The inhabitants of Arēthusa, in Macedonia, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35. — **b.** The inhabitants of Arēthusa, in Syria, Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 82.

Arētīnus (**Arr-**), **a**, **um**, **adj.**, of or pertaining to the town Arētina: testa, Mart. 1, 54: vasa, id. 14, 98; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 2, 244. — **II. Subst.**: **Arētīni**, **ōrum**, **m.**, the inhabitants of Arētina, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 9: Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.

Arētium (**ARRETIVM**, Inscr. Orell. 3547 al.), **i**, **n.**, a large town in Etruria, now Arezzo, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 160; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, 125; 1, 128; 1, 224; 1, 233 al.; Mann Ital. I. 402.

Arēus, **a**, **um**, **adj.**, = Ἀρειος, pertaining-

ing to Mars: iudicium, the Areopagus, Tac. A. 2, 55; v. Areopagus.

† **arferia** aqua, quae inferis libabatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll. [ar. = ad, and fero].

Arganthonius, **ii**, **m.**, = Ἀργανθώνιος, a Tarrestian king who lived to a great age, Cic. Sen. 19, 69; Val. Max. 8, 13, ext. 4. (cf. Herod. 1, 163); Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 154; Censor. 17. — **Hence**, **Arganthoniacus**, **a**, **um**, **adj.**, of or pertaining to Arganthonius, Sil. 3, 336.

Arganthus, **i**, **m.**, a mountain in Mysia, near Bithynia, cf. Ἀργανθώνιον ὄρος: Arganthi Pegae sub vertice montis, Prop. 1, 20, 33.

Argēi, **ōrum**, **m. I.** A part of the city of Rome: Argeorum sacra in septem et XX. partes urbis sunt disposita, Varr. L. L. 5, § 45 sq.; Argea loca Romae appellantur, quod in his partibus essent quidam Argivorum illustres viri, Paul. ex Fest. p. 19 Müll. (v. Müll. ad h. l.): multa alia sacrificia loquae sacris faciendis, quae Argeos pontifices vocant, (Numa) dedicavit, Liv. 1, 21; Ov. F. 3, 791. — **II.** Figures of men (twenty-three in number) made of rushes, which were annually, on the Ides of May, thrown into the Tiber from the Pons Sublicius. Acc. to the belief of the ancients, it was necessary that these figures should take the place of the earlier human sacrifices, Varr. L. L. 7, § 44 Müll.; Ov. F. 5, 621 sq.; Argeos vocabant scirpeas effigies, quae per virginis Vestales annis singulis jaciebantur in Tiberim, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.: cf. Fest. s. v. sexagenarios, p. 334 ib.; Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 43 ib. (Ann. v. 124 ib.).

argēma, **ātis**, **n.**, = ἀργεμα (ἀργεῖν, white; cf. albugo), a small ulcer in the eye, Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 40; 26, 13, 92, § 144.

† **argemon**, **i**, **n.**, = ἀργεμων, an herb; in pure Lat., lappa canaria, Plin. 24, 19, 116, § 176.

† **argemōn**, **ēs**, **f.**, = ἀργεμών, an herb; in pure Lat., inguinialis, Plin. 26, 9, 59, § 92.

argēmonia, **ae**, **f.**, a plant similar to the preceding, Plin. 25, 9, 56, § 102; Cels. 5, 27, 10.

† **argemnon**, **i**, **n.** [ἀργεμών, white], brilliant, white silver, Paul. ex Fest. p. 14 Müll.

Argētānum, **i**, **n.**, a town of the Brutii, Liv. 30, 19.

argentāria, **ae**, **f.**, v. argentarius, II. B.

argentārius, **ii**, **n.**, v. argentarius, II. C.

1. argentarius, **a**, **um**, **adj.** [argentum]. **I.** Of or pertaining to silver (cf. argentum, I. A.): metalla, silico-mines, Plin. 33, 5, 26, § 86: plumbum, a mixture of tin and lead, id. 34, 9, 20, § 95, and 34, 17, 48, § 160: creta, for polishing silver, tripoli, rottenstone, id. 35, 17, 58, § 199: faber, a worker in silver, silver-smith, Dig. 34, 2, 39. — **II.** Of or pertaining to money (cf. argentum, I. B. 2.): amore pereō et inopia argentaria, am dying of love and want of money, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 65; so, opes, possessions in money, id. Ep. 5, 2, 7: auxilium, pecuniary assistance, id. Ps. 1, 1, 103: sunt meretricis omnes eleebrae argentariae, entices away of money, id. Men. 2, 3, 26: cura, care of money, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 3: taberna, a banker's stall, bank, Liv. 26, 11; so, mensa, a banking-table, Dig. 2, 13, 4 al. — **Hence subst.** in all genders, like aearius, harenarius, etc. (only thus in Cic., never as an adj.). **A. argentarius**, **ii**, **m. 1.** A money-changer, banker (by whom much business was transacted, since all business transactions were committed to writing by them; cf. Dig. 2, 13, 10, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 103; so id. ib. 1, 1, 113; id. Aul. 3, 5, 53; id. Pers. 3, 3, 29 al.; Cic. Caecin. 6: argentari tabulae, id. ib. 6; Suet. Aug. 19: id. Ner. 5. — **2.** (Sc. faber.) A silver-smith, Vulg. Jud. 17, 4; ib. Sap. 15, 9; ib. Isa. 40, 19: Demetrius, argentarius faciens aedes argenteas Dianae, ib. Act. 19, 24: Inscr. Orell. 913; 995; 4146. — **B. argentaria**, **ae**, **f.** (sc. taberna). **1.** A banking-house, a bank, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 47; so id. ib. 1, 1, 51; id. Ep. 2, 2, 15; Liv. 9, 40; 26, 27; 40, 51. — **2.** (Sc. ars.) The vocation or employment of a bank-

er or broker = M. Fulcinius, qui Romae argentariam non ignobiliter fecit, Cic. Caecina. 4: argentaria dissoluta, after the dissolution, closing up, of the bank, id. ib. 4: exerceere, Dig. 2, 13, 4: administrare, id. 2, 13, 4.—3. (Sc. fodina; cf.: aeraria, harenaria, ferraria, etc.) *A silver-mine*, Liv. 34, 21; Tac. A. 6, 19 (conj. of Weissenb.). — * **C. argentarium**, *n*, a place for keeping silver, a cupboard or safe for plate, Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 8.

2. Argentarius mons. **I.** A prominent on the coast of Etruria, in a promontory Argentario, Rutil. Itin. I. pp. 315-324. — **II.** The part of Mons Orospeida, in which the *Bettis* took its rise, so called from its silver-mines, Avien. Or. Marit. 291.

argentatus, a, um, *adj.* [argentum] (cf. aeratus and auratus, and Prisc. p. 828 P.). **I.** Plated or ornamented with silver (cf. argentum, I. A.); sandalia, Albin. 2, 65: sella, Lampr. Elag. 4 fin.: milites, whose shields were covered or plated with silver, Liv. 9, 40. — **II.** Furnished with money (cf. argentum, I. B. 2.): semper tu ad me cum argentata accedito querimonia, come always with silvered complaints, i. e. bring money with your complaints, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 78.

argenteolus (argentiolus), Fronto de Or. 1, a, um, *adj.* dim. [argenteus], of silver: sicilicula, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 125.

1. argenteus, a, um, *adj.* [argentum]. **I.** Of or from silver, made of silver (cf. argentum, I. A.): polubrum, Liv. And. ap. Non. p. 544, 23: aquila, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24: brattea, Plin. 37, 7, 31, § 105: phaleræ, id. 8, 5, 5, § 12: vasa, Hor. S. 2, 7, 73; so Vulg. Gen. 24, 53; ib. 2 Tim. 2, 20; Tac. G. 5: Triton, Suet. Claud. 21 fin.: dei, Vulg. Dan. 5, 4: leones, ib. 1 Par. 28, 17: simulacra, ib. Apoc. 9, 20: nummus, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 47; so Vulg. 1 Reg. 2, 36: denarius, Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 38; also *absol.* argenteus, Tac. G. 5; so Vulg. Gen. 20, 10; ib. Matt. 26, 15 al. — **II.** Metaph. **A.** Adorned with silver, = argentatus: scaena, Cic. Mur. 19 fin.: acies, Liv. 10, 39 (cf. a little before: per picta atque aurata scuta; and v. argentatus, I.). — **B.** Of a white, silver color, silvery: niveis argentea pennis Ales, Ov. M. 2, 536: color, id. ib. 10, 213; so, fons, id. ib. 3, 407: undae, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 31: lilia, Prop. 5, 4, 25: anser, Verg. A. 8, 655: crinis, Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 90 al. — **C.** Of the silver age: subit argentea proles, Auro deterior, fulvo pretiosior aere, Ov. M. 1, 114. — **III.** In comic style, of or from money (cf. argentum, I. B. 2.): salus, a silver salutation, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 44 sq.: amica tua facta est argentea, is turned into money, i. e. has been sold, id. ib. 1, 3, 113.

2. Argenteus, a, um, *adj.*, a standing epithet of a river in Gallia Narbonensis, now Argens: flumen Argenteum, Lepidus ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34, 1: amnis Argenteus, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 35; with a tête du pont and castle: Pons Argenteus, Lepidus ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34, B.

Argentia, ae, f., a place in upper Italy, between Milan and Bergamo, Itin. Hieros.

* **Argentixetêrêbrônides**, ae, m., a word formed by Plautus in jest, as the name of one who is skilled in extorting money [argentum - exterebro], a sponger, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 21 (cf. id. Capt. 2, 2, 35).

argenti-fodina (also written separately, **argenti fodina**), ae, f. [argentum] a silver-mine. Varr. L. 5, 8 § 62; Vitr. 7, 7 al.: Odor ex argenti fodinis inimicus omnibus animalibus, sed maxime canibus, Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 98; Varr. R. 1, 2, 22.

Argentinus, i, m. [id.], the god of silver money, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 21; cf. Aesculanus.

Argentoratus, i, f., the name of a city, now Strasburg in Alsace, Amm. 15, 11; cf. Mann. Gall. 270. — Hence, **Argentorânsis**, e, *adj.*, of or pertaining to Argentoratus: campi, Aur. Vict. Ep. 42: pugna, Amm. 17, 1.

* **argenteosus**, a, um, *adj.* [argentum], abounding in silver: aurum, Plin. 33, 5, 29, § 93.

argentum, i, n. [ἀργήεις, ἀργής, Dor. ἀργάς, white, like Tarentum, from Τάρσος,

Doed. Syn. III. p. 193; prop. white metal; cf. Sanscr. argunas = bright; ragatam = silver; hence], *silver*, whose mineralogical description is found in Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 95.

I. A. Lit.: argenti metalla, Plin. 33, 6, 33, § 101: argenti aerisque metalla, Vulg. Exod. 35, 24: argenti vena, Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 95: argenti fodina, v. argenti-fodina; argenti scoria, id. 3, 6, 5, § 105: spuma argenti, id. 33, 6, 35, § 106: argenti duae differentiae (sunt), id. 33, 10, 44, § 127: argentum candidum, rufum, nigrum, id. ib.: argentum infectum, unwrought silver, Liv. 26, 47; Dig. 34, 2, 19: argenti montes, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 73: argentum purum, Fœdus ap. Gell. 6, 5: argento circumfluere cornua, Caes. B. G. 6, 28: Concisum argentum in titulos faciesque minutas, Juv. 14, 291: quod usquam est Auri atque argenti, id. 8, 123: argentum et aurum, Tac. G. 5; id. A. 2, 60, id. 4, 53; Vulg. Gen. 24, 35: aurum argentumque, Tac. H. 2, 82: aurum et argentum, Vulg. Gen. 13, 2. — **B.** Meton. **1.** Wrought silver, things made of silver: silver-plate, silver-work: tu argentum elueto, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 29: nec domus argento fluit auroque reñidet, Lucr. 2, 27; so, ridet argenti domus, Hor. C. 4, 11, 6: argenti quod erat solis fulgebant in armis, Juv. 11, 109: argenteumque expositum in aedibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 15: navis plena argenti facti atque signati, full of wrought and stamped silver, id. ib. 2, 5, 25; so Liv. 34, 25 and 26: argenteum caelum, Cic. Verr. 4, 23, 52; id. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: apponitur cena in argento puro et antiquo, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 9: argentum et marmor vetus aeraque et artis Suspice, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 17; so id. ib. 1, 16, 76; 2, 2, 181; id. S. 1, 4, 28: argenti vascula puri, Juv. 9, 141; 10, 19: vasa omnia ex argento, Vulg. Num. 7, 85; ib. Act. 17, 29: leve argenti, Juv. 14, 82: argenti paternum, id. 6, 355: argenti vetus, id. 1, 76: argenti mittere, id. 12, 43: Empturus pueros, argentum, murina, villas, id. 7, 133 et saep. — **2.** Silver as weighed out for money, or money coined from silver, silver money; and, as the most current coin, for money in gen.: appendit pecuniam, quadringentes siclos argenti, Vulg. Gen. 23, 16: Ratio quidem hercle adparet; argentum οἴχεται, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 15 sq. (quoted by Cic., Pis. 25 fin.): expetere, id. Gist. 4, 2, 73: adumere, Act. 3, 3, 15; so id. Hecat. 4, 4, 15; id. Ad. 3, 3, 56; 4, 4, 20; 5, 9, 20: argenti stitis famaque, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23; id. S. 1, 1, 86: quis audit Argento praeferos caput, Juv. 12, 49: tenuis argenti venaque secunda, id. 9, 31: hic modum argenti, id. 3, 220: venter Argenti gravis capax, id. 11, 41: Argenti et aurum non esse mihi, Vulg. Act. 3, 6; 20, 35 et saep. — **II.** Argenti vivum, quicksilver, Plin. 33, 6, 32, § 100; Vitr. 7, 8, 1 sq.; so, argenti liquidum, Isid. Orig. 10, 19, 2.

† **1. argestes**, is, m. = ἀργέστης, acc. to Vitr. 1, 6, the west-southwest wind; acc. to Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120, the west-northwest wind.

2. Argestes, is, m. = Ἀργέστης, son of Astræus and Aurora, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 136.

Argëus, a, um, v. Argos, II. B.

Argi, ñrum, v. Argos init. +

Argia, ae, f. = Ἀργεία. **I.** Daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Polynices, Stat. Th. 2, 266; 12, 113. — **II.** Wife of Inachus and mother of Io, Hyg. Fab. 145.

Argiletum, i, n. [Argiletum sunt qui scripserunt ab Argolâ, seu quod isue venerit ibique sit sepultus; alii ab argillâ, quod ibi id genus terrae, Varr. L. 5, § 157 Müll.: sanc Argiletum quasi Argiletum multi volunt a pingui terrâ, Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 345; cf. Spald. ad Quint. 1, 6, 31], a part of Romê, in the Vicus Tuscius, between the Circus Maximus and Mons Aventinus, where handicraftsmen and booksellers traded, Cic. Att. 12, 32; Verg. A. 8, 345. — Also, acc. to the first explanation of the word, separated (per tmesin): Arigque letum, Mart. 2, 17, 3; 1, 118, 9. — Hence, **Argiletanus**, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to the place Argiletum: aediſcium, standing upon the Argiletum, Cic. Att. 1, 14, fin.: tabernae, Mart. 1, 4 (cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 1).

† **argilla**, ae, f. = ἀργίλλος (ἀργής, white), white clay, potter's earth, argil; cf. Col. 3, 11, 9; Pall. 1, 34, 3: homulus ex ar-

gillâ et luto fictus, * Cic. Pis. 25: glandes ferventes ex argilla fusili, * Caes. B. G. 5, 53 (ἐξ ἀργίλλου τεργμένους, Paraphr.); idoneus auti Cullibet, argillâ quidvis imitabitur udâ, * Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 8: Tenuis ubi argilla et dimosis calculus arvis, * Verg. G. 2, 180.

* **argillacëus**, a, um, *adj.* [argilla], clayey, of clay, argillaceous: terra, Plin. 17, 7, 4, § 43.

argillosus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], full of clay, abounding in clay: terra, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 2; so Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 31, and Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 46; ib. 2 Par. 4, 17: collis, Col. Arb. 17.

Arginussae or **Arginussae**, ñrum, f., = Ἀργινούσαι or Ἀργινούσαι, three small islands in the Aegean Sea, near Lesbos: classem ab Arginussae remove, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84 B. and K.: Arginussae ab Aege IIII. M. passuum distant, Plin. 5, 31, 39, § 140 Jan. — And in *sing.*: circa Arginussam, Plin. 8, 58, 33, § 225.

Argiphontes, is, m., = Ἀργιφόντης (Hom. Il. 2, 103), the Argus-slayer, an epithet of Mercury, who slew the hundred-eyed Argus, Arn. 6, p. 209; cf. Maer. S. 1, 19.

Argithëa, ae, f., a town in Athamania, now Κρήσσο, Liv. 38, 1.

argitis, idis, f. [ἀργήεις = white], a kind of wine with white clusters of grapes, Col. 3, 2, 21 and 27; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 23.

Argivus, v. Argos, II. A.

Argo, ñs, f. (gen. Argüs, Prop. 3, 22, 19; acc. Argo, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 94 P.; argo, Prop. 1, 20, 17 Müll.; and ab. prob. not used), = Ἀργώ, the name of the ship in which the Greek heroes, under the guidance of Jason, sailed to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece, Enn. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 22 (Trag. v. 284 Vahl.); Verg. E. 4, 34 al. Later placed by Minerva as a constellation in heaven (cf. Hyg. Fab. 14), Cic. Arat. 126; also id. N. D. 2, 44, 114; Col. 11, 2, 66; decimo Cal. Octobr. Argo navis occidit: tempestatem significat, interdum pluviam, id. 11, 2, 24. — Acc. to the first signif., **Argöus**, a, um, *adj.* = Ἀργῶος, pertaining to the Argo, and in gen. to the Argonauts, Prop. 4, 22, 13; Hor. Epod. 16, 57; Val. Fl. 5, 436; 6, 116; 7, 573; 8, 294.

Argolicus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Argos, II. C. 2.

Argolis, idis, f., v. Argos, II. C. 1.

Argönautae, ñrum, m., = Ἀργοναῦται (the sailors of the Argo), the Argonauts, Val. Fl. 1, 353; Hyg. Fab. 14; Plin. 36, 15, 23, § 99: vehiculum Argonautarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89: navis, id. de Or. 1, 38, 174: principes, i. e. Jason, id. Tusc. 4, 32, 69 al. — Martial, in his Epigr. 3, 67, De pigris nautis, plays upon the word, deriving it from ἀργός, lazy, instead of Ἀργῶς, making Argönautae = pigri nautae. — Hence, **Argönauticus**, a, um, *adj.*, relating to the Argonauts, Argonautic. — **Argönautica**, ñrum, n., the title of a poem by Valerius Flaccus, which has for its subject the Argonautic expedition; cf. Bähr. Lit. Gesch. p. 100; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 312.

Argös, n. (only *nom.* and *acc.*), more frequent in the plur. **Argi**, ñrum, m. (Varr. L. 9, § 89 Müll.: Graecanice hoc Argos, cum Latine Argei; cf. Prop. p. 1447 P.; Phocæa, Ars. p. 1707 P.), = Ἀργος. **I. A.** Argos, the capital of Argolis, in the Peloponnesus, sacred to Juno, also called Argos Hippium and Argos Dipsum or Inachus, Plin. 4, 5, 9; 7, 56, 57; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 641 sq.; quaerit Argos Amymonem, Ov. M. 2, 240; so id. ib. 6, 414; Hor. C. 1, 7, 9: securum pro Argos, Ov. H. 14, 34; so Luc. 10, 60: patrias ab Argis Pellor, Ov. M. 14, 476; 15, 164; Verg. A. 7, 286; Hor. S. 2, 3, 132; id. Ep. 2, 2, 128; id. A. P. 118; Liv. 34, 25 et saep. — The acc. Argos, occurring in the hist., is best considered as plur., since the *sing.* seems rather to belong to the poets and geographers (e. g. Plin. above cited): cf. Dache and Bremi ad Nep. Them. 8, 1. — **B.** Poet., Argos is sometimes put for the whole of Greece, Luc. 10, 60. — Hence, **II.** Deriv. the *adj.* **A. 1. Argivus**, a, um (i. e. ArgiFus from ArgeiFos, like Achilles from Ἀχιλλεύς), of Argos, Argive, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 63: Argivus orator, Cic. Brut. 13, 50: augur, i. e. Amphiaræus, Hor. C. 3, 16, 12

—An *epithet of Juno* (as in the Iliad Ἄργεια is an appellation of Here) as tutelary goddess of Argos, Verg. A. 3, 547. — **2.** Poet. for Greek or Grecian in gen.: castra, Verg. A. 11, 243; phalanx, id. ib. 2, 254; ensis, id. ib. 2, 393; Thalia, Hor. C. 4, 6, 25 (cf. id. ib. 2, 16, 38; Graja Camena). — And so Argivi for the Greeks: classis Argivum, Verg. A. 1, 40; 5, 672; Hor. C. 3, 3, 67; Val. Max. 5, 1, ext. 4. —

B. Without digamma, **Argæus** (**Argi-**), a, um, *Argive* or *Grecian*: Argia sacerdos, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 113 (B. and K., *Argivica*); Tibur Argeo positum colono (cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 670); Hor. C. 2, 6, 5, K. and H.; so, Tibur Argæum, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 46, Merk. —

C. Argolis, idis, *f.*, = Ἀργολίς. **1.** *Argive*: Alcmena, Ov. M. 9, 276; puppis, id. R. Am. 735. — **2.** *Subst.* (sc. terra), the province of Argolis, in Peloponnesus, Plin. 4 proem.; Mel. 2, 3. — Hence, **Argolicus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀργολικός, *Argolic*: sinus, Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 17; mare, Verg. A. 5, 52; urbes, id. ib. 3, 283; leo, ib. the Nemean lion, Sen. Herc. Oct. 1932 al. — Also *Grecian* in gen.: duces, the Grecian leaders in the Trojan war, Ov. M. 12, 627; classis, id. ib. 13, 659 al. — ***D. Argus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Argive*: Argus pro Argivus, Plaut. Am. (pro. 98). — Amphitruo natus Argus ex Argo patre, Non. p. 457, 31. (So the much-contested passage seems to be better explained than when, with Gronov. Observ. 4, 298, Argus is considered as *abl.* from Argos, *begotten of a father from Argos*, to which Argis in the plur. does not correspond.)

Argous, a, um, *adj.*, v. Argo *fin.*
argumentabilis, e, *adj.* [argumentum], that may be proved: propositio difficile argumentabilis, Boeth. Arist. Anal. 1, 27.
***argumentalis**, e, *adj.* [id.], containing proof: narratio, Ascon. ap. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1. — *Adv.*: **argumentaliter**, by way of proof, Aggen. Urb. Com. ap. Front. p. 64 Goes.
argumentatio, ōnis, *f.* [argumentor] (a rhet. l. t., mos, freq. in Cic.). **1.** An adducing of proof, an argumentation: argumentatio nomine uno res duas significat, ideo, quod et inventum aliquam in rem probabile aut necessarium argumentatio vocatur et ejus inventi artificiosa expolitio, Cic. Inv. 1, 40; argumentatio est explicatio argumentorum, id. Part. Or. 13; perspicuitas argumentatione elevatur, id. N. D. 3, 4, 9; probabilis, id. Fin. 5, 4, 9; expositio verbosior quibusdam argumentis, argumentis dico, non argumentatione, Quint. 4, 2, 79; 5, 14, 35; 11, 3, 164 al. — **II.** The proof itself: etiamne in tam perspicuis rebus argumentatio quaerenda est aut conjectura capienda? Cic. Rosc. Am. 35.

argumentator, ōris, m. [id.], he that adduces proof, an arguer; only in Tert. Anim. 38; id. Res. Carn. 24.
***argumentatrix**, icis, *f.* [argumentator], she that adduces proof, a female arguer, Tert. Spect. 2.

argumentor, ātus, 1, v. dep. [argumentum]. **1.** To adduce proof of a thing, to prove: ego neque in causis, si quid est evidens, de quo inter omnes conveniat, argumentari soleo, Cic. N. D. 3, 4, 9; id. Verr. 2, 1, 57; id. Att. 3, 12; cum essem argumentatus, id. Brut. 80, 277; Liv. 39, 36 *fin.* — **II.** To adduce something as proof: atque ego illa non argumentabor, quae sunt gravia vehementer, cum corruptissae, etc., Cic. Clu. 24; multa, Liv. 33, 28. — **III.** To make a conclusion, to conclude: de voluntate alicujus, Cic. Inv. 2, 44; cf. Auct. ad Her. 4, 35.

Pass. omnia argumentata nomina πιστωθέντα, Aufusius ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.
argumentosus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **1.** Rich in proof (v. argumentum, I. A.), Sid. Ep. 9, 9; Acron, ad Hor. S. 2, 3, 70. — **II.** Rich in matter or material (v. argumentum, II. A. a.): opus, Quint. 5, 10, 10.

argumentum, i, n. [arguo]. **I. A.** The means by which an assertion or assumption may be made clear, proved, an argument, evidence, proof (and in particular, that which rests upon facts, while ratio is that which depends upon reasoning): argumentum est ratio, quae rei dubiae facit fidem, Cic. Top. 2, 7: quid est ar-

gumentum? Probabile inventum ad faciendam fidem, id. Part. Or. 2: argumentum est ratio probationem praestans, quae colligitur aliquid per aliud, et quae, quod est dubium, per id quod dubium non est, confirmat, Quint. 5, 10, 11: de ea res signa atque argumenta paucis verbis eloquar, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 35; 1, 1, 267; id. Rud. 4, 3, 84; id. Truc. 2, 6, 26 al.: commemorando Argumenta fidem dictis commedere, Lucr. 1, 401; so, id. 1, 417: argumenta multa et firma ad probandum, Cic. Brut. 78, 272: aliquid exemplis magis quam argumentis refellere, id. de Or. 1, 19, 88: argumentum esse, Liv. 5, 44; 39, 51: litterae ad senatum missae argumentum fuerunt, etc., id. 8, 30: In argumentum fidei retentum pallium ostendit marito, Liv. 8, 39, 16; ib. Act. 1, 3: inopia fecerat eam (rem parvam) argumentum ingens caritatis, Liv. 5, 47: libertatis argumentum, Tac. G. 35: Est fides argumentum non apparentium, Vulg. Heb. 11, 22: addit pro argumento, Suet. Calig. 8: vult argumentum rursus conditae urbis, id. ib. 16: levibus utrimque argumentis, id. Galb. 7 et saep. — **B.** A sign by which any thing is known, a mark, token, evidence: animi laeti Argumenta, signs, indications, Ov. M. 4, 762: voti potentis, id. ib. 8, 745: unguentarii myrrham digunt haud difficulter odoris atque pinguedinis argumentis, according to the indications of smell, etc., Plin. 12, 15, 35, § 68: caelum quidem haud dubie caelati argumenti dicimus, id. 2, 4, 3, § 8: amoris hoc est argumentum, non malignitatis, Petr. 137, 8: argumenta viri, i. e. indicia, Juv. 9, 85 al. — **II.** The matter which lies at the basis of any written or artistic representation, contents, subject, theme, argument, ὑποθεσις: Argumentum plura significat. Nam et fabulae ad actum scaenicarum compositae argumenta dicuntur: et orationum Cicero sinus velut thema ipse exponens Pediaus, argumentum, inquit, tale est: quo apparet omnem ad scribendum destinatum materiam ita appellari, Quint. 5, 10, 9 and 10. **A.** Of every kind of representation in writing. **1.** Lit.: argumentum est ficta res, quae tamen fieri potuit, Cic. Inv. 1, 19; id. Att. 15, 4, 3: tabulae novae, quid habent argumenti, nisi ut, etc., what is their drift? what do they mean? id. Off. 2, 23, 84: epistulae, id. Att. 10, 13; 9, 10; 1, 19. **a.** But esp. freq., the subject-matter of a poem or fictitious writing, the subject, contents: post argumentum hujus eloquar tragodiae, Plaut. Am. prol. 51; cf. id. ib. 96; so, id. Trin. 3, 2, 81: argumentum narrare, Ter. And. prol. 6: fabulae, id. Ad. prol. 22: Livius Andronicus ab saturis ausus est primum argumentum fabulam serere, i. e. a scenic representation of a subject in its connection, Liv. 7, 2: spectaculum, quo argumenta inferorum explicarentur, Suet. Calig. 57. — Hence, **B.** meton. (part for the whole), a poem in gen.: explicare argumenti exitum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 53: hoc argumento se describi sentiat, Phaedr. 4, 8; so, id. 4, 16; 5, 3; cf. Enn. ap. Gell. 2, 29 *fin.*: sumque argumenti conditor ipse mei, I am myself the subject of my poem, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 10. — **2.** Trop., intrinsic worth, reality, truth: haec tota fabella . . . quam est sine argumento, without value, reality, Cic. Cael. 27: non sine argumento maledicere, not without some reason, id. ib. 3 *fin.* — **B.** The subject of artistic representations (sculpture, painting, embroidery, etc.): ex ebore diligentissime perfecta argumenta erant in valvis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 56: (cratera) fabricaverat Alcon Hyleus, et longo caelaverat argumentum, Ov. M. 13, 684; cf. id. ib. 2, 5 sq.: vetus in telâ deducitur argumentum, id. ib. 6, 69; Verg. A. 7, 791: Parrhasii tabulae, Suet. Tib. 44. — In philos. lang., a conclusion, a syllogism: Nam concludi non potest nisi iis, quae ad concludendum sumpta erunt, ita probatis ut falsa ejusdem modi nulla possint esse, Cic. Ac. 2, 14, 44 al.

arguro, ōis, ōtum (nitum, hence arguiturus, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 882 P.), 3, v. a. [cf. ἀργυρος, white; ἀργύρος, bright; Sanscr. ṛganas, bright; ragatas, white; and rag, to shine (v. argumentum and argilla); after the same analogy we have clarus, bright; and claro, to make bright, to make evident; and the Engl. clear, *adj.*, and to clear—to make clear; v. Curt. p. 171]. **I. A.** In gen., to make clear, to show, prove, make known,

declare, assert, μυνέω: arguo Eam me vindicasse intus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 66: non ex auditu arguo, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 65: M. Valerius Laevinius . . . speculatoribus non legatos, venisse arguebat, Liv. 30, 23: degeneres animos timor arguit, Verg. A. 4, 13: amantem et languor et silentium arguit, Hor. Epod. 11, 9; id. C. 1, 13, 7. — *Pass.* — In a mid. signif.: apparet virtus arguiturque malis, makes it self known, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 80: laudibus arguitur vitium vinous Homerus, betrays himself, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 6. — **B.** Esp. **a.** With aliquem, to attempt to show something, in one's case, against him, to accuse, reproach, censure, charge with: Indicasse est detulisse; arguisse accusasse et convicisse, Dig. 50, 16, 197 (cf. Fest. p. 22): Argutum iri in discrimen vocari: tu delinquis, ego arguar pro malefactis? Enn. (as transl. of Eurip. Iphig. Aul. 384: Εἴτ' ἐγὼ δίκην δὸν ἄνθ' ἑκατόν ο μὴ σφάλλεις) ap. Rufin. § 37: servos ipsos neque accuso neque arguo neque purgo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41, 120; Vergin, seceste, intendere hanc argueris? Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 27; 2, 2, 92: hanc tabellae te arguit, id. Bacch. 4, 6, 10: an hunc porro tactum sapor arguet oris? Lucr. 4, 487: quod adjecti, non ut arguerem, sed ne arguerer, Vell. 2, 53, 4: coram aliquem arguere, Liv. 43, 5: apud praefectum, Tac. A. 14, 41: (Deus) arguit te heri, Vulg. Gen. 31, 42; id. Lev. 19, 17; ib. 2 Tim. 4, 2; ib. Apoc. 3, 19 al. — **b.** With the cause of complaint in the gen.; *abl.* with or without de; with in with *acc.*; with a clause as object; or with ut (cf. Ramsh. p. 326; Zumpt, § 446). (a) With gen.: malorum facinorum, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 56 (cf. Infra, argutus, B. 2): aliquem probrî, Stupri, de decoris, id. Am. 3, 2, 2: viros mortuos summi sceleris, Cic. Rab. Perd. 9, 26: aliquem tanti facinoris, id. Cael. 1: criminis, Tac. H. 1, 48: furti me arguitur, Vulg. Gen. 30, 33; ib. Eccl. 11, 8: repetundarum, Tac. A. 3, 33: occupandae rei publicae, id. ib. 6, 10: negligentiae, Suet. Caes. 53: noxae, id. Aug. 67: venient in se comparati, id. Tib. 49: socordiae, id. Claud. 3: mendacii, id. Oth. 10: timoris, Verg. A. 11, 384: sceleris arguere, Vulg. 4 Reg. 7, 9; ib. Act. 19, 40 al. — (β) With *abl.*: to hoc crimine non arguo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18; nec Paus. 3 *fin.* — (γ) With de: de eo crimine, quo de arguatur, Cic. Inv. 2, 11, 37: de quibus quoniam verbo arguit, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 29 *fin.*: Quis arguet me de peccato? Vulg. Joan. 8, 46; 16, 8. — (δ) With in with *abl.* (eccl. Lat.): non in sacrificiis tuis arguam te, Vulg. Psa. 49, 8. — (e) With *acc.*: quid undas Arguit et liquidum molem compositae natantis? of what does he impeach the waves? etc., quid being here equivalent to *cujus* or *de* quo, Lucr. 6, 405 Munro. — (g) With an *inf.* clause as object: quae (mulier) me arguit Hanc domo ab se subripuisse, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 62; id. Mil. 2, 4, 36: occidisset patrem Sen. Roscius arguitur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: auctor illius injuriae fuisse arguebatur? id. Verr. 2, 1, 33: qui sibi vultum ferro intulisse arguebatur, Suet. Claud. 16; id. Ner. 33; id. Galb. 7: me Arguit incepto rerum accessisse labori, Ov. M. 13, 297, 15, 504. — (h) With ut, as in Gr. *acc.* (post-Aug. and rare), Suet. Ner. 7: hunc ut dominum et tyrannum, illum ut proditorem arguentes, as being master and tyrant, Just. 22, 3. — **II.** Transf. to the thing. **1.** To accuse, censure, blame: ea culpa, quam arguo, Liv. 1, 28: peccata coram omnibus argue, Vulg. 1 Tim. 5, 20: tribuni plebis dum arguunt in C. Caesare regni voluntatem, Vell. 2, 68; Suet. Tib. 5 *fin.*: taciturnitatem pudoremque quorundam pro tristitia et malignitate arguens, id. Ner. 23; id. Caes. 75: arguebat et perperam editos census, he accused of giving a false statement of property, census, id. Calig. 38: primusque animalia mensis Arguit imponi, censured, taught that it was wrong, Ov. M. 15, 73: ut non arguantur opera ejus, Vulg. Joan. 3, 20. — **2.** Trop., to denounce as false: quod et ipsum Fenestella arguit, Suet. Vit. Ter. p. 292 Roth. — With reference to the person, to refute, confute: aliquem, Suet. Calig. 8. — Hence, **argutus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Of physical objects clear. **1.** To the sight, bright, glancing, lively: manus autem minus arguta, digitis subsequens verba, non exprimens, not too much in motion, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 220 (cf. id. Or. 18, 59: nullae argutiae digitorum, and Quint. 11, 3,

119-123): manus inter agendum argutae admodum et gestuosa, Gell. 1, 5, 2: et oculi nimis arguti, quem ad modum animo affecti sumus, loquuntur, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27: ocelli, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 9; 3, 2, 83: argutum caput, a head graceful in motion, Verg. G. 3, 80 (breve, Servius, but this idea is too prosaic): aures breves et argutae, ears that move quickly (not stiff, rigid), Pall. 4, 13, 2: arguta in solea, in the neat sandal, Cat. 68, 72.—**2. a.** To the hearing, clear, penetrating, piercing, both of pleasant and disagreeable sounds, clear-sounding, sharp, noisy, rustling, whizzing, rattling, clashing, etc. (mostly poet.): linguae, Naev. ap. Non. p. 9, 24: aves, Prop. 1, 18, 30: hirundo, chirping, Verg. G. 1, 377: olores, tuneful, id. E. 9, 36: ilex, murmuring, rustling (as moved by the wind), id. ib. 7, 1: nemus, id. ib. 8, 22 al.—Hence, a poet. epithet of the musician and poet, clear-sounding, melodious: Neaera, Hor. C. 3, 14, 21: poetae, id. Ep. 2, 90: fama est arguti Nemesis formosa Tibullus, Mart. 8, 73, 7: forum, full of bustle or din, noisy, Ov. A. 1, 80: serra, grating, Verg. G. 1, 143: pecten, rattling, id. ib. 1, 294; id. A. 7, 14 (cf. in Gr. κερκίς αὐδός, Aristoph. Ranae, v. 1316) al.—Hence, of rattling, prating, verbose discourse: sine virtute argutum civem mihi habeam pro praefica, etc., Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 14: [Neque mendacitoquum neque adeo argutum magis], id. Trin. 1, 2, 163 Ritschl.—**b.** Trop., of written communications, rattling, wordy, verbose: obvium mihi litteras quam argutissimas de omnibus rebus crebro mittas, Cic. Att. 6, 5: veror, ne tibi minimum arguta haec sedulitas videatur, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1.—Transf. to omens, clear, distinct, conclusive, clearly indicative, etc.: sunt qui vel argutissima haec exta esse dicant, Cic. Div. 2, 12 fin.: non tibi candidus argutum sternit omen Amor? Prop. 2, 3, 24.—**3.** To the smell; sharp, pungent: odor argutior, Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 18.—**4.** To the taste; sharp, keen, pungent: sapor, Pall. 3, 25, 4; 4, 10, 26.—**B.** Of mental qualities. **1.** In a good sense, bright, acute, sagacious, witty: quis illo (sc. Catone) acerbior in vituperando? in sententiis argutior? Cic. Brut. 17, 65: orator, id. ib. 70, 247: poëma facit ita festivum, ita concinnum, ita elegans, nihil ut fieri possit argutius, id. Pis. 29; sententia argutissima, id. de Or. 2, 61, 250: docti, arguti, id. Opt. Gen. 2: acumen, Hor. A. P. 364: arguto ficta dolore queri, dexterius, feigned pain, Prop. 1, 18, 26 al.—**2.** In a bad sense, sly, artful, cunning: meretrix, Hor. S. 1, 10, 40: calo, id. Ep. 1, 14, 42: milites, Verg. Mil. 3, 6.—As a pun: equid argutus est? is he cunning? Ch. Malorum facinororum saepissime (i. e. has been accused of), Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 56 (v. supra, I. B. a.).—Hence, adv.: argutè (only in the signif. of B.). **a.** Subtly, acutely: respondero, Cic. Cael. 8: concidero, id. Brut. 14, 53: dicere, id. Or. 28, 98.—Comp.: dicere, Cic. Brut. 11, 42.—Sup. de re argutissime disputare, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 18.—**b.** Craftily: obrepere, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 132; Arn. 5, p. 181.

Argus, i, m., = Ἄργος. **I.** The hundred-eyed keeper of Io, after she was changed into a heifer by Jupiter: slain by Mercury at the bidding of Jupiter. His hundred eyes were placed by Juno in the tail of the peacock, Ov. M. 1, 625 sq.; 15, 385; Prop. 1, 3, 20 (cf. Eurysth. ad Hom. Il. 2, p. 138; Schol. ad Eurip. Phoen. v. 1123; Heyne, Apollod. p. 249 sq.).—**II.** The builder of the ship Argo, Val. Fl. 1, 93 and 314.—**III.** **Argus**, a, um, adj., = Argivus; v. Argos, II. D.

***argütatio**, ònis, f. [argutor], a rustling, creaking: lecti, Cat. 6, 11.

***argütator**, oris, m. [id.], a subtle disputant, Gell. 17, 5, 13.

argütatrix, icis, f. [argutator], a prattling female, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. lingulaca, p. 117 Müll. a. h. l.

argütè, adv., v. arguo, P. a. fin.

argütia, ñrum (the sing. argütia, ae, is rare and only among later writers; cf. Charis. p. 20, and Phocae Ars, p. 1708 P.), f. [argutus]. **I.** That which is clear to the senses, vigor of expression, liveliness, animation; of works of art: Parrhasius primus symmetria picturae dedit, primus argütias vultus, elegantiam capilli, etc., Plin.

35, 10, 36, § 37: argütiae operum, id. 34, 18, 19, § 65.—Of the quick motion of the fingers (cf. argutus): nulla mollitia cervicum, nullae argütiae digitorum, Cic. Or. 18, 59.—Of the chattering notes of the nightingale, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 85.—Of chattering discourse, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 19; id. Most. 1, 1, 2.—**II.** Transf. to mental qualities. **A.** Brightness, acuteness, wit, genius: of huius (C. Titii) orationes tantum argütarium, tantum urbanitatis habent, ut paene Attico stilio scriptae esse videantur. Easdem argütias in traegodias transtulit, Cic. Brut. 45, 167: Demosthenes nihil Lysiae subtilitate cedit, nihil argütis et acumine Hyperidi, id. Or. 31, 110.—**B.** Slyness, subtlety, cunning, shrewdness in speech or action: sed nihil est quod illi (Graeci) non persequantur suis argütis (Cic. Lael. 13, 45: cuius loquacitas habet aliquid argütarium, id. Leg. 1, 2, 7.—In this signif. also in the sing.: importuna atque audax argütia, Gell. 3, 1, 6: levis et quasi dicax argütia, id. 12, 2 (cf. argütola); Pall. Insit. proem. 1; so App. M. 1, 1.

argütola, ae, f. dim. [argütiae, q. v. fin.], a piece of slyness or subtlety, a cavil, quirk, or quibble (only in Gell.), Gell. 9, 14 fin.; 2, 7, 9; 18, 1, 12.

argütò, ñre, v. argutor, I. fin.

argütòr, ñtus, 1, v. dep. (archaic inf. argütariet, Titin.; v. infra) [argütus] (except in Prop. only ante-class.), to make a noise. **I.** With the voice, to prattle, prate: argütari dicitur loquacium proloqui, Non. p. 245, 26: exerce linguam ut argütariet, Suet. Enn. ap. Non. l. c. (Trag. v. 345 Vahl.): totum diem argütatur quasi cicada, Novat. ib. (Com. Rel. p. 218 Rib.): superare aliquem argütando, Plaut. Fragm. ib. p. 67, 1; so Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 193: agite, fires, mendicari argütari, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 239, 15.—In the act. form: illa mihi totis argütat noctibus ignes, Prop. 1, 6, 7.—**II.** With the feet; of the fuller, to stamp: Terra istaec est, non aqua, ubi tu solitus argütariet Pedibus, cretam dum compescis, vestimenta qui laves, *Titin. ap. Non. p. 245, 32 (Com. Rel. p. 137 Rib.).

argütulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.]. ***I.** A little noisy, talkative, or loquacious (v. argutus, A. 2. a.): famula, App. M. 1, p. 117, 20.—**II.** Somewhat subtle, acute, keen (v. argutus, B. 1.): libri, Cic. Att. 13, 18.

argütus, a, um, P. a., v. arguo.

Argynnos, i, m., = Ἄργυννος, a boy from Beotia, loved by Agamemnon; who was drowned in the river Cephissus, Prop. 4, 6, 22.

***argyranchè**, ñs, f., = ἀργυράχη, a sarcastic word formed in imitation of αὐράχη (inflammation of the throat), the silver quinsy, Gell. 9, 9; cf. Pollux Onomast. 7, 24, and synanche.

***argyraspis**, ñis, adj., = ἀργύρασις, having a silver shield, armed with a silver shield, Liv. 37, 40; Curt. 4, 13, 15; cf. id. 8, 5, 4; Just. 12, 7.

Argyrippa or **Argyrippa**, ae, f., = Ἀργυρίππα (acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 246, compounded of Argos Hippion), a town in Apulia, afterwards called Arppi, now Arpa: Argyrippa, Verg. l. c. Rib.; cf. Mann. Ital. II. 83; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 104 Jan.

Argyrippus, i, m., = Ἀργυρίππος, the name of a man, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 529.

†**argyritis**, idus, f., = ἀργυρίτις (containing silver), a kind of silver dross, litharge of silver, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 106.

††**argyròcorinthus**, a, um, adj., made of Corinthian brass (which was similar in lustre to silver; cf. Plin. 34, 2, 3); CRATERA, Inscr. (A. D. 149) Orell. 1641.

†**argyròdamas**, antis, m., = ἀργυροδάμας, a silver-colored stone, similar to the diamond, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 144.

†**argyros**, i, f., a plant, otherwise called mercurialis, App. Herb. 82.

arhythmus or **arhythmatùs**, a, um, adj. [ἀ-ρhythμός], of unequal measure, inharmonious, only in Mart. Cap. 9, pp. 327, 328.

1. Aria, ae, f., = Ἀρῖα acc. to Arrian, or Ἀρῖα acc. to Strabo and Ptolem. (cf. Crusius, Lex. of Proper Names), a Persian province between Hyrcania, Gedrosia, and India, now the western part of Chorasán;

hence with the appell. Ariana, q. v., Manil. 4, 802; Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 93.—**Arri**, ñrum, m. **I.** The inhabitants of the above country, Plin. 6, 25, 29, § 113.—**II.** A tribe of the Lygii, Tac. G. 43.

2. Aria, ae, f., = Ἀρῖα, an island in the Pontus Euxinus, Mel. 2, 7, 2; Plin. 6, 12, 13, § 30.

Aríadna, ae (nom. Ariadna, Cat. 64, 54; Prop. 2, 3, 18; Ov. A. A. 3, 35; Ariadne, Hyg. Fab. 255; 270: gen. ARIADNES, Corp. Inscr. 5, 3782: acc. Ariadnen, Hyg. Fab. 43; 224: abl. Ariadne, id. ib. 42, 1), f., = Ἀριάδην, daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who extricated Theseus from the Labyrinth, and accompanied him on his return to Greece, but was deserted by him at Naxos, where Bacchus fell in love with her and placed her crown as a constellation in the heavens, Ov. A. A. 3, 35 (cf. id. H. 10); id. F. 3, 462; Prop. 3, 17, 8; 2, 3, 18.—Also in prose, Mel. 2, 7, 12.—Hence, **Aríadnaeus**, a, um, adj., = Ἀριάδαιος, of or pertaining to Ariadne, Ariadnaeus: sidus, Ov. F. 5, 346: corona, Manil. 6, 21.

Aríana, ae, f., a general name of the eastern provinces of the great Persian kingdom, now Afghanistan, Mel. 1, 2, 4; Plin. 6, 23, 25.—Hence, **Aríanus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Ariana: regio, Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 93.—**Aríani**, ñrum, m., the inhabitants of Ariana, Plin. 6, 25, 29, § 116.

aríanis, idus, f. (sc. herba), = ἀριάνης, a plant growing wild in Ariana, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 162.

Aríanus, a, um, adj. **I.** From Ariana, q. v.—**II.** From 2. Arius, q. v.

Arícia, ae, f., an ancient town of Latium, in the neighborhood of Alba Longa, upon the Appian Way, now La Riccia; acc. to Verg. A. 7, 762 (v. li. infra), named from the wife of its founder, Hippolytus. Near it was a grove consecrated to Diana, in which at a very early age human victims were sacrificed; hence, immittis, Sil. 4, 309 (cf. Nemus and Nemorensis), Plin. 19, 6, 39, § 110; Mart. 3, 19; Hor. S. 1, 5, 1; Sol. 2, p. 13; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 633; Müll. Roms Camp. 2, 147-189.—Hence, **B. Arícinius**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Arícia, Arician: regio, Mart. 10, 68: valis, Ov. M. 15, 488: nemus, Flor. 1, 11, 8.—Subst.: **Arícini**, ñrum, m., the inhabitants of Arícia, Liv. 2, 14.—**II.** Personified, a nymph, the wife of Hippolytus and mother of Virbius, Verg. A. 7, 762.

Arídaeus, i, m., = Ἀρῖδαίος, a natural son of Philip of Macedonia by the dancer Phílina, brother and successor of Alexander the Great, Just. 9, 8; 12, 15 al.; Curt. 10, 17.—Also called Philippus, Nep. Phoc. 3, 3; cf. Just. 13, 3.

aríditas, ñtis, f. [aridus], dryness, drought. **I. A.** Lit.: ariditate amphire, Plin. 11, 35, 41, § 117: myrtus siccata usque in ariditate, id. 15, 29, 37, § 123: ariditas aquae, Vulg. Judith. 11, 10.—In the plur.: ariditibus temperantia ferre, Arn. 2, 69.—**B.** In Pall. meton. (abstr. pro concr.), anything dry, withered, or parched: cum fimi ariditate miscenda est, i. e. fimo arido, Pall. 3, 4: ariditate recidere, the dry, dead wood, id. 3, 21, 2.—**II.** Trop., a being withered, dryness: stipula ariditate plena, Vulg. Nah. 1, 10: braccium ejus ariditate siccabatur, ib. Zach. 11, 17; and meton. (abstr. for concr.), of meagre, scanty food, Salv. 1, 1 sq.

***arídulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [id.], somewhat dry: labellae, Cat. 64, 317.

arídus (contr. aridus like arfacio from aréfacio, Plaut. Aut. 2, 4, 18; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 74, 20; Inscr. Grupp. 907), a, um, adj. [areo], dry, withered, arid, parched. **I.** Lit.: ligna, Lucr. 2, 881: lignum, Hor. C. 1, 17, 13; so Vulg. Eccl. 6, 3; ib. Isa. 56, 3: cibus, Lucr. 1, 809; so id. 1, 864: fcais victicium aridus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 59: folia, Cic. Pis. 40, 97; and Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 46: fitus, Vulg. Marc. 11, 20: Libye, Ov. M. 2, 238: quale portentum Jubae tellus leonum Arida nutrix, Hor. C. 1, 22, 16: terra arida et sicca, Plin. 2, 65, 66, § 166; so, terra arida, Vulg. Sap. 19, 7: arida terra, ib. Heb. 11, 29; so abstr.: arida (eccl. Lat.), ib. Gen. 1, 9; ib. Psa. 65, 6; ib. Matt. 23, 15: montes aridi sterilesque, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 67.—Also, subst.: **arídum**,

i, n. a dry place. **dry land.** = arido tela conciere, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: naves in aridum subducere, id. ib. 4, 29.—**Meton.** of thirst: sitis, Lucr. 9, 917, and 6, 1175; so, Ov. *Arg. G.* 4, 458: ora, id. A. 5, 200: guttur, *Ov. [ad Liv. 422]*—Of a fever: febris, i. e. *causing thirst*, Verg. *G.* 4, 458 (cf. Lucr. 4, 875); *so, morbus*, Verg. *Vet. Art.* 1, 4.—Of color: arbor folio convoluta, arido colore, like that of dried leaves, *Plin.* 12, 26, 59, § 129.—And of a cracking, snapping sound, as when dry wood is broken: sonus, Lucr. 6, 119: aridus altis Montibus (incipit) audiri fragor, a dry crackling noise begins to be heard in the high mountain forest, Verg. *G.* 1, 357.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of things which are dried, shrunk up, shrivelled, meagre, lean: cura, *Ov. A.* 3, 372: mates, *Hor. Epod.* 8, 5: uvis aridor puella passis, *Auct. Priap.* 32, 1; so, from disease, withered: manus, *Vulg. Matt.* 12, 10; ib. *Mar.* 3, 1; and absol. of persons: aridi, *ib. Joan.* 5, 3.—And, of food or manner of living, meagre, scanty: in victu arido in hac horrida in cultuque vitâ, poet. scantly diet, *Cic. Rosc. Am.* 27, 75: vitâ horridis atque arida, *id. Quinct.* 30.—Transf. to men, indigent, poor: cliens, *Mart.* 10, 87, 5.—**B.** Of style, dry, jejune, unadorned, spiritless: genus sermonis exile, aridum, concisum ac minutum, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 98, 159; so *Auct. ad Her.* 4, 11: narratio, *Quint.* 2, 4, 3: aridissimi libri, *Tac. Or.* 19.—**Meton.** of the orator himself: orator, *Quint.* 2, 4, 8.—**C.** Of scholars: siccî omnia, atque aridi pueri, *sapient and dry*, *Cic. Gram.* 4; cf. *Quint.* 2, 8, 9.—**C.** In comic lang., avaricious, of a man from whom, as it were, nothing can be expressed (cf. *Argentexterobronides*): pumex non aequè est aridus atque hic est senex, *Plaut. Aut.* 2, 4, 18: pater aridus, miser atque aridus, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 15.—***D.** In *Plaut.* as mere natural epithet of metal: arido argentost opus, *dry coin*, *Rud.* 3, 4, 21.—*Adv.* not used.

***ariena**, ae, f., the fruit of the Indian tree pala, the banana, *Plin.* 12, 6, 12, § 24.

aries, itis, m. (for the kindr. forms **arvix** and **harvix**, in *Varr.* and *Fest.*;

v. **arvix**; poet. aries sometimes dissyl., like abies; hence, a long, Carey, *Lat. Pros.* § 47: arictis, *Enn.* ap. *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 20, 45: arictes, *trisyll.*, *Att.* ap. *Cic. Div.* 1, 22, 44; so, arictê, *Verg. A.* 2, 492 [some derive this from ἀρις, ἄριος, q̄s the male sheep; others compare ὁ ἄριος, a he-goat, buck, and ὁ ἄραος, a stag; and arna, q̄ v. a ram. *I. Lit.*, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1, 24, v. 2, 13; *Col.* 7, 2, 4; 7, 2, 5; 7, 3, 6; *Vulg. Gen.* 15, 9; *ib. Lev.* 4, 35 et persape.—Of the golden fleece: petebant (Argonautae) illam pellem inauratam arietis Colchis, *Enn.* ap. *Auct.* ad *Her.* 2, 22; *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 7; *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1, 6 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** The Ram, a sign of the zodiac, *Cic. Arat.* 230; 244; *Hyg. Fab.* 133; *id. Astr.* 2, 20; *Manil.* 2, 246; *Ov. M.* 10, 165; *Vitr.* 9, 5; *Plin.* 18, 25, 50, § 221 al.—**B.** An engine for battering down walls, a battering-ram: v. *Vitr.* 10, 19; *Veg.* 4, 14, and *Smith, Dict. Antiq.*: quamvis murum aries percussert, *Cic. Off.* 1, 11, 35: ab arietate materia defendit, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 23: arietibus aliquantum muri discussit, *Liv.* 21, 12; so *id.* 31, 32; 31, 46; 32, 23; 38, 5; *Vulg. Ezech.* 26, 9; *ib.* 2 *Macc.* 12, 15 al.—**C.** A beam for support, a prop or buttress: quae (sublicae) pro arietate subjectae vim fluminis exciperent, as a shore or prop, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 17 (ἀκν κροῦ. Paraphr.); corresp. to caepulos, *Caes. B. C.* 2, 10, q̄ v.—**Trop.**: ex quo aries ille subditur in vestris actionibus, *Cic. Top.* 17, 64.—**D.** An unknown sea-monster, very dangerous to ships, *Plin.* 9, 44, 67, § 145; 32, 11, 53 (where two kinds of them are mentioned); cf. *id.* 9, 5, 4: trux aries, *Claud. Nupt. Hon.* et *Mar.* 163; cf. *Aelian. H. A.* 5, 2, and *Oppian. Hal.* 1, 372.

arietarius, a, um, adj. [aries], relating to the battering-ram: machina . . . testudo, *Vitr.* 10, 19.

***arietatus**, ðnis, f. [arieto], a butting like a ram, *Sen. Q. N.* 5, 13.

arietinus, a, um, adj. [aries]. **I.** Of or from a ram, ram's: ungula, *Plin.* 29, 4, 27, § 88: pulmo, *id.* 30, 8, 22, § 72: cornua, *Fall.* 4, 10, 28.—**II.** Similar to a ram's head: ciccr, *Col.* 2, 10, 20; *Plin.* 18, 12, 32, § 124; *Petr.* 35.—**III.** Arietinum oracu-

lum, an ambiguous oracle (the figure taken from the divergent horns of a ram), *Gell.* 3, 8 (cf. *Serv. ad Verg. A.* 4, 196).

arieto, avi, atum, i (arietati, trisyll., *Verg. A.* 11, 890; *Sil.* 4, 149; *Val. Fl.* 6, 368; cf. aries), r. a. and n. [aries], to butt like a ram; hence, in gen., to strike violently (poet. or post-Aug. prose, esp. freq. in *Seneca*). **I. A. Act.**: quis illic est, qui tam proterve nostras aedes arietat? beats so violently at, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 1: arietare inter terram, *Curt.* 9, 7, 11: arietata inter se arma, *Sen. Ep.* 56: arietatos inter se dentes, *id. Ira.* 3, 4: concurrentia tecta contrario ictu arietant, *Plin.* 2, 82, 84, § 198 al.—**B. Trop.**, to disturb, harass, disquiet: anima insolita arietari, *Sen. Tranq.* 1, § 11 *Haase*.—**II.** *Neutr.*: in me arietare, *Att.* ap. *Cic. Div.* 1, 22, 44: arietat in portus, *Verg. A.* 11, 890: et labaris oportet et arietes et cadas, to stumble, *toffer*, *Sen. Ep.* 107.

***arificus**, a, um, adj. [areo-facio], making dry, drying, *Caes. Aur. Tard.* 4, 1, where some read rarificata.

Arii, ðrum, v. I. *Aria*.

arilator or **arillator**, ðris, m., a haggler, chaffer, = cocio, *Paul. ex Fest.* p. 20 *Müll.*; *Gell.* 16, 7, 12.

Arimaspi, ðrum, m., = Ἀριμασπῶι, a Scythian people in the north of Europe, *Mel.* 2, 1; *Plin.* 7, 2, 2, § 10; *Gell.* 9, 4, 6; *sing.*, *Luc.* 7, 756; cf. *Mann. Nord.* pp. 143, 275.

Ariminum, i, n., a town in Umbria, on the shore of the Adriatic, at the mouth of a river of the same name; the most northern place of Italy proper, connected with Rome by the Via Flammia, now Rimini, *Plin.* 3, 15, 20, § 115; *Luc.* 1, 231; cf. *Mann. Ital.* I, 455.—Hence **Ariminensis**, e, adj., pertaining to Ariminum: folia, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 42: ager, *Plin.* 10, 21, 25, § 50; subst.: Ariminenses, ium, m., the inhabitants of Ariminum, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 1, 14; *id. Caecin.* 35, 112.

†† arinca, ae, f. [Gallic], a kind of grain, otherwise called olyra, *Plin.* 18, 8, 19, § 81; 18, 10, 20, § 92; 22, 25, 27, § 121.—Acc. to *Harduin*, *rye* (in Dauphiné, now riguet); acc. to others, the one-grained wheat: Triticum monococcum, *Linn.*

Ariobazanes, is, m., = Ἀριοβαζάνης, a king of Cappadocia, *Cic. Att.* 5, 20; *id. Fam.* 2, 17, 15, 2.

ariola, ariolatio, ariolor, ariolus, v. hariola etc.

Arión, ðnis, m. (*nom.* Ario, *Gell.* 16, 19; acc. *Gr.* Arióna, *Vir. F.* 2, 83 al.) = Ἀριων. **I.** A celebrated cithara player of Methymna, in Lesbos, rescued from drowning by a dolphin, *Ov. F.* 2, 79 sqq.; *Gell.* 16, 19; cf. *Herod.* 1, 23.—Hence, **Ariomus**, a, um, adj. = Ἀριωνίος, belonging to Arión: nomen, *Or.* 2, 93: lyra, *id. A.* 4, 3, 320; *Prop.* 3, 21, 18.—**II.** A horse endowed with speech and the gift of prophecy, sent by Neptune to Adrastus; hence, vocalis, *Prop.* 3, 32, 37: fata movens, *Stat. Th.* 11, 443; Adrastæus, *Id.* S. 1, 1, 52; cf. *Claud. IV. Cons. Hon.* 555, and *Hom.* 11, 23, 346.

Ariovistus, i, m., the king of a German tribe in the time of Cæsar, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 31 al.

***1. aris**, idis, f. = ἄρις, *Galen* (ἀριον, ἄριστον, in *Theophr.* and *Dioscor.*), a kind of arum, dragon-root or green dragon: Arum arisarum, *Linn.*; *Plin.* 24, 16, 94, § 151.

2. Aris, is, m., a Sardinian, *Cic. Scaur.* 1, 6; 2, 7.

Arisba, ae, or -e, ðs, f., = Ἀρισβη. **I.** A town in Troas, *Verg. A.* 9, 264; *Plin.* 5, 30, 33, § 125.—**II.** A town in the island of Lesbos, *Mel.* 2, 7; *Plin.* 5, 31, 39, § 139.

arista, ac, f. [perli. for acrista and akin to arer q̄ v. or perli. to aro, q̄ v. of *Germ.* Aehre; *Engl.* ear of corn]; *Germ.* Ernte, harvest; *Engl.* earnest, fruit, pledge. **I.** The awn or beard of grain: arista, quae ut acuta tenuis longa eminet e glumâ; proinde ut granitibeca sit gluma, et apex arista, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 48; **Cic. Sen.* 15, 51; *Ov. H.* 5, 111; *id. Tr.* 4, 1, 57.—**II.** *Meton.* (pars pro toto). **A.** The ear itself: mature arista, *Ov. F.* 5, 357: pinguis arista, *Verg. G.* 1, 8, 1, 111; *id. A.* 7, 720.—Also, an ear of spike-nard, *Ov. M.* 15, 398.—Hence, **2.** *Poet.*,

summer: Post aliquot, mea regna videns, mirabor aristas, after some harvest, *Verg. E.* 1, 70: necdum decimas emensus aristas Aggredens metuenda viris, having measured ten summers, *Claud. IV. Cons. Hon.* 371 (cf. at the next grass, for next summer, an expression still common in the north of England; so, seven years old at the next grass, *Sylvester's Dubartas*; just fifteen, coming summer's grass, *Swift*).—**B.** *Poet.* transf. **1.** Of the hair of men, *Pers.* 3, 115.—**2.** Of the bones of fishes, *Aus. Mos.* 85; 119.—**3.** Of plants in gen., *Val. Fl.* 6, 365.

Aristaeus, i, m., = Ἀριστᾶιος, a son of Apollo and Cyrene, who is said to have taught to men the management of bees and the treatment of milk, and to have first planted olive-trees. He was the husband of Autonoe, and father of Actæon, *Verg. G.* 4, 317 *Serv.*; *Ov. P.* 4, 2, 9; cf. *Cic. Verr.* 2, 4, 57 *Zumpt*.

Aristarchus, i, m., = Ἀριστάρχος, a distinguished critic of Alexandria, who inadvertently with special severity upon the poetry of Homer, and contended that many of his verses were spurious, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 11; *Ov. P.* 3, 9, 24.—A ppel. for any critic, *Cic. Pis.* 30: orationes meae, quarum tu Aristarchus es, *id. Att.* 1, 14.—Hence, **Aristarchei**, ðrum, m., the disciples, followers of Aristarchus, i. e. severe critics, *Varr. L. L.* 8, § 63 *Müll.*

***aristatus**, a, um, adj. [arista], having ears of corn, *Paul. ex Fest.* p. 280 *Müll.* **ariste**, ðs, f., the name of a precious stone, = encardia, *Plin.* 37, 10, 58, § 159.

Aristides, is, m., = Ἀριστίδης. **I.** An Athenian renowned for his integrity, a contemporary and rival of Themistocles, *Cic. Sest.* 67, 141; *id. Tusc.* 5, 36, 105; *Ov. P.* 1, 3, 71; his life was written by Cornelius Nepos and Plutarch.—**II.** A painter of Thebes, a contemporary of Apelles, *Plin.* 35, 10, 36, § 98.—**III.** A distinguished sculptor, *Plin.* 34, 8, 19, § 50.—**IV.** A mathematician of Samos, *Varr. Fragm.* p. 256 *Bipp.*—**V.** An obscure poet of Miletus, author of a poem Milesiaca, *Ov. Tr.* 2, 413; 2, 443 *Jahn*.

aristifer, fera, ferum, adj. [arista-fero], bearing ears of corn: seges, *Plur. Cath.* 3, 51.

***Aristiger**, gëra, gërum, adj. [arista-gero], ear-bearing, an epithet of Ceres, as goddess of corn, *Inscr. Orell.* 1493.

Aristippus, i, m., = Ἀριστίππος, a philosopher of Cyrene, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic school: qui voluptatem summum bonum dicit, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 6, 18; *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 18.—Hence, **Aristippëus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Aristippus, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 6, 18.

Aristinus, a, um, adj., name of a Roman gens, e. g. Aristius Fuscus, a learned poet, rhetorician, and grammarian, and an intimate friend of Horace, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 10 *Schmid.*; *id. C.* 1, 22; *id. S.* 1, 9, 61; cf. *id.* *ib.* 1, 10, 83, and Bähr, *Gesch.* d. Röm. Lit. 52, n. 7; *Teuffel, Rom. Lit.* § 249, 1.

Aristo, ðnis, m., = Ἀριστῶν, a philosopher of Chios, a pupil of Zeno, founder of the sceptic philosophy, and contemporary of Cæsar, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 31, 77; *id. Leg.* 1, 13.—Hence, **Aristonëus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Aristo, Aristonæan: vitia, *Cic. Fin.* 4, 15, 40.

† aristolochia, ae, f., = ἀριστολοχία, a plant useful in childbirth, *birthwort*, *Plin.* 25, 8, 54, § 95 sqq.; *Cic. Div.* 1, 10, 16; 2, 20, 47.

Aristonëus, a, um, v. Aristo.

Aristoniscus, i, m., = Ἀριστόνισκος. **I.** A son of Eumenes II., king of Pergamus, who carried on war with the Romans, but was conquered by the consul M. Perperna, and slain in prison, *Flor.* 2, 20; *Vell.* 2, 4; *Just.* 36, 4; *Eutr.* 4, 9.—**II.** Tyrant of Methymna in Lesbos, *Curt.* 4, 5 sqq.

Aristophanes, is, m., = Ἀριστοφάνης. **I. A.** The most distinguished comic poet of Greece, from Lindus, on the island of Rhodes, a contemporary of Socrates, *Hor. S.* 1, 4, 1.—Hence, **B.** *Derivv.* **1.** Aristophanæus, a, um, adj. **1.** Aristophanæus: nnaepastus Aristophanici *Cic. Or.* 56, 190: metrum, *Serv. Centim.* p. 1818 *P.*—**2.** Aristophanicus, a, um, adj.,

the same. Hier. ad Isa. 1. 15. c. 54. v. 11.—**II.** *A distinguished grammarian of Byzantium, pupil of Eralosthenes, and teacher of the critic Aristarchus.* Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 132; id. Fin. 5, 19, 50; id. Att. 16, 11.

† **aristophōrum** est vas, in quo prandium fertur, ut discus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll. [ἀριστόφρον = prandium, and φέρον = fero].

* **aristosus**, a, um, adj. [arista], *abounding in beards or awns*: cibaria, Venant. Ep. 9, 3.

Aristoteles, is (gen. Aristoteli, Cic. Att. 13, 28, like Archimedi, Achilli, Pericli; acc. Aristotelen, Quint. 3, 6, 60; cf. Rudd. I. 58, n. 71; Neue, Formenl. I. pp. 181, 311), m., = Ἀριστοτέλης. **I. A. Aristotle, a very learned and distinguished pupil of Plato, from Stagira, in Macedonia, teacher of Alexander the Great, and founder of the Peripatetic philosophy.** Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 22; 3, 28, 69; id. Ac. 1, 4, 17; id. Fin. 5, 5, 12; id. Off. 3, 8, 35; id. de Or. 3, 35, 141 al.—Hence, **B. Aristotēlius and -eus**, a, um, adj., *Aristotelian*: vis, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 71; pigmenta Aristotele, id. 1, 2, 1; ratio, id. Fam. 1, 9, 23; Topica Aristotele, id. 7, 19.—**II. A guest of Cicero.** Cic. Fam. 13, 52.

Aristoxenus, i, m., = Ἀριστοξένος, *a philosopher and musician, pupil of Aristotle.* Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20; id. de Or. 3, 33, 132 al.

† **arithmētica**, ae, and -ē, es, f., = ἀριθμητική (sc. τέχνη), *arithmetical, the science of numbers*: arithmetica, Sen. Ep. 83; arithmetice, Vitr. 1, 1, and Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 76.

† **arithmēticus**, a, um, adj., = ἀριθμητικός, *of or pertaining to arithmetic, arithmetical*: ratio, Vitr. 10, 16.—**Subst.**

arithmetica, ōrum, n., *arithmetic*: in arithmetico satis exorciatous, Cic. Att. 14, 12 fin.

† **arithmus**, i, m., = ἀριθμός (number); plur. Arithmi, a name of the fourth book of Moses (in pure Lat., Numeri), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 23 and 28.

aridū, inis, f. [aridus], *dryness, aridity, drought* (ante-class.): ariditas, Enn. ap. Varr. L. 1. 5 § 60 Müll. (Epiclarm. v. 2 Vahl. p. 167); Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 40; also in Non. p. 71, 21; Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 3.

1. Arius, i, m., = Ἀρείος or Ἄριος, *a river in Ario, now Heri.* Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 93; in Vann. 28 fin. Arias.

2. Arius (Arr-), i, m., = Ἄρειος or Ἄριος, *a renowned heretic, also Arius.* Prud. Psych. 794.—Hence, **Arianus**, a, um, adj., *pertaining to Arius, Arian*, Hier. adv. Lucif. 7.—**Ariani**, ōrum, n., *the followers of Arius, the Arians*, Hier. adv. Lucif. 7; Aug. Haeres. 49.

Ariusius, a, um, adj.: vīna, wine of the region of Ariusis, in the island Chios (Ἀριουσία χώρα, Strabo), Verg. E. 5, 71: pocula, Sil. 7, 210.

arma, ōrum, n. (gen. plur. armūm, Pac. ap. Cic. Or. 46, 155; Att. ap. Non. p. 495, 23, considered by Cic. in the connection armūm iudicium as less correct than armorum) [cf. Arm, ἀρμίσκος = to fit; ἄρμος = joint; ἀρμίσκος = armus, joint, shoulder; ἄρμος = armo, arto = to fit, to fit in closely; ἄρμος = fit, exact; artus = close, narrow; ars (artis) = the craft of fitting things; artifex, artificium; Goth. arms = O. H. Germ. aram = Engl. arm; Sanscr. ar = to hit upon, attain; aram = fit, fast; irmas = arm. Curt. 1, 1. Lit. **A. 1. What is fitted to the body for its protection, defensive armor, as the shield, coat of mail, helmet, etc.:** tot millia armorum, detracta corpori, hostium. Liv. 45, 39: induere arma, id. 30, 31: arma his imperata, galea, clipeum, creatae, lorica, omnia ex aere, id. 1, 43: pictis et auro caelatis refulgens armis, id. 7, 10.—**2. Specifically, a shield:** at Lausum socii exanimem super arma ferebant, on a shield, Verg. A. 10, 341: caelestia arma, quae ancilia appellantur, Liv. 1, 20 (v. ancille); id. 8, 30; 1, 37; cf. Verg. A. 1, 119 Hatz.; Tac. G. 11 Rip.; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 43: Aeneas se collegit in arma, gathered himself under his shield, Verg. A. 12, 491.—Hence, in a more extended sense, **B. Implements of war, arms, both of defence and offence** (but of the latter only those which are used

in close contest, such as the sword, axe, club; in distinction from tela, which are used in contest at a distance; hence, arma and tela are often contrasted; v. the foll., and cf. Bremi and Dähne ad Nep. Dat. 11, 3): arma rigid, horreticum tela, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4; id. ap. Non. p. 469, 26: arma alia ad tegendum, alia ad nocendum, Cic. Caec. 21: armis condicione positus aut defatigatione abiectis aut victoria detractis, id. Fam. 6, 2: illum dies cum armis aureis, Quoins etc.; Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 16: ibi Simul rem et gloriam armis belli repperi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 60: arma antiqua manus, ungues denique fuerunt Et lapides, et item, silvarum fragmina, ramei, Lucr. 5, 1283; so. Mutum et turpe procer (i. e. primeval man), glandem et cubilia propter Cinguis et pugnīs, dein fustibus, atque ita porro Pugnabant armis, quae pat fabricaverat usus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 100 sqq.: capere, Cic. Rose. Am. 53, 153; id. Phil. 4, 3, 7; id. Rab. Perd. 6 and 7; sumere, id. Planc. 36, 88 Wund.; id. Tusc. 2, 24, 58; Vulg. Gen. 27, 3; ib. 3 Reg. 22, 30: accipere, ib. Judith, 14, 2: apprehendere, ib. Psa. 34, 2: resumere, Suet. Calig. 48: apparere, Liv. 5, 49: induere, id. 30, 31; Ov. M. 14, 798; id. F. 1, 521; Verg. A. 11, 83; Luc. 1, 266: accingi armis, Verg. A. 6, 184, and Vulg. Jud. 18, 11: armis instructus, ib. Deut. 1, 41; ib. 1 Par. 12, 13: concitare ad arma, Caes. B. G. 7, 42: descendere ad arma, id. ib. 7, 33: vocare ad arma, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: vocare in arma, Verg. A. 9, 22: ferre contra aliquem, Vell. 2, 56: decernere armis, Cic. Att. 7, 3: armis cum hoste certare, id. Off. 3, 22, 87; so. saevius armis, Verg. A. 12, 804: dimicare armis, cum aliquo, Nep. Mil. 1, 2: esse in armis, Caes. B. G. 1, 49; Suet. Caes. 69: ponere, abicere, Cic. Fam. 6, 2: relinquere, Liv. 2, 10: tradere, Nep. Ham. 1, 5; Suet. Vit. 10: amittere, Verg. A. 1, 474: proicere, Vulg. 1 Macc. 5, 43: 1, 7: deripere militibus, Hor. C. 3, 6, 19; 2: dirimere, Luc. 1, 104 et saep.—Hence, arma visuosque, per arma, per viros, etc., Liv. 8, 25; 8, 30 al.; v. Bumm. ad Verg. A. 1, 1, 80; cf. Liv. 9, 24: tela et arma: armorum atque telorum portationes, Sall. C. 42, 2; Liv. 1, 25; Col. 12, 3; Tac. G. 29 and 33: armis i, castris, prov. (like remis velisque, visis equisque), with vigor, with might and main, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 84.—**II. Trop., means of protection, defence, weapons:** telum semper arma (sc. eloquentiae), quibus vel lectus esse possis, vel etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 32: prudentia, id. ib. 1, 38, 179: senectutis, id. Lael. 4, 9: tectus Vulcanis armis, id. est fortitudinis, id. Tusc. 2, 14, 33: eloquentiae, Quint. 5, 12, 21: faucundiae, id. 2, 16, 10: iustitiae, Vulg. Rom. 6, 13; ib. 2 Cor. 6, 7: arma lucis, ib. Rom. 13, 12: horrificum contra Boream ovīs arma ministrat, i. e. lanas, Ov. M. 15, 471: haec mihi Stertinius arma (i. e. praecipit) dedit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 297; cf. id. Ep. 1, 16, 67: arma militie nostrae non carnalia sunt, Vulg. 2 Cor. 10, 4.—**3. War** (once in opp. to pax, v. infra): silent leges inter arma, Cic. Mil. 4, 10; id. Att. 7, 3, 5: arma civilia, civil war, id. Fam. 2, 16, and Tac. A. 1, 9: civilia arma, id. Agr. 16; id. G. 37 (otherwise, bella civilia, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 86, and Tac. Agr. 13): ab exter. Cic. armis otium erat, Liv. 3, 14, 9, 1; 3, 69 Dra.; 9, 32; 42, 2; Tac. H. 2, 1 al. a Rubro Marti arma conatus sit inferre Italiae, Nep. Hann. 2, 1 (for which more freq. bellum inferre alicui, v. infero): ad horrida promptior arma, Ov. M. 1, 126: qui fora nuntiat arma, id. ib. 5, 4, 14, 47: compositis venerantur armis, Hor. C. 4, 14, 52. So the beginning of the Aeneid: arma virumque cano; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 7: melius visum Gallos novam gentem pace potius cognosci quam armis, Liv. 5, 35 fin.; cf.: cedant arma togae, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76.—Also for battle, contest: in arma feror, Verg. A. 2, 937; so. id. ib. 2, 655.—**D.** (Abstr. for concr.) *The warriors themselves, soldiers, troops*: nulla usquam apparuerunt arma, Liv. 43, 12: nostrum supplicio liberemus Romana arma, i. e. Romanum exercitum, id. 9, 9; 21, 26: Hispanias armis non ita reducere, Tac. H. 2, 32: expitem frustra belli et neutrum arma secutum, neither party, Ov. M. 5, 91: auxilaria arma, auxiliaries, auxiliary troops = auxiliares (v. auxiliaries, I.), id. ib. 6, 424; cf. id. ib. 14, 528.—**III. Transf., poet.** (like ἄρμον and ἔρετα in Gr.), *implements, instruments, tools, utensils*, in gen.

Of implements for grinding and baking. Cerealia arma, the arms of Ceres, Verg. A. 1, 177 (cf. Hom. Od. 7, 232: ἔρετα δούρος).—*Of implements of agriculture.* Ov. M. 11, 35: dicendum est, quae sint duris agrestibus arma, Quis sine nec potuere nec surgere messes, Verg. G. 1, 160.—*Of the equipments, tackle of a ship (mast, sails, rudder, etc.):* colligere arma jubet valisdecussis incumbere remis, Verg. A. 5, 15; G. 353.—Hence used by Ovid for wings: haec unguis arma parata suis, A. 2, 50 (cf. in the foll. verse: his patria est aduenda carinis).—And so of other instruments, Mart. 14, 36.

† **armāmāxa**, ae, f., = ἀρμάματα, *a covered Persian chariot, especially for women and children*, Curt. 3, 3.

armamenta, ōrum, n. [arma, III], *implements or utensils for any purpose.* **I.** In gen.: armamenta vinearum, props, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 152: armamenta ad inclusos cantus, reeds, pipes, id. 16, 36, 66; § 170: Excussis inde tunicis iterum isdem armamentis nudata concluditur medulla, i. e. with mortar and pestle = pulvis lignea, which he had used just before, id. 18, 11, 29, § 112.—**II.** Esp., *the tackle of a ship (sails, ropes, cables, etc.):* armamentum stridor, Pac. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 87: Ac Salvast navis: ne time. *Cha.* Quid alia armamenta? Ac Salva et sana sunt, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 62; 1, 2, 80: omnia caute armamenta locans, *Cic. Arat. 197: hic tormenta, armamenta, arma, omnis apparatus belli est, Liv. 26, 43: armamenta navis proferunt, *Vulg. Act. 27, 19: aptarique suis pinum jubet armamentis, Ov. M. 11, 456; Col. 4, 3, 1; Suet. Aug. 17.—Sometimes the sails are excepted: cum omnis Gallicis navibus spes in velis armamentisque consisteret, Caes. B. G. 3, 14; Liv. 36, 44; Sen. Ben. 6, 15.

armamentarium, ii, n. [armamenta], *an arsenal, armory*: ex adibus sacris armamentariisque publicis arma populo Romano dantur, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7: qui (Philo) Atheniensibus armamentarium fecit, id. de Or. 1, 14, 69; Plin. 7, 37, 38; § 125; Vulg. 3 Reg. 14, 28; id. 2 Par. 11, 12; Liv. 26, 43; 29, 35; 31, 23; 42, 12; Inscr. Orell. 975 al.—Comically: quidquid habent telorum armamentaria caeli, the arsenals of heaven, Juv. 13, 83.

armariolum, i, n. dim. [armarium], *a little chest or casket* (ante- and post-class.): armariola Graeca, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 35.—*A small cabinet, a bookcase*, Sid. Ep. 8, 16; Hier. ad Matth. 3, 21.

armarium, ii, n. [arma], *a closet, chest, or safe, for food, clothing, money, etc.*: armarium promptuarium, Cato, R. R. 11, 3: reclusit armarium, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 10; id. Men. 3, 3, 8; id. Ep. 2, 3, 3: cum esset in aedibus armarium, in quo sciret esse numerum aliquantum et auri, Cic. Clu. 64; so. id. Cael. 21, 52; id. Verr. 2, 4, 12: repositus in arcis armariisque, Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 101; Dig. 33, 10, 3: armarium muribus praefixum, the box, set with sharp spikes, in which Regulus was put to death, Gell. 6, 4 fin.

armātūra, ae, f. [armo], *armor, equipment.* **I. A.** Lit.: armatura varia pediatūs et equitātis, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: cohortes nostrā armaturā, id. Att. 6, 1: Numidae levis armaturae, of light armor, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: universi generis armaturae, Vulg. 2 Par. 32, 5; ib. Ezech. 26, 9.—**B.** Meton. (abstr. pro concr.), *armed soldiers*; and in class. lang. always with the adj. levis, = velites, light-armed soldiers (opp. gravis armatus). Verr. first used armatura absol. for young troops: nostrae sunt legiones, nostra levis armatura, Cic. Phil. 10, 6 fin.: equites, pedites, levis armatura, id. Brut. 37, 139: adsequi cum levi armaturā, Liv. 27, 48; cf. id. 28, 14; Flor. 4, 2, 49: equitum triginta, levis armaturae centum milia, Suet. Caes. 66; Liv. 21, 55; 22, 18: manipuli levis armaturae, id. 9, 9; 9, 21, 26: Hispanias armis non ita reducere, Tac. H. 2, 32: expitem frustra belli et neutrum arma secutum, neither party, Ov. M. 5, 91: auxilaria arma, auxiliaries, auxiliary troops = auxiliares (v. auxiliaries, I.), id. ib. 6, 424; cf. id. ib. 14, 528.—**III. Transf., poet.** (like ἄρμον and ἔρετα in Gr.), *implements, instruments, tools, utensils*, in gen. **B.** *A kind of exercise in arms*, Amm. 14, 11; Veg. 1, 13; 2, 23.—**C.** In a religious sense (eccl. Lat.): induite armaturam Dei, the armor of God, Vulg. Ephes. 6, 11; 6, 13

1. armātus, a, um, *P. a.*, from *armo*.
2. armātus, [s, m. [armo], *armor* (only in the *abl.*), *I. Lit.*: haud dispari, Liv. 33, 3: Cretico, id. 42, 55 *fin.*: armatu sustinendo assueti milites, Fronto, Prim. Hist. Fragm. 2, p. 341.—**II. Meton.**, *armed soldiers* (cf. armatura, I. B.): gravi armatu, with the heavy-armed, Liv. 37, 41: magna parte impendentorum relictis in Bruttis, et omni gravi armatu, id. 26, 5.
Armenia, *ae, f.*,—*Ἀρμενία*, **I. A country of Asia, divided into Armenia Major** (eastern, now Turcomania and Kurdistan) and **Minor** (western, now Anatolia), Plin. 6, 9, 9: 25: utraque, Luc. 2, 638: utraeq. Flor. 3, 5, 21.—**Abso.** Armenia, for Armenia Minor, Cic. Div. 2, 37, 79; id. Phil. 2, 37, 94.—**Hence, II. Deriv.** v. **Armeniācus**, a, um, *adj.*—*Ἀρμενιάκος*, *Armeniācus*: bellum, Plin. 7, 39, 40, § 129: triumphus, id. 30, 2, 6, § 16: cotes, id. 36, 22, 47, § 164.—**Hence**, Armeniacus, an epithet of the emperor **Marcus Aurelius**, on account of his conquest of Armenia, Capitol. M. Anton. Philos. 9; Inscr. Grut. 263, 2.—Armeniacum malum, or *absol.* **Armeniācum**, the fruit of the apricot-tree, the apricot, Col. 5, 10, 19 (id. 5, 10, 404, called Armenium).—**Armeniāca**, *ae, f.*, the apricot-tree, Col. 11, 2, 96; Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 41.—**B. Armenius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Armenian*: lingua, Varr. L. L. 5, § 100 Müll.: reges, Cic. Att. 2, 7: tigris, Verg. E. 5, 29: pedites, Nep. Dat. 8, 2: triumphi, Flor. 4, 2, 8.—**2. Subst.** a. **Armenius**, ii, m., an *Armenian*, Ov. Tr. 2, 227; Mart. 5, 59; Vulg. 4 Reg. 19, 37.—**B. Armenium**, ii, n. (a) *Se pigmentum, a fine blue color, obtained from an Armenian stone, ultramarine*, Varr. R. 3, 2, 4; Vitr. 7, 5 *fin.*; Plin. 35, 6, 12, § 30.—(β) *Se pomum, the apricot*, Col. 5, 10, 404.
armenta, *ae, v.* armentum.
armentālis, *e, adj.* [armentum], pertaining to a herd of cattle (except once in Verg., only post-class.): equa, *Verg. A. 11, 571: lac, Symm. Ep. 6, 17; 2, 2: viri, Prud. Cath. 7, 166 al.
armentārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], pertaining to a herd of cattle: morbi, Sol. 11: equiso, App. M. 7.—**Hence, II. Subst.** **armentārius**, ii, m. **A. A herdsman, goat-herd**, *Lucr. 6, 1259: Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 13: omnia secum armentarius Ager agit, Verg. G. 3, 344: armentarius ego sum, *Vulg. Amos, 7, 14.—**B. A surname of the emperor Galerius Maximianus, whose ancestors were shepherds**, Aur. Vict. Ep. 40.
armenticius (better, **-tius**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or relating to a herd of cattle (perh. only in Varr.): pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 16: greges, id. ib. 2, 10, 3 (Schneid. in Veg. 1, 18 reads *armentiva*).
armentivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], pertaining to a herd, Plin. 28, 17, 68, § 232 Hard.; besides, only Verg. 1, 18 Schneid. var. lect.; v. armenticius *fin.*
***armentōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], abounding in herds: Italia armentosissima, Gell. 11, 1.
armentum, i, n. (old form *armenta*, *ae, f.*, Liv. Andron. and Enn. ap. Non. p. 190, 20; Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.) [contr. for arimentum from aro, Varr. L. L. 5, § 96 Müll.; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 2]. **I. Cattle for ploughing**; and collectively, a herd (but jumentum, contr. for jumentum from jugum, draught-cattle; cf. Dig. 50, 16, 89); most freq. in the *plur.*: cornifrontes armentae, Liv. Andron. l. c.; Enn. l. c.: At variae crescut pecudes armenta feraeq., Lucr. 5, 228; cf. id. 1, 163: grex armentorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 7: greges armentorum reliquae pecoris, Cic. Phil. 3, 12 *fin.*; so Vulg. Deut. 28, 4; ut accensis cornibus armenta concitentur, Liv. 22, 17: armenta bucera, Ov. M. 6, 395.—**In the sing.**: armentum aegrotat in agris, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 6: pasci Armentum regale vides, Ov. M. 2, 842: 8, 882; 11, 348: armentum agens, Liv. 1, 7: ad armentum curritur, Vulg. Gen. 18, 7; ib. Exod. 29, 1; ib. Ezech. 43, 19 et saep.—**II. Transf.** **A.** Of horses or other large animals: bellum haec armenta minantur, Verg. A. 3, 540.—**In sing.**: sortiri armento subolem, Verg. G. 3, 71; Ov. F. 2, 277; Col. 7, 1, 2; Plin. 8, 42, 66, § 165; 11, 49, 110, § 263: hos cer-

(vos) tota armenta sequuntur, Verg. A. 1, 185: armenta immama Neptuni, the monstrous beasts of Neptune, id. G. 4, 395.—**B.** A herd, drove, as a collective designation; with *gen.*: armenta bouum, Verg. G. 2, 195; so Vulg. Deut. 8, 13; ib. Judith, 2, 8: multa ibi eorum bouumque armenta, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: cynocephalorum, id. ib. 7, 2, 2.—**C.** For a single cow, oz, etc.: centum armenta, Hyg. Fab. 118.
armifer, fera, ferum, *adj.* [arma-fero], bearing weapons, armed, warlike (perh. first used by Ov.; for the distinction between it and armiger, v. armiger, II.). **I. Lit.**, as an epithet of Mars and Minerva: armifer armiferae corruptus amore Minervae, Ov. F. 3, 681: me armiferae servatum cura Minervae eripuit, id. M. 14, 475: Leleges, id. ib. 9, 645: gentes, Sil. 4, 45: labores, labors of war, warfare, Stat. S. 1, 2, 96: irae, id. Th. G. 831.—**II. Transf.** arivum, the field in Colchis, sowed with dragons' teeth, from which armed men sprang up, Sen. Med. 469 (for which armigera humus in Prop. 4, 10, 10, and armiger sulcus in Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 324; v. armiger, I. *fin.*).
armiger (ARMIGERVS in a late inscr., Orell. 3631), gera, gerum, *adj.* [arma-gero], bearing weapons, armed, warlike (in this sense rare, instead of armifer). **I.** Pennington non armiger in corpore, Att. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 33: cum paucis armigeris, Curt. 3, 12: Phoeubumque, armigerum deum (i. e. Martem), Sil. 7, 87: Colchis armigera placula sevit humo, Prop. 4, 10, 10; sulcus, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 324, i. q. armiferum arvum (v. armifer *fin.*).—**II. Subst.**, an armor-bearer, shield-bearer, a female armor-bearer (this is the prevailing sign. of the word). **A. Masc.**: armiger, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 11; id. Cas. prol. 55: Sergius armiger Catilinae, i. e. an adherent, Cic. Dom. 5: regisque Thoactes Armiger, Ov. M. 5, 148; so id. ib. 12, 363: hic (Butes) Dardanio Anchisae Armiger ante fuit, Verg. A. 9, 648: vocavit armigerum suum, Vulg. Jud. 9, 54; ib. 1 Reg. 14, 1; ib. 1 Par. 10, 4 et saep.; armiger Jovis, i. e. aquila, Ov. M. 15, 386; Verg. A. 9, 364 (cf. Hor. C. 4, 4, 1: minister fulminis aëris: armiger hac magni patet Hectoris, i. e. the promontory of Misenus, named after Misenus, the armor-bearer of Hector, Stat. S. 2, 77.—**B. Fem.**: armigera, of the armor-bearer of Diana, Ov. M. 3, 166; 5, 619.
armilausa, *ae, f.* [acc. to Isid. Orig. 19, 22 *fin.*, contr. from armilcausa], a military upper garment (post-class.), Paul. Nol. Ep. 22; id. Ep. 17; Schol. ad Juv. 5, 143.
armile, is, v. armillum *fin.*
armilla, *ae, f.* [acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll., from armus; acc. to Prisc. p. 1220 P., from arma]. **I. A circular ornament for the arm, a bracelet, armet**, for men and women: armillae, quae brachialia vocantur, Cic. ap. Prisc. l. c.: Ubi illae armillae sunt, quas una dedi? Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 13; cf. Dig. 34, 2, 26: armillis decoratus, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 7: manipulum bastatorum armillis donavit, Liv. 10, 44; Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 172: armillas posui in manibus ejus, Vulg. Gen. 24, 47; ib. Ezech. 23, 42: monilia et armillae, ib. Isa. 3, 19.—**II. An iron hoop, ring, ferrule, Cato, R. R. 21, 4; Vitr. 10, 6.
armillatus, a, um, *Part.* [armilla], ornamented with a bracelet: armillatum in publicum procedere, Suet. Calig. 52: armillata et phalerata turba, id. Ner. 30; so, armillati colla Molossa canes, i. e. wearing on their necks the bracelets of their mistresses, Prop. 5, 8, 24.
armillum, i, n. [acc. to Paul. ex Fest., from armus; v. infra], a vessel for wine (ante- and post-class.): armillum, quod est ureolei genus vinarii, Varr. ap. Non. p. 547, 15: armillum vas vinarium in sacris dicitur, quod armo, id est humero deportetur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 2 Müll.—**Hence** the proverb, ad armillum revertere, or redire, or simply, ad armillum, to return to one's old habits, to begin one's old tricks again, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 74, 13: at illa ad armillum revertit et ad familiares feminarum artes accenditur, App. M. 9, p. 230, 22.—**With a more pointed reference**, Appuleius, speaking of Cupid, changes armillum in the proverb into armile—armamentarium, an armory, M. 6, p. 132, 15.**

Armilustrum, i, n., the Roman festival of the consecration of arms; v. Armilustrum.
Armilustrum, i, n., a place in Rome (in the 13th district), where was celebrated the festival Armilustrum, consecration of arms, ἄρμιλουστρουμ (19th Oct.; v. Inscr. Orell. II. p. 411): Armilustrum ab amitu Iustri, Varr. L. L. 5, § 153 Müll.; Liv. 27, 37: armilustrum ab eo, quod in armilustrio armati sacra faciunt, Varr. L. L. 6, § 22 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 19 Müll.
Arminius, ii, m., a distinguished Cheruscan prince, who defeated Varus in the Teutoburg forest, A. D. 9, and thus freed Germany from the domination of the Romans, Vell. 2, 118; Flor. 4, 12, 32; Tac. A. 1, 55; 1, 60; 1, 63; 2, 9; 2, 17; 2, 21; 2, 88 al.
armi-potens, potētis, *adj.* [arma-potens], powerful in arms, valiant, warlike; a poet. epithet of Mars, Diana, etc.: Mavors, Lucr. 1, 32 sq.; Mars, Verg. A. 9, 717: diva, id. ib. 2, 425: Deiphobus, id. ib. 6, 500: genitor, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 655: Ausonia, Stat. S. 3, 2, 20: Syria, Dig. 50, 15, 1.
*** armpotentia**, *ae, f.* [armpotens], power in arms, valor, Amm. 18, 5.
armi-sonus, a, um, *adj.* [arma-sono], resounding with arms (poet.): numina l'ad-ladis armisonae, Verg. A. 3, 544: antrum, Claud. Rapt. Pro. 3, 67.
† armita, *ae, f.* [armus], a virgin sacrificing, with the lappet of her toga thrown back over her shoulder, Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.
† armites: ἄρμιται οἱ ἐν ἐσχάρτῃ ράξει, soldiers of the rear-rank, Philox. Gloss.
armo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [arma]. **I. A. Lit.**, to furnish with weapons, to arm, equip, aliquem or aliquem aliqua re: cum in pace multitudinem hominum coegerit, armavit, instruxit, Cic. Caecil. 19: milites armari jubet, Caes. B. C. 1, 28: ut quemque casus amoverat, sparos aut lanceas portabant, Sall. C. 56, 3: copias, id. J. 13, 2: agrestisque manus armat sparus, Verg. A. 11, 682: quos e gente suorum armet, Ov. M. 14, 464; 12, 614: milites iis armis armare, comp. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12: nunc tela, nunc saxa, quibus eos adfatim locus ipse armabat, etc., Liv. 9, 35: se spoliis, Verg. A. 2, 315: manus esse, Val. Fl. 2, 182: aliquem facibus, Flor. 3, 12, 13: apes aculeis, Plin. 11, 28, 33, § 46; so, aliquid aliqua re: ferrum armare veneno, Verg. A. 9, 779: calamos equos, id. ib. 10, 140: pontum vinculis, Manil. 5, 657 al.—**Followed by in, contra, adversus**: egentes in locupletis, perditum in bonos, servi in dominos armabantur, Cic. Planc. 35; id. Mil. 25; id. Att. 8, 3, 3: delecta juvenis contra Milonem impetum armata est, id. Mil. 25; for adversus, v. infra.—**That for which one is armed, with in or ad**: unanimos armare in proelia fratres, Verg. A. 7, 335: armate viros ad pugnam, Vulg. Num. 31, 3.—**B. Trop.** **1.** To arm, equip, furnish: convertitatem concitata multitudinis auctoritate publicā armare, Cic. Mil. 1: cogitavit quibus accusatorem rebus armaret, id. Clu. 67: to ad omnia summum ingenium armavit, Caecil. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7: Pompeum senatus armavit, Caesarem militem armavit fiducia, Vell. 2, 49: ferre gentes non tellis magis quam suo caelo, suo sidere armantur, Plin. Pan. 12, 3: sese eloquentia, Cic. Inv. 1, 1: se imprudentia alicujus, Nep. Dion. 8, 3: ira, Ov. M. 13, 544: ea cogitatione armamini, Vulg. 1 Pet. 4, 1: Archibonum proprio rabies armavit iambo, Hor. A. P. 79: nugis armatus, armed with nonsense, id. Ep. 1, 18, 16: armata dolis mens, Sil. 1, 183; cf. id. 11, 6; 15, 682.—**2.** To excite, stir up, rouse, provoke: constr. with adversus, ad, or pro: (Hannibal) regem armavit et exercitum adversus Romanos, Nep. Hann. 10, 1: aliquem ad omnia armare, Cic. Fam. 6, 7: Claudii sententia consules armabat in tribunus, Liv. 4, 6; so id. 3, 57: quid vos in fata parat? in exitum ire publice, Flor. 3, 12, 13; 4, 2, 1.—**II.** To furnish with something needful, esp. with the munitions of war, to fit out, equip: ea, quae sunt usui ad armandas naves, ex Hispania adportari jubet, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: muri propugnaculae armabantur, Liv. 30, 9: Claudius tirmes quadriresequus

et undeviginti hominum milia armavit, Tac. A. 12, 56.—Hence, **armātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, armed, equipped, fitted with armor (opp. inermis, togatus, q. v.); also *subst.*: **armātus**, i, m., an armed man, a soldier, = miles. **A. Adj.** **I. 1.** i. t.: armatus, si Latine loqui volumus, quos appellare vere possumus? opinor eos, qui scitis telisque parati ornatique sunt, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: cum animatus iero satis armatus sum. Att. ap. Non. p. 233, 18; p. 495, 23: armati pergemus, Vulg. Num. 32, 32; ib. Judith, 9, 6; ab draconis stirpe armata exortus, Att. ap. Non. p. 426, 2: armata manus, Lucr. 2, 629; so id. 2, 636; 2, 640; 5, 1297; cf. id. 5, 1292: saepe ipsa plebes armata a patribus secessit, Sall. C. 33, 4: contra injurias armatus ire, id. J. 31, 6: facibus armatus, Liv. 5, 7: armatus falce, Tib. 1, 4, 8: classes armatae, Verg. G. 1, 255: armatus cornu, Plin. 11, 97, 45, § 128.—**2.** Meton.: armati anni, i. e. years spent in war, Sil. 11, 591.—*Trop.*: excitati, erecti, armati animis, armed, furnished, etc., Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 26.—*In the sup.* only twice, and referring to the *pos.* armatus in connection with it (*comp.* and *adv.* never used), Cic. Caecin. 21, 61 (v. the passage in its connection): tam tibi parsum quam multis armatissimis nudi aut leviter armati, Sen. Ben. 5, 4.—**B. Subst.**: gravidus armatus equus (sc. Trojanus), Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Trag. v. 97 Müll.): armatos educere, id. ap. Non. p. 355, 16: navem trimrem armatis ornat, Nep. Dion, 9, 2: decem milia armatorum, id. Milt. 5, 1; so Vulg. Exod. 38, 25: armatis in litora expositis, Liv. 37, 28; 42, 51, 9, 24; Suet. Caes. 30.

†† **armon** or **armōs** = armoracia in the language of Pontus, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 82.

† **armōrācia**, ae, f. (**armōrācēa**, Col. 6, 17, 8; Pall. 4, 9, 5; 11, 11, 4; **armōrāciūm**, ii, n., Col. 12, 9 *fr.*), = ἀρμωρᾶκια, horseshoed: Cochlearia armoracia, Linn.; Col. 9, 4, 5; 20, 4, 12; cf. Dioscor. 2, 138.

Armōrīcae (later form **Aremōrīcae**, Ae. Ep. 9, 35; id. Prof. 10, 15), **ārum**, f., = Ἀρμωρᾶκια [ar, Celt. and old Lat., = at, and mor, Celt., = mare], some of the northern provinces of Gaul, Bretagne, with a part of Normandy, Caes. B. G. 5, 53; 7, 75; Hirt. 8, 31; cf. Mann. Gall. 160.

Armōsātā (Aesomōsātā, Tac. A. 15, 10; Plin. l. i.), ae, f., = Ἀρμωσάτα Polyb., Ἀρμωσάτα Ptol., a fortress in Armenia, Plin. 6, 9, 10, § 26.

† **armus**, i, m., = ἄρμος [ἄρμω], v. arma *init.*], pr., a joining together: the shoulder where it is fitted to the shoulder-blade, the fore quarter (opp. suffrago), and, with few exceptions, of the shoulder of an animal, while *umerus* designates that of man. **I. Lit.**: so, lus homo bipes: uni juguli, umeri, ceteris armi, Plin. 11, 43, 98, § 243: digiti (Hippomene), Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 233: leonis, id. So. elephantis, Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 233: leonis, id. 11, 39, 94, § 229: pantherae, id. 8, 17, 23, § 62 et saep.: leporis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 44; 2, 4, 80: equi, id. ib. 1, 6, 106: arietis, Vulg. Num. 6, 19; ib. Exod. 29, 27.—Of men: latius huic hasta per armos Acta, Verg. A. 11, 644; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. armata, p. 4 Müll.—And of the arms of men, Luc. 9, 831.—**II.** In a more extended sense, the whole side of an animal: spumantis equi fodere calcabris armos, Verg. A. 6, 881; cf. Hor. S. 1, 6, 106.

Armuzia regio, a region in Carumnia, Plin. 6, 23, 27, § 107.

1. Arna, ae, f., a town in Umbria, a mile east of Perugia, now Civitella d'Arno, Sil. 8, 468; Inscr. Orell. 91; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 463.—Hence, **Arnātes**, um, m., the inhabitants of Arna, Plin. 14, 19, § 113; Inscr. Orell. 90 and 5005.

† **2. arna**, ae, f., a lamb, Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll. (v. aries *init.*).

† **arnācis**, idis, f., = ἄρνακίς, a garment for maidens, a coat of sheepskin, Varr. ap. Non. p. 543, 1.

Arnātes, um, v. Arna.

1. Arne, es, f., = ἄρνη. **I.** A town in Boeotia, Stat. Th. 7, 331.—**II.** A town in Thessaly, a colony of Boeotia, now Mataranga, Plin. 4, 7, 14, § 23.

2. Arne, es, f., = ἄρνη, a woman who

betrayed her country (the island Siphnos), and was changed into a jackdaw, Ov. M. 7, 465.

Arniensis, e, v. Arnus.

arnion, ii, = ἄρνιον, v. arnoglossa.

Arnōbius, ii, m. **I.** An African Church father in the time of Diocletian, c. A. D. 295. His work, Adversus Gentes, is distinguished by strength and purity of diction; cf. Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 639, 2.—**II.** **Arnōbius** (Junior), ii, m., a theological author; c. A. D. 460, who wrote a Commentary on the Psalms; cf. Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 462, 1.

† **arnoglossa**, ae, f., = ἀρνόγλωσσον, a plant, sheep's-tongue or plantain: Plantago major, Linn.; App. Herb. 1 (also called arnion; Isid., Orig. 17, 9, 50, calls it arnoglossos).

Arnus, i, m., = Ἄρνος, a river of Etruria, now the Arno, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50; Tac. A. 1, 79 al.; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 328.—Hence, **Arniensis**, e, adj., of or pertaining to the Arnus: tribus, situated on the Arnus, acc. to Liv. 6, 5, settled A. U. C. 396, most distant from Rome, as Saburana was the nearest: a Saburana usque ad Arniensem, Cic. Agr. 2, 29.

āro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [cf. ἄρῶν = to plough, to till; ἄροτρον = aratrum; ἄροτρον, ἄροτρα = arvum; Welsh ar; ἄροτρον = arator; armentum; Goth. arjan = to plough; O. H. Germ. aran = to ear], to plough, to till. **I. A.** 1, 1, 1. **a.** Absol. arare mavelino quam sic amare, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 21; in fundo Fodere aut arare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 17; si quidem L. Quinctio Cincinnato aranti nuntium est etc., Cic. Sen. 16, 56: bene et tempestive arare, Cato. R. 6, 1; Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 174: bos est enectus arando, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 87: die septimo cessabis arare et metere, Vulg. Exod. 34, 21; ib. Luc. 17, 7; 1. Cor. 9, 10.—**B.** With acc.: arare terram, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 16; Ov. F. 1, 703; cf. Col. 2, 4; Pall. 2, 3, 2: ager non semel aratus, sed novatus et iteratus, Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131: cum terra araretur et sulcus altius esset impressus, id. Div. 2, 23, 50: vallem arari, Vulg. Deut. 21, 4: campum arare, Ov. Tr. 3, 328: olivetum, Col. 5, 9: Capuam, Verg. G. 2, 244: Campaniam, Prop. 4, 4, 5 et saep.—**B. Trop.** **1.** Of a ship, to plough: aequor, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 76; so id. Am. 2, 10, 33 Heins.; Verg. A. 2, 780; 3, 495: aquas, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 36 (cf.: sulcare aquas, id. M. 4, 707).—**2.** Of age, to draw furrows over the body, i. e. to wrinkle: Jam venient rugae, quae tibi corpus arant, Ov. A. 2, 118.—**3.** In mal. part.: fundum alienum, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 24; so id. Truc. 1, 2, 48 al.—**4.** Prov.: arare litus, for to bestow useless labor: non profecturis litora bobus arari, Ov. H. 5, 116; so id. Tr. 5, 4, 48; cf. Juv. 7, 49.—**II.** In a more extended sense. **A.** To cultivate land, and absol. to pursue agriculture, to live by husbandry (cf. agricola and arator): quae homines arant, navigant, adhaerent, virtuti omnia parent, i. e. in agriculturā, navigatione, etc., omnia ex virtute animi pendent, Sall. C. 2, 7 Corte: arat Falerni mille fundi jugera, Hor. Epod. 4, 13: cives Romani, qui arant in Sicilia, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 5.—**B.** To gain by agriculture, to acquire by tillage: decem medimna ex jugero arare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47 (where, Zumpt, from conjecture, has received exarare into the text; so B. and K.).

† **āroma**, ātis, n. (*dat.* and *abl. plur.* aromatibus, also aromatiss, App. Flor. 4, 19; v. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 291), = ἄρομα, a spice; in *sing.*, Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7; Prud. steφ. 8, 72; id. Apoth. 826; in *plur.*, spices (so only in Vulg.), Col. 12, 20, 2; Vulg. Gen. 37, 25; ib. Exod. 25, 6; ib. Marc. 16, 1; ib. Joan. 19, 40 et saepe.

āromātārius, ii, m. [aroma], a dealer in spices, Inscr. Orell. 114 and 4064.

† **āromāticus**, a, um, adj., = ἀρωματικός, composed of spice, aromatic, fragrant, Spart. Had. 19; Sedul. 5, 324.

† **āromātites**, ae, m., = ἀρωματίτης, **I.** A precious stone of the smell and color of myrrh, a kind of amber, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 145.—**II.** Aromatics vinum, aromatic wine, Plin. 14, 13, 15, § 92; 14, 16, 19, § 107.

* **āromātizo**, āre, v. n., = ἀρωματίζω, to smell of spices: aromatizans odorem dedi, Vulg. Eccl. 24, 20.

Arōneus, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to the high-priest Aaron, Paul. Nol. 22, 27.

† **ārōn**, i, f., also **ārōn** or **ārūm**, i, n., = ἄρων, wake-robin: Arum dracunculus, Linn.: quod aron vocant, Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 96; and id. 24, 16, 91, § 142.

Arpi, arum, m., a city in Apulia, earlier called Argyripa (q. v.), now Arpa, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 104; cf. Mann. Ital. II. 82 sq.—Hence **II.** Deriv v.: **A. Arpinus**, a, um, adj., of or from Arpi: Dasius Altinus Arpinus, Liv. 24, 45; **Arpini**, arum, m., the inhabitants of Arpi, id. 24, 47.—**B. Arpānus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Arpi, Front. Col.; **Arpāni**, arum, m., the inhabitants of Arpi, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 103.

Arpinum, i, n., a town in Latium, the birthplace of Cicero and Marius, now Arpino, Cic. Att. 2, 8; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 676.—Hence **II.** Deriv v.: **A. Arpinas**, ātis (nom. Arpinatas. Cato ap. Prisc. p. 629 P.; cf. Ardeatis), adj., of or pertaining to Arpinum: fundus, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 8: aquae, id. Att. 1, 16: iter, id. ib. 16, 13.—*Subst.*: **Arpinātes**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Arpinum, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 21; so id. Att. 4, 7; 15, 15; so also Inscr. Orell. 571 (cf. Cic. Fam. 13, 11); Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63: Arpinas (per antonomasiam) for Cicero, Symm. Carm. Ep. 1, 1; and for Marius, the countryman of Cicero (cf. Arpinum), Sid. Carm. 9, 259.—**B. Arpini**, arum, m., the inhabitants of Arpinum: charact. i. e. Cicero's, Mart. 10, 19.

Arpinus, a, um, adj. **1.** Of or from Arpi: v. Arpi.—**2.** Of Arpinum, v. Arpinum, II. B.

arquātus, a, um, adj. [arqus = arcus = rainbow; v. arcus *init.*]: morbus, the jaundice (a disease in which the skin turns to the yellow color of the rainbow), Cels. 3, 24.—Hence, *subst.*: **arquātus**, i, m., one that has the jaundice, Non. p. 425, 3: Lurda praetera fiunt, quaequocum teneatur Arquati, Lucr. 4, 392 sq.; Varr. ap. Non. p. 35, 16; Col. 7, 5, 18; and Plin. 20, 11, 44, § 115.

Arquitēnens, entis, adj., v. Arcitēnens.

† **arquitēs** = sagittarii, bowmen, archers, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll. [arqus = arcus].

arqus, us, m., v. arcus.

arra, arrabo, arralis, v. arrha, arrhabo, arrhabis.

arrectārius (adr-), a, um, adj. [arrectus], in an erect position, erect, perpendicular; hence, arrectaria, the upright posts of a wall (opp. transversarii, cross-beams), only Vit. 2, 8, and 7, 3.

arrectus (adr-), P. a., from arriigo.

† **arrencūm** (arrh-, arsen-), i, n., = ἄρρηνικόν (αρρηνικόν), arsenic, orpiment: vitia cum chartā et arrenico sanant, Plin. 28, 15, 60, § 214; 34, 18, 56, § 178 (Vit. 7, 7, 7 *fr.* uses for it auripigmentum).

ar-repo (better, adr-), repsi, reptum, 3, v. n., to creep or move slowly to or toward something, to steal softly to, lit. and trop.; constr. with *ad*; post-Aug. with *dat.* **I.** Lit.: mus aut laerta ad columbaria, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 3; so Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 98: rubetae adrepentes foribus, id. 11, 18, 19, § 62; Val. Max. 6, 8, 8 *fr.*—**II.** Trop.: sensum atque moderate ad amicitiam adreperat, *Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 68: leniter in spem Adrepe officiosus, *Hor. S. 2, 5, 48: qui animis multilercularum adrepat, Tac. A. 3, 50: occulit libellis saevitiam principis adrepat, id. ib. 1, 74.

arrepitiūcus (adr-) or **-tiūs** (adr-), a, um, adj. [arrepitus], seized in mind, inspired (in eccl. Lat.). **I.** In bon. part.: ut sis dux in domo Domini super omnem virum arreptum et prophetaentem, Vulg. Jer. 29, 26.—**II.** In mal. part.: raving, delirious, Aug. Civ. Dei. 2, 4 al.

(arrepto), are, a false read. in Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 109, instead of obrepantibus, v. Sillig ad Th. 1.)

arrepitus (adr-), a, um, P. a., from arripio.

Arretium, ii, v. Aretium.

† **arrha**, ae. *f.*, and **arrhābo** (also without aspiration **arra** and **arrābo**, *ōnis*, *m.* (the latter form ante-class.; cf. Gell. 17, 2, 21; in Cic. the word is never used), = ἀρραβών [from the Heb. כֶּרְכָּרִים from כָּרַךְ, to give security], the money given to ratify a contract, earnest-money, purchase-money, a pledge, an earnest (*arrha* is a part of the purchase-money, while *pignus* is a pledge to be restored when the contract, for security of which it is given, has been performed, Isid. Orig. 5, 25). **I.** Lit.: arraboni has dedit quadraginta minas. Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 115; id. Rud. prol. 46; id. Poen. 5, 6, 22: Ea relicta huic arrabonist pro illo argento, *Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 42: tunc arrabo, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 20 (cf. sexcentos obsides, Gell.): dederis mihi arrabonem. Vulg. Gen. 38, 17: pro arrabone dari, ib. ib. 38, 18.—Jestingly shortened into rabo: arrabonem habeto, mecum ut hanc noctem sies, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 20 sq.—**II.** Trop.: arrabo arrabis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 11; Dig. 18, 1, 35; Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 28; and so ironically: mortis arra, money given to physicians. Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 21.

arrhābo, *ōnis*, *v.* arrha.
* **arrhālis** (**arrāl-**), *e. adj.* [arrha], of a pledge: pactum, Dioel. Cod. 4, 49, 3.

arrhēnōgōn, *i. v.* arrenicum.
† **arrhēnōgōn**, *i. n.*, = ἀρρηνογόνον, a species of the plant satyrium, Plin. 26, 10, 63, § 99.

† **arrhētos**, *i. m.*, = ἀρρητος (unutterable), one of the *Æons* of Valentinus, Tert. adv. Val. 35.

Arria, ae. *f.*, the wife of *Patus*, distinguished for her magnanimity, Mart. 1, 14; Plin. Ep. 3, 16; Tac. A. 16, 34.

arrideō (**adr-**), Lachm., B. and K., Halm, K. and H.; **arr-**, Fleck., Merk., Weissenb.), *risi*, *risum*, 2, *n.*, to laugh at or with, to smile at or upon, especially approvingly. **I.** Lit., constr. *absol.* or with *dat.*, more rarely with *acc.*; also *pass.*—(a) *Absol.*: si non arriident, dentis ut restringerent, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 26: oportet lenam probam arridere Quisquis veniat, blandique alloqui, id. Truc. 2, 1, 14: cum quidam familiaris (Dionysii) iocans dixisset: huic (juveni) quidem certe vitium tuum committis, adrisissetque adulescentem, utrumque jussit interficere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 60: Hic cum adrisisset ipse Crassus, id. de Or. 2, 56, 229; id. Rep. 6, 12 *fin.*; Tac. Or. 42 *fin.*: Cum risi, arrides. Ov. M. 3, 459: Cum adrisissent, discessimus, Tac. Or. 42; so *Vulg. Dan. 14, 6.—(β) With *dat.*: Tum mi aedes quaque arriudent, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 55; si dentibus arriident, Hor. A. P. 101; nulli laedere os, arridere omnibus, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 10; id. Eun. 2, 2, 19: vix notis familiariter arridere, Liv. 41, 20.—(γ) With *acc.*: video quid adriseris, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 79: Cui Flavius id adrisit, laughed at this, Piso ap. Gell. 6, 9 *fin.*: vos nunc alloquitur, vos nunc arridet ocellis, Val. Cato Dir. 108.—(δ) *Pass.*: si arriidenter, esset id ipsum Atticorum, Cic. Opt. Gen. 4, 11 (B. and K., *ridenter*).—**II.** Trop. **A.** Subject, to be favorable, kindly disposed to one: cum tempestas arridet, Lucr. 2, 32: et quandoque mihi Fortunae adriserit hora, Petr. 133, 3, 12.—**B.** Object, (i. e. in reference to the effect produced), to be pleasing to, to please: inhilere illud tuum, quod valde mihi ardiserat, vehementer displicet, Cic. Att. 13, 21; quibus haec arridere velim, Hor. S. 1, 10, 89.

ar-rigo (**adr-**, Dietsch, Halm; **arr-**, Fleck., Rib., Weissenb.), *rexi*, *rectum*, 3, *v. a.* [rego], to set up, raise, erect (not used by Cic., but for it he employs *erigere*). **I.** Lit.: leo conas arrexit, Verg. A. 10, 726; so id. ib. 4, 280: auris, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 6; so Ter. And. 5, 4, 30; Ov. M. 15, 516; Verg. A. 2, 303 (translatio a pecudibus, Don. ad Ter. 1, c.; cf. opp. demittere aures, Hor. C. 2, 13, 35): linguam, Mart. 11, 62, 10: tollit se arrectum quadrupes, Verg. A. 10, 892; so id. ib. 5, 426: 2, 206 et saep.—**II.** Trop., to encourage, animate, rouse, excite: eos non paulum oratione sua Marius adrexit, Sall. J. 84, 4: cum spes arrectae juvenum, whom *hope* was aroused, Verg. G. 3, 105: arrectae stimulis haud mollibus irae, id. A. 11, 452: Etruria atque omnes reliquiae belli adre-

tae, are in commotion, are roused, Sall. H. 1, 19, p. 220 Gerl.: adrecta omni civitate, excited with wonder, Tac. A. 3, 11.—Es p. freq. arrirege aliquid or animos, to incite, rouse the mind or courage to something, to direct to something (sometimes with ad aliquam rem): vetus certamen animos adrexit, Sall. C. 39, 3 Kritz: sic animis eorum adrexit, id. J. 68, 4; 86, 1 al.; Liv. 45, 30: arrexerō animos Itali, Verg. A. 12, 251: his animum arrecti dictis, id. ib. 1, 579: arrecti ad bellandum animi sunt, Liv. 8, 37 (cf. erigo).—Hence, **arrectus** (**adr-**), *a. um*, *P. a.*, set upright; hence, steep, precipitous (rare): pleraque Alpium ab Italia sicut breviora, ita arrectiora sunt, Liv. 21, 35 *fin.*: saxa arrectiora, Sol. c. 14.

† **arriator**, *v.* ariator.

ar-ripio (**adr-**, B. and K.; **arr-**, Lachm., Ritschl, Fleck., Merk., Rib., K. and H., Weissenb., Halm), *ripui*, *reptum*, 3, *v. a.* [rapio], to seize, snatch, lay hold of, draw a person or thing to one's self (esp. with haste). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: ut eum eriperet, manum arripuit mordicus: Vix foras me arripui atque effugi, Plaut. Curc. 5, 1, 7; cf. the first of the words following, formed by Plaut. after the manner of Aristophanes: Quodsemel arripides Numquompostredonides, Pers. 4, 6, 23 Ritschl: gladium, id. Capt. 4, 4, 7; Vulg. Gen. 22, 10: pugionem, ib. Num. 25, 7: securum, ib. Jud. 9, 48: arma, Liv. 35, 36; cultrum, id. 3, 48: telum, vestimenta, Nep. Alcib. 10, 5: arcus Arripit, Ov. M. 5, 64: ensem, id. ib. 13, 386: saxum, Curt. 6, 9: pileum vel galerum, Suet. Ner. 26: scutum e strage, Tac. A. 3, 23: sagittam et scutum, Vulg. Jer. 6, 23: clipeum, ib. Isa. 21, 5: aliquid barbā, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 64: manu, Liv. 6, 8: aliquid comā, Ov. M. 6, 552: caput capillo, Suet. Galb. 20: manum alicujus, Auct. B. G. 8, 23; Hor. S. 1, 9, 4.—**B.** Trop., to take to one's self, procure, appropriate, seize: Arripie opem auxiliumque ad hanc rem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 65: vox et gestus subito sumi et aliunde adripi non potest, Cic. Or. 1, 59, 252: cognomen sibi ex Aeliorum imaginibus adripiuit, id. Sest. 32: non debes arripere maledictum ex trivio aut ex scurrarum aliquo concivio, id. Mur. 6: libenter adriperae facultatem laedendi, id. Fl. 8, 19: aliquid ad reprehendum, id. N. D. 2, 65, 162: impedirendum pro occasione arripere, Liv. 3, 35 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., to seize, lay hold of, take possession of, secure: Sublimem medium arripere, et capite primum in terram statuerem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18: simul arripit ipsum Pendentem, Verg. A. 9, 561: medium arripit Servium, Liv. 1, 48: quodam arripuit te spiritus Domini meus, Vulg. 1 Reg. 16, 16; so ib. Luc. 8, 29: Existit sacer ignis et urit corpore serpens, Quamcumque arripuit partem, Lucr. 6, 661: quemcumque patrum familias adripiuisse, Cic. de aliquo circulo, you might have taken, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 159: nisi forte eum (dolorum) dicis, qui simul atque adripiunt, interficet, id. Fin. 2, 28, 93: vitulum, Vulg. Deut. 9, 21: leones, ib. Dan. 6, 24: navem, ib. Act. 27, 15: arrepto repente equo, Liv. 6, 8: cohortes arreptas in urbem inducit, id. 34, 20.—Trop., of the mind, to seize upon with eagerness or haste, to learn quickly or with avidity: pueri celeriter res mirabiles adripiunt, Cic. Sen. 21, 78: quas (sc. Graecae litteras) quidem sic avidè adripui, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, id. ib. 8, 26; cf. id. Mur. 30: Quorum studium etsi senior arripuerat, Nep. Cato, 3, 2: quaerit Socrates unde animum adriperuerim, si nullus fuerit in mundo, Cic. N. D. 3, 11, 26: quod animus adriperet aut exciperet extrinsecus ex divinitate, id. Div. 2, 11, 26.—**B.** As a judicial t. t., to bring or summon before a tribunal, to complain of, accuse (cf. rapio; esp. freq. of those who are complained of after leaving their office): eum te adripiuisse, a quo non sis rogatus, Cic. Planc. 22, 54: ad quaestionem ipse adreptus est, id. Clu. 33: tribunus plebis consules abeuntes magistratu arripuit, Liv. 2, 54: arreptus a P. Numitorio Sp. Oppidii, id. 3, 58: arreptus a viatore, id. 6, 16: quaestor ejus in praedictum aliquot criminibus arreptus est, Suet. Caes. 23: inter Sejani consocios arreptus, id. Vit. 2.—Hence, **C.** In Horace, to attack with ridicule or reproach, to ridicule, satirize: Primores po-

puili arripuit populumque tributum, Sat. 2, 1, 69: luxuriam et Nomentanum arripie mecum, id. 2, 3, 224.
* **arrisio** (**adr-**), *ōnis*, *f.* [arrideo], a smiling upon with approbation: alicujus ardisio, Auct. ad Her. 1, 6, 10.
* **arrior** (**adr-**), *ōris*, *m.* [id.], one who smiles on another, a flatterer, Javener: stultorum divitum arrior, et (quod sequitur) ardisor, et, quod duobus his adjunctum est, derisor, Sen. Ep. 27.

ar-rōdo (**adr-**, Kayser, Jan), *rōsi*, *rōsum*, 3, *v. a.*, to gnaw or nibble at, to gnaw (cf.: aduro, accendo, accido, adedo al.). **I.** Lit.: spartum, quod assellus adrodit, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 137: mures adrosis cipeis, etc., id. 8, 57, 82; § 221: semina adrosa, id. 14, 30, 36, § 109: sive spirantes a maribus adrosas, id. 11, 37, 85, § 213.—**II.** Trop.: ut illa ex vepreculis extracta m. m. ula rem publicam conaretur adrodere, *Cic. Sest. 33, 72: ecclesiasticas caulas, Sid. Ep. 7, 6.
arrogāns (**adr-**), *antis*, *P. a.*, from arrogant.
arrogānter (**adr-**), *adv.*, v. arrogo, *P. a. fin.*
arrogantia (**adr-**), *ae. f.* [arrogans]. **I. A.** An assuming, presumption, arrogance, conceitness (syn.: superbia, insolentia, fastus): cum omnis adrogantia odiosa est, tum illa ingenii atque eloquentiae multo molestissima, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 11 *fin.*: P. Crassus sine adrogantia gravis esse videbatur et sine segnitia verecundus, id. Brut. 81, 282: illud γὰρ εὐσεβῶν νόμιμῃ putare ad adrogantiam minuentem solum esse dictum, id. ad Q. Fr. 3, 6, 7 et saep.: Pallas tristi adrogantia taedium sui moverat, Tac. A. 13, 2: adrogantia depravatius, Vulg. Deut. 18, 20: adrogantia tua decepti te, ib. Jer. 49, 16.—**B.** The proud, lordly bearing arising from a consciousness of real or supposed superiority, pride, haughtiness (cf. arrogans): hujus adrogantiam pertinacia aequabat, Liv. 5, 8, 11: avaritia et adrogantia praecipua validiorum vitia, Tac. H. 1, 51: tristitiam et adrogantiam et avaritiam exacerbat: nec illi, quod est rarissimum, aut facilitas auctoritatem aut severitas amorem deminuit, id. Agr. 9: cum magnitudinem et gravitatem summae fortunae retineret, indignam et adrogantiam effugerat, id. A. 2, 72; id. Agr. 42: adrogantia ejus, Vulg. Isa. 16, 6; ib. Jer. 48, 29.—**II.** A pertinacity in one's demands, obstinacy: cessorose se potius adrogantiae Antipatri quam etc., Liv. 37, 56 *fin.*

arrogāto (**adr-**), *ōnis*, *f.* [arrogō], a taking to one's self; hence, as Jurid. t. t., the full adoption, in the comitia curiata in the presence of the pontifices, later of the emperor himself, of a homo sui juris in the place of a child (cf. s. v. adoptio and the authors there cited): adrogatio dicta, quia quies hoc in alienam familiam transitus per populi rogationem fit, Gell. 5, 19, 8: adrogatio dicitur, quia et is, qui adoptat rogatur, id est interrogatur, an velit eum, quem adoptaturus sit, justum sibi illi fieri esse, et is qui adoptatur, rogatur, an id fieri patitur? Dig. 1, 7, 2: Claudius Tiberius Nero in Augusti liberis et privigno redactus adrogatione, Aur. Vict. Caes. 2.

arrogātor (**adr-**), *ōris*, *m.* [id.], he that adopts one in the place of a child (cf. arrogatio). Dig. 1, 7, 2; 1, 7, 19; 1, 7, 22; 1, 7, 40.

ar-rōgo (**adr-**, Fleck., B. and K., Dietsch, Halm, Weissenb.; **arr-**, Holder, Dinter; Keller uses both forms), *avi*, *atum*, 1, *v. a.* **I.** Jurid. and polit. t. t. **A.** To ask or inquire of one, to question: Vetus haec volo adrogare te, *Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 45; cf. Dig. 1, 7, 2.—**B.** Alicui t. t., to add one officer to another, to associate with, place by the side of: cui consuli dictatorem adrogari haud satis decorum visum est patribus, Liv. 7, 25, 11.—**C.** To take a homo sui juris in the place of a child, to adopt (v. arrogatio), Gell. 5, 19, 4; cf. Dig. 1, 7, 1; 1, 7, 2; 1, 7, 22 al.—Hence, **II.** Transf. **A.** To appropriate that which does not belong to one, to claim as one's own, to arrogate to one's self, to assume: quamquam mihi non sumo tantum, iudices, neque adrogato, ut, etc. Cic. Planc. 1: non enim mihi tantum derogo, tametsi nihil adrogo, ut, etc. id. Rose. Am. 32: sapientiam tibi adrogare, id. Brut. 85, 292: ego tantum tibi tribuo,

quantum mihi fortasse arrego, id. Fam. 4, 1. fin.: Quod ex aliena virtute sibi adrogant, id mihi ex mea non concedunt, Sall. J. 85, 25: Nihil adrogabo mihi nobilitatis aut modestiae, Tac. H. 1, 30: Nec sibi cenarum quivis temere arroget aliquid, Hor. S. 2, 4, 35.—**B.** Poet.: alicui arrego, to *address something to another as his own, to confer upon or procure for* (opp. abrogare): Scire velim, chartis pretium quodot adroget annus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 35: decus arrogavit, id. C. 4, 14, 40: nihil non arroget armis, *address every thing to arms, think every thing must yield to*, id. A. P. 121.—Hence, **arrogans (adr-)**, antis, *P. a.*, acc. to II. A., *appropriating something not one's own; hence, assuming, arrogant* (syn.: superbus, insolens, ferax).

A. Lit.: si essent adrogantes, non possem terre fistulum, Cic. Phil. 10, 9: Induciamur iste minax atque adrogans, id. Font. 12, id. Verr. 2, 1, 60: ne arrogans in praeripiendo populi beneficio videretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: pigritia adrogantior, Quint. 12, 3, 12: adrogantissima persuasio, id. Decl. 8, 9.—**B.** As a consequence of assumption, *haughtily, proud, overbearing, insolent* (cf. arrogans, I. B.): proponit maania mihi nobilitatis, hoc est hominum adrogantium nomina, Cic. Verr. 1, 6: de se persuasio, Quint. 2, 4, 16: crudelitas adrogans, Cic. Fam. 5, 4, 2: dictum, id. Sull. 8, 25: consilium, id. Or. 2, 39, 165: moderato, Tac. A. 1, 3: adversus superiores tristi adulatione, adrogans minoribus, inter pares difficilis, id. ib. 11, 21: omnem adrogantem humilia, Vulg. Job, 40, 6: abominatio Domino esse omnis adrogans, ib. Prov. 16, 5: beatos dicimus adrogantes, ib. Mal. 3, 15.—**Adv.**: **arroganter (adr-)**, with assumption, arrogantly, haughtily, proudly, insolently: aliquid dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 83, 339; id. Off. 1, 1, 2; Quint. 4, 2, 86: scribere, Cic. Att. 6, 1: aliquid praedicare, id. ad Brut. 1, 4: petere, id. Lig. 10, 30: adsentire, id. Inv. 2, 3, 10: facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: adversarios sustinere, D. Brutus ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 4: ingredi, *Vulg. Soph. 1, 9: consilere in deditos, Tac. Agr. 16.—**Comp.**: multo adrogantius factum, Suet. Caes. 79: insolentius et adrogantius uti gloria artis, Plin. 36, 10, 36, § 71: adrogantius et elatius praefari, Gell. 9, 15.—**Sup.**: Oros. 7, 25; 7, 35.

ar-ro-āro (adr-), āre, v. n., to moisten, bedew: herbam viro, Marc. Eup. 34.

***arrosor (adr-)**, ōris, m. [arrosō], one who gnaws at or consumes a thing, a nibbler, consumer: stultiorum divitum, Sen. Ep. 27.

ar-rōsus (adr-), a, um, Part. of ar-ro-āro.

ar-rōtans (adr-), antis, adj. [qs. Part. of arrotā, āre: rota] in a winding, circular motion, turning, trop. wavering: arrotant tactu, Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

Arrōtrēbās, ārum, f., a promontory in Hispania, Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 111.

Arrūbium, ī, n., a town on the Danubius in Scythia Minor, Tab. Peut. Itin.

arrūgia, ae, f. [akin to runc, runcina, *opuntia, cypripis*, to dig; cf. Corssen, Ausspr. I. p. 543; v. corrugus], a shaft and pit in a gold-mine, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 70.

Arruns, untis, m., v. Aruns.

Arruntius, ī, m., a Roman nomen.

I. L. Arruntius, consul A. U. C. 759, Tac. A. 1, 13; 3, 11; 6, 5; prob. the same as the historian L. Arruntius, who composed a work on the Punic Wars, Sen. Ep. 114, 17 sq.—**II.** Arruntius, a celebrated artist under Claudius Caesar, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 7.—**III.** Arruntius Stella, a poet, Stat. S. 1, 2; Mart. 6, 21.—**IV.** Arruntius Caelius, a Latin grammarian, Diom. I. p. 307 P.; Prisc. III. p. 607 P.

arrūo, āre, v. adruo.

ars, artis, f. [v. arma], skill in joining something, combining, working it, etc., with the advancement of Roman culture, carried entirely beyond the sphere of the common pursuits of life, into that of artistic and scientific action, just as, on the other hand, in mental cultivation, skill is applied to morals, designating character, manner of thinking, so far as it is made known by external actions (syn.: doctrina, solertia, calliditas, prudentia, virtus, industria, ratio, via, dolus). **I.** Skill in producing any material form, handicraft, trade, occupation,

employment (τέχνη). **A.** Lit.: Zeno censet artis proprium esse creare et gignere, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 57: quarum (artium) omne opus est in faciendo atque agendo, id. A. S. 2, 7, 22; id. Off. 2, 3, 12 sq.—**B.** Transf.

1. With the idea extended, *any physical or mental activity, so far as it is practically exhibited; a profession, art (music, poetry, medicine, etc.); acc. to Roman notions, the arts were either liberales or ingenuae artes, arts of freemen, the liberal arts; or artes illiberales or sordidae, the arts, employments, of slaves or the lower classes.* **a.** In gen.: Eleus Hippias gloriosus est nihil esse ullā in arte rerum omnium, quod ipse nesciret: nec solum has artes, quibus liberales doctrinae atque ingenuae continerentur, geometricam, musicam, litterarum cognitionem et poëtarum, atque illa, quae de naturis rerum, quae de hominum moribus, quae de rebus publicis dicerentur, sed anulum, quem habet, pallium, quo amictus, socios, quibus indutus esset, se suā manu conficisse, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127: Jam de artificis et quæstibus, qui liberales habendi, qui sordidi sint, haec fere accepimus. Primum improbantur illi quæstus, qui in odia hominum incurunt, ut portitorum, ut feneratorum. Illiberales autem et sordidi quæstus mercenariorum omniumque, quorum operæ, non artes enuntur: est enim in illis ipsa merces auctoramentum servitutis... Opificesque omnes in sordida arte versantur... Quibus autem artibus aut prudentia major inest aut non mediocri utilitas quaeritur, ut medicina, ut architectura, ut doctrina rerum honestarum, haec sunt his, quorum ordini conveniunt, honestae, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150 sq.; cf. id. Fam. 4, 9: artes elegantes, id. Fin. 3, 2, 4: laudatae, id. de Or. 1, 3, 9: bonae, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 32: optinae, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 111: magnae, id. Or. 1, 4: maxime, id. de Or. 1, 2, 6; gravissimae, id. Fin. 2, 34, 112: leviores artes, id. Brut. 1, 3: mediciores, id. de Or. 1, 2, 6: omnis artifex omnis artis, Vulg. Apoc. 18, 22: artifices omnium artium, ib. 1 Par. 22, 15.—**b.** Es p., of a single art, and, (a) With an adj. designating it: ars gymnastica, gymnastics, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 73: ars duellica, the art of war, id. Ep. 3, 4, 14: ars imperatoria, generalship, Quint. 2, 17, 34: artes militares et imperatoriae, Liv. 25, 9, 12: artes civiles, politics, Tac. Agr. 25: artes urbanae, i. e. jurisprudence and eloquence, Liv. 9, 42: ars grammatica, grammar, Plin. 7, 39, 40, § 128: rhetorica, Quint. 2, 17, 4: musica, poetry, Ter. Hec. prol. 28: musica, music, Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 93: medicæ artes, the healing art, medicine, Ov. H. 5, 145; so, ars Apollinea, id. Tr. 3, 10, 10: magica, Verg. A. 4, 493, and Vulg. Sap. 17, 7; so, maleficis artibus inserviebat, he used witchcraft, ib. 2 Par. 33, 6 al.—(β) With a gen. designating it: ars disserendi, dialectics, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 157: ars dicendi, the art of speaking, id. ib. 1, 23, 107, and Quint. 2, 17, 17; so, ars eloquentiae, id. 2, 11, 4: ars medendi, Ov. A. 2, 735: ars medentium, Stat. S. 5, 1, 153: medicorum ars, Vulg. 1 Par. 16, 12: pigmentariorum ars, the art of unguents, ib. 2 Par. 16, 4: ars armorum, the art of war, Quint. 2, 17, 33: ars pugnae, Vulg. Judith, 5, 27; so in plur.: belli artes, Liv. 25, 40, 5: ars gubernandi, navigation, Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24; Quint. 2, 17, 33; so, ars gubernatoris, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 42.—Sometimes the kind of art may be distinguished by the connection, so that ars is used absol. of a particular art: instruere Atriden num potes arte mea? i. e. arte sagittandi, Ov. H. 16, 364: tunc ego sim Inachio notior arte Lino, i. e. arte canendi, Prop. 3, 4, 8: fert ingens a puppe Notus: nunc arte (sc. navigandi) relictā Ingemit, Stat. Th. 3, 29; so Luc. 7, 126; Sil. 4, 715: imus ad insignes Urbis ab arte (sc. rhetorica) viros, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 16: eisdem erat artis, i. e. artis scaenofactoriae, Vulg. Act. 18, 3.—**2.** Science, knowledge: quis ignorat, ille qui mathematici vocantur, quantā in obscuritate rerum et quam reconditā in arte et multiplici subtilitate versentur, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 10: nam si ars ita definitur, ex rebus pensatis perceptis planeque cognitis atque ab opinionis arbitrio sejunctis, scientiaque comprehensis, non mihi videtur ars oratoris esse ulla, id. ib. 1, 23, 108: nihil est quod ad artem redigi possit, nisi ille prius, qui illa tenet, quorum artem instituere vult, habeat illam scientiam (sc. dialecti-

cam), ut ex his rebus, quarum ars nondum sit, artem efficeret possit, id. ib. 1, 41, 186: ars juris civilis, id. ib. 1, 42, 190: (Antiochus) negabat ullam esse artem, quae ipsa se proficisceretur. Etenim semper illud extra est, quod arte comprehenditur... Est enim perspicuum nullam artem ipsam in se versari, sed esse alud artem ipsam, aliud quod propositum sit arti, id. Fin. 5, 6, 16; id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9: id. Cael. 30, 72; id. Or. 1, 4: vir bonus optimusque artibus eruditus, Nep. Att. 12, 4: ingenium docile, come, am. Aud artes optinas, id. Dion. 1, 2 al.—**C.**

1. The theory of any art or science: ars est praecipio, quae dat certam viam rationeque faciendi aliquid, Auct. ad Her. 1, 1; Asper, p. 1725 P.: non omnia, quaecumque loquuntur, mihi videtur ad artem et ad praecipia esse revocanda, not every thing is to be traced back to theory and rules, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 44: res mihi videtur esse facultate (in practico) praecleara, arte (in theory) medicioris; ars enim eorum rerum est, quae sciuntur: oratoris autem omnis actio peritioribus, non scientia continetur, id. ib. 2, 7, 30; id. Ac. 2, 7, 22.—In later Lat. ars is used, **a.** Absol. for grammatical analysis, grammar: curru posit, non est apocope: sed ratio artis antiquae, etc. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 156, 1, 95: et hoc est artis, ut (vulgus) masculi non utatur, quia omnia Latina nomina in us excentia, si neutra fuerint, tertie sunt declinationis, etc., id. ad eund. ib. 1, 149: secundum artem dicamus horum, arbor lepor: plerumque poëtae in s mutant, id. ad eund. ib. 1, 153 al.—Hence also, **b.** As a title of books in which such theories are discussed, for rhetorical and, at a later period, for grammatical treatises. (a) Rhetorical: quam multa non solum praecipia in artibus, sed etiam exempla in orationibus bene dicendi reliquunt; Cic. Fin. 4, 3, 5: ipsae rhetorum artes, quae sunt totae forenses atque populares, id. ib. 3, 1, 4: neque co dico, quod vus (Hermagoras) nam satis in ea videtur ex antiquis artibus (from the ancient works on rhetoric) ingenio et diligenter electas collocasse, id. Liv. 1, 6 fin.: illi verbis et artibus aluerunt naturae principia, hi autem instituit et legibus, id. Rep. 3, 4, 7: artem sciendens Theodori, Jul. 7, 177.—(β) Grammar: in artibus legitimus superlativum gradum non nisi genitivo plurali jungi, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 96: ut in artibus lectum est, id. ad eund. ib. 1, 535.—So Ars, as the title of the later Lat. grammars: Donati Ars Grammatica, Clevermi Ars Marti Victorini Ars, etc.; v. the grammarians in Gudolfred., Putsch., Lindem., Keil.—**2.** The knowledge, art, skill, workmanship, employed in effecting or working upon an object (Pr. adrese): majore quādam opus est vel arte vel diligentia, Cic. Ac. 2, 14 fin.: et tripodas septem pondere et arte patet; Ov. H. 3, 32: qui canite, canat; qui hilit arte, bibit; id. A. A. 2, 506: arte laboratae vestes, Verg. A. 1, 639: plausus tunc arte carebat, was void of art, was natural, unaffected, Ov. A. 1, 113.—**3.** (Concr.) The object artistically formed, a work of art: clipeum efferri jussit Didymus artis, Verg. A. 5, 359: divite me scilicet artium, Quas aut Parthias protulit aut Scopas, Hor. C. 4, 8, 5; id. Ep. 1, 6, 17.—**4.** Artes (personified) the Muses: artium chorus, Phaedr. 3, prol. 19.—**II.** Transf. from mind to morals, the moral character of a man, so far as it is made known by actions, conduct, manner of acting, habit, practice, whether good or bad: si in te aegrotat artes antiquae tuae, your former manner of life, conduct, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 35; cf. Hor. C. 4, 15, 12; Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 6 Lind.: nempe tua arte vincti minae Pro psaltria periere, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 24: quid est. Quod tibi mea ars efficeret hoc possit amplius? my assiduity, id. And. 1, 1, 4: Hac arte (i. e. constantia, perseverantia) Pollux et vages Hercules Enisus arces attingit igneus, Hor. C. 3, 3, 9: multae artes artes (i. e. virtutes) extimae, hujus administratae comitesque virtutis (sc. imperatoris), Cic. Imp. Pomp. 13; id. Fin. 2, 34, 115; id. Verr. 2, 4, 37 Zumpt: nam imperium facile his artibus retinetur, quibus initio partum est, Sall. C. 2, 4 Kritz; so id. ib. 5, 7. cultusque arteque virorum, Ov. M. 7, 58: mores quodote confer et artes, id. R. Am. 713: praecleari facinoris aut artis

bonae famam quaerere, Sall. C. 2, 9; so id. ib. 10, 4; animus insolens malarum artium, id. ib. 3, 4; so Tac. A. 14, 57.—Hence also, *absol.* in mal. part. as in Gr. *ῥέχνη* for cunning, *artifice, fraud, stratagem*: haec arte tractabat virum, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 125 (cf. Ov. H. 17, 142): capti eadem arte sunt, quā ceperant Fabios, Liv. 2, 51; 3, 35; at Cythera novas artes, nova pectore versat Consilia, Verg. A. 1, 657; so id. ib. 7, 477: ille dolis instructus et arte Pelasgus, id. ib. 2, 152: talibus insidiis perjurioque arte Sionius Credita res, etc., id. ib. 2, 195: fraude innectere ponto Antiquā parat arte, Luc. 4, 449: tantum illi vel ingenii vel artis vel fortunae superfluit, Suet. Tit. 1: fugam arte simulantes, Vulg. Jud. 20, 32: regem summis artibus pellexit, πᾶσι μηχανῆ, Suet. Vit. 2.

Arasces, is, m., = Ἀρασκῆς, the first king of the Parthians, Just. 41, 5.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Arsciadæ**, arum, m. (*gen. plur.* Arsciadū, Luc. 10, 51), successors of Arasces, Tac. H. 1, 40; Luc. 1, 108; 8, 217; 8, 306 al.—**B. Arscianus**, a, um, *adj.*, Arscian, poet. for Parthian, Mart. 9, 36.

Arsamōsāta, ae, v. Armosata. **arse verse**, a Tuscan-Latin incantation against fire: ARSE VERSE avertē ignem significat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 18 Müll. (cf. Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 20). A pure Tuscan inscr. found at Cortona with this formula reads: ARSES. VULSSES. SEULIAN. etc., i. e. Ignem avertē, Vulcane, Inscr. Orell. 1384.

arsella, ae, f., a plant, also called argemone, q. v., App. Herb. 31.

Arsernaria, ae, f., a Roman colony in Mauretania Caesariensis, now Arzew, Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 19; it is called *Arsinna* in Mel. 1, 6, 1.

arsēnicum, i, v. arrenicum.

arsenogōnon, v. arhenogonon.

Arsia, ae, m., a small river of Istria, which became the boundary between Italy and Illyricum under Augustus; the present *Arsa*, Plin. 3, 26, 29, § 150; Flor. 2, 5; cf. Mann. Thracē, p. 325.

Arsia Silva, ae, f., a forest in Eburia, celebrated for a battle between the Turquinii and the Romans, Liv. 2, 7; Val. Max. 1, 8; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, 553.

***arsineum**, i, n., a woman's head-dress, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.; Cato ap. Fest. p. 265 Müll.

Arsinoa, ae, v. Arsenaria.

Arsinoë, es, and **Arsinoā**, ae, f., = Ἀρσινόη. **I.** Arsinoā, mother of the third Mercury, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 57.—**II.** Arsinoë, daughter of Ptolemy Lagus and Berenice, wife of King Lysimachus, afterwards of her brother Ptolemy Philadelphus, Just. 17, 1; 17, 2; 24, 2.—Hence, **Arsinoëum**, i, n., the monument erected to her by the latter, Plin. 36, 9, 14, § 68.—**III.** A daughter of Lysimachus, the first wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus; after her death worshipped as Venus Zephyritis, Plin. 34, 14, 42, § 148.—**IV.** A daughter of Ptolemy Aulētēs, sister of Cleopatra, Auct. B. Alex. 4 and 33; Luc. 10, 521.—**V.** One of the Hyades, Hyg. Fab. 182.—**VI.** The name of several towns, **A.** In Lower Egypt, Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 61.—**B.** In Cyrenaica, Mel. 1, 8, 2; 3, 8, 7; Plin. l. c.—**C.** In Cilicia, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92.—Hence, **Arsinoëticus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or pertaining to Arsinoë: aqua, Plin. 36, 22, 47, § 165.—**D.** A town on the north side of Cyprus, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 130.

†arsis, is, f., = ἄρσις, in metre, the elevation of the voice; opp. thesis, depression (in pure Lat., sublatio, Diom. p. 471 P.), Mart. Cap. 9, p. 328; Don. p. 1738 P.; cf. Ter. Maur. p. 2412 P. and Mar. Vict. p. 2482 P.

arsus, a, um, *Part.* of ardeo.

†artāba, ae, f., an Egyptian dry measure = 3/4 Romi. modii, Rhem. Fan. Pond. 89.

Artabanus, i, m. **I.** A Parthian king of the family of the Arsacidae, Just. 42, 2; Tac. A. 2, 3; 2, 58; 6, 31 30; 11, 8.—**II.** A general of Xerxes, Nep. Reg. 1, 5; Just. 3, 1.

Artacië, es, f., = Ἀρτακίη (Hom. Od. 10, 108), a fountain in the country of the Læstrygones, Tib. 4, 1, 60.

artātus (not *arct-*), a, um, *P. a.*, from arto.

Artaxāta, arum, n. (**Artaxāta**, ae,

f., Tac. A. 2, 56), = Ἀρτάτα, the capital of Armenia Major, on the Araxes, non Ardaschad, Juv. 2, 170.

Artaxerxes, is, m., = Ἀρταξέρξης, the name of several Persian kings, Nep. Reg. 1, 3; Just. 3, 1; 10, 3 al.

artē (not *arctē*), adv., v. I. artus fin.

Artemis, idis, f., = Ἄρτεμις, the Greek name of Diana, Plin. 25, 7, 36, § 73; cf. Maer. S. 1, 15; 7, 16.

Artemisia, ae, f., = Ἀρτεμισία. **I.** Wife of King Mausolus, in Caria, to whom, after his death, she built the renowned Mausoleum, Gell. 10, 18.—**II.** **artemisia**, ae, f., the plant mugwort, Plin. 25, 7, 36, § 73; App. Herb. 10.

Artemisium, ii, n., = Ἀρτεμισιον. **I.** A promontory of the island Eubœa, Nep. Them. 3, 2 and 4.—**II.** A town in Eubœa, Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64.

Artemita, ae, or **Artēmitē**, es, f., = Ἀρτεμίτα. **I.** A city of Assyria or, perhaps more strictly, of Babylonia, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 117.—**II.** Another name for Rhene, one of the Echinades, Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 67.

†artēmon (**artemo**), Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 99 P.), ōnis, m., = ἀρτέμων. **I.** A sail put upon the mast above the main-sail, a top-sail, Dig. 50, 16, 242; * Vulg. Act. 27, 40.—**II.** The guiding pulley of a machine for raising weights, * Vitruv. 10, 5.

†arteria, ae, f. (**arterium**, i, n., v. infra), = ἀρτηρία. **I.** The windpipe: arteria ad pulmonem atque cor pertinet, Plin. 11, 37, 66, § 175; 20, 6, 22, § 49; so id. 22, 25, 66, § 136; Gell. 17, 11, 2 al.—From its internal roughness, also called arteria aspera (Gr. τραχεία ἀρτηρία): cum aspera arteria (sic enim a medicis appellatur) ostium habeat adjunctum linguae radicibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136; Cels. 4, 1.—And since it consists of two parts, also in the *plur.*: laeduntur arteriae, Auct. ad Her. 3, 12: arteriae reticendo acquiescunt, id. ib. 3, 12; Plin. 22, 23, 48, § 100; Suet. Ner. 25; id. Vit. 2; Gell. 10, 26, 9.—Once in the *neutr. plur.*: **arteria**, arum, * Lucr. 4, 529.—**II.** An artery: sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur et spiritus per arterias, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138; cf. id. ib. *fin.*; Sen. Q. N. 3, 15: arteriarum pulsus citatus aut tardus, etc., Plin. 11, 37, 88, § 219: arteria incisa non coit neque sanescit, Cels. 2, 10.—Sometimes it interchanges with vena; cf. Gell. 18, 10, § 89.

†arteriācē, es, f., = ἀρτηριακή, a medicine for the windpipe, Plin. 23, 7, 71, § 136; cf. Cels. 5, 25, 17; Scrib. Comp. 74 and 75.

†arteriācus, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀρτηριακός, of or pertaining to the windpipe: medicamenta, that produce coughing, Caes. Aur. Tard. 2, 6.

†arteriōtōmia, ae, f., = ἀρτηριότομία, an opening or incision in an artery, Caes. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 fin.

†arthriticus, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀρθριτικός, gouty, arthritic: coccus, * Cic. Fam. 9, 23.

†arthritīs, idis, f., = ἀρθριτις, a lameness in the joints, gout (in pure Lat., articularis morbus), Vitruv. 1, 6.

articulamentum, i, n. [articulo], the articulation of the limbs, a joint (late Lat.), Scrib. Comp. 214; 206; 263.

articulāris, e, *adj.* [articulus]. **I.** Pertaining to the joints (v. articulus, I.): morbus, gout, Plin. 20, 17, 73, § 195; Suet. Galb. 21; Scrib. Comp. 101.—**II.** In *genet.*, like the article (v. articulus, II. A. *fin.*): pronomen, i. e. hic, iste, Prisc. p. 938 P.; 574 P.; Serv. p. 1785 P.

articulārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or pertaining to the joints: morbus, gout, Cato. R. R. 157, 7; Plin. 23 proem.; 22, 13, § 34.

articulātē, adv., v. articulo. **P. a. fin.** **articulātū**, adv. [articulus]. **I.** Joint by joint, limb by limb, piecemeal: aliquem concidere. Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 52: membra (pueri) articulatim dividit, poet. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 67; cf. Planck. Eur. Medea, p. 102: comminure articulatum diem, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 5.—**II.** Trop. of discourse, properly divided (v. articulus, II. A.): hence, clearly, distinctly, point by point: verba discernere articulatum, Lucr.

4, 555: aliquid explicare, Varr. L. L. 10, 4, 179: aliquid articulatum distincte dicere, * Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 36.

articulatio, ōnis, f. [articulo] (belonging to the lang. of the vineyard). **I.** The putting forth of new joints or knots, Plin. 16, 25, 41, § 101; 17, 21, 35, § 163.—**II.** A disease of the vine at the joints of the tendrils, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 226.

articulātus, a, um, *P. a.*, from articulo.

articulo, āvi, ātūm, i, v. a. [articulus], lit. to divide into single members or joints; used only trop. of discourse, to utter distinctly, to articulate: haec voces mobilis articulat verborum daedala lingua, the nimble tongue articulates, Lucr. 4, 551: verba, App. Flor. 12, p. 349, 5: sonos, Arn. 3, p. 111.—Hence, **articulātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, prop., furnished with joints; hence distinctly: verba, Sol. c. 65: vox, Arn. 7, p. 217, and in gram.: articulata (vox) est, quae coartata, hoc est copulata, cum aliquo sensu mentis ejus, qui loquitur, profertur, Prisc. p. 537 P.: so Isid. Orig. 1, 14.—* *Adn.*: **articulātē**, distinctly, articulately: loqui, Gell. 5, 9, 2.

articulōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], full of joints, or (of plants) full of knots (v. articulus, I.). **I.** Lit.: radix, Plin. 24, 16, 93, § 150.—**II.** Trop. of discourse (v. articulus, II. A.): vitanda concussa nimium et velut articulosa partitio, full of minute divisions and subdivisions, Quint. 4, 5, 24 (cf. just before: divisio in digitos ducta).

articulus, i, m. *dim.* [2 artus], a small member connecting various parts of the body, a joint, knot, knuckle. **I.** A. Lit.: nodi corporum, qui vocantur articuli, Plin. 11, 37, 88, § 217: hominis digiti articulos habent ternos, pollex binos, id. 11, 43, 99, § 244: summus caudae articulus, id. 8, 41, 63, § 153 al.: crura sine nodis articulisque, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: ipso in articulo, quo jungitur capiti cervix, Liv. 27, 49: auerant articulos macies, i. e. had made more joints, had made the bones visible, Ov. M. 8, 807: articulum dolores habere, i. e. gouty pains, Cic. Att. 1, 5 fin.; cf. Cels. 5, 18: postquam illi iusta chama. Contudit articulos, * Hor. S. 2, 7, 16; cf. Pers. 5, 58: gladiatore vehementis impetus excipit adversarii mollis articulus, Quint. 2, 12, 2.—Hence, molli articulo tractare aliquem, to touch one gently, softly, Quint. 11, 2, 70.—Of plants: ineunte vere in his (vitibus), quae relecta sunt, existit, tamquam ad articulos sarmentorum, ea quae gemma dicitur, Cic. Sen. 15, 53; Plin. 16, 24, 36, § 88: ante quam seges in articulum eat, Col. 2, 11, 9; so Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 159.—Of mountains, a hill connecting several larger mountains: montium articuli, Plin. 37, 13, 77, § 201.—**B.** With an extension of the idea, a limb, member, in gen. (cf. 2 artus), * Lucr. 3, 697.—Hence also for a finger, Prop. 2, 34, 80; so Ov. H. 10, 140; id. P. 2, 3, 18: quot manus atterunt, ut unus niteat articulus! Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 158: ab eo missus est articulus manus, Vulg. Jan. 5, 24: aspicebat articulos manus, ib. ib. 5, 5: erexit me super articulos manuum mearum, on the fingers or palms of my hands, ib. ib. 10, 10.

II. Trop. **A.** Of discourse, a member, part, division: articulus dicitur, cum singula verba intervallis distinguuntur caesa oratione, hoc modo: acrimonia, voce, vultu adversarios perterruisti, Auct. ad Her. 4, 19: continuatio verborum soluta multo est aptior atque jucundior, si est articulus membrisque (κόμματα καὶ κώσις) distincta, quam si continuata ac producta, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 186: (genus orationis) fluctans et dissolutum eo quod sine nervis et articulis fluctat huc et illic, Auct. ad Her. 4, 11.—Hence, a short clause, Dig. 36, 1, 27; also, a single word, ib. 35, 1, 4: articulus Est praesentis temporis demonstrationem continet, ib. 34, 2, 35: hoc articulo Quisque omnes significatur, ib. 28, 5, 29.—In gram. the *pron.* hic and quis, Varr. L. L. 8, § 45 Müll.; the *article*, Quint. 1, 4, 19.—**B.** Of time. **1.** A point of time, a moment: commoditatis omnes articulos scio, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 31.—With tempus: qui hunc in summas angustias adductum putaret, ut eum suis conditionibus in ipso articulo temporis astringeret, at the most critical moment, Cic. Quint. 5, 19: in ipsis quos dixi temporum articulis, Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 216: si de singulis articulis

lemporum deliberabimus, August. ap. Suet. Claud. 4; also without tempus: in ipso articulo, *at the moment, at the nick of time*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 21.—With dies: in articulo diei illius ingressus est, *on that very day*, Vulg. Gen. 7, 13.—And with res: in articulo retum, Curt. 3, 5; also in articulo, *instantly, immediately*, —statim, Cord. Just. ad 33, 3.—Hence with the idea extended, **2.** *A space, division of time*: hi cardines singulis articulis dividuntur, Plin. 18, 23, 53, § 222: octo articuli lunae, i. e. v. in 79, § 350: articulus austrinus, i. e. in 3, 79, auster blows, id. 17, 2, 2, § 11.—**C.** Of other abstract things, *part, division, point*: per eodem articulo (i. e. per eadem honorum partes) et gradus producere, August. ap. Suet. Claud. 4; stationes in medicis latitudinum articulis quae vocant ecliptica, Plin. 2, 15, 13, § 68; Dig. 1, 3, 12: ventum est ergo ad ipsum articulum causae, i. e. ventum ad rei cardinem, *the turning-point*, Arn. 7, p. 243.

artifex, frcis, m. [ars-facio]. **I. Subst.** **A. 1.** *One that is master in the liberal arts* (while *opifex* is a master in the artes rotundae; cf. ars, I. B. 1.), *an artist, artificer*: illi artifices corporis simulacra lignotis nota faciebant, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: reponendum (tegularum) nemo artifex (i. e. architectus) inire rationem potuit, Liv. 42, 3: in armamento multis talium operum (sc. tormentorum) artificibus de industria inclusis, id. 29, 35: ut aiunt in Graecis artificibus eos aulobecos esse, qui eitharocidi fieri non poterint, sic, etc., Cic. Mur. 13, 29; cf. Ov. M. 11, 169 al.: artifices scaenici, Cic. Arch. 5, 10; id. Quinct. 25; Suet. Caes. 84: artifex lignorum, *a carpenter*, Vulg. 2 Reg. 5, 11; so, artifex lignarius, ib. Isa. 44, 13: artifices lapidum, *masons*, ib. 2 Reg. 5, 11: artifex aeriarius, *a worker in bronze*, ib. 3 Reg. 7, 14 (often thus used in Vulg. for *artifex*).—Also *absol.*: artifex, Plaut. Am. prol. 70: multo artifices ex Graecia venerunt, Liv. 39, 22; so id. 5, 1; 5, 7; 2, 41, 20; so Vulg. Exod. 36, 4; ib. Isa. 40, 20; ib. Act. 19, 24 et saep.—So of a *charioteer*, as in Gr. τεχνίτης: ne hoc gloriae artificis datur (auriga standing just before), Plin. 7, 63, 54, § 186.—Of a *physician*, Liv. 5, 3.—Of an *orator or writer*: Graeci dicendi artifices et doctores, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 23: cum contra talem artificem (sc. Hortensium oratorem) dicitur essem, id. Quinct. 24, fin.: pollutus scriptor atque artifex, id. Or. 51, 172.

2. *Trop.*, *a master in any thing, in doing any thing, etc.*: artifices ad corruptendum iudicium, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 71: artifex callidus comparandorum voluptatum, id. Fin. 2, 35, 116: Cotta in ambitione artifex, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 12, 47: serendae in alios invidiae artifex, Tac. H. 2, 86 al.—**B.** *A maker, originator, author, contriver*: si pulcher est hic mundus, si probus ejus artifex, etc., Cic. Tim. 2: cibus (civitas) artifex et conditor (est) Deus, Vulg. Heb. 11, 10: artifex omnium natura, Plin. 2, 1, 1, § 3: si inducta consuetudo tam est artifex suavitatis, id. Or. 48, 161: artificem (sc. maiorum) vides inimitam Tereā flammis, Ov. M. 6, 615: madidat artificem drae Polymestora caecidis, id. ib. 13, 551: sceleris infandī artifex, Sen. Agam. 975.—*Ironic*: O artificem probrum! Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 29.—Also for a *slip, cunning contriver, inventor of a thing* (cf. ars, II. fin.): et mihi jam multi crudele canebant Artificis scelus, Verg. A. 2, 125; 11, 407.

II. Adj. **A. Act.** *skilled in a thing; skilful, practised, ingenious, dexterous*: Bomilcar et per homines talis negotii artifices itinera explorat, Sall. J. 35, 5: miles decollandi artifex, Suet. Gall. 32: artifex faber de silva, Vulg. Sap. 13, 11: tam artifices saltationis, Suet. Tit. 7.—Also of inanimate things: artifices Natura manus admovit, Ov. M. 15, 218: Tellus artifices non terat Osea manus, Prop. 2, 2, 62: artifex, ut ita dicam, stilus, Cic. Brut. 25, 95: mobilitas ignea artifex ad formanda corpora, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 187: vir tam artificis ingenii, id. 8, 16, 21, § 55 al.—*Poet.* with *inf.*: venter, negatas artifex sequi voces, Pers. prol. 11.—**B. Pass.** *skilfully prepared or made, artistic, artificial, ingenious*: quatuor artifices vividae signa boves, Prop. 3, 29, 8: tantae tamque artifices argutiae, Ov. M. 29, 4, § 85: artifex dimiticid, id. 8, 40, 61, § 150: motus, Quint. 9, 4, 8: manus librat artificis temperamento, Plin. 12, 25,

54, § 115: artifex vultus, Pers. 5, 40: plaga, Sol. 35 al.—*Poet.* of a horse, *broken, trained*, Ov. A. A. 3, 556.

artificialis, e, *adj.* [artificium], *of or belonging to art, artificial, according to the rules of art* (perh. only in Quint.): probationes, Quint. 5, 1, 1; so id. 5, 9, 1; 12, 8, 19: ratio, id. 6, 4, 4.—*Once subst.*: **artificialia**, ium, n., *things conformable to the rules of art*, Quint. 1, 8, 14.—*Adv.*: **artificialiter**, *according to art* (opp. inartificialiter): se gerere, Quint. 2, 17, 42.

artificiose, *adv.*: v. artificiosus *fin.*

artificiosus, a, um, *adj.* [artificium].

I. A. Act. *accomplished in art, skilful, artistic* (perh. found only in Cic. and Auct. ad Her.): rhetores elegantissimi atque artificiosissimi, Cic. Inv. 1, 35 *fin.*: quod si artificiosus est intelligere, quae sunt ex arte scripta, multo est artificiosus ipsum scribere ex arte, Auct. ad Her. 4, 4, 7: ipsius mundi natura non artificiosus solum, sed plane artifex, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58: Zeno naturam ita definit, ut eam dicat ignem esse artificiosum ad ingenium progredientem via, id. ib. 2, 22, 58, § 57.—**B. Pass.** (cf. artifex, II. B.), *on which much art has been bestowed, made with art, artificial, ingenious*: utraeque (sc. venae et arteriae) vim quamdam incredibilem artificiosius operis divini que testantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: Epicurus autem nec non volt, si possit, plane et aperte loqui: nec de re obscura, ut physici; aut artificiosa, ut mathematici, id. Fin. 2, 5, 15.—**II.** *According to the rules of art, artificial* (esp. freq. in opp. to naturalis, natural): ea genera dividendi non naturalia, sed artificiosa dicuntur, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 79; so several times Auct. ad Her. 3, 16, sq. al.—*Adv.*: **artificiosè**, *in skilful manner, skilfully*: digerere aliquid, Cic. de Or. 1, 41, 186: dicere aliquid, id. Fin. 3, 9, 32: ambulare, id. N. D. 3, 11, 27: commutare aliquid, Auct. ad Her. 3, 10, 17.—*Comp.*: multo artificiosius efficere aliquid, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 57.—*Sup.*: artificiosissime facere, Auct. ad Her. 4, 4, 7.

artificium, ii, n. [artifex]. **I.** *In gen.*, *the occupation of an artificer, a profession, trade, an employment, a handicraft, an art*: Jam de artificijs et quaestibus, qui liberates habendi, qui sordidi sint, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: ne opifices quidem tueri sua artificia possent, nisi, etc., id. Fin. 3, 2, 4: in artificio perquam tenui et levi (sc. scaenico), id. de Or. 1, 28, 129: sordidum ancillareque, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 58; so Tac. Or. 32; Sen. Ben. 6, 17: de hoc artificio est nobis acquisitio, *Vulg. Act. 19, 25: non tu in isto artificio accusatorio callidior es quam hic in suo, Cic. Rose. Am. 17, 49 al.—**II.** *Esp.* **A.** *skill, knowledge, ingenuity in any thing*: simulacrum Dianae singulari opere artificioque perfectum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33; so id. ib. 2, 4, 21: quae certis signis artificij notata sunt, Auct. ad Her. 4, 4.—**B.** *Theory, system* (cf. ars, I. C. 1.): nonesse eloquentiam exartificio, sed artificium ex eloquentia natum, Cic. de Or. 1, 32, 146: existimant artificium esse hoc quoddam non dissimile ceterorum, cuiusmodi de ipso jure civili Crassus componi posse dicebat, id. ib. 2, 19, 83: scientia cuiusdam artificij non nunquam dicitur prudentia, Auct. ad Her. 3, 2: artificium memoriae, mnemonics, id. ib. 4, 16.—**C.** *Still serviceable in the attainment of any object, ingenuity, art, dexterity*; and in a bad sense, *craft, cunning, artifice* (cf. ars, II.): id ipsum, quod contra me locutus es, artificio quodam es consecutus, Cic. de Or. 1, 17, 74: opus est non solum ingenio, verum etiam artificio quodam singulari, id. Verr. 2, 4, 40 *fin.*: vicinitas non assueta mendacis, non fucosa, non fallax, non erudita artificio simulacionis, id. Planc. 9: non virtute, neque in acie vicisse Romanos, sed artificio quodam et scientia oppugnacionis, Caes. B. G. 7, 29: quorum artificijs effectum est, ut res publica in hunc statum perveniret, id. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 8, C. *fin.*

I. artio, ivi, itum, 4, v. a. [I. artus], *to fit close, to drive in tight* (only ante-class.): surculum, Cato. R. R. 40, 3; so id. ib. 41, 2: linguam in palatum, Nov. ap. Non. p. 505, 30.

2. artio, ire, v. a. [ars], *to induce with art*; only in the two foll. exs.: artitus: bonis instructus artibus, *skilled in arts*,

Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll. (cf.: centum puor artium, Hor. C. 4, 1, 15).—Hence also *endowed with cunning* (cf. Ars. II. fin.), *artful*: artivi viri, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 19 in varr. lectt.

artissellum, ii, n. [I. artus-sella], *an arm-chair*, Virg. 75, 4.

*** artius**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἄρτιος, *complete, perfect*: si est artius (ut ita dicam) holocrocos, quid est, Suet. Claud. 4.

arto (not *arcto*), avi, atum, 1, v. a. [I. artus], *to draw or press close together, to compress, contract* (not found in Cic.). **I.**

A. Lit.: omnia conciliatū artari possunt, *Lucr. 1, 576: libros, Mart. 1, 3, 3: Col. 12, 44, 2: vitis contineri debet vimine, non artari, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 209: angustias eas artantibus vitibus parvis, quae etc., id. 3, 6, 13, § 83.—**B. Trop.**, *to contract, straiten, limit, curtail*: fortuna humana fingit artaque ut lubet, i. e. in angustias redigit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 54 Lind.; Liv. 45, 56: tempus, *to limit, circumscribe*, Dig. 42, 1, 2; 38, 9, 1: se, *to limit one's self, to retrench*, ib. 1, 11, 2 al.—**II.** *In gen.*, *to finish, conclude*, Petr. 85, 4.—Hence, **artatus**, a, um, *P. a. contracted into a small compass*; hence, *narrow, close*; and of time, *short*: pontus, Luc. 5, 234: tempus, Vell. 1, 16.

† artocōpus, i, m., = ἀρτοκόπος, *a baker*, Firm. Math. 8, 20.

† artocrēas, ritus, n., = ἀρτοκρέας, *a meat pie*, Pers. 6, 50; cf. Inscr. Orell. 4937.

artolāganus, i, m., = ἀρτολάγανος, *a kind of bread or cake (made of meal, wine, milk, oil, lard, and pepper)*, Athen. 3, 28; cf. Fam. 9, 20.

† artopta, ae, m., = ἀρτοπτήης. *** I. A baker**, Juv. 5, 72 Rupertus.—**II.** *A vessel to bake in, a bread-pan*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 4; cf. Plin. 18, 11, 28, § 107.

artopticus, a, um, *adj.* [artopta, II.], *baked in an artopta*: panis, Plin. 18, 11, 28, § 105.

† Artōtrogus, i, m. [ἄρτος-τρώγω], *bread-gnawer*, the name of a parasite in Plaut. Mil.

† Artōtyritae, arum, m. [ἄρτος-τῆρός], *heretics who made offerings of bread and cheese*, Aug. de Haeres. 25.

artio, are, v. aratro.

artua, v. artus *int.*

*** artuātium**, adv. [2. artus], *limb by limb*, Firm. Math. 7, 1.

artuātus, a, um, *Part.* [q. *Part.* of artuo, are], *born in pieces*, Firm. Math. 6, 31.

I. artus (not *arctus*), a, um, *adj.* [v. arma], *prop. fitted*; hence, **I. Lit.**, *close, strait, narrow, confined, short, brief*: exierunt regionibus artus, Lucr. 6, 120: claustra, id. 1, 70; so id. 3, 808: nec tamen haec ita sunt arta et stricta, ut ea laxare nequeamus, Cic. de Or. 65, 220: artioribus apud populum Romanum laqueis tenebatur, id. Verr. 2, 1, 5: nullum vinculum ad astringendam fidem jure jurando majores artus esse voluerunt, id. Off. 3, 31. III: compages, Verg. A. 1, 293: nexus, Ov. M. 6, 242: artio stipata theatro, *pressed together in a contracted theatre*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 60: toga, *a narrow toga without folds*, id. ib. 1, 18, 30 (cf. exigua toga, id. ib. 1, 19, 13): nimis artia convivia, i. e. *with too many guests, who are therefore compelled to sit close together*, id. ib. 1, 5, 29 et saep.—Hence, *subst.*: **artum**, i, n., *a narrow place or passage*: ventus cum conferret, frangitur in artio montes nimborum, Lucr. 6, 158 Lachm.: multiplicatis in artio orbibus, Liv. 2, 50; so id. 34, 15: nec desilies imitator in artum, *nor, by imitating, leap into a close place*, Hor. A. P. 134.—**II.** *Trop.*, *strict, severe, scanty, brief, small*: sponte sua occidit sub leges artaque jura, *subjected himself to the severity of the laws*, Lucr. 5, 1147: Additae leges artae et adeo superbae quaeque etc., Plin. 16, 4, 5, § 12: vincula amoris artissima, Cic. Att. 6, 2: artior somnus, *a sounder or deeper sleep*, id. Rep. 6, 10: artio commeatu, Liv. 2, 34; Tac. H. 4, 26; cf.: in artio commeatu, id. ib. 3, 13: artissimae tenebrae, *very thick darkness*, Suet. Ner. 46 (for which, in class. Lat. densus, v. Bremi ad h. l., and cf. densus, al.).—So, *colligere in artum*, *to compress, abridge*: quae (volumina) a me collecta in artum, Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 44.—Of *hope, small, scanty*: spes artio aquae manantis, Col. 1, 5, 2: ne spem sibi ponat in artum, *diminish hope, expectation*,

Ov. M. 9, 683: quia plus quam unum ex patriciis creari non licebat, artior petitio quattuor petentibus arct, i. e. was *harder, had less ground of hope*, Liv. 39, 32; and of circumstances in life, etc., *straitened, distressing, wretched, needy, indigent* (so in and after the Aug. per. for the class angustus): rebus in artis, Ov. P. 3, 2, 25: artas res nuntiare, Tac. H. 3, 69: tam artus afflicticque rebus, Flor. 2, 6, 31; so Sil. 7, 310: fortuna artior expensis, Stat. S. 5, 3, 117: ne in arto res esset, Liv. 26, 17.—**Adv.** **arctē** (not **arctē**), *closely, close, fast, firmly*. **I.** Lit.: arte (manus) configa, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 29: boves arte ad stipites religare, Col. 6, 2, 5: arte continere aliquid, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: aciem arte statuere, Sall. J. 52, 6: arte accubare, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 39.—**Comp.**: calorem artius continere, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: artius astringi, Hor. Epod. 15, 5: signa artius collocare, Sall. C. 59, 2: artius ire, Curt. 4, 13, 34: artius pressiusque conficari, Gell. 10, 6.—**Sup.**: milites quam artissime ire jubet, Sall. J. 68, 4: artissime plantas serere, Plin. 12, 3, 7, § 16.—**II.** Trop.: arte contentaque aliquid habere, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 63; id. Merc. prol. 64: arte et graviter dormire, *soundly*, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59: arte appellare aliquid, *briefly, by shortening his name*, Ov. P. 4, 12, 10: artius adstringere rationem, Cic. Fat. 14, 32: abstinentiam artissime constringere, Val. Max. 2, 2, 8.—**III.** **Transf.**: arte diligere aliquid, *strongly, deeply*, Plin. Ep. 6, 8; so also id. ib. 2, 13.

2. artus, *ūs, m.* [id.], mostly plur (artia, n., Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 102; quoted in Non. p. 191, 12.—Hence, *dat. acc.* to Vel. Long. p. 2229 P. and Ter. Scaur. p. 2260 P. artibus; yet the ancient grammarians give their decision in favor of artibus, which form is also supported by the best MSS., cf. arcus.—The singular is found only in Luc. 6, 754; Val. Fl. 4, 310, and Prisc. p. 1219 P.). **I. A.** Lit., a joint: molles commissurae et artus (digitorum), Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: suffraginum artus, Plin. 11, 45, 101, § 248: elapsi in pravum artus, Tac. H. 4, 81: dolor artuum, *gout*, Cic. Brut. 60, 217.—Sometimes connected with membra, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 102: copia materiae Cogitur interdum flecti per membra, per artus, in every joint and limb, Lucr. 2, 282; 3, 703 al.; Suet. Calig. 28, 6; cf. Baumg.-Crus., Clavis ad Suet.: cernere laeeros artus, truncata membra, Plin. Pan. 52, 5.—**B.** Trop., *the muscular strength in the joints*; hence, in gen., *strength, power*: Ἐν ἁρσασίῳ illud teneto; nervos atque artus esse sapientiae, non temere credere, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 10.—More freq., **II.** *The limbs in a gen.* (very freq., esp. in the poets; in Lucr. about sixty times): cum tremulis anis attulit artibus lumen, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 36 Vahl); so Lucr. 3, 7; cf. id. 3, 488; 6, 1189: artibus omnibus contremiscam, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121: dum nati (sc. Absyrti) dissipatos artibus captaret parens, vet. poet. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 67: copia concita per artus Omnis, Lucr. 2, 267: moribundi artus, id. 3, 129 al.: rogumque parari Vidit et arsurus supremis ignibus artus, etc., Ov. M. 2, 620 al.: salsaque per artus Sudor it, Verg. A. 2, 173; 1, 173 al.: veste stricta et singulos artus experimente, and showing each limb, Tac. G. 17: artus in frusta confidit, Vulg. Lev. 1, 6; 8, 20; ib. Job. 16, 8.—Of plants: stat per se vitis sine ullo pedamento, artus suos in se colligens, *its tendrils*, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 13, where Jahn reads *arcus*.

arūla, *ae, f. dim.* [ara]. **I.** *A small altar*: ante hocce deos erant arulae, *Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3; Vulg. Jer. 36, 22, 23 bis; Ins. Papp. in Maer. S. 3, 11; Arn. 3, p. 114; Inscr. Orell. 1630.—† **II.** *Perh. the base of an altar* (eccl. Lat.): quos (anulos) pones subter arulam altaris, Vulg. Exod. 27, 5; 38, 4.—**III.** Among the Campanians, *the turf laid altar-like round an elm-tree*, Plin. 17, 11, 15, § 77.

arum, *i, v. aros*.
† **aruncus**, *i, m.*, = ἄρυνκος (Dor. ἄρυνκος), *the beard of the goat*, Plin. 8, 60, 76, § 203.

* **arundifer**, **arundinaceus**, **arundo** and its deriv., v. *harundifer*, etc.

arundinatio, v. *harundinatio*.
Arunus, *untis, m.*, an Etruscan name of

the younger son, while the elder was called Lar or Lars (in pure Etruscan, Arnth.; *Gr. Ἄρουν* or Ἀρουν). **I.** *A brother of Lucumo* (Tarquinius Priscus), Liv. 1, 34.—**II.** *A younger son of Tarquin the Proud*, Liv. 1, 56; 2, 6.—**III.** *A son of Porsenna*, Liv. 2, 14.—**IV.** *An Etruscan seer*, Luc. 1, 585; v. Müll. Etrusk. 1, pp. 405 and 409.

Arupium, *ii, n.*, = Ἀρουπιον, Strabo, a town in Illyria, now Auersperg, Itin. Anton.—Hence, **Arupinus**, a, um, of or pertaining to Arupium: Arupinis natus in arvis, Tib. 4, 1, 110.

† **arūra**, *ae, f.*, = ἄρουρα, a field, cornfield, Marc. Emp. 8; Vel. Long. p. 2246 P.

aruspex and deriv., v. *haruspex*, etc.

arvalis, e, adj. [arvum], pertaining to a cultivated field; hence, Fratres Arvales, a college of twelve priests, who yearly made offerings to the field-Lares for the increase of the fruits of the field: Fratres Arvales dicti sunt, qui sacra publica faciunt propterea, ut fruges ferant arva, Varr. L. L. 5, § 85 Müll.; cf. Non. p. 560, 24 sq.; Müll. Etrusk. 2, pp. 91 and 105. Extant inscriptions show that this college of priests continued in existence until the fourth century; cf. Inscr. Orell. I. 388 sq.; 5054; 807; 840; 858; 903; 947; 961 al.

ar-vcho, *exi, ectum, 3, v. a* (an old form for arveho, v. ad *imit.*), to bring, to procure (only twice in Cato): arvehant ligna, Cato, R. R. 138: trapetum ubi arvectum erit, id. ib. 135, 7.

Arverni, *rum, m.*, = Ἀρβηνοι, Plut.; Ἀρβηνοι, Strabo, a people of Gaul, in the present Auvergne, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 1, 45; 7, 7; Luc. 1, 427; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 130.—Hence, **Arvernus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Arvernian*: Arvernium genus (vini), Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 18.

arviga (*harv-*), v. *arvix*.

arvina, *ae, f.* **I.** *Grease, fat, suet, lard*. **A.** In gen.: pinguis, *Verg. A. 7, 627 (secundum Suetonium arvina est durum pingue, quod est inter cutem et viscus, Serv.).—**B.** Es p. **a.** Of the victim in a sacrifice (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Exod. 29, 22; ib. Lev. 3, 15; so the *dim.* arvinula, *ib. ib. 8, 16.—**b.** Of a person: de latere ejus arvina dependit, Vulg. Job. 15, 27.—**II.** *Greatness, fatness*, in gen., Prud. Cath. 7, 9; Sid. Ep. 8, 14.—**III.** **Arvina**, a surname of the dictator A. Cornelius Cossus, Liv. 8, 38.

arvinula, *ae, v. arvina*, I. B. a.

† **arvix** or **harvix**, *igis, f.*, = ἈΡΙΞ, also as *fem.* **arviga** (*harv-*), *ae, a ram for offering*: Aries qui etiam dicebatur Ares, veteres nostri Arviga, hinc Arvigas, Varr. L. L. 5, § 98 Lindem.: Harviga dicebatur hostia, cujus adherentia inspiciebatur exta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 100 Müll. (in Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 28, haruga; in Vel. Long. p. 2233 P. aruga).

arvum, *i, n. v. arvus*, II. B.

Arvus, a, um, *adj.* [for arvum from arō].

I. *That has been ploughed, but not yet sown, ploughed, arable*: ager arvus et arationes ab arando, Varr. L. L. 5, § 39 Müll.: arvum, quod aratum nec dum satum est, id. R. R. 1, 29; Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.: aut arvus est ager aut constitus aut pasceus aut hircus, Isid. Orig. 15, 13: Non arvus hircus, sed pasceus est ager, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 47: agri arvi et arbuti et pasci lati atque uberes, Cic. Rep. 5, 2, 3.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.* **A. arva**, *ae, f.* (sc. terra), *an arable field, cornfield*; only twice, ante-class., Naev. ap. Non. p. 192, 30; Pac. ib.—**B.** **arvum**, *i, n.* (sc. solum), *an arable field, cultivated land, a field, ploughed land, glebe* (cf. Doed. Syn. III. p. 8; class.: nec soibat ferro mollier arva, Lucr. 5, 934; 1, 314: sol lumine conserit arva, id. 2, 211; cf. id. 2, 1162; Ov. M. 1, 598; 11, 33; Verg. G. 2, 263 et saep.: ex arvo aequa magno, Varr. R. 1, 7, 2: prata et arva et pecudum greges diligentur isto modo, quod fructus ex eis capiuntur, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 122: arva non afferent cibum, Vulg. Hab. 3, 17: Numidae pabulo pecoris magis quam arvo student, Sall. J. 90, 1: ne perconteris, fundus meus, optime Quincti, Arvo pascat erum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 2 (i. e. frugibus: arvum autem ab arando dictum est, Cruceq.): arva per annos mutant, et superest ager, Tac. G. 26;

Suet. Ner. 31; id. Dom. 7.—**2.** *Meton. a. A region, country*: Aspices in praesens, quali jaceamus in arvo, Ov. P. 4, 7, 3.—**b.** *Poet. i.*, in gen., *fields, plains, regions*: arva patria, Liv. And. ap. Fest. p. 181 Müll.: genua humanum multo fuit in arvis durius, Lucr. 5, 925; 2, 1154: nec pisces (quont) vivere in arvis, id. 3, 785: Circaea arva, Ov. M. 14, 348: Penaia, id. ib. 12, 209; so id. ib. 15, 32; 15, 276; 11, 62; 11, 196; Verg. A. 5, 703 et saep.: pomosa, Prop. 5, 7, 81: quā tumidus rigat arva Nilus, Hor. C. 3, 3, 48; id. Epod. 16, 54; so arva deserti, Vulg. Jer. 23, 10: arva pacis, ib. ib. 25, 37.—Hence also, (a) *For pascuum, pasture-ground*: Arvate mugitu sanctie bovaria longo: No bibe erit Romae pascuva vestra forum, i. e. the Forum Boarium at Rome, Prop. 5, 9, 19.—(β) *Arva Neptunia, for the sea*, Verg. A. 8, 635 (cf. id. ib. 6, 724: jampe Hquentes).—(γ) *Land, a shore, coast*: campus arva te nebant (anguis), Verg. A. 2, 209.

arx, *arōis, f.* [arx ab arendo, quod is locum munitissimum urbis, a quo facillime possit hostis prohiberi, Varr. L. L. 5, § 151 Müll.; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 20; Isid. Orig. 15, 2, 32; Doed. Syn. IV. p. 428; v. arceo], *a stronghold, castle, citadel, fortress, ἀκρόπολις*; in Rome, the Capitolium. **I. A.** Lit.: arce et robe urba sum, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 114 Müll.): optumates, Corinthum quae arcem altam habetis, id. ap. ejusd. Fam. 7, 6: edicite per urbem ut omnes qui arcem astuque accolunt, civēs, etc.; Att. ap. Non. p. 357, 14: Illa autem in arce [hinc] abiit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 59; so id. Ps. 4, 6, 2: In arcem transcurso opus est, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 17: Condere cooperunt urbis arcemque locare, Lucr. 5, 1107: arcis servator, candidus anser, id. 4, 683: munire arcem, Cic. Pis. 34 fin.: cum Tarento amisso arcem tamen Livius retinisset, id. de Or. 2, 67, 273: arx intra moenia in immensa altitudine edita, Liv. 45, 28: arx Siou, Vulg. 2 Reg. 5, 7: arx Jerusalem, ib. 1 Macc. 13, 49: Romana, Liv. 1, 12: Capitolina, id. 6, 20; cf. id. 3, 18: Sabinus arcem Capitolii inedit mixto milite, Tac. H. 3, 69; Suet. Claud. 44 et saep. As the place on which auguries were received (cf. auguraculum): ut cum in arce augurium augures acturi essent, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 66; so Liv. 1, 18 and 24.—Hence, **B.** Trop., *defence, protection, refuge, bulwark, etc.*: Castoris templum fuit te consule arc civium perditurum, receptaculum veterum Capitinae militum, castellum forensis latrocinii, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: haec urbis, lux orbis terrarum atque arc omnium gentium, id. Cat. 4, 6; cf. id. Agr. 1, 6, 18: Africa arc omnium provinciarum, id. Lig. 7, 22: Stoicorum, id. Div. 1, 6, 10: arc finitimum, Campani, Liv. 7, 29; 37, 18: tribunicium auxilium et provocationem, duas arcēs libertatis tuendae, id. 3, 45: arce ad aliquid faciendum, id. 28, 3: eam urbem pro arce habiturus Philippus adversus Graeciae civitates, id. 33, 14; Flor. 3, 6, 6: quasi arc aeternae dominationis, Tac. A. 14, 31.—**C.** As the abode of tyrants, a poet. designation of *tyranny* (cf. Ascon. ad Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5). Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 293 Heins.: cupidi arcium, Sen. Thyest. 342; cf. id. Contr. 4, 27: non dum attigit arcem, Juris et humani culmen, Lucr. 7, 593 Corte; cf. id. 8, 490, and 4, 800; Tert. Apol. 4.—**D.** *Prov.*: arcem facere e cloacā, to make a mountain of a mole-hill, Cic. Planc. 40.—**II.** *Since castles were generally on a height, meton., a height, summit, pinnacle, top, peak* (usu. poet. and in Aug. and post-Aug. prose), lit. and trop. **A.** Lit.: summā locum sibi legit in arce, upon the extreme height, Ov. M. 1, 27; cf. id. ib. 12, 43.—**So, 2.** In partic. **a.** Of mountains: Parnasi constitit arce, Ov. M. 1, 467: arce loci summā, id. ib. 11, 393: Rhodopae arces, Verg. G. 1, 240: flerunt Rhodopiae arces, id. ib. 4, 461: septemque a sibi muro circumdedit arces, id. ib. 2, 535: primus inexpectatis adiit Thyrynium arces, i. e. Alpes, Sil. 3, 496; cf. Drak. ad id. 15, 305; Val. Fl. 3, 565: impositum arce sublimi oppidum cernimus, Petr. 116; cf. id. 123, 205, and 209.—**b.** Of houses built on an eminence, Petr. 121, 107, and 293.—**c.** Of the citadel of heaven: quae pater ut summā vidit Saturnius arce, Ov. M. 1, 163: summam peti arduus arcem, id. ib. 2, 306: siderear mundi qui temper arcem, id. Am. 3, 10, 21.—**d.** Of the heavens themselves: aethle

riae arces, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 19: arces igneae, Hor. C. 3, 3, 10: caeli quibus adnuis arcem, Verg. A. 1, 250; cf. id. ib. 1, 259.—**e.** Of temples erected on an eminence: dextera sacras jaculatus arces, Hor. C. 1, 2, 3.—**f.** Of the head: arx corporis, Sen. Oedip. 185; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 235.—**g.** Trop., height, head, summit, etc. (rare): *Bella mentis ab arce*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 131: *summæ laudum arces*, Sil. 13, 771; Sid. Carm. 2, 173: ubi Hannibal sit, ibi caput atque arcem totius belli esse, *head and front*, Liv. 28, 42: arx eloquentiae, Tac. Or. 10.

† arytaena or arutaena, also contr. **artaena**, *ae, f.*, = *αρυταίνα*, a vessel for taking up liquids: arytaenam sive artaenam vas ab hauriendo sic appellabant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll.: *artaenaeque ad aquales*, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 95 (l. 35 Müll.).

as, *assis, m.* (nom. *assis*, Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 9, and Schol. ad Pers. 2, 59; old form **assarius**, *ii, m.*; and in the gen. plur. *assarium*, Varr. L. L. 8, § 71 Müll.; Charis. p. 58 P.) [*cf.*, Dor. *αἰς*, Tarent. *αἰς*, Hinter]. **1.** In gen., *unity, a unit*; as a standard for different coins, weight, measure, etc. (in Vitr. 3, 1, p. 61 Rode, perfectus numerus, the perfect number, fundamental number). acc. to the duodecimal system, divided into 12 parts, or uncias, with the following particular designations:

- uncia = $\frac{1}{12}$ s. duodecima (sc. pars)
- sexans = $\frac{2}{12}$ = $\frac{1}{6}$ s. sexta
- quadrans = $\frac{3}{12}$ = $\frac{1}{4}$ s. quarta, also }
teruncius or triuncus
- triens = $\frac{4}{12}$ = $\frac{1}{3}$ s. tertia or ::
- quincunx = $\frac{5}{12}$ s. sextans cum qua- }
drante
- semissis s. semis = $\frac{6}{12}$ = $\frac{1}{2}$ s. dimidia
- septunx = $\frac{7}{12}$ s. quadrans cum tri- }
ente
- bessis s. bes = $\frac{8}{12}$ = $\frac{2}{3}$ for beis s. }
binae partes assis
- dodrans = $\frac{9}{12}$ = $\frac{3}{4}$ s. terni quadrantes
- dextans s. decunx = $\frac{10}{12}$ = $\frac{5}{6}$ s. qui- }
ni sextantes
- deunx = $\frac{11}{12}$ s. undecim unciae

The uncia was again divided into smaller parts:

- semuncia = $\frac{1}{2}$ uncia = $\frac{1}{24}$ assis.
- duella = $\frac{1}{3}$ uncia = $\frac{1}{36}$ assis.
- scicillus (um) = $\frac{1}{4}$ uncia = $\frac{1}{48}$ assis.
- sextula = $\frac{1}{6}$ uncia = $\frac{1}{72}$ assis.
- drachma = $\frac{1}{8}$ uncia = $\frac{1}{96}$ assis.
- hemisecla = $\frac{1}{12}$ uncia = $\frac{1}{144}$ assis.
- scripulum = $\frac{1}{24}$ uncia = $\frac{1}{288}$ assis.

The multiples of the as received the following designations:

- dupondius = 2 asses.
- tripondius s. tressis = 3 asses.
- quadressis = 4 asses.
- quinqnessis = 5 asses.
- sexis (only in the connection decussis-sexis in Vitr. l. c.) = 6 asses.
- septissis = 7 asses.
- octussis = 8 asses.
- novissis (novissis?) = 9 asses.
- decussis = 10 asses.
- biocussis = 20 asses.
- triccussis = 30 asses, and so on to
- centussis = 100 asses. (Cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 169 sq. Müll.)

II. Esp. **A. 1.** As a copper coin, the as was, acc. to the ancient custom of weighing money, originally a pound (asses librales or aes grave), of the value of about 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ *den.*, or 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents, and was uncioed (aes rude, or aes rude) until Servius Tullius stamped it with the figures of animals (hence pecunia, from pecus); cf. Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 9; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 42 sq. In the first Punic war, on account of the scarcity of money, the as was reduced to a sixth part of its original weight, i. e.

two ounces; hence asses sextantarii (of the value of about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *den.*, or 2.8 cents), and the state gained five sixths. In the second Punic war, and the dictatorship of Fabius, the as was again reduced one half, to one ounce; hence asses unciales, about equal to $\frac{2}{3}$ *den.*, or 1.4 cents. Finally, the Lex Papiria (A. U. C. 563, B. C. 191) reduced the as to half an ounce; hence asses semunciales = $\frac{1}{2}$ *den.*, or 7.91 mills, which continued as a standard even under the emperors. In all these reductions, however, the names of coins remained, independent of the weight of the as: uncia, sextans, quadrans, etc.; cf. Grotef. Gr. II. p. 253 sq.—From the small value of the as as well after the last reduction, the following phrases arose: quod non opus est, *asse carum* est, Cato ap. Sen. Ep. 94; Quod (sc. pondus auri) si committas, vitum redigatur ad assem, Hor. S. l. 1, 43; *viatica ad assem Perdierat, to the last farthing*, id. Ep. 2, 27; *ad assem impendium reddere*, Plin. Ep. 1, 15; *rumores unius assis* unius aestimemus assis. Cat. 5, 3: *Non assis facis?* id. 42, 13.—Hence, **2.** The proverbs.

1. Asses habes, *assem valeas, your worth is estimated by your possessions*, Petr. 77, 6: *crumena plena assium*, Gell. 20, 1.—**b.** Asses elephantum dare, *to give something (as a petition, and the like) with trembling to a superior* (a metaphor derived from trained elephants, which, after playing their parts, were accustomed to take pay for them selves, which was given them with fear by the multitude; cf. Plin. n. 5, 5, § 14), Augustus ap. Quint. 6, 3, 59, and Macr. S. 2, 4; Varr. ap. Non. p. 531, 10 sq.—**B.** In inheritances and other money matters, where a division was made, the as, with its parts, was used to designate the portions. Thus haeres ex asse, *sole herit.*; haeres ex semisse, *he who receives one half of the inheritance*; haeres ex dodrante, *he who receives three fourths*; and so, haeres ex besse, triente, quadrante, sextante, etc.; ex semiuncia, ex sextula, ex duabus sextulis, etc., Dig. 28, 5, 50; 34, 9, 2; Suet. Caes. 89; Cic. Caecin. 6 et saep.; Nerva constituit, ut tu ex triente socius esses, ego ex besse, Dig. 17, 2, 75: *bessem fundum emere ab aliquo*, ib. 26, 21, 2, § 39: *quadrans et semissis fundi*, ib. 6, 1, 8 al.; hence, in assem, in asse, or ex asse, *in all, entirely, completely*, Dig. 30, 45: *vendere fundum in assem*, ib. 20, 6, 9; so Col. 3, 3, 8 and 9; in asse, id. 2, 12, 7; sic in asse fuit octo menses et dies decem, id. 2, 12, 7; ex asse aut ex parte possidere, Dig. 2, 8, 15; Sid. Ep. 2, 1; 6, 12; 8, 6 al.—**C.** As a measure of extent. **a.** An acre, acc. to the same divisions as above, from scripulum to the as, Col. 5, 1, 9 sq.; *proscindere semissem, iterare assem*, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 178.—**b.** A foot, Col. 5, 3.—**D.** Of weight, a pound, acc. to the same division; cf. Fann. Fond. 41: In aae solide sexta face assis eat, Ov. Med. Fac. 60.

as, *Mathematicians* (v. Vitr. l. c.) called the number 6 perfectus numerus (since 1 + 2 + 3 = 6), and formed, accordingly, the following terminology:
 1 = sextans, as a dice-number. unio.
 2 = triens binio.
 3 = semissis ternio.
 4 = bessis (δωμοίρος) quaternio.
 5 = quintarius quinio.
 6 = perfectus numerus senio.
 7 = ἑφάκτων, sex adjecto asso = 6 + 1.
 8 = ἀδτεντάριος, sex adjecta tertriā = 6 + 2 (ἐπιτρίτοιος).
 9 = σεσαυτάρ, sex adjecta dimidiā = 6 + 3 (ἡμιόλιος).
 10 = bes aut, sex duabus partibus additis = 6 + 4 (ἐπιδιμοίρος).
 11 = adquintarius, sex quinque partibus additis = 6 + 5 (ἐπιπεντάμοιρος).
 12 = duplio (διπλασίωσις).

asa, v. ara *imit.*

† asarótum, *i, n.*, = *ἀσάρωτον*, a floor laid in mosaic, Stat. S. 1, 3, 36; cf.: *asarotos oecos* (= *ἀσάρωτος οἶκος*), Plin. 36, 25, 60, § 184; hence, *asaroticus lapillus*, a little mosaic stone, Sid. Carm. 23, 56.

† asaron, *i, n.*, = *ἀσαρον*, hazelwort, wild spikenard: *Asarum Europaeum*, Linn.: Plin. 12, 13, 27, § 47.

† asbestinum, *i, n.* (sc. *linum*), = *ἀσβεστίνον*, a kind of incombustible cloth, Plin. 19, 1, 4, § 19 sqq. (written by Jan as Greek).

† asbestos, *i, m.* (sc. *lapis*), = *ἄσβεστος* (incombustible), a stone of an iron-gray color, found in Arcadia, differing from the common asbestos, perh. amiantus, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 146.

Asbólis, *i, m.* [*ἄσβόλην*, soot], a black, shaggy dog of Acteion, Ov. M. 3, 218.

ascálabotes, *ae, m.*, = *ἀσκαλαβώτης*, a kind of lizard, in pure Lat., stellio: *Lacerta gecko*, Linn.; Plin. 29, 4, 28, § 90.

Ascálahus, *i, m.*, = *Ἀσκαλάφος*, a son of Acheron and Orphne, who made known to Plato that Proserpine had eaten seven kernels of a pomegranate, on account of which he was changed by her into an ill-boding owl (hubo), Ov. M. 5, 539 sq.; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 462.

† ascália, *ae, f.*, = *ἀσκαλία*, the edible part of the artichoke, Plin. 17, 16, 57, § 97.

Ascálo, *óhis, f.*, = *Ἀσκαλία*, an important trading town in the southern part of Palestine, between Gaza and Azotus upon the sea, now Ascalon, Mel. 1, 11, 3; Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 68; cf. Mann. Palaest. 202.—Hence, *adj.*: **Ascálonius**, *a, um*, of Ascalon: caepa, a shallot, Col. 11, 3, 57; 12, 10, 1; Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 101 sqq.

*** a-scalpo (ads-)**, *cre, v. n.*, to scratch at, to scratch: aurem, App. M. 6, p. 176.

Ascánia, *ae, f.*, = *Ἀσκάνια*, a region in Phrygia, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 144.

1. Ascánius, *a, um, adj.*, = *Ἀσκανίος*, *Ascanian*: lacus, in Bithymia, near Niceae, Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 148: portus, in Troas, id. 5, 30, 32, § 191: insulae, in the Aegean Sea, over against Thros, id. 5, 31, 38, § 138.

2. Ascánius, *ii, m.*, = *Ἀσκανίος*, son of Aeneas and Crésus, king of Lavinium, and founder of Alba Longa, Verg. A. 1, 271; Liv. 1, 3; cf. Wagner ad Verg. A. l. c., and id. Exc. ad Aen. 2, n. XVII. p. 438.

† ascáules, *is, m.*, = *ἀσκαίλιος*, a bag-piper, Mart. 10, 3, 8 (called in Suet. Ner. 54 by the pure Lat. word, utricularius).

ascendens (ads-), *entis, P. a.*, v. ascendo *fm.*

ascendibilis (ads-), *e, adj.* [ascendo], that can be ascended or climbed: semita, Pomp. ap. Schol. ad Stat. Th. 10, 841.

a-scendo (ads- Jan; ads- and as- Müller; as-, other editors), *scendi, scensum, 3, v. n.* [scando], to ascend, mount up, climb, and in eccl. Lat. simply to go up, to rise, to spring up, grow up (syn.: scando, conscendo, orior, surgo, etc.). **1.** L. i. t. (opp. descendo; and diff. from escendo, which designates a climbing, mounting upon some high object, and involves the idea of exertion; cf. Oud. ad Caes. B. G. 7, 27; Suet. Caes. 61; Ochs. Ecl. pp. 287 and 288; Doed. Syn. IV. pp. 60 and 61; it often interchanges with escendere in MSS.; cf. e. g. Halm ad Nep. Epam. 4, 5; id. Them. 8, 6, and v. examples below; class.; in Cic. and in Vulg. very freq.), constr. most freq. with *in*, but also with *ad* with super, supra, contra, adversus, with *acc.*, and *absol.* (in Cic. in the lit. signif., except one with the *acc.*, always with *in* with *acc.*; but in the trop. signif. in all constr.). (a) With *in* with *acc.*: in navem ascendere, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 20; 2, 6, 54 Fleck.: ascendere in naviculam, Vulg. Matt. 8, 23: in trirrem ascendit, Nep. Alcib. 4, 3 (in id. Epam. 4, 5, and Them. 8, 6 Halm now reads *escendere*): in arborem ascendere, Vulg. Luc. 19, 4; ut in Amanum (urbem) ascenderem, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 8: ascende in oppidum, Vulg. Jos. 8, 1: lex peregrinum vetat in murum ascendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 100: in equum, id. Sen. 10, 34: in caelum, id. Am. 23, 88; so id. Tusc. 1, 29, 71 (B. and K. *escendere*); id. Dom. 28, 75; id. Mil. 35, 97 (cf. id. Leg. 2, 8: ascensus in caelum): inque plagas caeli, Ov. M. 11, 518: cavete, ne ascendatis in montem, Vulg. Exod. 19, 12; 24, 13; ib. Matt. 5, 1; ib. Marc. 3, 13: in tribunal ascendere, Cic. Vatin. 14, 34 (B. and K., *escendere*); so Liv. 2, 28 Drak. (Weissenb., *escendere*): in contionem, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 3 (B. and K., *escendit*); so Liv. 3, 49; 5, 50 (Weissenb., *escendere*, in both these pass.): in Capitolium ascendere, id. 10, 7: sin. vestram ascendisset in urbem, Verg. A. 2, 192.—(β) With *ad*: ad Gitanas Epiri oppidum, Liv. 42, 38: ad laevam paulatim, Sall. C. 55, 3.—(γ) With *acc.* or *loc. adv.*: navem ascendit, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 69; Phaedr. 4, 22, 9; Vulg. Marc. 4, 1; ib. Luc.

8, 37: ascendit classem, Tac. A. 2, 75: montis cum ascendimus altus, Lucr. 6, 469: montem, Juv. 1, 82, and Vulg. Psa. 103, 8; cf.: summum jugum montis ascendere, Caes. B. 1, 21: fastigia montis anhel, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 383: altitudinem montium, Vulg. Isa. 37, 24: currus, Lucr. 5, 1301 (Lachm., *ascendere*); so Vulg. 3 Reg. 13: adversam ripam, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 58: murum, Caes. B. G. 7, 27; so Verg. A. 9, 507, and Vulg. Jer. 5, 10: equum, Liv. 23, 14; so Suet. Caes. 61, and Vulg. Psa. 75, 7: ascendit Capitolium ad lumina, Suet. Caes. 37: deus ascendens, Olympum, Tib. 4, 1, 12: magna iter ascendo, Prop. 4, 10, 3: illic solita est ascendere filia Nisi, Ov. M. 8, 17; 11, 394: quo simul ascendit, id. ib. 7, 220.—Also *pass.*: si mons erat ascendendus, Caes. B. C. 1, 79: primus gradus ascendatur, Vitr. 3, 3: porticus ascenditur nonagenis gradibus, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 88 (Jan. *descendantur*): ascenso simul curru, Suet. Tib. 2 *fn.*: ne ascensis tantis sit gloria Bactris, Prop. 4, 3, 63.—(2) *Asc.* of persons: ex locis superioribus desuper suos ascendentes protegebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 79: quae fetellerat ascendens hostis, Liv. 5, 47: Ascendit ergo Abram de Aegypto, Vulg. Gen. 13, 1; 19, 30: Ascende huc, ib. Apoc. 4, 1; 12, 12.—Of things: fons ascendebat de terra, Vulg. Gen. 2, 6: sicut ascendit mare fluctu, ib. Ezech. 26, 3: Jam ascendit aurora, ib. Jud. 6, 21: ascendit ignis de petra, ib. Jud. 6, 21: ascendit fumus ejus, ib. Isa. 34, 10; ib. Apoc. 8, 4: vidit ascendentem favillam de terra, ib. Gen. 19, 28: ascendit sicut virgultum, ib. Isa. 53, 2; 5, 6: germes eorum, ut pulvis, ascendit, ib. ib. 5, 24.—Also, after the Greek, to go aboard ship, to go out to sea (eccl. Lat.): ascendentes navigavimus, *ἐπιβάρτες*, Vulg. Act. 21, 2: Et ascenderunt, *ἀνέβησαν*, ib. Luc. 8, 22.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Constr. in like manner (4) With *in* with *acc.*: in summum locum civitatis ascendere, Cic. Clu. 55: propter quem (ornatum) ascendit in tantum honorem eloquentia, *has grown into such reputation*, id. Or. 36, 125: ira ascendit in Israel, Vulg. Psa. 77, 21: Quid cogitationes ascendunt in corda vestra? ib. Luc. 24, 38; ib. Act. 7, 23.—(3) With *ad*: sic a principis ascendit motus et exit paulatim nostros ad sensus, Lucr. 2, 137: aut a minoribus ad majora ascendimus aut a majoribus ad minora delabimur, Cic. Part. Or. 4, 12: propius ad magnitudinem alieujus, Plin. Pan. 61, 2: ad honores, Cic. Brut. 68, 241: ad hunc gradum amicitiae, Curt. 7, 1, 14.—(7) With *super* with *acc.*: ira Dei ascendit super eos, Vulg. Psa. 77, 31: ascendit sermones super cor tuum, ib. Ezech. 38, 10.—(8) With *acc.*: ex honoribus continuus familiae unum gradum dignitatis ascendere, Cic. Mur. 27: altiore gradum, id. Off. 2, 18, 62: cum, quem tenebat, ascenderat gradum, Nep. Phoc. 2, 3: altissimum (gradum), Plin. Ep. 3, 2, 4.—**Poet.**: ascendere thalamum, i. e. matrimonium contrahere, Val. Fl. 6, 45.—(6) *Abso.*: ad summam amplitudinem pervenisset, ascendens gradibus magistratum, Cic. Brut. 81, 281; Plin. Pan. 58, 3: altius ascendere, Brut. ap. Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 4: gradatim ascendit vox *rises*, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 227: usque ad nos contemptum Samnitium pervenit, supra non ascendit, i. e. alios non tetigit, Liv. 7, 30: donec ascenderit furor Domini, Vulg. 2 Par. 36, 16: ascendit indignatio mea, ib. Ezech. 38, 18.—**B.** Esp. *super*, supra aliquem or aliquid ascendere, to rise above any person or thing, to surpass, to stand higher (twice in Tacitus); (liberti) super ingenuos et super nobiles ascendunt, Tac. G. 25: mihi supra tribunatus et praeturas et consulatus ascendere videor, id. Or. 7.—Hence, **ascendens** (ads-), entis, P. a. ***A.** Machina, a machine for ascending, a scaling-ladder, Vitr. 10, 19.—**B.** In the jurists, ascendentes are the kindred in an ascending line, ancestors (parents, grandparents, etc.); opp. descendentes, descendantis, children, grand-children, etc. i. Dig. 23, 2, 68.

***ascensibilis** (ads-), e, adj. [ascendo], that may be ascended or climbed: iter, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 1.

ascensio (ads-), ōnis, f. [id.], an ascending, ascent (more rare than ascensus). **I. A.** Lit.: ad hirundinum nidum ascensionem ut faceret, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 7: graduum, Vitr. 9, 1, p. 208 Rode: via ascensionis, Vulg. 1 Par. 26, 16: dies ascensionis

suae de terrā Aegypti, ib. Osee, 2, 15.—**B.** Trop.: quorum (atorum) quae fuerit ascensio et quam in omnibus rebus difficultis optimi perfectio, etc., a rising, soaring, ***Cic.** Brut. 36, 137: ascensiones in corde suo disposuit, Vulg. Psa. 83, 6.—**II.** Meton., means of ascent: aedificat in caelo ascensionem, Vulg. Amos, 9, 6.

ascensor (ads-), ōris, m. [id.], one that ascends (eccl. Lat.). **I.** In gen.: montis Domini, Hier. in Rufin. 1: caeli, Vulg. Deut. 33, 26.—**II.** Esp. *one that mounts* a horse, chariot, etc., a rider, *charioteer*: ut cadat ascensor ejus (equi) retro, Vulg. Gen. 49, 17: ascensor equi, ib. Amos, 2, 15: equum et ascensorem deiecit, ib. Exod. 15, 1; ib. Job, 39, 18.—So *abso.*: ascensores (sc. equorum), Vulg. 4 Reg. 18, 23; so, asini ascensor, ib. Isa. 21, 7: camelus, ib. ib.: collidam in te currum et ascensorem ejus, ib. Jer. 21, 51: subvertam quadrigam et ascensorem ejus, ib. Agg. 2, 23.

1. ascensus (ads-), a, um, Part. of ascendo.

2. ascensus (ads-), ōis, m. [ascendo], an ascending, ascent. **I. A.** Lit.: primos prohibere ascensu coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 32: homines audaces ab ejus templi aditu atque ascensu repulisti, Cic. Dom. 21: quod hosti aditum ascensumque difficilem praebere, Liv. 25, 36: summum fastigia tecti Ascensu supero, Verg. A. 2, 303: ascensus muri, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 12, 36: ascensus altaris, ib. Ecccl. 50, 12: adscensus siderum, a rising of the stars to our hemisphere, Plin. 29, 4, 15, § 59: ascensus aurorae, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 4, 21; ib. Jon. 4, 7.—Also in *plur.*: hostes partium scalis ascensus tentant, Liv. 36, 24.—**B.** Trop.: olisque ad honoris amplioris gradum is primus ascensus esto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3: olla propter quae datur homini ascensus in caelum, id. ib. 2, 8.—**II.** Meton. (abstr. for concr.; cf.: auditus, accessus, etc.), a place by which one ascends, an approach, ascent: inambulans atque ascensu ingrediens arduo, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261: difficilis atque arduus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 23: riget arduus alio Tmolus in ascensu, Ov. M. 11, 151: quae aedes tribunal habent et ascensum, a flight of stairs, ascnt, Vitr. 4, 7, p. 93 Rode; so id. 5, 6, p. 111 Rode.—In *plur.*: ut obtinerent ascensus montium, Vulg. Judith, 2, 6; ib. 1 Reg. 14, 4.—Trop.: in virtute multi ascensus, many degrees, Cic. Planc. 25 Wund.

***ascēteria**, ōrum, n., = ἀσκητήρια, a place of abode for ascetics, a hermitage, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 33.

***ascētriae**, ōrum, f., = ἀσκητρίαι, women that have taken vows, female ascetics, Novell. Constit. Just. 123.

ascia, ae, f. [kindred with ἄξιον, an axe], an axe for hewing wood, a carpenter's axe (syn.: securis, bipennis, ferrum). **I.** Lit.: rogam ascia ne polito, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 23: Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198: tilia ascias retundit, id. 16, 40, 76, § 207: in securi et ascia aliquid deiecerit, Vulg. Psa. 73, 6: lignum de saltu praecidit opus manūs artificis in ascia, ib. Jer. 10, 3.—Prov.: asciam sibi in crus impingere or illidere, to cut one's own legs, Petr. 74, 16: cf. App. M. 3, p. 139, 6.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A mattock, a hoe: asciae in aversa parte referentes rastros, Pall. 1, 43, 3.—**B.** A mason's trowel, Vitr. 7, 2: Pall. 1, 14: upon monuments such a trowel is found pictured, and in the inscription the expression: SVB ASCIA OR AD ASCIAM DEDICATVM, i. e. consecrated while yet under the trowel (prob. this was done in order to protect the empty sepulchre from injury), Inscr. Orell. 249; 4464; 4465; 4466; 4467: PATER ET MATER FILII DVLCISSIMO AD ASCIAM DEDICATVM POSVERVNT, ib. 4468.

Asciburgium, ii, n., an ancient town in Gallia Belgica, on the Rhine, now Asburg (but acc. to Mann. Gall. 250, now Essenberg; opp. Duisburg), Tac. G. 3; id. H. 4, 33.

1. ascio, ōre, v. a. [ascia, II. B.], to work or prepare with a trowel: calcem, Vitr. 7, 2.

2. a scio (adsc-, Rib., Halm), Ivi (never ii), 4, v. a., like adopto, arrego, etc., transf. from the sphere of civil law to common life, to receive, admit (like scio in this signif., very rare; perh. only in Verg. and Tac.; cf. ascisco): si socios sum adscire paratus, Verg. A. 12, 38: generum, id. ib. 11,

472: adsciri per adoptionem, Tac. A. 1, 3: sibi Tiberium adscivit, id. ib. 4, 57: adsciri in societatem Germanos, id. H. 4, 24: adsciri inter comites, id. ib. 4, 80: milites adscire, id. Agr. 19.

a-scisco (adsc-, Lachm., Baiter, Dietsch, Weissenb., K. and H., Halm in Tac.; **asc-**, Merk., Kayser, Rib., Halm in Nep.), Ivi (in ante-class. and class. Lat. never ii), itum, 3, v. a. **I. A.** Lit., to take or receive a thing with knowledge (and approbation), to approve, receive as true: cum jussisset populus Romanus aliquid, si id ascivissent socii populi ac Latini, etc., Cic. Balb. 8, 20: quas (leges) Latini voluerunt, ascivissent, id. ib. 8, 20, § 21: quibus (scitis) adscitis susceptisque, id. Leg. 2, 5: tu vero ista ne adsciveris neve fueris contentiosis rebus assensus, id. Ac. 2, 40, 125: ne labar ad opinionem, et aliquid adsciscam et comprobem incogitum, id. ib. 2, 45, 138.—**B.** Of persons, to receive or admit one in one's capacity (as citizen, ally, son, etc.): dominos acris adsciscunt, Lucr. 5, 87; 6, 63: perficiam ut hunc A. Licinium non modo non segregandum, cum sit civis, a numero civium, verum etiam, si non esset, putetis asciscendum fuisse, Cic. Arch. 2 *fn.*, cf. id. Balb. 13: [alía (civitate) ascitá], Nep. Att. 3, 1 Halm: Numam Pompiliūm . . . regem alienigenam sibi ipse populus adscivit eumque ad regnandum Romam Curibus adscivit, Cic. Rep. 9, 13: aliquid patrum, id. Pis. 11, 25: socios sibi ad id bellum Oesimios, etc., adsciscunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 9, 10; so id. ib. 1, 5, 4: socios adsciscunt, Sall. C. 47, 1: aliquid duceum, Auct. B. Alex. 59, 2: qui non ascivertit ultra Dardanium Aenean generumque accepit urbi, Verg. A. 11, 471: gener inde provento annis adsciscunt, Liv. 21, 2; so Tac. H. 1, 59: ascivite filium non vitricus, sed principes, Plin. Pan. 7, 4: tribuni centurionesque adsciscabantur, Tac. Tib. 2, 5 *fn.* al.: aliquid successorem, Suet. Tib. 23 *fn.* al.—In the hist. also with *in* (in civitate, societatem, senatum, nomen, etc.): adsciti simul in civitatem et patres, Liv. 6, 40, 4: simul in civitatem Romanam et in familias patriciorum adscitus, Tac. A. 11, 24: aliquid in numerum patriciorum, id. ib. 11, 25: inter patricios, id. Agr. 9: Chauci in commilitium adsciti sunt, id. A. 1, 60: aliquid in penates sunt, id. H. 1, 15: aliquid in nomen, id. A. 3, 30; Suet. Claud. 39: aliquid in bona et nomen, id. Galb. 17.—**II.** Transf., in gen., to take or receive a person to one's self; of things, to appropriate to one's self, adopt (diff. from adjoining and assume, by the accessory idea of exertion and mediation, or of personal reflection; cf. Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 3, 9, 10; Sall. C. 24, 3). **I.** Of persons: uem oppressus aere alieno fuit, quem non ad hoc incredibile sceleris foetus ascivertit, Cic. Cat. 2, 4 *fn.* al.: exsulibus omnium civitatum ascitis, receptis latronibus, etc., Hirt. B. G. 8, 30: ea tempestate plurimos quosque generis homines adscivisse dicunt, Sall. C. 24, 3: Veientes re secunda elati voluntarios undique ad spem praedae adscivertunt, Liv. 4, 31, 3: Tac. H. 2, 8: in conscientiam facinoris pauci adsciti, id. ib. 1, 25.—**Poet.**: asciscere for asciscere se, or ascisci, to join or unite one's self to one (cf.: Ascingunt omnes operi, Verg. A. 2, 235): ascivere tuo comites sub numine divae centum omnes nemorum, Grat. Cyn. 16.—**2.** Of things: Quae neque terra sibi adscivert nec maxum aether, quic nec terra the earth appropriates to itself nor etc., Lucr. 5, 473: Jovisque numen Mulciberi adscivert manus, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: sibi oppidum asciscere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10: Ceres et Libera . . . quarum sacra populus Romanus a Graecis ascita et accepta tanta religione tueretur, etc., id. ib. 2, 5, 72: so id. Hirt. Resp. 13, 27; Ov. M. 15, 625 Heins.: where Merk. reads *ascivertit* (cf. Veid. ad Lucr. 5, 831): peregrinos ritus, Liv. 1, 20: Spem si quam ascitis Aeolium habitibus in armis, Verg. A. 11, 308: opimum quoddam et tamquam adipatae dictionis genus, Cic. Or. 8, 25: nova (verba) adsciscere, ***Hor.** Ep. 2, 2, 119: quod ipsa natura adscivert et reprobet, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23 (B. and K., *ascivert et reprobet*): adsciscere aut probare amicicam aut justitiam, id. ib. 3, 21, 70; id. Leg. 1, 11: illa, quae prima sunt adscita natura, id. Fin. 3, 5, 17 (cf. Beier ad Cic. Off. 3, 33, p. 203): hanc consuetu-

ainem lubenter ascivimus, id. Brut. 57, 209.—**3.** Sibi, like arrego, to assume or arrogate something to one's self (very rare): eos illius expertes esse prudentiae, quam sibi asciscerent, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 87: eloquentia laudem uni sibi, Tac. A. 14, 52; cf. Cic. Dom. 36, 95.—***B.** To order, decree, or approve also or further, = etiam sciscere: alterum (genus sacerdotum) quod interpretetor fatidicorum et vatium ecfata incognita, quae eorum senatus populisque adsciverit, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, ubi v. Moser.—**ascitus**, *P. a.* (opp. natus, innatus, insitus), derived, assumed, foreign: in eo natum quemdam leporem esse, non ascitum, Nep. Att. 4, 1 Halm: proles, Stat. S. 1, 1, 23: genitos esse vos mihi, non ascitos milites credite, Curt. 10, 3, 6: nec petit ascitas dapes, Ov. F. 6, 172.

ascites, ae, m., = ἀσκήτης (sc. ὄδρωψ), a kind of dropsy, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8; Plin. Val. 3, 12 (in Cels. 3, 21, written as Greek).

1. ascitus (adsc-), a, um, *Part. of ascisco*.
***2. ascitus (adsc-)**, f. s, m. [ascisco], an acceptance, reception: vacuatum dolori alii consent primum ascitum et primum declinatum dolore, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 18, where Madvig reads *ascitam*; so B. and K.

†**ascius**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἄσκιος (without shadow); loca, countries under the equator, Plin. 2, 73, 73, § 186.

Asclepiades, ae, m., = Ἀσκληπιάδης.
I. A distinguished physician of Prusa, in Bithynia, friend of Crassus, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 62; Cels. 3, 4; Plin. 7, 37, 37, § 124; 26, 3, 8, § 15 sq.; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.—**II.** A blind philosopher of Eretria, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 113.—**III.** A Greek poet, inventor of the metre named after him metrum Asclepiadeum (e. g. Hor. C. 1, 1; Maecenas atavis edite regibus), Diom. p. 508 P.

Asclepiadeus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Asclepiades, III.

†**asclepiās**, ādis, f., = ἀσκληπιάς, the common swallowwort: Asclepias vincetoxium, Linn.; Plin. 27, 5, 18, § 35.

Asclepiodotus, i, m., a biographer of Diocletian, *Pop. Aur.* 44.

†**asclepiōn**, ii, n., a medicinal herb named from Esculapius, Ἀσκληπιῶν, Plin. 25, 4, 11, § 30.

Ascleptario, ōnis, m., a mathematician in the time of Domitian, Suet. Dom. 15.

Asculum, i, n., v. Asculum.

Asconius, ii, m., v. Asconius Peditanus, a learned grammarian of Padua (c. A. D. 3-88), who devoted his studies especially to Cicero, Sallust, and Vergil, and whose valuable commentary upon five orations of Cicero is still extant; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. § 260; Weich. Poet. Lat. p. 174; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 290.

†**ascōpera**, ae, f., = ἀσκήπια, a leatheren bag or sack, Suet. Ner. 45: Impositus obare suae ascoperam vini, * Vulg. Judith, 10, 5.

Asca, ae, f., = ἄσκρα. **I.** A village in Bœotia, near Mount Helicon, the birthplace of Hesiod, *Ov. P.* 4, 14, 31.—Hence, **II. Ascraeus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἄσκραϊός. **A.** Ascraeus: nemus, Prop. 2, 13, 4: poëta i. e. Hesiod, id. 2, 34, 77: senex, the same, Verg. E. 6, 70.—Also *subst.*: **Ascraeus**, i, m., Hesiod, *Ov. Am.* 1, 15, 11.—**B.** (*of*) pertaining to Hesiod: carmen, i. e. rural, Verg. G. 2, 176; Col. 10, 436: boves, which Hesiod pastured, *Ov. F.* 6, 14.—**C.** *Of Helicon, Heliconian*: fontes, Prop. 2, 10, 25.

a-scribo (ads-), Baiter, Halm, Weissenb., K. and H.; **as-**, Kayser), psi, ptum, 3, v. a., to annex by writing, to add to a writing (syn.: annunero, addo, inserto, attribuo, tribuo). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., constr. absol. or with *dat.*, in *with acc.* or *abl.* **A.** Absol.: non solum illud perscribit, quod tum prohibiti sunt, sed etiam causam ascribitur cur etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 35: illud minime aurgis, quod ascripsit, ob eam causam, etc., id. Div. 1, 16, 29.—**b.** With *dat.*: Terentia salutem tibi plurimum ascribitur, Cic. Att. 1, 5 fin.: coheredem sibi liberatum ejus ascriptum, Suet. Vit. 14.—**c.** With *in with acc.* or *abl.*: hoc tibi respondeo: ascripsisse eundem Sullam in eandem legem: si quid, etc.: nam nisi esset, hoc in

omnibus legibus non ascriberetur, Cic. Caecin. 33, 95 (B. and K., in eadem lege): antiquior dies in tuis ascripta litteris, id. *ad Q. Fr.* 3, 1, 3: in altera epistula diem non adscribis, do not add the date, id. Att. 3, 23: nomen sum in albo profectuum citharodorum jussit adscribi, Suet. Ner. 21: id. Tib. 51 al.—**E.** s. p. freq. of superscriptions and inscriptions: Recita epistulam. TIMARCHIDES VERRIS ACCENSUS APRONIO. Jam hoc quidem non reprehendo, quod ascribit accensus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 66: non 20: do: adscripturum esse magno, id. Agr. 2, 20: novo si marmori adscriperunt Praxitelem suum, Phaedr. 5, prol. 6: tumulo publice exstructo adscriperant, pro libertate esse occubuisse, Suet. Aug. 12 fin.: ut qui statuatum titulus pronepōtem se Q. Catuli Capitolini semper adscriperit, id. Galb. 2: id. Ner. 45; id. Aug. 70.—**B.** Trop. **1.** To impule, ascribe, attribute to one the cause of something: hoc incommodum Scipioni ascribendum videtur, Cic. Inv. 1, 49: panaces diis inventoribus adscriptum, Plin. 25, 4, 11, § 30; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 81; and (per hypallagen, cf. Rudd. II. p. 393): cur autem ascribimus illum his lacrimis (instead of illi has lacrimas), id. Rapt. Pros. 3, 419; cf. id. Idyll. 6, 81: nomini meo adscribitur victoria, Vulg. 2 Reg. 12, 28.—**2.** To place to one's credit, i. e. to settle, fix, designate, appoint: eidem (servo) adscripsisse legatum, bequeathed to him, Plin. Ep. 4, 10.—**Poet.**: culpam lues, olim cum adscriptus venerit poenae dicit, Phaedr. 4, 11, 8.—**3.** Adscribere sibi aliquid, to apply, refer something to one's self: qui facere quae non possunt, verbis elevat, Adscribere hoc debent exemplum sibi, Phaedr. 4, 3, 6.—**II.**

A. Esp., t. t., to enroll, enter in a list (as citizen, soldier, colonist, etc.): ascribi se in eam civitatem voluit, to be entered, received as a citizen, Cic. Arch. 4: si qui foederatis civitatibus ascripti fuissent, id. ib.: urbana militiae adscribebatur, Tac. H. 2, 94: adscribantur ex Judaee in exercitu regis ad triginta milia virorum, Vulg. 1 Macc. 10, 36: adscripti dicebantur qui in coloniis nomina dedissent, ut essent coloni, Paul. ex Fest. p. 13 Müll.: colonos Venudiam ascriperunt, Liv. 31, 49; so id. 32, 7; 33, 24; 34, 42; 35, 9 al.: coloniam deduxit adscriptis veteranis, Suet. Ner. 9; so also of ambassadors, Phaedr. 4, 17, 16.—**B.** Trop. **1.** To reckon or number in a class, include among: adscripsit Liber Sassi poëtas, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 4 (cf. id. ib. 1, 9, 13: scribe tui grege hunc): aliquem ordinis deorum, id. C. 3, 3, 35: nationes Germani a Sarmatis adscribam, dubito, Tac. G. 46: aliquem antiquis temporibus, id. Or. 17.—**2.** To add or join to: ad hoc genus ascribamus etiam narrationes apologorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 264: admiratus eorum fidem tyrannus petivit, ut se ad amicitiam tertium adscriberet, id. Off. 3, 10, 45; so id. Tusc. 5, 22, 63; id. *ad Q. Fr.* 1, 1, 5: tu vero ascribe me in talem numerum, id. Phil. 2, 13: suae alicujus sententiam, id. Opt. Gen. 6: unus A. Gabinus belli maritimi Cn. Pompeio socius ascribitur, i. e. additur, id. Imp. Pomp. 19 fin.—Hence also of attributes of a deity: Jovi aquila adscribitur, is ascribed, Plin. 10, 5, 6, § 18.

ascripticus (adscr-), a, um, *adj.* [ascribo, II.], enrolled or received in any community (as citizen, soldier, etc.): novi et ascripticus civis, * Cic. N. D. 3, 15, 39: ascripticus veluti quidam scripti dicebantur, qui supplicidii legionibus ascribebantur. Hos et accensus dicebant, quod ad legionum censum essent ascripti, Paul. ex Fest. p. 14 Müll.; cf. ascripticus: servi, slaves bound to the soil, and transferred with it from one possessor to another, Cod. 11, 47, 6.

* **ascriptio (adscr-)**, ōnis, f. [ascribo, I.], an addition in writing: declarata ipsa ascriptio esse aliquid, Cic. Caecin. 33, 95.

ascripticus (adscr-), a, um, *adj.* [ascribo, II.], enrolled as a (super)numerary soldier (cf. ascripticus and accensus): Idem istuc alhis ascripticivis ad legionem fieri solet, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 2; Varr. L. L. 7, § 56 Müll.

ascriptor (adscr-), ōnis, m. [ascribo, I.], he who willingly subscribes (his name); hence, trop., he who subscribes to, agrees to,

approves any thing (perh. only in the foll. exs.): ascriptores legis agrariae, Cic. Agr. 9: venalis ascriptor et subscripctor tuus, id. Dom. 19; id. Red. in Sen. 4, 9, 10, 26.

Ascriptus (adscr-), a, um, *Part. of ascribo*.

Asculum (Asclium), Sil. 8, 440, and Itin. Anton.), i, n., = Ἀσκουλον, more freq. Ἀσκλον. **I.** The capital of Picenum, now Ascoli, Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 111; Flor. 1, 18, 9; 1, 18, 14; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 492.—Hence, **Asculanus**, a, um, *adj.*, of Asculum, Asculanum: triumphus, Plin. 7, 43, 44, § 135.—**Asculani**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Asculum, Cic. Font. 14.—**II.** A town in Apulia, Flor. 1, 18, 9 Duker; hence, **Asculinus**, a, um, *adj.*, Asculinian: ager, Front. Colon. p. 110.

† **ascyroidēs**, is, n., = ἀσκυροειδής, a plant similar to the ascyron, Plin. 27, 5, 20, § 37.

† **ascyron**, i, n., = ἀσκυρον, a plant, also called androsæmon, St. John's-wort, Plin. 27, 4, 10, § 26.

Asdrubal, v. Hasdrubal.

Asella, ae, f. dim. [asina], a small she-ass, *Ov. A.* 3, 290.

Asellus, ōnis, m., one of the early Roman historians, Cic. Leg. 1, 2.

* **asellulus**, i, m. *dim.* [asellus], a small young ass, Arn. 3, p. 109.

asellus, i, m. dim. [asinus], a little ass, an ass's colt. **I.** Lit.: dossarius, Varr. R. R. 2, 6 fin.: asellus onustus auro, * Cic. Att. 1, 26: tardus, Verg. G. 1, 273: lente gradiens, *Ov. M.* 11, 179; so id. ib. 4, 27; Hor. S. 1, 9, 20; Vulg. Num. 16, 15; ib. Joan. 12, 14 al.—**P. v. o.**: narrare fabellam surdo asello, to preach to deaf ears, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 199 (an imitation of a Greek proverb, ὄνον τῆς ἐγγυμῆτος ὁ δὲ τὰ ὄτα ἐκίει; cf. Schmid ad Hor. l. c.).—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of a man addicted to sensuality, *Juv. 9, 92; Petr. 24 fin.*; Hier. Vit. S. Hilar.—**B.** Aselli, two stars in Cancer: Sunt in signo Cancri duae stellae parvae, Aselli appellati, Plin. 18, 36, 80, § 353; cf. *Hyg. Astr.* 2, 23.—**C.** A sea-fish much prized by the Romans, perh. cod or haddock, Varr. L. L. 5, § 77, p. 31 Müll.; cf. Plin. 9, 17, 28, § 61.—**P. v. o.**: post asellum diaria non sumo, after delicious fare I take no common food, *Petr. 24.—D.* Asellus, a Roman cognomen, Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 258; Liv. 27, 41 al.

† **asēmus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀσημος (without sign): tunica, that has not the purple stripe, *Lampr. Alex. Sev.* 33 fin.

1. Asia, ae, f. (in regard to the quantity of the A, cf. Jahn ad *Ov. M.* 5, 648), = Ἄσια. **I. A.** Orig., a town in Lydia; afterwards the region around it; hence, **B. Adj.**: **Asius**, a, um, of Asia: palus, the marshy region on the river Cayster, Verg. A. 7, 701; cf. id. G. 1, 383, and Hom. Il. 2, 461; Asia a nymph, Verg. G. 4, 343; cf. *Hyg. Fab. proem.*—**II. A.** In an extended signif., Asia Minor, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 5; Verg. A. 2, 557; Sen. Troad. 6; Vulg. Act. 19, 26; 21, 27 al.—Hence also for Pergamos, Liv. 26, 24; Vell. 2, 4; and, as a Roman province, or Proconsular Asia, κατ' ἐξοχὴν (ἢ ἰδίως καλοῦνται Ἄσια, Strabo 17, p. 118), Asia comprehended Mysia, Lydia, Caria, and Phrygia; cf.: Naxque, ut opinor, Asia vestra constat ex Phrygia, Caria, Mysia, Lydia, Cic. Fil. 27; id. Imp. Pomp. 6; Vulg. Act. 2, 9; 6, 9; ib. 1 Cor. 16, 19 et saep.—Hence, **B. Asius**, a, um, *adj.*, Asiatic (cf. Asiaticus): villa, Varr. ap. Non. p. 466, 3.—**For Troas**, *Ov. M.* 13, 484.—**III.** In a still wider sense, the whole of the quarter of the globe Asia (hence the distinction Asia Minor, Oros. 1, 2), Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 47 sqq.—**A.** poet. form, **Asis**, idis, Asia, *Ov. M.* 5, 648; 9, 448.

† **2. asia**, ae, f.; among the Taurini, rye, in pure Lat., secale, Plin. 18, 16, 40, § 141.

Asiāgenis, is, m., = Ἀσιαγενής, a surname of Scipio Asiaticus, Liv. 39, 44; Sid. Carm. 7, 80; cf. Gron. Obs. 4, 391 (p. 531 Frotsch.).

Asiāno, adv., v. Asianus.

Asianus, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀσιαϊός. **I.** Asiatic, belonging to the Roman province of

Asia: res, Liv. 31, 2. — Hence, subst.: **Āsiani**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of the province of Asia. Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9; Plin. 21, 26, 98, § 171; Vulg. Act. 20, 4.—II. In rhet.: **Āsiani**, orators who employ a peculiarly bombastic or redundant style (cf. Asiaticus, II.). Quint. 8 proem. 17; 12, 10, 1; 12, 12, 16.—Hence, adv.: **Āsianē**, in the Asiatic style: loqui, Quint. 12, 10, 17.

† **Āsiarcha**, ae, m., = Ἀσιάρχης, a high-priest, and overseer of games and the official exhibitions in the Roman province of Asia, Cod. Th. 15, 9, 2.

Āsiaticianus, a, um, adj. [Asiaticus], of the Asiatic style: SCÆNICI, INSCR. Orell. 2642.

Āsiaticus, a, um, adj., = Ἀσιτικός, Asiatic. I. In gen.: bellum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7; mos, id. Or. 8, 27; creta, id. Fl. 16, 37; **Græci**, id. ib. 25, 60; exercitus, Liv. 39, 6; **mare**, Plin. 5, 27, 28; 102; Persica, 12, 11, § 39; also, abstr.: Asiatica, Col. 10, 412; picturæ, genus, Plin. 85, 19, 86, § 75.—II. Es p. as rhet. t., Asiatic, bombastic: genus dicendi, a bombastic style of discourse, peculiar to Asiatics. Cic. Brut. 95, 325; dicitio, id. ib. 95, 325; oratores, id. ib. 13, 51; cf. id. Or. 8, 27, and Asianus, II.—Subst.: **Āsiaticus**, i, m., the surname of Cornelius Scipio, who conquered Antiochus, brother of Scipio Africanus, Liv. 37, 58; Gell. 7, 19; cf. Asiagenes.

† **āsilus**, i, m., a gad-fly, horse-fly, usu. tabanus (cf. Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 100); Gr. ἄσιλος (cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 15), Verg. G. 3, 147 (cf. Hom. Od. 22, 300). (Even in Seneca's time the word was antiquated; v. Sen. Ep. 58; cf. Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 100.)

āsina, ae, f. (dat. and abl. plur. asinabus rest only on the assertion of Prisc. p. 733 P.; Rhem. Pal. 1365 P., and Phoc. p. 1707 P.: asinis, Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 233, acc. to which it should be considered as masc.; cf. Schneid. Gr. II. p. 26; Charis. p. 39, and Rudd. i. p. 50, n. 31) [asinus]. I. A she-ass. Varr. R. 2, 8, 1 and 6; so Col. 6, 37, 4; Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 171; Pall. 1, 95, fm.; Vulg. Gen. 12, 16; ib. Num. 22, 21 sqq.; ib. Matt. 21, 2; ib. Joan. 12, 15 et persæpe: molendaria, Dig. 33, 7, 18.—II. Āsina, a Roman cognomen, e. g. Cn. Scipio Āsina, Macr. S. 1, 6.

Asinaeus, a, um, adj., v. Asine. * **asinialis**, e, adj. [asinus]. asinine, doltish, stupid (v. asinus, II.); asinai verendia ductus, App. M. 4, p. 153, 3 Elm. **asinarius**, a, um, adj. [id.], pertaining or belonging to an ass: moli, a milestone turned by an ass, Cato, R. R. 10, 4; 11, 4; so Vulg. Matt. 18, 6; ib. Marc. 9, 41.—II. Subst. **A. asinarius**, i, m., a keeper of asses, an ass-driver, Cato, R. R. 10, 1; 11, 1; Varr. R. 1, 18, 1.—B. **Asinaria**, ae, f., the title of a comedy of Plautus.—(That the Via Asinaria (Paul. ex Fest. s. v. reticibus, p. 282 Müll.), a side branch of the Via Latina, and the Porta Asinaria, were named from asinus, since upon this street and through this gate asses brought vegetables, fruit, etc., to Rome, is justly questioned in Platner's Gesch. d. Stadt Rom, p. 663, in opp. to Müll. Roms Camp. I. pp. 3 and 4.)

Asine, ōs, f., = Ἀσίνη, a town in Messenia, Plin. 4, 5, 7, § 15.—Hence. **Asinæus**, a, um, adj., of Asine: sinus, Plin. 4, 6, 7, § 15; cf. Mann. Gr. 546.

Asiniānus, a, um, adj., v. Asinius. **asininus**, a, um, adj. [asinus], of or produced by an ass: stercus, Varr. R. R. 1, 38, 2; pullus, ass's foal, a young ass, id. ib. 2, 8; pilus, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 72, where Jan reads asini: pruna asinina cognominata a vilitate, id. 16, 13, 12, § 41.

Asinius, a, um, adj., name of a Roman gens; the most celebrated was Asinius Pollio, a friend of Augustus, founder of the first library in Rome, and author of a history, now lost, of the civil war between Caesar and Pompey, Cic. Pam. 10, 31 sq. Manut.; Vell. 2, 125; Hor. C. 2, 1; Verg. E. 4; Tac. A. 4, 34; Suet. Caes. 30; id. Gram. 10; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. § 192; Weich. Poët. Lat. pp. 155, 293, 327, 395; Teuffel. Röm. Lit. § 218.—Hence, **Asiniānus**, a, um, adj., pertain-

ing to the gens Asinia, or to an Asinius: crimen, Cic. Clu. 13.

asinus, i, m. [acc. to Benfey, I. p. 123, and Hehn foll. by Curtius, an oriental word, perh. the Heb. אֲסִינָא, asina; cf. Goth. asilus; Lith. asilas; Erse. assul; Celt. asen or assen: Engl. ass; and Gr. ἄσος, which latter two forms the Lat. seems to have in combination] an ass. I. Lit., Cato, R. R. 10, 1; 11, 1; Varr. R. 2, 1, 14; 2, 6, 1 al.; Col. 6, 37, 8; 6, 7, 1 al.; Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 167 sqq. et saep.; Vulg. Gen. 12, 6; ib. Isa. 1, 3; ib. Luc. 13, 15; 14, 5 et persæpe.—P r o v.: qui asinus non potest, stratum caedit, i. e. he, that cannot find the offender, avenges himself on the offending; Petr. 45, 8: in tegulis, of an odd appearance, id. 45, 63: ad lyram, of an awkward man, acc. to Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 16: sepulturā asini sepelietur, of a contemptible and unworthy man, Vulg. Jer. 22, 19.—II. T r o p.: an ass, a dolt, simpton, blockhead: nequē ego homines magis asinos unquam vidit, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 4; Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4.—Hence, as a term of insult: Quid tu autem hinc, asine, auscultas? Ter. Ad. 8, 8, 12; id. Eun. 3, 5, 50; Quid nunc te, asine, litteras doceam? Non opus est verbis, sed fustibus, Cic. Pis. 30.

asinusca, ae, f. [asinus], a kind of grape of little value, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42; Macr. S. 2, 16.

asio, ōnis, m., a horned owl. Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 65; 29, 6, 38, § 117 (in both these passages Jan reads asio).

Āsis, idis, v. I. Asia fm.

Āsius, a, um, v. I. Asia. I. B. and II. B.

Asmiræa, ae, f., a district and city in Serica, Aram. 23, 6.

Asmūra, ae, f., a town in Hyrcania, Anm. 23, 6.

Asnaus, i, m., a mountain in Macedonia, Liv. 32, 5.

Asoi, ōrum, plur. m., a people of India, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 78.

† **āsōmātus**, a, um, adj., = Ἀσώματος, incorporeal: profatus, Mart. Cap. 3 init.

Asopiades, ae, m. patr., = Ἀσωπιάδης, grandson of Asopus, i. e. Æacus, Ov. M. 7, 484.

Āsōpis, idis, f. (gen. Gr. Asopidos, Ov. M. 7, 616; acc. Gr. Asopida, id. ib. 6, 113), = Ἀσωπιάς. I. Daughter of Asopus, i. e. Ægina, the mother of Æacus by Jupiter, Ov. M. 6, 113; 7, 616.—II. His daughter Eoadne, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 41.—III. A name of the island Eubœa (after Eubœa, the third daughter of Asopus), Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64.—IV. Adj. for Boeotian (v. Asopus), Stat. Th. 4, 370.

Asopus (-os), i, m. (nom. Gr. Asopos, Stat. Th. 7, 315; acc. Gr. Asopon, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 33), = Ἀσωπός. I. A river in Boeotia; personified, the father of Ægina, Eoadne, and Eubœa, and grandfather of Æacus (v. Asopus and Asopiades), Ov. Am. 3, 6, 33.—II. A river in Thessaly, Liv. 36, 22.—III. In Phrygia, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 105.

† **āsōtia**, ae, f., = ἀσωτία, dissoluteness, sensuality, Gell. 10, 17, 3; 19, 9, 8.

† **āsōtus**, i, m., = ἀσωτος, a dissolute man, a debauchee (only in Cic.), Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 22; 2, 8, 23; id. N. D. 3, 31, 77.

† **aspālathus**, i, m., = ἀσπάλθος, a thorny shrub, whose bark and roots yielded a fragrant oil, which was used in the preparation of spiced wine (vinum aromatatis), rosewood, Plin. 12, 24, 52, § 110; 15, 7, 7, § 30.

† **aspālax**, ōcis, m., = ἀσπάλαξ, an herb now unknown, Plin. 19, 6, 31, § 99, where Jan reads spalax.

Aspar, āris, m., a Namiidian, Sall. J. 108, 1; 112, 1.

Asparāgium, i, n., a town in Illyria, on the river Genusus, now Iskarpar, Caes. B. C. 3, 30 fm.; 3, 41; 3, 76.

† **asparāgus (asph-)**, App. Herb. 84, i, m., = ἀσπάργος (ασφ-). I. Asparagus, Cato, R. R. 6, 3; 6, 61; Col. 11, 3, 45; Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 145 sqq.; 19, 4, 19, § 54; Juv. 11, 69; Suet. Aug. 87 (perh. in Varr. ap. Non. p. 550, 11, asparagos should be read instead of sparagos).—II. A sprout, a shoot, like asparagus, Plin. 23, 1, 17, § 24; 21, 15, 54, § 91.

1. aspargo, ōre, v. I. aspergo.

2. aspargo, inis, v. 2. aspergo. **Aspasia**, ae, f., = Ἀσπασία. I. The accomplished friend of Socrates, afterwards wife of Pericles, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 51; Quint. 5, 11, 27.—II. The mistress of the younger Cyrus, Just. 10, 2.

aspectabilis (adsp-), e, adj. [aspecto] (perh. only in the foll. exs.). I. That may be seen, visible, Cic. Tim. 4; animal, id. ib. 4.—II. Worthy of being seen: nihil esse aspectabilis, App. Mag. p. 282, 14.

* **aspetāmen (adsp-)**, inis, n. [id.], a look, a sight, Claud. Man. Stat. An. 2, 12.

* **aspetio** (adsp-), ōnis, f. [aspicio], a look, a view, Fest. s. v. spectio, p. 333 Müll.

aspecto (adsp-), Ritschl; **asp-**, Lachmann, Fleck., Ribb. B. and K., Halm), avi, ōtum, i, v. freq. a. [id.], to look at attentively, with respect, desire, etc. I. Lit. (rare but class.): hincite est Telamon, quem aspectabam, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 39: Quid me aspectas, stolidè? Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 8: Estno ita ut tibi dixi? Adspeta et contempla, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 16; id. As. 5, 1, 13; id. Am. 1, 1, 114: Quid me aspectas? Quid taces? Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 12: Quid me aspectas? * Cic. Planc. 42: Illum aspectari, claro qui incedit honore, is gazed upon, * Lucr. 3, 76: Et stabula aspectans regnis excessit avitis, and looking back upon (with regret), etc., Verg. G. 3, 228; id. A. 6, 186; 10, 251.—II. T r o p.: A. To observe, regard, pay attention to a thing: Jussa principis aspectare, Tac. A. 1, 4.—B. Of places as objects, to look towards, overlook, i. e. towards (cf. specto): collis, qui adversas aspectat acsuper arces, Verg. A. 1, 420: mare, quod Hiberiam insulam aspectat, Tac. A. 12, 32.

1. aspectus (adsp-), a, um, Part. of aspicio.

2. aspectus (adsp-), ūs, m. (gen. aspecti, Att. ap. Non. p. 485, 21; cf. Prisc. p. 712 P.; Rudd. I. p. 103, n. 46; dat. sing. aspectu, like Jussu, manu, etc., Verg. A. 6, 465; cf. Schneid. Gr. II. 332) [aspicio]. I. A. Act. a seeing, looking at, a look, sight. B. Absol.: intellegens dicenti existimator, uno aspectu et praeferens de oratore saepe judicat, Cic. Brut. 54, 200: e quibus (litteris erant) a te ipso scriptae, id. Att. 7, 3, 1: hic primo aspectu inanimus quiddam se putat cerne, id. N. D. 2, 35, 90: urbs situ est praeciaro ad aspectum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 52 fm.: vult tamen et aspectui pepercit, Tac. A. 15, 61 et saep.—B. With gen. of obj. or adj. for gen.: carere aspectu civium, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: hominum aspectum necemque vitare, id. Sull. 26, 74: aspectum civium gravari, Tac. A. 3, 59: se aspectu alicujus subtrahere, Verg. A. 6, 465: ab aspectu alicujus auferri, Vulg. Tob. 12, 21: aspectum alicujus fugere, Sen. Hippol. 734: aspectum alicujus rei exere, Tac. A. 16, 28: si te aspectus detinet, urbis, Verg. A. 4, 347: in aspectu earum, Vulg. Gen. 30, 39: violare sacra aspectu virili, i. e. virorum, Cic. Har. Resp. 5, 8: in aspectu tuo gaudebit, Vulg. Tob. 11, 8.—In plur.: sic orsus Apollo Mortales medio aspectum sermone reliquit, i. e. mortalium, Verg. A. 9, 657.—B. Physically, the sight, glance: lubricos oculus fecit (natura) et mobiles, ut aspectum, quo vellent, facile converterent, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: si contendemus per continuationem, acri aspectu utemur, Auct. at. Her. 3, 15, 27.—C. The sense of sight: Sed nihilne utiquam cor consentit cum oculorum aspectu, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52: quicquid sub aspectum oculorum cadit, Vulg. Lev. 13, 12: caelum ita aptum est, ut sub aspectum et tactum cadat, Cic. Tim. 5: aspectum omnino amittere, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: res caecae et ab aspectibus judicio remotae, id. de Or. 2, 87, 357.—II. Pass. (i. e. transferred to the object seen). I. The visibility, appearance: aspectu siderum, Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 172: In sedecim partes caelum in eor aspectu divisere Tuscii, id. 2, 54, 55, § 143, where Jan reads spectu.—B. The manner of appearance, appearance, look, aspect, presence, mien, countenance. I. In gen.: quadrupes aspertra trunci, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133: Horribili super aspectu mortalibus instans, Lucr. 1, 65: erat rotis horribilis aspectus, Vulg. Ezech. 2, 18: po-

morum jucundus aspectus, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158; id. Phil. 2, 29: erat aspectus ejus sicut fulgur, Vulg. Matt. 28, 3; aspectus faciei illius immutatus est super Sidrach etc., ib. Dan. 3, 19: fuit (Phtorates) et in omni magno et corpore imperatoriâque formâ, ut ipso aspectu cuius iniceret admirationem sui, Nep. Iphicr. 3, 1: Canidia et Sagana horrende aspectu, Hor. S. 1, 8, 26: apes horridae aspectu, Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 59: (rex) erat terribilis aspectu, Vulg. Esth. 15, 9: lignum (erat) aspectu delectabile, ib. Gen. 3, 6: Bucephalus aspectu torvo, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 154: Oceanus cruento aspectu, Tac. A. 14, 32 al. — Hence, **2.** Of shape, the form, appearance: herba aspectu roris marini, Plin. 24, 19, 113, § 173; 10, 39, 56, § 115: super similitudinem throni similitudo quasi aspectu hominis, Vulg. Ezech. 1, 26: quasi aspectus eorum, ib. Joel, 2, 4. — **3.** Of color, the color, appearance, look: carbunculi aspectus nigrioris, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 95: discolor, id. 31, 2, 20, § 30: Cum color albus in cute fuerit et capillorum mutaverit aspectum, Vulg. Lev. 13, 10; ib. Ezech. 1, 7, 1, 16.

as-pello, *ĕre* (abspulsus, Fronto, Differ. Vocab. p. 473), v. a. [ab-pello; cf. ab-init.], to drive away, remove (only ante-class.); eos, qui advorsum eunt, aspello, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 5; so id. Trin. 3, 2, 46; id. Am. 3, 4, 17; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 90 Bent. — Fleck. — Trop. p. longe a leto aspello, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 25: metum alui, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 4.

† **aspendios**, *ĭ, m.*, = ἀσπένδιος, a kind of vine, Plin. 14, 18, 22, § 117.

Aspendos, *i, f.*, = Ἀσπένδος, a town built by the Argives, in Pamphylia, on the Eurymedon, now Μίνταγ, Cic. Verr. 1, 20, 53; Mel. 1, 14, 1. — Also, **Aspendum**, *i, n.*, Plin. 5, 27, 26, § 96; cf. id. 31, 7, 39, § 73. — Hence, **Aspendusius**, a, um, *adj.* of Aspendos: Aspendii, *orum, m.* the inhabitants of Aspendos, Liv. 37, 23; Nep. Dat. 8, 2. A harper of Aspendos was distinguished in antiquity for playing with the fingers of the left hand (instead of the plectrum), and on the side of the instrument turned inwards, and accordingly concealed from the view of the spectators. Hence, Aspendius was used proverbially of a man that took more thought for his own than for others' advantage: Aspendius citharista, quem omnia intus canere dicebant, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20 Ascon.; cf.: atque hoc carmen hic tribunus plebis non vobis, sed sibi intus canit, id. Agr. 2, 26.

1. asper, *ĕra, ĕrum, adj.* (aspra=aspera, Enn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299, but Vahl ad Enn. p. 166 reads *spissa* instead of *aspra*; aspris=asperis, Verg. A. 2, 379; aspro—aspero, Pall. Inscr. 67) [etym. dub., Doesd. foll. by Hin. ter connects it with ἀσπάρω, to struggle, to resist; Corssen, Ausspr. II. p. 593, regards asper (i. e. ab spe) as the proper opposite of prosper (i. e. pro spe); thus asper originally meant *hopeless, desperate*; v. also id. ib. II. p. 870; cf. the use of res asperae as the opposite of res prosperae]; as affecting the sense of touch, *rough, uneven* (opp. levis or lenis; syn.: scaber, acutus, insuavis, acerbus, amarus, mordax, durus). **I. 1.** Lit.: lingua aspera tactu, Lucr. 6, 1150; cf. Verg. G. 3, 508; Ov. M. 7, 556; Luc. 4, 135: mixta aspera levis, Lucr. 2, 471; in locis (spectator) plani an montuosi, leves an asperi, Cic. Part. Or. 10, 36: Quid judicant sensus? dulce, amarum; lene, asperum, id. Fin. 2, 12, 36: tumulus asperi (sc. saxus) soli, Liv. 25, 36: saxa, Enn. ap. Cic. Pis. 19; Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37; Pac. ap. Mar. Vict. p. 2522 P.; Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23; Lucr. 4, 147; Ov. M. 6, 76; cf. Leucas, Luc. 1, 42; Icarus, Caes. B. C. 3, 42, and Vulg. Act. 27, 29: viae asperae, ib. Bar. 4, 26; vallis aspera, ib. Deut. 21, 4 et saep.: unda, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2: glacies, Verg. E. 10, 49; hiems, Ov. M. 11, 490; Claud. ap. Prob. Cons. 270: Phasis, i. e. *frozen, ice-bound*, Prob. ap. Rufin. I. 375; and of climate: aspera caelo Germania, *harsh, severe*, Tac. G. 2; arteria, the wind-pipe (v. arteria), Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 136; Cels. 4, 1. — Of raised work (i. e. bas-relief, etc.), as being rough, as in (Gr. τρύαις, cf. exaspero) aspera signis Poela, Verg. A. ex. 9, 263: Cymbaïque argento perfecta atque aspera signis, id. ib. 5, 267: signis exstantibus asper Antiquus crater, Ov. M. 12, 235

(cf.: stantem extra pocula caprum, Juv. 1, 76): Summus inaurato crater erat asper acantho, Ov. M. 13, 701: aspera pocula, Prop. 2, 6, 17: ebur, Sen. Hippol. 899: balneus, Val. Fl. 5, 578: cingula balneus, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 89; cf. Drak. ad Sil. 11, 279: marmurus, *not worn smooth, new*, Suet. Ner. 44; cf. Sen. Ep. 19: mare, *agitated by a storm, rough, tempestuous*, Liv. 37, 16. — Of things that have a rough, thorny, prickly exterior: barba, Tib. 1, 8, 32: sentes, Verg. A. 9, 379: rubus, id. E. 3, 89: mucro, Lucr. 7, 139 (cf. Tac. A. 15, 54: pugionem vetustate obtusum asperari saxo jussit, v. aspero). — **2.** Meton., of food: *He. Asper meus victus sanest. Er. Sentio essitas? He. My fare is very rough. Er. Do you feed on brambles?* Plaut. Cupt. 1, 2, 85; cf. id. ib. 3, 1, 37; also of a cough producing hoarseness: *quas (fauces) aspera vexat Assidue tussis*, Mart. 11, 86, 1. —

3. Subst.: asperum, *i, n.*, an uneven, rough place: latens in asperis radix, Hor. Epod. 5, 67: aspera maris, Tac. A. 4, 6: propter aspera et confragosa, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 53: per aspera et devia, Suet. Tib. 60: erunt aspera in vias planas, Vulg. Isa. 40, 4; ib. Luc. 3, 5. — Also in the *sup. absol.*: asperimo hicnis Ticinum usque progressus, Tac. A. 3, 5. — **II. Transf. 1.** Of taste, *rough, harsh, sour, bitter, brackish, acrid, pungent*: asperum, Pater, hoc (vini) est: aliud lenius, sodes, vide, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 49: asper sapor maris, Plin. 2, 100, 104, § 222: allium asperi saporis; quo plures nuclei fuerit, hoc est asperius, id. 19, 6, 34, § 111: asperum piper, id. 12, 7, 14, § 27: acetum quam asperumum, id. 20, 9, 39, § 97. — **2.** Of sound, *rough, harsh, grating, etc.* (pronuntiatio genus) lene, asperum, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216. — Hence a poet. epithet of the letter R (also called litera canina), Ov. F. 5, 481. — In rhetoric, *rough, rugged, irregular*: quidam praefractam et asperam compositionem probant; virilem putant et fortem, quae auren inaequalitate percutiat, Sen. Ep. 114; cf. Cic. Or. 16, 53: duram potius atque asperam compositionem malim esse quam effeminatam et enervem, Quint. 9, 4, 142. And in gram., spiritus asper, the *h* sound, the *aspiret*, Prisc. p. 572 P. — **3.** Of smell, *sharp, pungent*: herba odoris asperi, Plin. 27, 8, 41, § 64. — **III. Trop. A. a.** Of moral qualities, *rough, harsh, hard, violent, unkind, rude* (cf.: acerbus, acer, and Wagner ad Verg. A. 1, 14): quos natura pates asperos atque omnibus iniquos, Cic. Planc. 16, 40: orator truculentus, asper, malecicus, id. Brut. 34, 129: aspera Juno, Verg. A. 1, 279: juvenis monitoribus asper, Hor. A. P. 163: patres vestros, asperimos illos ad condicionem pacis, Liv. 22, 59; cf. id. 2, 27: rebus non asper egeris, Verg. A. 8, 365: cladius asper, *exasperated*, Verg. M. 14, 485: asperaque est illi difficilisque Venus, *unfriendly*, Tib. 1, 9, 20; cf. id. 1, 6, 2: (Galatea) acrior igni, Asperior tribulis, fetâ truculentior ursâ, Ov. M. 13, 803: Quam aspera est nimium sapientia indoctis hominibus, Vulg. Eccli. 6, 21: asper contemptor divum Mezentius, Verg. A. 7, 647: aspera Pholoe, *coy*, Hor. C. 1, 33, 6. — Of a harsh, austere, rigid view of life, or manner of living: accessit istuc doctrina (sc. Stoicorum) non moderata nec mitis, sed paulo asperior et durior quam aut veritas aut natura patiatur, Cic. Mur. 29: (Stoici) horridiores evadunt, asperiores, duriores et oratione et verbis, id. Fin. 4, 28, 78 (v. asperitas II. A.): (Cato) asperi animi et linguae acerbae et immoderate liberae fuit, sed rigidae innocentiae, Liv. 39, 40: (Kartbago) studiis asperima belli, Verg. A. 1, 14, ubi v. Wagner: Camilla aspera, id. ib. 11, 664; cf.: gens laboribus et bellis asperima, Just. 2, 3: virgo aspera, i. e. *Diana*, Sen. Med. 87. — **B.** Of animals, *wild, savage, fierce*: (anguis) asper sitit atque exterritus aestu, Verg. G. 3, 434: bos aspera cornu, i. e. *minax*, id. ib. 3, 57; cf. Hor. Epod. 6, 11: ille (lupus) asper Saevit, Verg. A. 9, 62: lupus dulcedine sanguinis asper, Ov. M. 11, 402: ille (leo) asper retro redit, Verg. A. 9, 794: tigris aspera, Hor. C. 1, 23, 9; 3, 2, 10: (equus) asper frenâ pati, Sil. 3, 387. — **B.** Of things, *rough, harsh, troublesome, adverse, calamitous, cruel*, etc. (most freq. in the poets): in periculis et asperis temporibus, Cic. Balb. 9: qui labores, pericula, dubias atque asperas

res facile toleraverant, Sall. C. 10, 2: mala res, spes multo asperior, (*our*) circumstantiae *are bad, (our) prospects still worse*, id. ib. 20, 13: venatus, Verg. A. 8, 318: bellum, Sall. J. 48, 1; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 7: pugna, Verg. A. 11, 635; 12, 124: fata, id. ib. 6, 882: odia, id. ib. 2, 96. — *Absol.*: multa aspera, Prop. 1, 18, 13; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 21 al. — Of discourse, *severe, abusive*: asperioribus factis perstringere aliquem, Cic. Planc. 14; Tac. A. 15, 68: verba, Tib. 4, 4, 14; Ov. P. 2, 6, 8; Vulg. Psa. 90, 3: vox, Curt. 7, 1. — *Adv.* **a.** Old form **asperiter**, *roughly, harshly*: cubare, Naev. ap. Non. p. 513, 21; Plaut. ap. Prisc. p. 1010 P. — **b.** Class. form **asperè** (in fig. signif.), *roughly, harshly, severely, vehemently*, etc. **1.** Transf.: loqui, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45; Quint. 6, 5, 5: dicere, id. 2, 8, 15: syllabae asperae cœntes, id. 1, 1, 37. — **2.** Trop.: asperae accipere aliquod, Tac. A. 4, 31: asperae et acerbe accusare aliquem, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, 6: asperae agere aliquid, Liv. 3, 50: asperae et ferociter et libere dicta, Cic. Planc. 13, 33; Quint. 6, 3, 28: asperae et vehementer loqui, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 227: me quid asperae loquaris, *Vulg. Cic. 31, 24. — *Comp.*: asperius loqui aliquid, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 227: asperius scribere de aliquo, id. Att. 9, 15. — *Sup.*: asperime loqui in aliquo, Cic. Att. 2, 22, 5: asperime pati aliquid, Sen. Ira. 3, 37, 1: asperime saevire in aliquo, Vell. 2, 7.

2. Asper, *eri, m.* **I.** A cognomen of L. Trebonius: L. Trebonius... insectandis patribus, unde Asper etiam inditum est cognomen, tribunatum gessit, Liv. 3, 63, 4. — **II.** Asper, Aspri (Prob. p. 201 Keil), *m.*, a Latin grammarian, two of whose treatises have come down to us; v. Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 474, 4.

asperatus, *a, um, Part.* v. aspero.

asperè, *adv.* v. asper *fn.*

1. a-spergo (**asdp-**, Ritschl, Jan; **asp-**, others; in MSS. sometimes **aspargo**, v. Cort. ad Luc. 1, 384, and Wagner ad Verg. G. 3, 419, and infra examples from Lucr. and Hor.; cf. 2. aspergo), *ersi, ersum, 3, v. a.* [spargo]. **I.** Aliquid (aliquid rei) to scatter, *strew something on something*; or of liquids, *to sprinkle, spatter over* (syn.: adfundo, incido; never in Ovid, but he often uses the simple spargo). **A. Lit.**: aequo Ionium glaucis aspergit virus ab undis, Lucr. 1, 719 Lachm.: Ad! adpersisti aquam, Jam redi animus, *you have dashed water on me, have revived me*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 15: Euax, adpersisti aquam, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 13: guttam bulbo (with a play upon the names Gutta and Bulbus), Cic. Clu. 26, 71: pigmenta in tabulâ, id. Div. 1, 13, 23: corpus ejus adustum adspersum aliis carnibus, Plin. 8, 38, 57, § 136: liquor adspersus oculis, id. 12, 8, 18, § 34: Bulbus glandem tum adspersum convenit, id. 18, 26, 63, § 232: corpus foribus aspersis veneratus est, Suet. Aug. 18: peccori virus aspergere, *to infect, poison*, Verg. G. 3, 419: aspergens cinerem capiti, Vulg. 2 Reg. 13, 15: huc tu jussos asperge saporis, Verg. G. 4, 62: Non nihil aspersis gaudet Amor lacrimis, Prop. 1, 12, 16: sanguinem aspergere, Vulg. 2 Par. 29, 24: nivem, ib. Eccli. 43, 19. — **B.** Trop.: cum clarescimo viro non nullam laudatione tuâ labebamur aspergas, *fasten upon*, Cic. Vat. 17, 41: ne qua ex tuâ summâ indignitate labes illius dignitati asperga videatur, id. ib. 6, 15: nota alicui, Dig. 37, 14, 17 *fn.* (cf.: allinere notam, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 17). — So of an inheritance, *to bestow, bequeath something to, to set apart for*: Aebutio sextulum aspergit, Cic. Caecin. 6, 17. — Poet. e: alas: lacteus extentas aspergit circulus alas, Claud. V. Cons. Hon. 175. — In gen., *to add to, to join*, = adungere: si illius (sc. Catois majoris) comitatem et facilitatem tuam gravitatis severitatisque asperseris, Cic. Mur. 31 *fn.*: huic generi orationis aspergentur etiam sales, id. Or. 26, 87; id. ad Q. Fr. 2, 10: hinc aspersi, ut selres etc., id. Fam. 2, 16 *fn.* — **II.** Aliquem or aliquid aliqâ re (cf. Ramsh. Gr. p. 362; Zumpt, Gr. § 418), *to strew some person or thing with something, to splash over, besprinkle, bespatter, bedew*, lit. and trop. **A. Lit.**: ah, guttula Pectus ardens mihi adpersisti (cf. sup. aquam), Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 28: quas (sodes) nec nubila nimbis aspergunt, Lucr. 3, 20: nec aram sanguine asperget, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88; so Vulg. 4 Reg. 9,

33; ib. Apoc. 10, 13: sanguine mensas, Ov. M. 5, 40; and with *de*: asperget de sanguine ejus (turturis) parietem altaris, Vulg. Lev. 5, 9: vaccam semine. Liv. 41, 13: Vinxit et asperas altera vitæ comas, the sprinkled hair. Prop. 5, 11, 34 (Müller, *7 acceptas*): imbre lituque Asperus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 12 K. And H.; Claud. B. Gild. 494: aqua, Vulg. Num. 8, 7; ib. 2 Macc. 11: byssopo, ib. Psa. 50, 9: cinere, ib. Jer. 25, 34: terrâ, ib. 2 Macc. 10, 25 al. — **B.** Trop. (Mons Idae) primo parvis uribus asperus erat, dotted over with, Mel. 1, 18, 2: aures gemitu, to fill, Val. Max. 3, 3, ext. 1: audituicula quadam asperus, i. e. imbutus, *instructâ*. Gell. 13, 19, 5: aspersi corda a conscientia mala, Vulg. Heb. 10, 22. — *Esp.*, to spot, stain, sully, defile, *asperse*: hunc tu vitæ splendorem maculis aspergis istis? Cic. Planc. 12, 30; so also *absol.*: leviter asperus, id. Fam. 6, 6; 9: istius facti non modo suspitione, sed ne infamiâ quidem est asperus, id. Cael. 10; so Liv. 23, 30: aspergebatur etiam infamiâ, quod, etc., Nep. Alcib. 3, *fin.*; so Suet. Ner. 3: aliquem linguâ, *act.* ad Her. 4, 49, 62: e quibus unus amet quibus aspergere cunctos, i. e. quibusvis dicitur perstringere, laedere, Hor. S. 1, 4, 87 K. and H.

2. aspergo (Merk., Müller, Strûb.; in MSS. sometimes *aspargo*, Lachm., Rib., e. g. Verg. A. 3, 534, acc. to Non. p. 405, 5, and Vel. Long. p. 2234 P.; v. 1. aspergo), inis, *f.* (in the ante-class. per. com. acc. to Prisc. p. 658 P.) [*aspergo*]. **I.** A sprinkling, besprinkling (most freq. in the poets, never in Cic., who uses *aspero*, q. v.): aspergo aquarum, Ov. M. 7, 108; aquae, Petr. 102, 15: (Peneus) Nubila concludit, summasque aspergine silvas Impluit, Ov. M. 1, 572: sanguis virides aspergine tinxerat herbas, id. ib. 3, 86; 3, 683 al.: Aspergine et gelu pruinisque (lapides) rumpuntur, Plin. 36, 22, 48, § 167: parietum, the moisture, sweat, upon walls, Cato, R. R. 128; so Vit. 5, 11, 1, and Plin. 22, 21, 30, § 63. — Trop.: omni culparum aspergine liber, Prud. Apoth. 1005. — **II.** Meton. (abstr. for concr.), that which is sprinkled, drops: hic ubi sol radis. . . Adversa fulsit nimborum aspergine contra, opposite to the falling rain, Lucr. 6, 525 Lachm.: Objectaë salsâ spumant aspergine cautes, the spray, Verg. A. 3, 534: Flammiferâ gemini fumant aspergine postes, Ov. M. 14, 796: madure graves aspergine pennae, id. ib. 4, 729: arborei fetus aspergine caedis in atram Vertuntur faciem, by means of the sprinkled blood, id. ib. 4, 125 al.

asperitas, atis, *f.* [asper], the quality of asper, unevenness, roughness (opp. 2. levitas). **I.** Lit.: saxorum asperitates, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98: asperitas viarum, id. Phil. 9, 1, 2: locorum, Sall. J. 75, 2: angustiae locorumque asperitas, Liv. 32, 12, *fin.*: 43, 21; 44, 5 al.: linguae, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 172: ventris, id. 11, 37, 79, § 201: squamarum, Gell. 2, 6: faucium, Plin. 30, 4, 11, § 32: animi asperitas seu potius animae *harshness*, id. 22, 24, 51, § 111: ob asperitatem hiemis, *roughness, severity*, Tac. A. 4, 56: asperitas rigorum abest, id. Agr. 12: densaque cedit, Frigoris asperitas, Ov. F. 4, 88 al.: asperitas luti, *dryness, barrenness of the clay*, Vit. 2, 3. — Of raised work (cf. 1. asper, I. and exaspero): vasa anaglypta in asperitateque excisa, with figures in bas-relief, Plin. 33, 11, 49, § 139. — **B.** Transf. 1. Of taste, *harshness, sharpness, acidity, tartness*: vini, Plin. 14, 19, 24, § 120: pomi, id. 12, 10, 21, § 38: acetii, id. 3, 35, 58, § 120: aquarum, the brackish taste of water, id. 12, 9, 20, § 37 al. — 2. Of hearing, *roughness, harshness of tone*: vocis, Lucr. 4, 542: soni, Tac. G. 3. — 3. Of sight, *inequality, contrast*: cum aspectus ejus scenae propter asperitatem eblandiretur omnium visus, on account of the contrast of light and shade, Vit. 7, 5: intercoluniorum, id. 3, 3. — **II.** Trop. **A.** Of moral qualities, *roughness, harshness, severity, fierceness, asperity*: si quis eâ asperitate est et immanitate naturae, congressus ut hominum fugiat atque oderit, etc., Cic. Lael. 23, 87: avunculi, Nep. Att. 5, 1: patris, Ov. M. 9, 752: artibus ingenius Pectora mollescent, asperitasque fugit, id. P. 1, 6, 8: asperitatis et invidiae corrector, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 129. — Of a rigid, austere manner of life: quam illorum (Stoicorum) trivium atque asperitatem fugiens Panaetius

nec acerbiter sententiarum nec disseverendi spinas probravit, Cic. Fin. 4, 28, 79; cf. 1. asper, II. A. — And of *rudeness in external appearance*, opp. to a polished, cultivated bearing: asperitas agrestis, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 6. — **B.** Of things, *adversity, reverse of fortune, trouble, severity, difficulty* (cf. 1. asper, II. B., and acerbitas): in his vel asperitibus rerum vel angustis temporis obsequar studiis nostris, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 3: asperitas belli, Sall. J. 29, 1: remediâ, Tac. A. 1, 44. — Of style, *roughness, harshness, quæritus* (cf. 1. asper, II. B.): oratio in quâ asperitas contentiosis oratoris ipsius humanitate conditur, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 212: judicialis asperitas, id. ib. 2, 15, 64; so Quint. 1, 8, 11; 10, 5, 14 (cf. id. 11, 3, 23): verborum, Ov. M. 14, 526.

asperiter, adv., v. asper *fin.*
asperitudo, v. asperitudo.

asernabilis, e, adj. [asernor], worthy of contempt, despicable (ante- and post-class.), Att. ap. Non. p. 179, 33; Gell. 16, 8, 16; 16, 11, 3; 20, 1, 10; Arn. 6, p. 203. — Comp.: asernabilibus, Aug. Mor. Manich. 8.

asernamentum, i, n [id.], a despising; only Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14; id. Pud. 8.

asernanter, adv., v. asper *fin.*

asernatio, onis, *f.* [asernor], a despising, contemning, disdain (very rare): rationis, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 31: naturalis, Sen. Ep. 121 *fin.*: illius, *Vulg. Eccl. 22, 1.

***asernator**, oris, *m.* [id.], a despirer, contemner: divitum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 15.

asernor (wrongly *ads-*), atus, *i. v. dep. a.* [for ab-sernor, as as-pello for ab-pello, as -porto for ab-porto; cf. ab imit.; Doed. Syn. II. p. 179, and Vanicek, p. 1182], lit., to cast off a person or thing (ab se spernari; cf. sperno and spernor); hence, to disdain, spurn, reject, despise (simply with the accessory idea of aversion = recuso, respuo, reicio, and opp. to appeto, concupisco; on the other hand, contemnere, not to fear, is opp. to meturere, timere; and despicer, not to value a thing, is opp. to revereri; cf. Doed. Syn. cited supra; class.; very freq. in Cic.; more rare in the poets): aliquid familiam, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 24 (asernari = recuso, avertere, non agnoscere, Don.). **I.** Lit.: gustatus id, quod valde dulce est, asernatur, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99: nemo bonus . . . qui visum non oculis fugiat, auribus respuat, animo asernetur, id. Pis. 20; so id. Fat. 20, 47: regem ut externum asernari, Tac. A. 2, 1: matrem, id. ib. 4, 57. de pace legatos hand asernatus, id. ib. 15, 27: hanc (proscriptio-nem) nisi hoc judicio a vobis reicitis et asernamini, Cic. Ross. Am. 53: voluptatem appetit, ut bonum: asernatur dolorem, ut malum, id. Fin. 2, 10, 31; so, ut quodam ab hospite conditum oleum pro viridi adpositum, asernantibus ceteris, solum etiam largius appetisse scribat, Suet. Caes. 53: si voluptatem asernari ratione et sapientiâ non possemus, Cic. Sen. 12, 42: quærimonia aliquid asernari, contemnere ac negligere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 51: regis liberalitatem, id. Tusc. 5, 32, 91 al.; Sall. C. 3, 4: diis asernantibus placamina irae, Liv. 7, 3: deditioem aliquid, id. 8, 2; 9, 41 et saep.; consilia, Tac. G. 8: sententiam, id. ib. 11: honorem, id. ib. 27: militiam, id. H. 2, 36: disciplinam, id. A. 1, 16: virtutem, id. ib. 13, 2: panem, Suet. Ner. 48 *fin.*: imperium, Curt. 10, 5, 13 et saep.: Interea caes sis nos asernata scipulos, Prop. 3, 5, 25: asernabantur ceteros, *Vulg. Luc. 18, 9: hand asernanda precare, Verg. A. 11, 106; Phaedr. 5, 4, 4. — With *inf.* as object: illa refert vultu non asernata rogari, Stat. S. 1, 2, 105: dare asernabantur, Tac. A. 4, 46. — In Cic. one to turn away, avert (not from one's self, but from something pertaining to one's self): fuorem aliquid atque crudelitatem a suis aris atque templis, Ch. 68 *fin.* — **II.** Trop. (q. colore ipso patri-am asernaris, deny, Cic. Pis. 1. — *Pass.*: qui habet, ultro appetitur; qui est pauper, asernatur, is held in contempt, Cic. Frugm. ap. Prisc. p. 732 P.: regem ab omnibus asernari, Aug. B. Afr. 93: asernata potio, Arn. 5, p. 175. — Hence, **asernanter**, adv. (qs. from the part. asernans, which does not occur), with contempt, contemptuously: aliquid accipere, Amm. 31, 4; so Sid. Ep. 7, 2. — Comp., Aug. Mus. 4, 9. — *Sup.* prob. not used.

aspero (aspro, Sid. Ep. 4, 8; id. Carm. 2, 418), avi, atum, *v. a.* [asper], to make rough, uneven, **I.** A. Lit. (very freq. in the poets and Tac., but not found in Cic.): asserculi asperantur, ne sint advolantibus lubrici, Col. 8, 3, 6: tum enim (apes) propter laborem asperantur ac macescut, become rough, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 20: cum torpent apes, nec caloribus asperantur, Pall. 7, 7, 2: (vinum myrtites) limum dysentericae passionis medicabiliter asperare, i. e. excrementa solidiora reddere, id. 3, 31, 2: Et glacialis hiemps aequilium asperat undas, throws into commotion, Verg. A. 3, 285; so Lucr. 8, 193; Val. Fl. 2, 435: Minervae pecus asperare hydris, Prud. *peri. steq.* 14, 275. — **B.** Transf., to furnish with a rough, wounding exterior (cf. 1. asper, I.): sagittas inopia ferri ossibus asperant, to point, Tac. G. 46. — Hence, also, to whet, to sharpen: pugionem vetustate obtusum asperari saxo jussit, Tac. A. 15, 54: abruptaque saxa asperat, Luc. 6, 801 (cf. id. 7, 139: nisi cautibus asper Exarist mucro, and exaspero). — **II.** Trop., to make fierce, to rouse up, excite, exasperate: indomitos praecipit discordia fratres asperat, Stat. Th. 1, 137: hunc quoque asperare carmina in saevitiam, Tac. A. 1, 72 *fin.*; 3, 12: ubi asperant Vitellium satis patuit isis, qui, etc., id. H. 3, 38: ne lenire neve asperare crimina. videretur, to make more severe, to aggravate, heighten, id. A. 2, 29: iram victoris, id. H. 2, 48.

asperio, onis, *f.* [aspergo], a sprinkling upon, a sprinkling. **I.** Lit.: asper-sione aquae, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 24; Macr. S. 3, 1: sanguinis aspersio, Vulg. Heb. 12, 24; ib. 1 Pet. 1, 2: pulveris, ib. 3 Reg. 20, 28. — Of the laying on of colors: aspersio fortuita, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23. — **II.** Trop.: ut sint in aquam aspersions, for a water of scattering, separation, Vulg. Num. 19, 9.

1. aspersus (adsp-), a, um, Part. of asperio.

2. aspersus (adsp-), Jan, is, *m.* [aspergo], a sprinkling upon (used only in the *abl.*, and perh. only in Plin.): callidae aquae adpersu, Plin. 8, 37, 56, § 134: insecta olei adpersu necantur, id. 11, 53, 115, § 219: acetii adpersu, id. 13, 12, 26, § 82 al.

asperigo, inis, *f.* [asper], a plant with prickly leaves: Asperigo procumbens, Linn.: similis (lappaginis), sed asperioribus foliis asperigo, Plin. 26, 10, 66, § 102.

† **asphaltion**, ii, *n.*, = ἀσφαλτίων, a kind of clover with long leaves, and of the odor of asphaltum; among the Gr. *μυρίαδες*, prob. the common bituminous clover: Psoralea bituminosa, Linn.; Plin. 21, 9, 30, § 54 (in Col. 6, 17, 2, written as Greek).

Asphaltites, ae, *m.*, = Ἀσφαλτίτης λίθων, also Asphaltites lacus, = Ἀσφαλτίτης λίμνη, Lake Asphaltites (the Dead Sea), in Palestine, Plin. 5, 15, 15, § 71; 5, 16, 15, § 72; cf. Mann. Palaest. p. 261.

† **asphodélos (-ilus)**, Pall. 1, 37, 2, *m.*, = ἀσφώδελος, the asphodel, a kind of lily-shaped plant with many tubercles at the root: Asphodelus ramosus, Linn.; Plin. 21, 17, 68, § 108 sqq. (acc. to Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 84, in pure Lat., albulium).

a-spicio (adsp-), Jan; **asp-**, others except Halm, who uses both), spexi, spectum, 3, v. a. [aspekit = aspererit, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 25], to look to or upon a person or thing, to behold, look at, see. **I.** Lit., constr. in the ante-class. per. sometimes with *ad*; but afterwards with the *acc.*, with a finite clause, or *absol.*; in eccl. Lat., with *in* with *acc.*, and *super* with *acc.* (a) With *ad*: aspice ad me, Vulg. Zach. Capt. 3, 4, 38: aspiciet ad me, Vulg. Zach. 12, 10: aspiciere ad terram, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 25: ad caelum, Vulg. 2 Macc. 7, 28: Aspice hunc ad sinistram, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 38 (Ritschl, *spice*): ad Scrofam, Varr. B. R. 1, 2, 26; cf. the epithet of Pacuvius: Adulescent, tametsi properas, te hoc saxum rogat, Ut sese] aspicias, etc., ap. Gell. 1, 24, *fin.* — (ß) With *acc.*: Aspice hoc sublimem candens, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 65: templum Cereris, id. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 82: me, Pac. ap. Non. p. 470, 20: aspiciet (me) religatum asperis Vincinumque saxis, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23; Plaut. As. 4, 1, 25: me huc aspice, id. Am. 2, 2, 118: faciem aliquid, id. Ps. 1, 2, 9. — **Im.** Plaut. twice with *contra*: aspiciam aliquid

contra oculos, Cas. 5, 3, 2: *Th.* Aspidem contra me. *Tr.* Aspexi. *Th.* Vides? *Tr.* Video, Most. 5, 1, 66; so, non audebat aspiciere contra Denm. *Vulg.* Exod. 3, 6: formam alicujus aspiciere. *Ter.* Heant. 4, 5, 25: tergum alicujus, *Vulg.* Exod. 33, 8: aspiciēte ipsum: contumini os, etc., *Cic.* Sull. 27: me, *Vulg.* Job, 7, 8: sic obstupuerat, sic terram intuebantur, sic furtim non numquam inter se aspiciēbant, etc., *Cic.* Cat. 3, 5, 13; so *Vulg.* Jer. 4, 23: aspiciet me iratus, *Cic.* Phil. 2, 30 *fin.*: hominis omnino aspiciendi potestatem eripere, id. *Lael.* 23, 87: ut nemo eorum forum aut publicum aspiciere vellet, *Liv.* 9, 7, 11: aliquid revertis oculus, *Suet.* Aug. 16: Aspiciat hanc ortus (oculus), *Ov.* M. 6, 34: aspiciunt oculis Superi mortalia iustus, id. *ib.* 13, 70: aliquid oculis aequis, *Verg.* A. 4, 372: aspice vultus Ecce meos, *Ov.* M. 2, 92 al.: horrendae aspectu, *Hor.* S. 1, 8, 26: aspice nos hoc tantum, *look on us thus much only*, *Verg.* A. 2, 690 *Wagner*: Aspice Felicem sibi non tibi, *Romule*, *Sullam*, *poet.* ap. *Suet.* Tib. 59.—*In pass.* (rare): unde aliqua pars aspici potest, *Cic.* Mil. 3: pulvis procul et arma aspiciēbantur, *Tac.* H. 2, 68; id. G. 13: super triginta millia armatorum aspiciēbantur, id. *Agr.* 29, 40; id. A. 3, 45; 11, 14: Septentrionem ubi adnotatum primā tantum parte noctis aspici, *Plin.* 2, 73, 75, § 185: quasi eum aspici nefas esset, *Cic.* Verr. 5, 67; 5, 187; id. *Har.* Resp. 8: aspici humana exta nefas habetur, *Plin.* 28, 1, 2, § 5.—(?) *Absol.*: Vide amabo, si non, quom aspicias, os inprudens videtur, *Ter.* Eun. 5, 1, 22: postquam aspexi, *id.* *Cognovi*, id. *Heant.* 4, 1, 43.—(δ) *With in with acc.*: in terram aspiciere, *Vulg.* Psa. 101, 20; *ib.* Isa. 5, 30: in caelum, *ib.* *Matt.* 14, 9.—(ε) *With super with acc.*: super castra aspiciere, *Vulg.* *Judith.* 9, 7 al.—**B.** *Transf.* **1. a.** Of things in space, to look toward, *he toward*: tabulatum aspiciat meridiem, *Col.* 8, 8, 2: cryptoporticus non aspiciere vides, sed tangere videtur, *Plin.* Ep. 5, 6, 29: ea pars Britanniae, quae Hiberniam aspiciat, *Tac.* Agr. 24: terra umidior quā Gallias, ventosior quā Noricum aspiciat, id. G. 5.—**b.** Of persons: nobilissimi totius Britanniae eoque in ipsis penetrabilis siti nec servientium litora aspiciētes, *Tac.* Agr. 30.—**2.** With the access. idea of purpose (cf.: adeo, aggredior, etc.), to look upon something in order to consider or examine it; and in gen. to consider, survey, inspect (freq. in *Liv.*): hujus ut aspicerent opus admirabile, *Ov.* M. G. 14: Boeotiam atque Euboeam aspiciere jussi, *Liv.* 42, 37: in Boeotiā aspiciendae res, id. 42, 67 *fin.*: Ad Caeciliam legatum ad eas res aspiciendas componendasque senatus misit, id. 42, 5; 26, 51; 32, 5 al.—**II.** *Trop.* **A.** In gen.: sic in oratione Crassi divitiās atque ornamenta ejus ingenii per quaedam involucreta perspexi; sed ea cum contempleri cuperem, vix aspiciēti potestas fuit, *Cic.* Or. 1, 35, 161: sic evolavit oratio, ut ejus vim atque incitamentum aspexerim, vestigia ingressumque vix viderim, *observed*, *nifticed*, id. *ib.* 1, 35, 161: in auctorem fidei, *Vulg.* *Heb.* 12, 2: in remunerationem, *ib.* *ib.* 11, 26.—*So esp.*: to examine, reflect upon, to consider, weigh, ponder (most freq. in the *imperat.*: aspice, see, ponder, consider, etc.). **a.** *With acc.*: Postea [tu] aspiciō meum, quando ego tum inspectaverō, *Plaut.* *Rud.* 3, 4, 50: neque tanta (est) in rebus obscuritas, ut eas non penitus vir ingenio cernat, si modo (eas) aspexerit, *tendit to them*, *Cic.* Or. 3, 31, 124: aspice, ait, Perseu, nostrae primordia gentis, *Ov.* M. 5, 190.—**b.** *With a finite clause.* (a) *In the subj.*: qui semel aspexit, quantum dimissa petitis Praesent, etc., *has weighed, considered*, *Hor.* Ep. 1, 7, 96: aspiciēbant, quomodo turba jactaret aces, *Vulg.* *Marc.* 12, 41: aspiciēbant, ubi [Jesus] poneretur, *ib.* *ib.* 15, 47: Qui tu illam aspice, ut placide audebat, *Plaut.* *Most.* 3, 2, 168: quin aspice, quantum Aggrediere nefas, *Ov.* M. 7, 70: Aspice, venturo laetentur ut omnia saeculo, *Verg.* E. 4, 52: Aspice, Plautus Quo pacto partes tutetur amantis ephēbi, ut patris attenti... Quantus sit dosseus, *Hor.* Ep. 2, 1, 170 sq.: Aspice, nunq. magis sit nostrum penetrabile telum, *Verg.* A. 10, 43: aspice, si quid loquamur, *Hor.* Ep. 1, 17, 4 sq.: Aspice, qui coeant populi, *Verg.* A. 8, 385: Qualem commendes, etiam atque etiam aspice, *Hor.* Ep. 1, 18, 76: aspice, Quantum cum fastu, quanto molimine circumspec-

temus etc., id. *ib.* 2, 2, 92.—(β) *In the indic.* (rare): Aspice, ut antrum Silvestris raris sparsit labrusca racemis, *Verg.* E. 5, 6: Aspice, ut insignis sponhis Marcellis opimis Ingredditur, id. A. 6, 855: quantas ostentant, aspice, vires, id. *ib.* 6, 771: Aspice, quem gloria extulerat, id. *Cat.* 12, 1: aspiciēte, quae fecit nobiscum, *Vulg.* *Tob.* 13, 6.—*Also, to take into consideration, to have in view*: si genus aspiciatur, Saturnum prima parentem Feci, *Ov.* F. 6, 29.—**B.** *Ésp.* **1.** *To look upon with respect, admiration*: erat in classe Chabrias privatus, sed eum magis milites quam qui praerant, aspiciēbant, *Nep.* *Chabr.* 4, 1.—**2.** *Aliquem, to look one boldly in the face, to meet his glance*: Lacedaemonii, quos nemo Boeotiorum ausus fuit aspiciere in acie, *Nep.* *Epam.* 8, 3 (cf. supra, I.), the passage from *Suet.* Aug. 16).—**3.** *Lumen aspiciere, to see the light for to live*: odo celebratim, fugio homines, lucem aspiciere vix possum, *Cic.* *Att.* 3, 7; id. *Brut.* 3, 12: cf. the full number *fin.*—**4.** *Ad inchoative (as in additum, addormio, aduro, etc.), to get a sight of, to see, perceive, descry*: porci, si me aspexerit, *Plaut.* *Am.* 1, 1, 164: forte unam aspicio adolescentulam, *Ter.* *And.* 1, 1, 91; id. *Ad.* 3, 19: respexit et equum adurem laetus aspexit, *Cic.* *Div.* 1, 33, 73; so id. *Har.* *Resp.* 1, 2: tum vero Phaëthon cunctis e partibus orbem aspiciat accensum, *Ov.* M. 2, 228; 7, 651: aspiciat hanc visamque vocat, id. *ib.* 2, 443; 2, 714; 3, 69; 3, 356; 3, 486; 7, 384; 7, 791 et saep.: Quem simul aspexit scabrum intonsungue, *Hor.* *Ep.* 1, 7, 90.—*Hence trop.*: lumen aspiciere, to see the light for to be born: ut propter quos hanc suavis-simum lucem aspexerit, eos indignissime luce privavit, *Cic.* *Rosc.* *Am.* 22 *fin.*; cf. supra, II. R. 3.

aspilatēs, ac, m., = ἀσπίλατος, a precious stone of Arabia, *Plin.* 37, 10, 54, § 146, where *Jan* reads *aspisatis*.

aspiramen (adsp-), inis, n. [aspiro], a blowing, breathing; hence poet., a communicating: formae, *Val.* Fl. 6, 465.

aspiratio (adsp-), onis, f. [id.], **I.** In gen. **A.** *Lit.*: a blowing or breathing to or upon: animantes aspiratione aëris sustinentur, *by the blowing or breathing of the air* (not by respiration, as it is commonly rendered), *Cic.* *N. D.* 2, 33, 83: ventorum, *Lact.* 7, 3 *fin.*—**B.** *Trop.*: superni: numinis, favor, *Amm.* 15, 2.—*Hence*, **II.** *Ésp.* **A.** *Evaporation, exhalation*: quae omnia fiunt et ex caeli varietate et ex dispari adspiratione terrarum, *Cic.* *Div.* 1, 36, 79; 1, 57, 130.—**B.** *In gram.*, the enunciation of a word with an h sound, a breathing, aspiration: ita majores locutos esse, ut nusquam nisi in vocali aspiratione uterentur, *Cic.* *Or.* 48, 160: per aspirationem apud nos potest quaeri, an in scripto sit vitium, si h littera est, non nota, *Quint.* 1, 5, 19; 1, 4, 9 *Spald.*; 1, 6, 21; 6, 3, 55 al.; cf. *Apul.* de *Nota Aspirat.* *Osann.*—*Hence meton.*, the aspirate, i. e. the letter H itself, *Prisc.* p. 547; 1038 al.; *Phoc.* *Aspir.* p. 172 sq. P.

a-spiro (adsp-), Baiter, Rib., Merk, K. and H.; **asp-**, Kayser, Halm, Müller), āvi, ātūm, 1. v. n. and a. **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** *To breathe or blow upon*; constr. with ad, the dat., or absol.: ad quae (granaria) nulla aura umida ex propinquis locis adspiret, *Varr.* R. R. 1, 57: ut ne ad eum frigus adspiret, *Cels.* 2, 17: pulmones se contrahunt adspirantes, *exhalating*, *Cic.* *N. D.* 2, 55, 136: Lenius aspirans aurā, *Cat.* 68, 64: amareciscit illum Floribus et dulci adspirans complexitior umbrā, *Verg.* A. 1, 694: adspirant aurae in noctem, rise at or toward night, id. *ib.* 7, 8: si minima adspirat aura, *Plin.* 13, 22, 43, § 124: tibia adspirat choro, *accompanies*, *Hor.* A. P. 204 al.—**2.** *Trop.*: alicui, to be favorable to, to favor, assist (the figure taken from a fair breeze): aspira mihi, *Thib.* 2, 1, 35: quibus aspirat Amor, id. 2, 3, 71: adspirat primo fortuna labori, *Verg.* A. 2, 385: adspirate cauenti, id. *ib.* 9, 525: di, coeptis adspirate praedis, *Ov.* M. 1, 3.—*Also absol.*: magno se medicat auxilio fuisse, quia paululum in rebus difficillimis aspiravit, *Auct.* ad *Her.* 4, 34 (cf. afflo).—**B.** *To aspire to a person or thing, to desire to reach or obtain*, i. e. to approach, come near (esp. with the access. idea of striving to attain to); constr. with ad, in with acc., the dat., a local adv., or absol.

(class.; freq. in *Cic.*): qui prope ad ostium aspiraverint, *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* p. 4, 142: quid enim quisquam ad meam pecuniam me invito aspirat? quid accedit? *Cic.* *Verr.* 2, 1, 54 *fin.*; so id. *Div.* in *Caecil.* 5 *fin.*: tu ad eum Ciceronem numquam aspirasti, id. *Pis.* 5 *fin.*; so id. *Fam.* 7, 10: omnes aditus tuos interclusi, ut ad me adspirare non posses, id. *Tusc.* 5, 9, 27: aspirare in curiam, id. *Verr.* 2, 2, 31: in campum, id. *Sull.* 18, 52: ne non modo intrare, verum etiam adspicere aut aspirare possum, id. *Caecil.* 14; *Col.* 8, 14, 9: nec equis adspirat Achillis, *Verg.* A. 12, 352: sed nec incendia Colchis adspirare sinit, *Val.* Fl. 7, 584.—*Trop.*: sed haec ad eam laudem, quam volumus, aspirare non possunt, *arrive at, attain to*, *Cic.* *Or.* 41, 140: bellū laude aspirare ad Africanum nemo potest, id. *Brut.* 21, 84: haec etiam in equuleum comitatum, quo vita non adspirat beata, id. *Tusc.* 5, 5, 13; *Gell.* 13, 10.—**C.** *In gram.*, to give the h sound, to aspirate (cf. aspiratio, II. B.): consonantibus, *Quint.* 1, 5, 20: Graeci aspirare solent, id. 1, 4, 14; *Nigid.* ap. *Gell.* 13, 6, 3.—**II.** *Act.* **A.** *To breathe or blow upon, to infuse, instill*: lit. and trop. (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): Juno ventos adspirat cauti, *sends favoring winds*, *Verg.* A. 5, 607: adspiravit auram quandam salutis fortuna, *Amm.* 19, 6: dictis divinum amorem, *Verg.* A. 8, 373: novam pectoribus fidem, *Claud.* *Fesc.* 14, 16: nobis tantum ingenii aspirat, *Quint.* 4, proem. § 5.—**B.** *To breathe or blow upon*; trop. of the sea, to wash: insula adspiratur freta Gallico, *is washed*, *Sol.* 2.

aspis, idis, f. (acc. Gr. aspida, *Luc.* 9, 701; *plur.* aspidas, *Cic.* *N. D.* 3, 19, 47) [ασπίς, com. shield, rarely an asp; this order of frequency is reversed in *Lat.*], **I.** *The asp, viper*: Coluber, *Linn.* *Pin.* 29, 4, 18, § 65: aspide ad corpus admoto, *Cic.* *Rab.* *Post.* 9: si sceris aspideri occulte latere aspium, id. *Fin.* 2, 18, 59; *Isid.* *Orig.* 12, 4, 12.—**II.** *A shield*, = ασπίς, *Just.* *Nov.* 85 *fin.*

aspiāsēs, is, f. v. aspirates.
Aspiētum or -on, i, n., = ἀσπιήτων, *mitwort, spleenwort*: Aspiētum ceterach, *Linn.*: Aspiētum sunt qui hemionem vocant, *Plin.* 27, 5, 17, § 34; in *Vitr.* 1, 4, 37, written as Greek, and in *Isid.* *Orig.* 17, 9, 37, *aspiēto*.

asportatio, onis, f. [asporto], a carrying away: signorum, *Cic.* *Verr.* 2, 4, 49 *fin.*

as-porto [abs-por]; cf. ab *imit.*], āvi, ātūm, 1. v. a. to bear, carry, or take off or away (in the class. per. only in prose; cf. *Wagner* ad *Verg.* A. 2, 778).—**Com.** **a.** *Of things*: simulacrum e signo Cereris, *Cic.* *Verr.* 2, 4, 49 *fin.*; so id. *ib.* 2, 1, 20; id. *Div.* in *Caecil.* 9, 28: multa de suis rebus, id. *Par.* 1, 2: sua omnia Salamina, *Nep.* *Them.* 2 *fin.*; *Liv.* 2, 4; 42, 3; *Vulg.* 2 *Reg.* 12, 30.—*Also*, **b.** *Of persons, to carry away* (esp. by ship) *to transport*: aliquem trans mare, *Plaut.* *Merc.* 2, 3, 19: virginem, id. *Rud.* *prol.* 67: quoquo hinc asportabitur terrarum, **Ter.* *Phorm.* 3, 3, 18: asportate ossa mea vobiscum, *Vulg.* *Gen.* 50, 24; *ib.* *Dan.* 5, 2.

asprātīlis, e, adj. [asper], rough (late *Lat.* for asper): piscis, with rough scales, *Plin.* *Val.* 5; 8; 10 al.; *Edict.* *Diocl.* p. 15: terminus of a rough, unpolished stone, *Auct.* *Lim.* p. 305 *Goes*: petra, id. *ib.* p. 228.

asprēdo, inis, f. [id.], roughness; only in *Cels.* 5, 28, 2 *Darem.*

asprētum, i, n. [id.], an uneven, rough place: ad hoc saxa erant temere jacentia, ut fit in aspreis, *Liv.* 9, 24, 6; 27, 18; 35, 28; 36, 15; *Grat.* *Cyn.* 241.

asprītūdo (asprītūdo), App. M. 1, p. 103, 20), inis, f. [id.], roughness: modo circa totum corpus partemve asprītūdo quaedam fit, *Cels.* 5, 28, 15: asprītūdo oculorum, id. *ib.* 6, 26, 2; 7, 1, 15 *Darem.* al.

a-spiūo (adsp-), cre, v. a. to spit at or upon: a nutrice adspui, *Plin.* 28, 4, 7, § 39.

assa, v. assus, a, um.

Assabinus, i, m., a deity of the Ethiopians, *Plin.* 12, 19, 42 § 89.

Assārācus, i, m. = Ἀσάρακος, King of Phrygia, son of Tros, brother of Ganymede and Ilos, father of Capys, and grandfather of Anchises, *Ov.* M. 11, 756.—*Hence*,

Assaraci nurus, *Venus*, Ov. F. 4, 123: Assaraci Frater, *Ganymede*, a constellation (*Aquarius*), id. ib. 4, 943: Assaraci gens, i. e. the *Romans*, Verg. A. 9, 643.

* **1. assarius**, a, um, *adj.* [ass], *roasted*: daps pecuina, Cato, R. B. 132, 2 Schneid.

2. assarius, il, m., v. *as init.*

assatura, ae, f. [asso], *roasted meat* (late Lat.), Vop. Aur. 49; Apic. 7, 6; *Vulg. 2 Reg. 6, 19.

assēla (ads-, B. and K., Jahn; **ass-**, Halm), ae, *comm.* acc. to Charis. p. 37 P. (but examples are found only in masc.) [assequor], a *follower*, an *attendant*, *servant*, *sympochant* (with the accessory idea of contempt, different from assessor; cf. Ruhnk. ad Vell. 2, 83): assessoratores eorum atque adseculae, Cic. Corn. Fragn. ap. Orell. IV. 2, p. 453: legatorum adseculae, id. Verr. 2, 1, 25: cum adseculae suo tetrarchian dedisset, id. Div. 2, 37, 79; id. Sest. 64 *fin.* Orell. (ed. min.); id. Att. 6, 3, 6: assēla praetoris, Nep. Att. 6, 4: adseculae, Juv. 9, 48 dub. Jahn.

assētiō (ads-), ōnis, f. [assessor], *An (assiduously, respectful) attendance* (as that of clients, etc.): in petitionibus opera atque adsectatio, Cic. Mur. 34: so Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9. — **II.** *Observation, study*: magna caeli adsectatio, Plin. 2, 20, 18, § 82.

adsectator (ads-), ōris, m. [id.], *he that is in attendance upon any one (as friend, servant, client, etc.)*, a *follower*, an *attendant* (in a good sense, while assēla is used in a contemptuous sense). **I.** Lit.: vetus adsectator ex numero amicorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 11: cum comitatu adsectatoribusque, id. Balb. 27 *fin.*: hujus autem rei (sc. adsectationis) tres partes sunt: una salutatorum, cum domum veniunt; altera deductorum, tertia adsectorum, *who are always in attendance upon the candidates*, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9 al.: cancer dapis adsector, Plin. 9, 42, 66, § 142. — **II.** Trop., a *disciple*: sapientiae, i. e. philosophus, Plin. 8, 17, 21, § 59: eloquentiae, id. 29, 1, 5, § 8: dicendi, id. 20, 14, 57, § 160: auditor adsectorque Protogorae, Gell. 5, 10, 7.

as-sector (ads-, Kayser, Halm, K. and H.), ātus, I, v. *dep.* a. **I.** *To attend one with zeal, eagerness, etc.*, *to accompany, follow, wait upon, be in attendance upon* (esp. of the friends of candidates for office): cum aedilitate P. Crassus peteret, eumque major natu, etiam consularis, Ser. Galba adsectaretur, *Cic. de Or. I, 56, 239: studia adolescentulorum in suffragando, in adsectando mirifice et magna et honesta sunt, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 8 *fin.*: cum adsectaretur: Num quid vis? occupo, Hor. S. 1, 9, 6: omnis inferioris Germaniae milites Valentem adsectabat, Tac. H. 2, 93 *fin.*, id. A. 6, 19; id. Or.: cum celebratam adsectarentur adolescentium scholae, Plin. 33, 12, 54, § 152; Suet. Caes. 19. — **II.** In Jurid. Lat.: *feminam, to follow a woman* (considered as a wrong), Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 22.

* *Pass.*: adsectari se omnes cupiunt: adsectari passivē, ἀκολουθεῖσθαι, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.

* **assēctor** (ads-), ōris, m. [assequor], an *attendant*: Cupidinis, Mart. Cap. 3, p. 306.

† **assēdo**, ōnis, m., = assessor, Non. p. 63, 23.

assēfolium, ii, n., a *plant*; also called, after the Gr., *agrostis*, App. Herb. 77.

as-sellor (ads-), ātus, I, v. *dep.* [sella], *to go to stool, to void* (perb. only in Veg.): multum stercoris assellatus, Veg. 2, 22, 2; 5, 44, 1; 5, 56, 1: sanguinem, id. 5, 9, 1.

as-sēnesco (ads-), ēre, v. *inch. n.*, *to become old to any thing*: Cereri, Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 13.

as-sensio (ads-), ōnis, f. [assentior], an *assent, agreement, approbation, applause* (esp. in rhetor. and philos. lang.: beyond this sphere assensus is more usual); orationis genus exilē nec satis populari assensiois accommodatum, Cic. Brut. 30, 114; id. Inv. 1, 31, 51: crebrae assensioes, multae admirationes, id. ib. 84, 290; id. Mil. 5: plurimum, Sen. Ep. 7: simulata, Quint. 6, 3, 73; so Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 4; 4, 12, 6 al. — In philos. lang., an *assent to the reality of sensible appearances*: nunc de assensione atque approbatione, quam Graeci *συγκαταθεσιν* vocant, pauca dicemus, Cic. Ac. 2, 12,

37: non sunt neque assensioes neque actiones in nostrā potestate, id. Fat. 17 (v. the context, and id. ib. 19).

assessor (ads-), ōris, m. [id.], *he that assents to or agrees with any one: cotidie commemorabam te unum in tanto exercitū mihi fuisse adsensorem*, Cic. Fam. 6, 21; Auct. ad Her. 3, 23: vindictae, Val. Max. 6, 3, 6: irae, Sen. Hippol. 1207.

1. assensus (ads-), a, um, *Part. of assentior*.

2. assensus (ads-), ūs, m. [assentior], an *agreement, assent, approval, approbation*. **I.** In gen.: adsensu omnium dicere, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 4: volgi adsensu et populari approbatione, id. Brut. 49, 185: omnium adsensu, Liv. 6, 9; 8, 5; 8, 4 *fin.*; cf. id. 3, 72: adsensu senatūs, Plin. Pan. 71: adsensum consequi agendi, id. Ep. 7, 6, 13; so Tac. A. 14, 12; 15, 22; Suet. Aug. 68; id. Tib. 45: et saep. — In the *plur.*: dicta Jovis pars voce probant; alii partes assensus implent, Ov. M. 1, 245; 8, 604: hinc ingentes exciri adsensu, Tac. Or. 10 *fin.* — Also *joyful, loud assent*: expositum cum ingenti adsensu, Liv. 27, 51. — **II.** Esp. **A.** In philos. lang., like assensio, an *assent to the reality of sensible appearances*: concedam illum ipsum sapientem . . . retenturum adsensum, nec unquam ulli viso adsensurum, nisi, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 57: tollendus adsensu est, id. ib. 2, 18, 59; 2, 18, 33 *fin.*; id. Fin. 3, 9, 31 al. — **B.** Poet., an *echo*: Et vox adsensu nemorum ingemina remugit, Verg. G. 3, 45: Aeacrae adsensu conspirant cornua rauco, id. A. 7, 615; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 615.

assentiō (ads-), ōnis, f. [assentior], *A flattering assent, flattery, adulation*: istaque illum perdidit assentiō, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 7: nullam in amicitias pestem esse majorem quam adulationem, blanditiam, assentiōnem, Cic. Lael. 25, 94: adsentationes, blanditiae et peior odio amoris simulatio, Plin. Pan. 85: Graeci diuturna servitute ad nimiam assentiōnem eruditi, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: se blanditiis et adsentationibus in Asinii consuetudinem penitus immerisit, id. Clu. 13: inflatus adsentationibus, Liv. 24, 6 al. — **II.** Rarely in a good sense, *approbation, assent*, Vell. 2, 128: ad neutram partem adsentationem flectere, Petr. 17.

assentiōnūcula (ads-), ae, f. *dim.* [assentiō], *petty, trivial flattery*: assentiōnūculae ac perjuriōnūculae parastiticae, *Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 75: non verore, ne assentiōnūculā quādam accupari tuam gratiam videar, *Cic. Fam. 5, 12.

assentator (ads-), ōris, m. [assentior], *one who assents flatteringly, a flatterer* (most freq. in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: semper auget assentator id, quod is, cuius ad voluntatem loquitur, vult esse magnum, Cic. Lael. 26, 95: ita fit, ut is assentatoribus patefaciat aures suas maxime, qui ipse sibi adsectetur et se maxime ipse delectet, id. ib. 26, 97; id. Off. 1, 14, 42; 1, 26, 91; 2, 18, 63; id. Caecin. 5, 14: Adsectatoris jubeat ad lucrum ire poëta Dives agris, *Hor. A. P. 420. — **II.** Trop.: non auctor, sed assentator mali, *one who connives at*, Tert. adv. Herm. 10.

* **assentiōriē** (ads-), adv. [id.], *in a flatteringly manner, flatteringly*: dubitare te, non assentiōriē (i. e. non tibi indulgens), sed fratere veto, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 15, b, 3.

* **assentiōrix** (ads-), ōis, f. [assentator], a *female flatterer*: assentiōrix sceléstast, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 100.

assentio (ads-), v. assentior.

as-sensio (ads-, B. and K., Halm, Weissenb.; **ass-**, Merk.), sensus, 4, v. *dep.* [sentio] (the *act. form assentio*, ire, was out of use even in the time of Varro, Varr. L. I. Fragn. ap. Gell. 2, 25, 9; cf. Spald. ad Quint. 1, 5, 55). The middle use of the word corresponds far better with its signifi. than the active; for while assentio pro signifi. only sentiendo accedere ad aliquem or aliquid, to make known one's inclination or feeling toward any object, whether in favor of or against it; the middle, assentior = sentiendo se applicare, designates a friendly joining of one's self to any one. The *act. form*, assentio, is found in Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 192; id. Rud. 4, 3, 36; Att. and Pompon. ap. Non. p. 469, 16 sq.; Verg. A. 2, 130; in Cic. only three times in

epist. style (which is worthy of notice; cf. absque), Fam. 5, 2, 9; Att. 9, 9; and ad Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2; cf. Diom. p. 377 P.; but after the time of the poets of the Aug. per. it is often found, particularly in the post-Aug. hist., together with the class. mid. form, used in like manner: assensit precibus Rhamnusia Justis, Ov. M. 3, 406; 9, 259; 14, 592 al.; cum de aliis rebus assentire se veteribus Gabinis diceret, Liv. 1, 54: Adsensere atque etc., Tac. H. 5, 3; id. A. 3, 51; 3, 23; Suet. Vesp. 6; Curt. 4, 13, 4; Gell. 6, 5, 5 al.], *lit.*, *to join one in opinion, to agree with*; hence, *to assent, to give assent, to approve, give approval*; with *dat.* or *absol.*: adsensu sum homini, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 801: Assentio, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 36: adsensu sunt omnes, Vulg. Gen. 34, 24: cum saepissime tibi senatus maximis sit de rebus adsensu, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214; id. Dalb. 27: si ulli rei sapiens assentietur, id. Ac. 2, 21, 67: cui (sententiae) sunt adsensu ad unum, id. Fam. 10, 16: quibus (verbis) adsensu sunt in conspectu meo, Vulg. Jer. 34, 24; id. 2 Macc. 14, 26: in quibus assentior sollicitam et periculosam justitiam non esse sapientis, Cic. Rep. Fragn. ap. Prisc. p. 801 P.: sapientem, si adsensurus esset, etiam opmaturum, etc., id. Ac. 2, 21, 67: verbo assentiri, Sall. C. 52, 1: omnes adsensu sunt partibus dividendis, Liv. 25, 30; 41, 24 al.: cui non assentior, Quint. 9, 3, 49 Spald.: ne assentiri necesse esset, Suet. Caes. 80 et saep. — So of conduct, *to yield*: quam ob rem assentire nobis, Vulg. Dan. 13, 20. — With *neutr. acc. aliquid, cetera, etc.*: non habeo autem quid tibi assentiar, Cic. N. D. 3, 25, 64: vitiosum est assentiri quidquam falsum, id. Ac. 2, 21, 68: cetera assentior Crasso, id. de Or. 1, 9, 35: Mihi quoque adsensu testes, qui illud quod ego dicam adsentiant, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 192: illud quod a te dictum est, valde tibi assentior, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 126; so id. ib. 3, 48, 182.

* *Pass.*: is (sapiens) multa sequitur probabilia, non comprehensa neque percepta neque adsensu, sed similia veri, *non assented to as perceived by sense* (cf. assensio and assensus), Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 99. — And *impers.*: Bibulo adsensum est, Cic. Fam. 1, 2.

assentor (ads-; v. assentior *init.*), ātus, I, v. *freq.* [irreg. for assendor, from assentior], *lit.*, *to join one in judgment or opinion* (opp. adversor); hence, *always to assent, to agree with one in every thing, to flatter* (in the class. per. only in prose); with *dat.*: Etiam tu quoque assentaris huic? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 70; cf. assentatarius (callidus adulator) etiam adversando saepe assentator et litigare se simulant blandiator, etc., Cic. Lael. 26, 99; Vell. 2, 48: tibi assentator, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 89: Negat quis? nego, ait? aio. Postremo imperari ego met in mihi Omnia assentari, Tert. Uerm. 2, 22; so id. Ad. 2, 4, 6; 5, 9, 31; id. Eun. 3, 2, 37: ita fuit, ut is assentatoribus patefaciat aures suas maxime, qui ipse sibi assentetur et se maxime delectet, Cic. Lael. 26, 97; ut nihil nobis assentati: esse videamur, id. Ac. 2, 14, 45: quia mihi ipse assentor fortasse, id. Fam. 3, 11; Baiae tibi assentantur, flatters you, i. e. endeavors to ingratiate itself into your favor by its seditious powers, id. ib. 9, 12: assentante majore contrivam parte, Just. 12, 6: cui ergo consilio assentabimur? Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 4.

* **assēquēla** (ads-), ae, f. [assequor], a *successing, succession*, Mar. Vict. p. 2500 P.

as-sequor (ads-, Fleck., B. and K., Halm), sēctus (or sēquus; v. sequor), 3, v. *dep.*, *to follow one in order to come up to him, to pursue*. **I. A.** In gen. (only ante-class. in the two foll. exs.): ne sequere, adsequere, Plaut. Fragn. ap. Varr. L. I. C. § 73 Müll.: Adsequere, retine, Tert. Phorm. 5, 8, 89. — Far more freq. **B.** Esp., *to reach one by pursuing him*: sequendo pervenire ad aliquem: nec quicquam sequi, quod adsequi non queas, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 110. — Hence, *to overtake, come up with* a person or thing (with the idea of active exertion; while consequi designates merely a coming up with, a meeting with a desired object, the attainment of a wish; cf. Doed. Syn. III. p. 147 sq. According to gen. usage, adsequor is found only in prose; but consequor is freq. found in the poets; si es Romae jam me adsequi non potes, sin es in via, cum eris me adsecutus, coram agemus, Cic. Att. 3, 5;

po't. ap. Cic. Tusc. I, 39, 94: Pisonem nuntius adsequitur. Tac. A. 2, 75.—In the histt. also *absol.*: ut vi via recta vestigia sequentes issent, haud dubie adsecuti fuerint. Liv. 28, 16: in Brutius raptum, ne Graecus adsequeretur concessit, id. 20: nondum adsecuta parte suorum, *arrived*, id. 33, 8; Tac. H. 3, 60.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To gain, obtain, procure: eosdem honorum gradus adsecuti. Cic. Planc. 25, 60: immortalitatem, id. ib. 37, 90: omnes magistratus sine repulsa, id. Pis. 1, 2; so Sall. J. 4, 4: regnum, Curt. 4, 6 al.: nihil quicquam egregium, Cic. de Or. I, 30, 134; id. Verr. 2, 1, 57: qua in re nihil aliud adsequeris, nisi ut, etc., id. Rose. Am. 34, 96: adsecutas virtute, ne, etc., Just. 2, 4.—**B.** To attain to one in any quality, i. e. to come up to, to equal, match; or more freq. in regard to the quality itself, to attain to: Sienna Clitarorum velle imitari videtur: quem si adsequi posset, aliquid ab optimo tamen abesset, Cic. Leg. I, 2 fin.: benevolentiam tuam erga me imitabor, merita non adsequar, id. Fam. 6, 4 fin.; so id. ib. 1, 4 fin.: qui illorum prudentiam, non dicam adsequi, sed quanta fuerit perspicere possint, id. Har. Resp. 9, 18: ingenium alicuius alicui ex parte, Plin. Ep. 4, 8, 5: ut longitudo aut plenitudo harum multitudinem alterius adsequatur et exaequet, Auct. ad Her. 4, 20.—**III.** Transf. to mental objects, to attain to by an effort of the understanding, to comprehend, understand: ut essent, qui cogitationem adsequi possent et voluntatem interpretari, Cic. Inv. 2, 47, 139: quibus (ratione et intelligentia) utitur ad eam rem, ut apertis obscura adsequamur, id. N. D. 3, 15, 38; ut scribas ad me, quid ipse conjectura adsequare, id. Att. 7, 13 A fin.: Quis tot Ludibria fortunae... aut animo adsequi queat aut oratione... cuncti? Curt. 4, 16, 10; Sex. Caelii ap. Gell. 20, 1, 5: quid istuc sit, videor ferre adsequi, Gell. 3, 1, 3: visum est et mihi adsecuto omnia a principio diligenter ex ordine tibi scribere, Vulg. Luc. 1, 3: adsecutus es meam doctrinam, ib. 2 Tim. 3, 10; id. 1 Tim. 4, 6.

Pass. acc. to Prisc. p. 791 P., but without an example; in Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 73 fin., instead of the earlier reading, it is better to read, ut haec diligentia nihil eorum investigare, nihil adsequi poterit; cf. Zumpt ad h. l., and Gronov. Observ. 1, 12, 107; so also B. and K.

asser, oris, m. [from 2. assero, quod admoveantur haerentque parietibus, Perrot.; so agger from aggero]. **I.** A beam, pole, stake, post, Vitr. 7, 3: Co. Sunt asses? St. Sunt pol, Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 8: asses pedum XII, cupidibus praefixi in terra defigebantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 2; Liv. 44, 5; 30, 10; 38, 5; Tac. H. 4, 30; *Vulg. Eccli. 29, 29 al.—**II.** A pole on which a litter was borne, Suet. Calig. 58; Juv. 3, 245; 7, 132.—**III.** A lath, Vitr. 4, 2.

asserculum, i. n. dim. (asserculum, i. n., Cato) [asser] a small beam or pole, Cato, R. R. 12; 152; Col. 12, 52, 4; 8, 3, 6.

1. as-sero (ads-, K. and H., Müller), sévi, s-tum, 3, v. a., to sow, plant, or set near something (very rare; not in Cic.). Agrost. de Orthogr. p. 2274 P.: vites, Cato, R. R. 132 fin.: vitis adsit ad olus, Varr. R. R. 1, 36 fin.: vites propter compressos, id. ib. 1, 26: Lenta quin velut adsitas Vitis implicat arbores, *Cat. 61, 102: populus adsita certis Limitibus, *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 170 (quippe quae vitibus mariaretur, Agrost. I. c.).

2. as-sero (ads-, Ritschl, Fleckeisen, Merk., Halm, Weissenb.), scrti, s-ertum, 3, v. a., to join some person or thing to one's self; hence, I. As a jurid. t. t. (so this word is most freq. found; cf. assertor and assertio). A. Aliquem manu, in libertatem or liberali causa (also merely manu, and finally *absol.* adserere), to declare one (a slave) to be free by laying hands upon him, to set free, to liberate: adserere manu in libertatem... Varr. L. L. 6, § 64 Müll.: qui in libertatem adserabant, Suet. Vit. 10: se adserit in libertatem, Dig. 47, 10, 11 fin.: in his qui adserantur in libertatem, quia quivis lege agere possit, id. juris esse, Liv. 3, 45; so in ingenuitatem, Suet. Aug. 74: so ingenuitatis, Dig. 40, 14, 2: manu eas adserat Suas populares liberali causa, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 83: manaque liberali causa ambas adseras, id. ib. 5, 2, 142: si quisquam

hanc liberali adseruisset manu, id. Curc. 5, 2, 68: ego liberali illam adsero causa manu, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 40: cum in causa liberali eum, qui adseratur cognatum, suum esse diceret, *Cic. Fl. 17, 40: non enim venire, qui istas adserat manu, Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 11: illam a lenone adserito manu, id. Pers. 1, 3, 83; and transf.: pisces manu adserere, id. Rud. 4, 3, 34: adserui jam me fugique catenas, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 3 Merck.; Suet. Vesp. 3; id. Gram. 21.—**B.** Aliquem in servitute, to declare one to be a slave by laying the hand upon him, to claim as a slave: M. Claudio clienti negotium dedit (Ap. Claudius), ut virginem in servitute adsereret, Liv. 3, 44: so Suet. Tib. 2; Liv. 34, 18; 35, 16 fin.—**II.** After the poets of the Aug. per., transf. from the judicial sphere to common life. **A.** (Acc. to I. A.) To free (from, to protect, defend, defend against (esp. freq. in Flor and Suet.): habe ante oculos mortalitatem, a qua adserere te hoc uno munimento potes, Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 4: se ab injuria oblivioni, id. ib. 3, 5, 9; liberatae Italiae adsertique imperii nuntius, Flor. 3, 19, 19: post adsertam a Manlio, restitutam a Camillo urbem, id. 1, 13, 19: Latini quoque Tarquinios adserabant, id. 1, 11, 1: Gracchanas leges, id. 3, 16, 1: easdem leges, id. 3, 17, 1; so id. 2, 18, 16; 3, 3, 19; 3, 17, 4: dignitatem, Suet. Caes. 16 (cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 7, and Suet. Caes. 33: defendere dignitatem, id. ib. 72: tueri dignitatem); senatus in adserenda libertate consensus, in the restoring of freedom, Suet. Calig. 60; id. Claud. 10: namque adserit urbes sola fames (liberas facit urbes contra dominos, Schol.), Luc. 3, 56: hoc focale tuas adserat auriculas, i. e. guard against the hearing of bad verses, Mart. 14, 142: non te cucillis adseret caput tectum (sc. a basis), id. 11, 99.—**B.** (Acc. to I. B.) Aliqui sibi, to appropriate something to one's self, to claim, declare it one's own possession: nec laudes adserere nostras, claim not for yourself, etc., Ov. M. 1, 462: haec (gaudia) utraque manu complexuque adserere toto, Mart. 1, 16, 9; and (per hypallagen): me adserere caelo, appoint me to the skies, i. e. declare me to be of celestial origin, Ov. M. 1, 761.—In prose, Vell. 2, 60 Runkh.; cf. Val. Max. 4, 4, 4: Unus hominum ad hoc aevi Felicis sibi cognomen adseruit L. Sulla, Plin. 7, 43, 44, § 187: sapientis sibi nomen adseruit, Quint. 12, 1, 20: sibi artem figurarum, id. 9, 3, 64: ipse te in alto isto pinguique secessu studiis adseris? are you devoting yourself? Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 3: dominationem sibi, Suet. Oth. 9: divinam majestatem sibi, id. Calig. 22: Gallaei Graecam sibi originem adserunt, Just. 4, 3.—**C.** In gen., to maintain, affirm, assert, declare; διαβεβαιώνω, Gloss.: non haec Colchidos adserit forem, Diriprandia nec refert Thyestae, Mart. 10, 35: Epicharmus testium malis haec utilissime imponi adserit, Plin. 20, 9, 34, § 89, where Jan conjectures ait: mollissimum quemque beatum fore adserabant, Aur. Vict. Caes. 28, 8; so id. ib. 3, 5: non vacat adserere quae finixeris, Quint. Decl. 7, 6; Pall. 1, 19, 3; so Veg. 1, 17, 4; 1, 17, 5; 5, 25, 1 al.

assertio (ads-), ónis, f. [2. assero]. **I.** Lit. (acc. to 2. assero, I. A.), a formal declaration that one is a freeman or a slave: adsertio tam a servitute in libertatem, quam a libertate in servitutum trahi significat, Prisc. p. 1208 P.; Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 72 fin.: perfusoriae adsertiones, unauthorized declarations of freedom, Suet. Dom. 8: sitne liber qui est in adsertione, Quint. 3, 6, 57: ut in reis deportatis et adsertione secundá (i. e. judicio secundo, in quo adsertor de libertate agit), id. 5, 2, 1; so also id. 11, 1, 78; cf. Cod. Just. 7, 17, 1.—**II.** In gen., an assertion (late Lat.), Arn. 1, p. 18: deorum adsertio religiosa, an assertion of the existence of the gods, id. 4, p. 141.

assertor (ads-), oris, m. [id., one who formally asserts that another is free or a slave]. **I.** A restorer of liberty. **A.** Lit.: adsertores dicuntur vindices alienae libertatis, Don ad Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 40; cf. 2. assero, I. A.: populo detrectante dominationem atque adsertores flagitante, Suet. Caes. 80: Catoni gladium adsertorem libertatis extorque, Sen. Ep. 13.—**B.** Trop., a defender, protector, deliverer, advocate: publicus adsertor dominis suppressa levabor Pectora, (Ov. R. Am. 73: senatus adsertor, Luc. 4, 214 (qui in libertatem defendis senatum, Schol.); Mart.

1, 53, 5: adsertores Camilli, id. 1, 25; Suet. Galb. 9: dignitatis ac potentiae patriciorum, id. Tib. 2: questionis, he who carries an inquiry entirely through, is master of the subject, Macr. S. 7, 4.—**II.** He who claims or declares one to be a slave (cf. 2. assero, I. B.): cum instaret adsertor puellas, Liv. 3, 46, and besides only id. 3, 47.

*** assertorius (ads-), a, um, adj.** [assertor], pertaining to a restoration of freedom: lites, Cod. Just. 7, 17, 1.

*** assertum (ads-), i. n.** [2. assero, II. C.], an assertion, Mart. Cap. 6, p. 195.

assertus (ads-), a, um, Part. of 2. assero.

*** as-servio (ads-), ire, v. n., to serve, aid, assist:** contentioni vocis adserviunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 56.

as-servo (ads-, Fleck., B. and K., Weissenb., Müller), ávi, átum, 1, v. a., to watch over, keep, preserve, observe, guard (carefully) a person or thing (very freq. of things kept in custody; in the class. per. mostly in prose): adservatote haec, sultis, naves pedes (i. e. mercenarii), Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 75; tabulae negligentius adservatae, Cic. Arch. 5: corpora (mortuorum) in conditorio, Plin. 7, 16, 16, § 75: ignem in ferula, id. 7, 56, 57, § 198: thynni sale adservantur, id. 9, 15, 18, § 48; and, in sale adservari, id. 9, 25, 41, § 80: Hinc quoque adserva ipsum, ne quo abitat, watch, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 72: sinu- to ambulare, si foris, si intus volent, Sed ut adservatur magna diligentia, id. Capt. 1, 2, 6: acerrime adservabimus, we shall very closely watch, Cic. Att. 10, 16: portas murosque, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: arcem, Curt. 9, 7: ut vincuntur te adservet domi, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 98: cura adservandum vincunt, Ter. And. 5, 2, 24; so id. Heaut. 3, 3, 32; 4, 4, 12: imperat dum res judicatur, hominem ut adservet, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 22; 2, 5, 30: ut domi meae te adservarem, rogasti, id. Cat. 1, 8, 19: Vitrubium in carcerem adservari jussit, Liv. 8, 20; 40, 23; 27, 19 fin.; 6, 30: sacra fidei custodia, id. 5, 40: puella Adservanda nigerrimis diligentius avis, Cat. 17, 16.

*** assessio (ads-), ónis, f.** [assideo], a sitting by or near one (to console him): oblitum me putas, quae tua fuerit assessio, oratio, confirmatio animi mei fracti? Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 4.

assessor (ads-), oris, m. [id., he that sits by one, an assessor, aid: Lacedaemouii regibus suis angurem assessorem dederunt, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 95.—In judic. lang., the assistant of a judge, assessor (cf. Zimm. Rechtsgesch. 3, p. 21 sq.; Hugo, Rechtsgesch. p. 685), Dig. 1, 22; Suet. Galb. 14; Sen. Tranq. 1, 3.

*** assessorius (ads-), a, um, adj.** [assessor], pertaining to an assessor: Sabinus in assessorio (sc. libro de assessorio officio) ait, etc., Dig. 47, 10, 5, § 8.

assessura (ads-), ae, f. [id., the office of assessor, assessorship], Dig. 50, 14, 3.

1. assessus (ads-), a, um, Part. of assideo.

*** 2. assessus (ads-), ós, m.** [assideo], a sitting by one: Turpior assessus non erit ulla meo, for sitting by me, Prop. 5, 11, 49.

*** assestrix (ads-), ícis, f.** [assessor], she that sits by, a female assistant, Afran. ap. Non. p. 73, 29.

asseveranter (ads-) and assève-ráté (ads-), adv., v. assevero fin.

asseveratio (ads-), ónis, f. [assevero]. **I.** An earnest pursuit of any thing; hence, A. Of discourse, a vehement assertion, affirmation, asseveration: omni tibi adseveratione affirmo, Cic. Att. 13, 23: confirmatio est nostrorum argumentorum expositio cum adseveratione, Auct. ad Her. 1, 3; so Quint. 4, 2, 94; 11, 3; Plin. Pan. 67; Tac. A. 6, 2; 4, 42; 4, 52.—**B.** In Tac., of actions, a persevering earnestness, vehemence, rigor: igitur multa adseveratione... cogitatur patres, etc., Tac. A. 4, 19: accusatio tamen apud patres adseveratione eadem peracta, id. ib. 2, 31.—*** II.** In the old gram. lang., a strengthening part of speech, a word of emphasis: adiecit ab adseverationem, ut heu, Quint. 1, 4, 20: [adseverat] heu, dum miserabili orationi ipsius, qui dicit dolorem, adjungit, Spald.

as-sévéro (ads-, Ritschl, B. and K., Halm), ávi, átum, 1, v. a. [severus]. **I.** A. Lit., to do any thing with earnestness,

to do or pursue earnestly (opp. *iocari*, Cic. Brut. 85, 293; rare in early Latin; syn.: affirmo, confirmo, assero, dico): quae est ista defensio? utrum adseveraverit in hoc an tentatur? *is this matter conducted in earnest?* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 10.—Hence, of discourse, to assert strongly or firmly, to declare positively, to affirm (in the class. per. only in prose; with this word in this sense, cf. the Engl. to assure; the Germ. versichern; the Gr. ἀσβεβήτως, βεβαιῶ; and the Lat. confirmo, adfirmo): remissionem eorum haec adseverare audias, *Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 164: pulchre adseverat sese ab Opianico destitutum, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: unum illud firmissime adseverabat in exsilium se iturum, id. Att. 10, 14: periti rerum adseverant non ferre (Arabiam) tantum, etc., Plin. 12, 18, 41, § 83 Jan (others *adstruerunt*, v. astruo *fin.*): Halicarnasi mille et ducentos pro annos nullo motu terrae navigasse sedes suas adseverarunt, Tac. A. 4, 55; 6, 28; 12, 42; 14, 16; id. H. 2, 80: constantissime adseveravit fore, ut etc., Suet. Vesp. 5.—Also, do aliquid rei: neque hoc meum, de quo tanto opere hoc libro adseveravi, utquam adfirmabo esse verius quam tuum, Cic. Or. 71, 237: quem ad modum adversarius de quaere rei adseveret, id. Brut. 57, 208: neminem ullā de re posse contendere neque adseverare, id. Ac. 2, 11, 35.—Of inanimate things, to make known, to show, prove, demonstrate: adseverant magni arvis Germanicum originem, Tac. Agr. II.—**B.** In Tac., of conduct (cf. asseveratio): viri gravitatem adseverantes, assuming an air of gravity, Tac. A. 13, 18.

II. In App., to make grave or serious: frontem, App. M. 3, p. 135, 10, and 8, p. 203, 24.—**Adv.** **adseveranter** and **adseveratē**, with asseveration, earnestly, emphatically. **A.** Form **adseveranter**: loqui valde adseveranter, Cic. Att. 15, 19, 2.—**Comp.**: Haec Antiochus fere multo etiam adseverantius (dixit), Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 61.—**B.** Form **adseveratē**: tragoedias scite actae adseverate actavit, earnestly, Gell. 6, 5, 2.

as-sibilo (ads-), āre, v. n. and a., to hiss, murmur, whisper at or to a thing (only in the post-Aug. poets): also adsiabil alnus, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 68; id. Rapt. Pros. 2, 225: moto adsiabil aëre ventus, Aus. Mos. 258.—As verb act.: serpens animam adsiabil aris, i. e. sibilando amittit, Stat. Th. 5, 578.

***as-siccesco (ads-)**, Cre, v. inchl., to become dry, to dry up, Col. 12, 9, 1.

as-sicco (ads-), āre, v. a., to dry, to dry up (only in post-Aug. prose; most freq. in Col.): aliquid in sole, Col. 12, 15 *fin.*; 2, 9, 18; id. Arb. 28 *fin.*; 1, 6, 22: nebulam et rorem, id. 4, 19, 2; 12, 16, 3; 12, 33, 1 A.: lacrimas, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 26 (Halse, siccare).

assiculus, v. axiculus.

assidēlēs (ads-), ārum, f. [assideo], tabulae at which the priests sat and offered sacrifices, Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll.

as-sidēo (ads-), Fleck., Kayser, Rib., Merk., Halm, Weissenb.; both, K. and II., sēdi, sessum, 2, v. n. [sedeo], to sit by or near a person or thing (syn. assido), I. Lit. **A.** In gen.: qui apud carbones assidet, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 48: in Tiburti forte adsedimus ego et Marcus filius, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 224: non assidens et attente audiens, id. Brut. 55, 200.—**B.** Esp. **1.** To sit, stand, or be at one's side, as attendant, aid, protector; *absol.* or with *dat.*: cum lacrimans in carcere mater noctes diesque adsideret, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 43: principes Macedoniae hujus (Plancii) periculo commoti huius assident, pro hoc laborant, id. Plane. 11 *fin.*: cum Pompeius P. Lentulo consuli frequens adsideret, id. Pis. 32, 80: qui (nobilitas assidentes) ibi adsidebant, Liv. 9, 46, 9: Ut assidens inplumbibus pullis avis Serpentinum adaptans timet, Hor. Epod. 1, 19: assidens foribus, Vulg. Sap. 6, 15; ib. 1 Macc. 11, 40; ib. Act. 26, 30.—Hence, in judic. lang., t. t., to aid, assist one in the office of judge, to be an assessor (cf. assessor): rarus in tribunali Caesaris Piso, et si quando adsideret, atrox ac dissentire manifestus, Tac. A. 2, 57; Dig. 1, 22, 2; 1, 22, 3; 1, 22, 6 al.—**2.** Of the sick, to attend upon, take care of: adsidet aegre, Att. H. 20, 137: Adsidet una soror, Prop. 5, 3, 41: si alius casus

lecto te adfixit, habes qui Adsidea, fomenta parat, medicum roget, etc., Hor. S. 1, 1, 82; Plin. Ep. 7, 19: adsidente amanatissima uxore, Tac. Agr. 45: adsidere valetudini, id. ib.—**3.** To be busy, assiduously engaged about a thing: literis, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 19: gubernaculis, to attend to, to mind, id. Pan. 81 *fin.*—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of a place, to station one's self before; and more freq. in a hostile sense, to be encamped before, sit down before, besiege, blockade; constr. with *dat.* or *acc.*; also *pass.*: adsidere sepulchrae urbis ruinis, Tac. H. 3, 35: prope moenia Romana adsidere, Liv. 26, 22: moenibus adsidet hostis, Verg. Cir. 267; Liv. 23, 19; 21, 25; Curt. 4, 3; Tac. H. 2, 22 al.: cum muros adsidet hostis, Verg. A. 11, 304: adsident castellum, Tac. A. 6, 43: arces, Sil. 9, 623: adsidat oppugnabatque oppidum, Gell. 7, 1, 8: Amisumque adsideri audiebat, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 830 P. (IV. 8 Gerl.): adsessos Capuae muros, Sil. 12, 463.—**B.** P. o. et., to be near one in qualities, i. e. to be like, to resemble (in prose, instead of it, accedo; opp. dissideo, q. v.): parcos Adsidet insano, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 14 (sedet stulto proximus eique similissimus est, Cruca; cf. in Gr. ἑγγύς εἶναι τι.—Acc. to Schmid the figure is drawn from the sitting together of similar classes in the theatre).

as-sido (ads-), Ritschl, Fleck., B. and K., Dietsch; **ass-**, Roth, sēdi, no sup., 3, v. n., to sit down, seat one's self somewhere, sit (syn. assideo). **a.** *Absol.*: Adsido; accurrunt servi; soccos detrahunt, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 72: adsidamus, si videtur, Cic. A. 1, 4, 14: Assidentem (Caesarem) conspirati specie officii circumsteterunt, Suet. Caes. 82.—**b.** With an adjunct of place: in sella apud magistrum adsideres, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 28: hic, id. Stich. 1, 2, 35: hic in arā, id. Rud. 3, 3, 26: eo mulier adsidat, Cato, R. R. 157, 11: ut aves videre possint, ubi adsidant, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 3: super aspidem, Cic. Fin. 2, 18, 59: aquila in culmine domus assedit, Suet. Tib. 14: humi assidens, id. Ner. 53 al.—**c.** With *acc.* (cf. assideo, II. A.): Hiempal dextrā Adherbalem adsedit, Sall. J. 11, 3: se utrumque adsidere jusit, Aur. Vict. Caes. 10.—Of an orator who sits down after he has finished his speech: Peroravit aliquando, adsedit; surrexi ego, he sat down, took his seat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22: subito adsedit, cum sibi veniens epreptam memoriam diceret, id. Or. 37, 129: Set ubi adsedit, Catilina etc., Sall. C. 31, 7; 53, 1.

assiduo (ads-), adv. v. 2 assiduo *fin.* **assiduitas (ads-)**, itis, f. [2. assiduo], a constant presence with any one (in order to serve, aid, etc.; cf. assideo, I. B. 1.; most freq. in Cic.). **I.** In gen.: medicis assiduitas, constant attendance, Cic. Att. 12, 33: cotidiana amicorum assiduitas et frequentia, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 1, 3; eorum, qui abs te defensi sunt, id. ib. 1, 13: eandemque assiduitatem tibi se praebuisse postriede, the same unceasing attendance, Cic. Deiot. 15, 42: summā assiduitate cotidiana aliquem tractare, id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 3, 8.—**II.** Of the constant attendance, in the assemblies, of candidates for office (cf. habitare in oculis, Cic. Planc. 27, 66): altera pars petitionis, quae in populari ratione versatur, desiderat nomenclationem, blanditiam, assiduitatem, etc., Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 11, § 43: assiduitatis et operum harum cotidianaerum putat esse consulum, Cic. Mur. 9, 21: valuit assiduitate, valuit observandis amicis, valuit liberalitate, id. Planc. 27 *fin.*: homo aut frugalitatis existimatione praecleara aut id quod levissimum est, assiduitate, id. Verr. 2, 1, 39.—**First** in Suet., without access, idea, for constant presence, Suet. Tib. 10.—**II.** Esp., with *gen. of thing*, with the idea of continuance in time, the continuance, duration, constancy of any thing; sometimes a frequent occurrence or repetition of it: assiduitate molestiarum sensum omnem humanitatis esse animis amittimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53 *fin.*: assiduitate cotidiana et consuetudine occupationum adnescent animi, id. N. D. 2, 38, 96: bellorum, id. Off. 2, 21, 74: epistularum, unbroken correspondence, id. Fam. 16, 25: orationis, id. Att. 16, 5, 2: dicendi assiduitas aluit audaciam, id. Inv. 1, 3, 4: contubernii, Tac. Or. 5: spectulorum, Suet. Aug. 43: concubitus, id. Dom. 22: opprobrii, Vulg. Eccl. 41, 9: ejusdem litterae, Auct.

ad Her. 4, 12, 18.—Without *gen. of thing*: talis in rem publicam nostram labor, adiduitas, dimicatio, assiduitas, unremitting application, Cic. Balb. 2, 6: assiduitas illius non est, Vulg. Eccl. 7, 14: viri mendacis, ib. ib. 20, 27; 38, 28.

1. assiduo (ads-), adv., v. 2 assiduo *fin.*

2. assiduo (ads-), āre, v. a. [2. assiduis], to apply constantly: filio flagella, Vulg. Eccl. 30, 1.

1. assiduous (ads-), perh. only by confusion of 1. assiduis with 2. assiduis, i. m. [as-do; cf. infra, Gell. 16, 10, 15], a tribute-payer; a name given by Servius Tullius to the citizens of the upper and more wealthy classes, in opp. to proletarii, citizens of the lowest classes, who benefit the state only by their progeny (proles). **I. A.** Lit.: cum locupletēs assiduos (Servius) appellasset ab aere dando, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 40.—So in the Twelve Tables: assiduo vindex assiduo esto. Proletario jam civi, qui quis voluit vindex esto, Gell. 16, 10, 5; cf. Dirks. Transl. 154 sq.: locuples enim est assiduo, ut ait L. Aelius, appellatus ab aere dando, Cic. Top. 2, 10; Varr. ap. Non. p. 67, 25: quibus erant pecuniae satis locupletēs, assiduos; contrarios proletarios, id. ib.: assiduum ab aere dando, Quint. 5, 10, 55: assiduis in Duodecim Tabulis pro locupletē dictus, ab assiduis, id est aere dando, Gell. 16, 10, 15: assiduis dicitur, qui in ea re, quam frequenter agit, quasi consedis videatur. Alii assiduum locupletem, quasi multorum assium dictum putant. Alii eum, qui sumptu proprio militabat, ab asse dando vocatum existimant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 9 Müll.: ditiores qui asses dabant, assidui dicti sunt, Charis. p. 58 P.; cf. vindex ap. Cassiod. Orth. p. 2318 P.: assiduis dicebatur apud antiquos, qui assiduis ad aerarii expensam conferendis erat, Isid. Orig. 10, 17; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, pp. 496–502.—**B.** Meton., a rich person: noctisque diesque assiduo satis superque sed, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 14.—**II.** Trop., adjunct of a first-rate, classical writer: classicus assiduosque aliquis scriptor, non proletarius, Gell. 19, 8, 15 (cf. on the other hand: Proletario sermone nunc quidem utere, common talk, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 157).

2. assiduous (ads-), Ritschl, Lachm., Fleck., B. and K., J. b., Weissenb., Jahn; **ass-**, Merk., Halm, K. and H.), a, um, adv. [from assideo, as continuous from continue, etc.]: Itaque qui adest, assiduo (est), Varr. L. L. 7, § 99; but more correctly: assiduis dicitur, qui in ea re, quam frequenter agit, quasi consedis videatur, to have sat down to it, Paul. ex Fest. p. 9 Müll.; hence, **I.** Constantly present somewhere, attending to, busy or occupied with something (cf. deses, idle, from assideo): cum hic filius assiduis in praediis esset, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7; id. Att. 4, 8, b, § 3: filius assiduis mecum praetore meo, id. Cacl. 4, 1; Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 6; Vulg. Eccl. 9, 4; 37, 15: semper boni assiduique domini (i. e. qui frequenter ades in praediis) referta cella vinaria, olearia, etc., Cic. Sen. 16, 56: suos liberos agricolas assiduos esse cupiunt, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47: flagitor, id. Brut. 5, 18: his potius tradam assiduis esse operibus, eandem incudem diem noctemque tendentibus, id. De Or. 39, 162: Elevat assiduos copia longa viros, Prop. 3, 31, 44: campus, Assiduis pulsatus equis, Ov. M. 6, 219: assiduis in oculis hominum fuerat, Liv. 35, 10: hostis, assiduis magis quam gravis, id. 2, 48: caues assiduiore, Varr. R. R. 2, 9: circa scholas assiduis Suet. Tib. 11: (patrimonia) majora sunt Incude assidua semperque ardente camino, by the busy, Vulg. Jer. 14, 118: Retibus assiduis pentus servaturo macello Proxima, id. 5, 95: Quem carat assiduis sudibus, id. 6, 248: in mandatis illius maxime assiduo esto, Vulg. Eccl. 6, 37; 12, 3.—So of the constant attendance of candidates for office, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9, 37 (cf. these passages in their connection).—Hence sarcastically of parasites: urbani assidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 165.—**II.** With the prominent idea of continuance in time, continual, unremitting, incessant, perpetual, constant (very freq. both in prose and poetry): foro operum assiduam dare, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 22: ludis assiduas operas dare,

Lucr. 4, 974: pars terrae perusta solibus adsiduis, id. 5, 252: imbres, id. 5, 341; Cic. Att. 13, 16: motus, Lucr. 1, 995, and 4, 392; 2, 97: repulsus, id. 4, 106: casus, id. 5, 205: frequentia, Cic. Planc. 8 *fin.*; Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9, 37: fabricula, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21 *fin.*: adsidua ac diligens scriptura, Cic. Or. 1, 33, 150: recordatio, id. Fin. 1, 12, 41: deorum adsidua insidens cura, Liv. 1, 21: deprecatio justae adsidua, Vulg. Jac. 5, 16: (portae) adsiduis custos, Liv. 34, 9: longa temporum quies et continuum populi otium et assidua senatus tranquillitas, etc., Tac. Or. 38: serilitates, Suet. Claud. 18: quantum (nominis) Octavius abstulit udo Caedibus adsiduis gladio, Juv. 8, 243: barbarorum incurus, Suet. Vesp. 8: vasa aurea adsiduisimi usus, id. Aug. 71: ignis, Tib. 1, 1, 6: aqua, Prop. 2, 1, 68; 2, 19, 31, 3, 11, 56 al.; libidines, id. 2, 16, 14: Hic ver adsidium atque alienis mensibus aestas, Verg. G. 2, 149: nubes, Ov. M. 1, 66: gemitus, id. ib. 2, 486 et saep.; Non ferre assiduas potiori te dare noctes, *Hor. Epod. 15, 13.—Sometimes said with a degree of impatience, *constant, everlasting, eternal*: lapsus Tectorum adsiduos, Juv. 3, 8: obviis adsiduo Syrophenico udus amomo, with *his everlasting perfume*, id. 8, 159: Jahn: adsiduo ruptae lectore columnae, id. 1, 13.—Hence *ad. adv.*, *continually, constantly, without intermission*. **I.** Form **assidū (ads-)**: operam dare alicui, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 37: edere, id. Mil. 1, 1, 50: perpotare, id. Most. 4, 2, 60: esse cum aliquo, id. Truc. 2, 4, 68: quaerere aliquid, Plin. 26, 3, 8, 16: adesse, Dig. 40, 4, 44.—Far more freq. **II.** Form **assidūe (ads-)**: ubi sum adsidue, scio, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 20: in ore indiscoliatorum adsidue erit, Vulg. Eccl. 20, 26: Adsidue veniebat, Verg. E. 2, 4: homines nobiles adsidue uia scribere, Ter. Ad. prol. 16: adsidue cantare, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74: alia, quae suis locis dicuntur adsidue, Plin. 24, 1, 1, § 3: Cum assidue minores parentibus liberi essent, Quint. 6, 3, 67: agere aliquid, Ter. Heaut. prol. 29: ut oculis adsidue videmus, Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 104: audire aliquid, id. Mil. 34, 93: frequenter et adsidue consequi aliquid, Auct. ad Her. 4, 56, 69: laudare aliquid, Vulg. Eccl. 51, 15: interrogari, ib. ib. 23, 11: litteris uti, Cic. Fam. 5, 15: conuari, Suet. Aug. 74: frequentare aedem, id. ib. 91: gestare aliquid ornatum, id. Calig. 52: *NEFLERE ALIQUVM*, Inscr. Jrut. 950, 8: adsidue recens, Plin. 11, 53, 115, § 277.—*Comp.* not found.—**Sup.* **assiduisimē (ads-)**: Adsiduisissime mecum fuit Dionysius, Cic. Brut. 91, 316: laetantibus (aqua) adsiduisime interdui et noctu, Sen. Cons. ap. Front. Aequed. 2, p. 252; for the comparison of the *adj.* and *adv.* (as in arduus, exiguus, egregius, industrius, perpetuus, etc.), v. Rudd. I. p. 180, n. 58.

assignatio (ads-), ōnis, f. [assigno], *a marking, showing, assignment, allotment*; most freq. of the allotment of land to colonists (cf. assigno, I. A.); with and without agrorum: haec agrorum assignatio, Cic. Phil. 6, 5, 14; 4, 4, 9; id. Agr. 2, 30 *fin.*: novae assignationes, id. ib. 3, 3; so id. Fam. 13, 8, 2: popularis assignationis modum non excessit, Val. Max. 4, 3, 7.—Of other things (cf. assigno, I. B.): aquae, Dig. 43, 20, 1.

***assignator (ads-)**, ōris, m. [id. I. B.], *an assigner, appointer*, Dig. 38, 4, 3.

as-significō (ads-), ōre, v. a. **I.** To show, make evident: olim tonsorem non fuisse assignificat antiquorum statuū, Varr. R. 2, 11, 10.—**II.** To denote, point out: locum, Varr. ap. Gell. 10, 1.

assigno (ads-), B. and K., Halm, Weissenb., Jahn, K. and H., āvi, ātum, i, v. a. **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., to mark out or appoint to one, to assign; hence also, to distribute, allot, give by assigning, as t. of the division of public lands to the colonists (cf. assignatio; syn.: ascribo, attribuo): uti agrum eis militibus, legioni Martiae et legionis quartae ita darent, assignarent, ut quibus militibus amplissime dati, assignati essent, Cic. Phil. 5, 19 *fin.*; so id. ib. 2, 17, 43; id. Agr. 3, 12: qui (triumviri) ad agrum venerant assignandum, Liv. 21, 25; 26, 21; Sic. Fl. p. 18 Ges.—**B.** Transf., to assign something to some one, to confer upon: mihi ex agro tuo tantum assignes, quantum corpore meo tantum potest, Cic. Att. 3, 19, 3: munus humanum assignatum a deo,

id. Rep. 6, 15 *fin.*: apparitores a praetore assignati, id. Verr. 2, 3, 25: ordines, id. Pis. 36, 88: quem cuique ordinem assignari e re publica esset, eum assignare, Liv. 42, 33: eorum publicum, id. 39, 19; so id. 5, 7: equiti certus numerus aeris est assignatus, id. ib.: aspera bella component, agros assignant, oppida condunt, to assign dwelling-places to those roaming about (with ref. to I. A.), *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 8: natura avibus caelum assignavit, appointed, allotted, Plin. 10, 50, 72, § 141: de assignandis libertis, Dig. 38, 4, 1 sq.: assignavit eam vivam, παρέρων-*ce*, he presented her, Vulg. Act. 9, 41 al.—**C.** Trop., to ascribe, attribute, impute to one as a crime, or to reckon as a service (in the last sense not before the Aug. period; in Cic. only in the first signification). **2.**

In mal. part.: nec vero id homini tum quavis, sed temporis assignandum putavit, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27: haec si minus apta videntur huic sermoni, Attico assigna, qui etc., id. Brut. 19, 74: nec hoc improbitati et sceleris meo potius quam improbitate miserique assignes, id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 4; so id. Fam. 6, 7, 3; id. Att. 6, 1, 11; 10, 4, 6; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 2; petiti, ne unius amentiam civitati assignarent, Liv. 35, 31: permixtum vehiculis agmen accipere, quae fortuita fraudi saepe assignant, Tac. H. 2, 60; Nigid. ap. Gell. 4, 9, 2; and without *dat.*: me culpam fortunae assignare, calamitatem criminari dare; me amissionem classis obicere, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 50 Zumpt.—**b.** In bon. part.: non omnia, quae prospera tibi evenire, tuo consilio assignare; adversa casibus incertis belli et fortunae delegare, Liv. 28, 42, 7: Cypride victae nulli assignanda gloria est, Vell. 2, 38: sua fortia facta gloriae principis, Tac. G. 14: hoc sibi gloriae, Gell. 9, 9 *fin.*: si haec infinitas naturae omnium artificii possit assignari, Plin. 2, 1, 1, § 3: inventionem ejus (molyos) Mercurio assignat, id. 25, 4, § 26 al.—**II.** Esp. **A.** With the access. give of object, design, to commit, consign, give over a thing to one to keep or take care of (rare, mostly post-Aug.); quibus deportanda Romam Regina Juno assignata erat, Liv. 5, 22: Eumenem assignari custodiibus praecipit, Just. 14, 4 *fin.*; Dig. 18, 1, 62; 4, 9, 1.—Trop.: bonos juvenes assignare famae, Plin. Ep. 6, 23, 2; so Sen. Ep. 110.—**B.** To make a mark upon something, to seal it (post-Aug.): assigna, Marce, tabellas, Pers. 5, 81: subscribente et assignante domino, Dig. 45, 1, 126; 26, 8, 20: cum assignaveris, hic fructum hunc, shall have sealed and sent, Vulg. Rom. 15, 28.—Trop.: verbum in clausula positum assignatur auditori et ingitur, is impressed upon, Quint. 9, 4, 29.

as-silio (ads-), Kayser, **ads-**, and **as-**, Merck., silio (cf. Prisc. p. 906 P., and Jahn ad Ov. M. 11, 526), sultum, 4, v. n. [2. salio]. To leap or spring to or upon something. **I.** Lit. (most freq. poet.): Cum saepe adsiliunt defensae moenibus urbis, Ov. M. 11, 526: adsiliens admistrarius, Col. 6, 37, 9: torpido adsilutantes pisciculos attrahens, donec tam prope accedant, ut adsiliat, Plin. 9, 42, 67, § 143; Val. Fl. 1, 257: in ferrum, Sil. 10, 2 et saep.—Poet. freq. of water, to leap or dash against or upon a thing (cf. 2. salio): tactumque vereri Assilientes aquae, Ov. M. 6, 107, and id. F. 5, 612: Adsiliunt fluctus, id. ib. 3, 591: (maulae) quas spumifer adsiliit Aegon, Stat. Th. 5, 56 al.—**II.** Trop.: nam neque adsiliendum statim est ad genus illud orationis, to jump to, *Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 213; Sen. Contr. 5 praef.

assimilanter (ads-), *adv.*, v. assimulo *fin.*

assimilatio (ads-), v. assimulatio. **as-similis (ads-)**, Ritschl, Baiter, Rib.; **ass-**, Merck., e. *adv.*, *similar, like* (cf. ad. D. 4.); constr. with *gen.*, *dat.* with *quasi*, or *absol.* (rare; mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; once in Cic.). **a.** With *gen.*: quicquam adsimile huius Quasi tum nunquam facti fecerit, Plaut. Merc. 5, 3, 1: latuscula adsimili lateris flexura praedita nostri, Lucr. 4, 336 Lachm.: assimilis sui, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 27.—**b.** With *dat.*: silix cidentim imminet adsimilis, Verg. A. 6, 603: fratribus, Ov. P. 2, 2, 85: raritas adsimilis spangis, *Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 136: aeri adsimilis capillus, Suet. Ner. 1; so id. Galb. 18; id. Vesp. 7.—**c.** With *quasi*: Nam hoc ad-

simile est quasi de fluvio qui aquam derivat sibi, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 12.—**d.** *Absol.*: Inda sequitur, Adsimili ratione alias ut postulet odor, Lucr. 2, 493, and 4, 425.—**Adv.*: **assimiliter (ads-)**, in like manner: adsimiliter ini hodie optigit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 27.

assimiliter (ads-), *adv.*, v. assimilis *fin.*

assimilanter (ads-), *adv.*, v. assimulo, *P. a. fin.*

assimulatīcius (ads-), a, um, *adj.* [assimulo, imitated, not real; hence nominat., titular; insignia, Cod. Th. 6, 22, § 8]. **assimulatio** (better **ads-**, not **as-** *similatio*; v. assimulo *fin.*), ōnis, f. [id.], *an assimilating*. **I.** A being similar, similarity, likeness: prodigiosa assimilatio, Plin. 11, 49, 109, § 262.—**II.** In rhet., a feigned adoption of the opinion of one's hearers: est (adsimulatio) cum id, quod scimus facile omnes audituros, dicimus nos timere, quomodo accipiant; sed tamen veritate commoveri, ut nihil siteticus dicamus, Auct. ad Her. 4, 37, 49.—**III.** A comparison of one thing with others: dolosa, Dig. 2, 18, 19, § 24: Cod. Th. 16, 2, § 18.

as-simūlo (adsimūlo), Ritschl, Lachmann, Fleck., B. and K., Rib., Halm in Tac.; **assimulo**, Merck.; **adsimilo**, Halm in Quint., Tischn., avi, ātum, i, v. a. and n. **I.** Lit., to make one thing like another, to consider as similar, to compare (in the class. period rare); Iniquitur, ut totis annuibus adsimulatur, that they are like complex animals, Lucr. 2, 914: polite ego adsimulati iis, be like them, Vulg. Matt. 6, 8; 7, 24: simile ex specie comparabili aut ex confundera atque adsimulanda natura judicatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42: pictor, percepta semel imitandi ratione, adsimulabit quidquid acciperit, Quint. 7, 10, 9; nec cohibere parietibus deos neque in ullam humani oris speciem adsimulare, Tac. G. 9: convivia assimulare feto, Ov. M. 5, 6: formam totius Britanniae bipenni adsimulavere, Tac. Agr. 10; so id. A. 1, 28; 15, 39: os longius illi ad simulat porcum, Claud. Eid. 2, 6: cui adsimulāstis me, Vulg. Isa. 46, 5; id. Marc. 4, 30: quam (naturam) Gadareus primus adsimulasse aptissime visus est, to have designated by very suitable comparisons, Suet. Tib. 57.

II. To represent something that is not, as real, to imitate, counterfeit, to pretend, to feign, simulate; constr. usu with *acc.*; ante-class. with *inf.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, or with *quasi*; v. assimilis (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). (a) With *acc.*: has bene ut adsimules nuptias, Ter. And. 1, 1, 141: clipeumque jubasque Divini adsimulavit capitis, Verg. A. 10, 639: Adsimulavit animum, Ov. M. 14, 656: odium cum conjuge falsum Phasias adsimulavit, id. ib. 7, 298: fletos timores, sil. 7, 136: sermoneum humanum, Plin. 8, 30, 44, § 106: me sic adsimulabam, quasi stolidum, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 40: se laetum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 15: amicum me, id. Phorm. 1, 2, 78.—(b) With simple *inf.*: furere adsimulavit, Pac. ap. Cic. Off. 3, 26, 98: amare, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 98.—(c) With *acc.* and *inf.*: ego me adsimularem insanire, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 79: adsimulset se Tuam esse uxorem, id. Mil. 3, 1, 195: Nempe ut adsimulem me amore istius dfferi, id. ib. 4, 4, 27; id. Poen. 3, 1, 57; id. Truc. 2, 4, 36; 2, 5, 11; 2, 5, 19: venire me adsimulabo, Ter. And. 4, 3, 20; id. Phorm. 5, 6, 63 al.—(d) With *quasi*: adsimulato quasi hominem quaesiveris, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 11: Ad ita nos adsimulabimus, Co. Sed ita adsimulabatur, quasi ego sim peregrinus, id. Poen. 3, 2, 23; id. Stich. 1, 2, 27: adsimulabo quasi nunc exeam, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 8.—And *absol.*: Obsecro, Quid si adsimulo, satm est? Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 33.—**3.** The much-discussed question, whether *adsimilo* or *adsimulo* is the best orthog. (cf. Gron. Diatr. Stat. c. 6, p. 72 sq., and Hand ad h. l.; Quint. 7, 10, 9 Spald.; id. 10, 2, 11 Frotscher; Suet. Tib. 57 Bremi; Tac. G. 9 Passow; id. Agr. 10 Walch; Bessel, Misc. Phil. Crit. 1, 5 al.), is perh. solved in the foll. remark: Such is the affinity of the sound of *a* and *u* in Lat., that when they stand in two successive syllables, separated by the semivowel *l*, the *u* is accommodated to the *a*. Thus, from consilium arises consilium; from exsilium, exsilium; from famulū, familia; so the terminations illis and abis, not illis and ilus (these few, mutillus, nubillus, pumi-

§ 20 Müll.: longaque alit assuetudine flammam, Ov. M. 10, 173: Nil assuetudine majus, id. A. A. 2, 345: adsueto mañi, Liv. 25, 26, 5; 27, 39; 44, 5: seu naturā sive adsuēdine suspensa et obscura verba, Tac. A. 1, 11: confarandū adsuēdū, id. ib. 4, 16: adsuēdū voluptatum, id. H. 9, 62: malorum, id. A. 6, 40: furandi, Gell. II, 18, 17.

—II. Esp. in mal. part. (v. assuesco, II.), Tac. A. 13, 46.

assuētus (ads-), *P. a.*, from *assuesco*.
***as-sūgo (ads-)**, *no perf.*, *ctum*, *cre*, *v. a.*, to suck: adsuccis labris, Lucr. 4, 1194 Lachm.

assūla (in many MSS. **astūla**), *ae, f.*, *dīm.* [axis]. **I.** A splinter, shaving, chip: at etiam cesso foribus facere hisce assulas, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 20: Melandrya vocatur quercus assulis similia, Plin. 9, 15, 18, § 48: assula tenuis brevisque, id. 16, 11, 22, § 54.—Of marble, a chip, shiver, Vitr. 7, 6.—**II.** A shingle, *σχίλον*: Bibacul. ap. Suet. Gram. II.

assulātum, adv. [assula], in *shivers* or *splinters*, *piecemeal*: Aperite hasce ambas foris Prius quam pultando assulatim foribus exitum dabo, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 52: hunc senem Osse tenus dolabo et concidam assulatim viscera, *will cut to bits*, id. Men. 5, 2, 105 Brix: sumere cibum, Auct. ap. Non. p. 72, 24.

***assulōse, adv.** [qs. from an *adj.* *assulosus*, a. um; *assula*, in *shivers* or *splinters*: calamus, qui assulose frangitur, Plin. 12, 22, 48, § 105.

***assultim (ads-)**, *adv.* [assilio], by leaps or bounds: assultim ingredi, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 79 Sillig.

assulto (ads-), *Halm, Jan*, *avi*, *itum*, *1, v. freq.* [id.], to jump or leap to a place, to jump or leap; constr. *absol.*, with *dat.* or *acc.* (only post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: (canis elephantum) assultans, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 150: feminae pelibus accinctae assultabant, ut sacrificantes Bacchae, Tac. A. 11, 31.—**II.** Esp., of warlike operations, to attack, assault: tertiā vigiliā assultante castris, Tac. A. 2, 13: telis assultantes, id. ib. 12, 35: assultare ex diverso Tiridates, id. ib. 13, 40: assultante per campos equite, id. H. 4, 22: latera assultare, id. A. 1, 51: portarum moras frenis et hastis, Stat. Th. 4, 243; Sil. 7, 401.—**III.** Transf., of things: duo montes crepitu maximo assultantes, Plin. 2, 83, 85, § 199.

assultus (ads-), *nis, m.* [id.], a leaping to or toward, an attack, assault: locum variis assultibus urget, Verg. A. 5, 442: assultibus et velocitate corporum uti, Tac. A. 2, 21.

assum, v. *adsum*.
***assumentum (ads-)**, *i, n.* [assuo], that which is to be sewed upon something, a patch: Nemo adsummentum panni rudis adsum vestimento veteri, Vulg. Marc. 2, 21.

as-sūmo (ads-), *Lachm, Halm, B. and K., Weissenb., K. and H., ass-, Merk.*, *mpsi*, *mpm*, *3, v. a.*, to take to or with one's self, to take up, receive, adopt, accept, take. **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: Plura sibi adsumunt quam de se corpora mittunt, Lucr. 2, 1124: cibus atque uxor membrum adsumuntur *intus*, id. 4, 1091: so of nourishment, Cels. 1, 3; 5, 27, n. 17; Scrib. Comp. 200: numquam committit, ut id, quod alteri detraxerit, sibi adsumat, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 23: sacra Cereris adsumpta de Graecia, id. Balb. 24, 55: socius et administer omnium consiliorum adsumitur Scourus, Sall. J. 29, 2: eos in societatem consilii auvenculi adsumunt, Liv. 2, 4, 2: adulescentes consilii adsumpti, id. 4, 2: ad societatem armorum, id. 2, 22; so, in consilium, Plin. Ep. 3, 19; id. Pan. 8; in consortium, id. Ep. 7, 3: nec decet aliter filium adsumi, si adsumatur a principe, i. e. is adopted, id. ib. 7, 4; 8, 3: uxorem, id. ib. 83, 4: si rursus (uxor) adsumeretur, Tac. A. 12, 2: adsumptis duobus filis ire perexiit, Vulg. Gen. 48, 1; id. 2 Par. 23, 20: Tunc adsumpsit eum Diabolus, ib. Matt. 4, 5: adsumit Jesus Petrum, ib. Marc. 9, 1: quem (aritem) adsumens obtulit holocaustum pro filio, ib. Gen. 22, 13; ib. Lev. 14, 10 et saepe: in familiam nomenque, Tac. A. 1, 8 et saepe: cautum dignos adsumere, to take or choose as friends only those worthy of you, Hor. S. 1, 6, 51: adsumpsit Jesus duodecim, i. e. as his disciples, Vulg. Luc. 18, 31.—So of the assumption of our Lord to heaven: Dominus Jesus adsumptus est in

caelum, Vulg. Marc. 16, 9; ib. Act. 1, 2.—**B.** Trop. p. libero tempore, omnis voluptas adsumenda est, omnis dolor repellendus, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33: laudem sibi ex aliqua re, id. Mur. 14, 31: ut acer equus pugnae adsumit amorem, Ov. M. 3, 705: omne quod sumatur in oratione, aut ex sua sumi vi atque naturā aut adsumi foris, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 163: alii (loci) adsumunt extrinsecus, id. Top. 2, 8; id. Plauc. 23, 56 Wund.: orator tractationem orationis sibi adsumet, id. de Or. 1, 12, 54.—Also, like *arguere*, to usurp, to claim, assume, arrogate: neque mihi quicquam assumpsi neque hodie adsumi, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 17; Auct. ad Her. 1, 1: cogam Assumptumque patrem commentaque sacra fieri, Ov. M. 3, 558.—Of discourse, to take up, begin (eccl. Lat., after the Hebrew): At ille adsumpta parabola sua ait, Vulg. Num. 23, 18; 23, 7; ib. Job. 27, 1; 29, 1.—**II.** Esp., *A.* Sometimes, like *accipio*, without the idea of action, to receive, obtain: fetus Melliferarum apium sine membrum corpora nasci, Et serosque pedes serasque assumere pennas, Ov. M. 15, 384: Qui sperant in Domino, adsumunt pennas sicut aquilae, Vulg. Isa. 40, 31: a ventis alimenta adsumere, Ov. M. 7, 79: illas assumere robora gentes, id. ib. 15, 421.—**B.** To take in addition to, to add to: si quis aliam quoque artem sibi adsumperit, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 217; 1, 37, 170: aliquidquam jam etiam notis adsumo, id. Fam. 7, 23 *fin.*: ne qui postea adsumerentur, Liv. 21, 19: Butram tibi Septuimque et Sabinum adsumam, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 28.—**C.** In logic, t. t., to add or join to a syllogism the minor proposition: Ea (propositio vera ac perspicua) est hujus modus: Si quo die Romae ista caedes facta est, ego Athenis eo die fui, in caede interest non potui. Hoc quia perspicue verum est, nihil attinet approbari: quā re adsumi statim oportet hoc modo: fuit autem Athenis eo die, Cic. Inv. 1, 86, 63; id. Div. 2, 51, 106; 2, 53, 108.—**D.** In gram.: adsumpta verba, *a. Epithets, in vera*, Cic. Part. Or. 7.—**b. Figurative expressions, tropes**, Quint. 10, 1, 121.

assumptio (ads-; v. adsumo init.), *ōnis, f.* [assumo]. **I.** In gen., a taking, receiving, assumption (post-Aug. and very rare): assumptio culturae, Pall. 1, 6, 12: quae adsumptio (eorum) erit, nisi vita ex mortuis? Vulg. Rom. 11, 15: dies assumptionis ejus (of the assumption of our Lord), ib. Luc. 9, 51.—**II.** Esp., *A.* An eager reception, adoption: artes propter se adsumendas putamus, quia sit in his aliquid dignum adsumptione, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18.—**B.** Meton. (abstr. for concr.), one that takes up (eccl. Lat.): Dominus est assumptio nostra, Vulg. Psa. 88, 19.—Also (after the Hebrew), that which is taken up, lifted up (with the voice), a prophecy: (prophetae) viderunt tibi adsumptiones falsas, Vulg. Thren. 2, 14.—**C.** In logic, t. t., the minor proposition of a syllogism (v. *assumo*, II. C.), Cic. Inv. 1, 37, 64: adsumptio, quam *πρόληψις* idem (dialectice) vocant, id. Div. 2, 53, 108; Quint. 5, 14, 5 sq.; Isid. Orig. 2, 9, 12.—**D.** In jurid. Lat., an addition, circumstance, = circumstantia, Dig. 28, 5, 46 *fin.*

assumptivus (ads-), *a, um, adj.* [id.], taken in addition: causa, t. t. of law, which takes the defence of an action from an extraneous cause, *assumptive, extrinsic*: juridicalis (causa) in duas tribuitur partes, absolutam et assumptivam, Cic. Inv. 1, 11; 2, 24; Auct. ad Her. 1, 14; cf. Quint. 7, 4, 7; Mart. Cap. 5, p. 146; Isid. Orig. 2, 5, 5.—**Adv.*, **assumptive**, Mart. Cap. 5, p. 147 *sub.*

assumptus (ads-), *a, um, Part.* of *assumo*.

as-sūo (ads-), *cre, v. a.*, to sew on, patch on: inceptis grabibus plerumque purpureus adsumitur pannus, Hor. A. P. 16 K. and H.: adsummentum vestimento veteri adsuere, Vulg. Marc. 2, 21.

as-surgo (ads-), *B. and K., Rib., Merk., Halm, Weissenb.; ass-, Roth.*, *surrexi*, *surrectum*, *3, v. n.*, to rise up, rise, stand up (cf. ad. II. B.); saep; freq. in Verg., once in Ov., never in Hor.; *syn.*: surgo, consurgo, consurgere, orior. **I.** Lit. **A.** Of persons: quae dum laudatio recitatur, vos quaequo, quia est adhistis, adsurgite, Cic. Clu. 69, 196: fratrem adsurrexisset ex morbo, Liv. 3, 24: Valentem e gravi corporis morbo adsurgentem, Tac. H. 2, 99: intortis adsurgens arduis undis, Val. Fl. 3, 476: desine visio adsurgere pulvere, Claud. Cons. Stil. 3, 3.—Hence, with *dat.* or *absol.*, to rise up to one, to rise up, out of respect. **a.** With *dat.*: an quisquam in curiam venienti adsurrexit? Cic. Pis. 12: Utque viro Phoebi chorus adsurrexerit omnis, Verg. E. 6, 66: Ruricolae Cereri teneroque adsurgite Baccho, *Ov. Am. 3, 2, 53: honori nimbis, Stat. Th. 2, 60: cum palam esset ipsum quoque isdem et assurgere et decedere viam, Suet. Tib. 31: cum conaretur assurgere, id. Caes. 78 al.; non adsurrexisset sibi, Vulg. Esth. 5, 9; so with *coram* (eccl. Lat.): coram te adsurgere nequeo, Vulg. Gen. 31, 35.—**b. Absol.**: neque assurgere neque salutare se dignantem, Suet. Vesp. 13; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 48: et se assurgentes stabant, Vulg. Job. 29, 8.—In pass. *impers.*: ut majoribus natu adsurgatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48: cum adsurrectum ei non esset, Liv. 9, 46: ludos ineunti semper adsurgi etiam ab senatu in more est, Plin. 16, 4, 5, § 13; Suet. Aug. 56: so in a zeugma; haec enim ipsa sunt honorabilia... salutare, appeti, decedi, adsurgere, deduci, etc. (decidi and adsurgere being *impers.* here, the other verbs *pers.*), Cic. Sen. 18, 63.—Hence, trop., to give the preference, to yield to: sunt et Aminaeae vites... Tmolus adsurgit quibus, yields the palm, Verg. G. 2, 98.—P. o. e. t., jamque adsurgentis dextra plagamque ferentis Aeneae subit mucronem, i. e. dextram attolentis, Verg. A. 10, 797.—**B.** Of inanimate things: colles adsurgunt, *rise*, Liv. 22, 4; so Col. 2, 1, and Tac. A. 13, 38: Pyramis adsurgit trecentis sexaginta tribus pedibus, Plin. 36, 12, 17, § 80: Delos adsurgit Cynthio monte, id. 4, 12, 22, § 66.—**II.** Transf. **A.** To mount up, to rise, to increase in size, swell, tower up (poet.), cum subito adsurgens fluctu nimbus Orion, Verg. A. 1, 535: adsurgens nox aerea, Val. Fl. 5, 566: tumores oritur, deinde desunt, deinde rursus adsurgunt, Cels. 2, 8: non coepisse adsurgunt turbines, Verg. A. 4, 86: terra jacet aggeribus nivis informis septemque adsurgit in ulnas, *rises seven ells high*, id. G. 3, 355: Adsurgit ecce forte minor sub matre virente Laurus, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 24.—**B.** Of mental objects. **1.** To rise: nunc sera querelis Haud justis adsurgis, i. e. break out in complaints, Verg. A. 10, 95: adsurgunt irae, id. ib. 12, 494: in ultionem adsurgere, Flor. 3, 1, 10.—**2.** To rise in courage, to rise (cf. the opp. affligi): gaudet in adversis animoque adsurgit Adrastus, Stat. Th. 10, 227.—**3.** Of style, etc. to rise, soar: raro adsurgit Hesiodus, Quint. 10, 1, 52: neque comedia cothurnis adsurgit, id. 10, 1, 22; cf.: sublimitate heroici carminis animus adsurgat, id. 1, 8, 5.

assus, a, um, adj. [qs. arustus, then arustus, then assus; cf.: areo, ardeo, Van.] *roast*. **I.** Lit.: elixus esse quam assus soleo saavior, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 66: mergi, Hor. S. 2, 51: turdi, id. ib. 2, 73: passeris assi, id. ib. 2, 8, 29 Benth. (K. and H., *atque*): quibus (piscibus) assis Languidius in cubitum jam se conviva reponet, id. ib. 2, 4, 38; so Vulg. Luc. 24, 42: res eadem magis alit iurulentam quam assa; magis assa quam elixa, Cels. 2, 18; so, pulmo, Plin. 30, 15, 51, § 145: carnes assae igni, Vulg. Exod. 12, 8: assa caro bubula, ib. 1 Par. 16, 3: assum (quid) igni, ib. Exod. 12, 9: ova, Scrib. Comp. 221.—Also, *subst.*: **assum, i, n.**, a roast, roasted meat: vitulinum, *roast veal*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20.—On the pun with *assum* = *adsum*, v. *adsum* *init.*—**II.** Meton. (prop. dried with heat, hence), *dry, simple, mere*: sudatio, a steam or sweating-bath, Gr. *ἔνποι ἰσπῶρες*, Cels. 3, 27; also, *subst.*: **assa, ōrum, n.**, = sudatorium, a sweating-bath, sudatory (without bathing), Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; cf.: assa cella: *ἀσπάρτισπος*, Gloss. Vet.: sol, a simple bathing to the sun without a previous anointing, Cic. Att. 12, 6.—*Absol.* or with *nutrix*, a dry-nurse: Hoc monstrat vetulae pueris repentibus assae, *Jug. 14, 208*: assae nutricis est infantem magis diligere quam adulum, Front. Ep. ad Ant. 1, 5: *volymnae* *δυναμιδι νυτρικι assae et lab.*,... Inscr. Murat. 1512, 6: lapides, *roast, uneven stone*, Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 417: vox, the simple voice, unaccompanied by any instrument, Non. pp. 76 and 77; cf. *Asron* ad Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17; inversely, assae tibiae,

pipes not accompanied by the voice, Serv. ad Verg. G. 2. 417.

as-suspiro (ads-), āre, v. n., to sigh at something; only twice in App. M. 4, p. 155.

Assyria, ae, f., = Ἀσσυρία, a country of Asia, between Media, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia, now Kurdistan, Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66 al. — Hence, **Assyrius**, a, um, adj., = Ἀσσυρίων, Assyrian, Verg. E. 4. 25; Luc. 6. 429; Stat. S. 3. 3. 212 al.; and **Assyrii**, ōrum, m., the Assyrians, Cic. Div. 1. 1, 1; Plin. 2. 6, 13, 16, § 41; Vulg. Gen. 2. 14; ib. Isa. 7. 17 al. — Sometimes poetic for Median, Phrygian, Phœnician, Indian, etc.; so, puella, i. e. the Phœnician Europa, Sen. Herc. Oet. 554: venenum, i. e., Tyrian purple, Sil. 11, 41: stagnum, i. e. Lake Genesareth, in Palestine, Just. 18. 3: ebur, i. e. Indian, Ov. Am. 2. 5, 40: malus, i. e. Medica, the citron-tree, Plin. 15, 14, 14, § 48; cf. Voss ad Verg. G. 2. 126.

ast, conj., v. at int.

asta, ae, f., v. hasta.

Asta, ae, f., = Ἀστα, a town. **I.** In Liguria, now Asti, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 49. — **II.** In Hispania Baetica, Liv. 39, 21; Mel. 3. 1. 4; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 11; cf. Mann. Hisp. p. 286. — Hence, **Astensis**, e, adj., of Asta: ager, Liv. 39, 21; and **Astenses**, ōrum, m., the Astensians, Auct. B. Hisp. 25.

Astābōres or **-as**, ae, m., = Ἀσταβόρες, a branch of the Nile in Ethiopia, now Iawaze or Athara, Mel. 1. 9, 2; Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53 (Jan. Astobores). — In Vitr. 8, 2. **Astābōras**; cf. Mann. Afr. I. pp. 170 and 171.

† **1. astācus**, i, m., = Ἀστακος, a kind of crab, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 97; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 9.

2. Astācus, i, m., = Ἀστακος, the father of Menelippus, who is hence called Astacides, Ov. Ib. 513; Stat. Th. 8, 725.

3. Astācus (-ōsi), i, f., = Ἀστακος or Ἀστακίον, a town in Bithynia, Mel. 1, 19, 4: Astacum, unde et ex eo Astacenus sinus, Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 148.

Astāpa, ae, f., a town in Hispania Baetica, now Estepa, Liv. 28, 22 and 23; cf. Mann. Hisp. 309.

Astāpe, v. Astapus.

† **astaphis**, ōdis, f., = Ἀσταφίς. **I.** A raisin: Uva passa, quam astaphida vocant, etc., Plin. 23, 1, 12, § 15. — **II.** Astaphis agria, v. staphis.

Astāpus, i, m., = Ἀσάπυς, the name of the Nile as it flows through Ethiopia. (Nilus) medius Aethiops secat cognominatus Astapus, quod illarum gentium lingua significat aquam e tenebris profluentem, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53. — Also called **Astapases**, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53 fin. (in Mel. 1. 9, 2).

Astāpe, in Vitr. 8, 2, 6. **Astōsābas**, ae, m., = Ἀστωσάβας, Strab., cf. Mann. Afr. I. 170; acc. to others, a river of Ethiopia falling into the Nile, now called Abadi.

Astārtē, ēs, f., = Ἀστάρτη (Phoen. אַסְתָּרְתָּה Gesen. Gesch. d. Hebr. Spr. 229; Heb. אַסְתָּרְתָּה), a Syro-Phœnician goddess; acc. to Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59, the fourth Venus; Vulg. 3 Reg. 11, 5; 11, 33.

† **astēsimōs**, i, m., = Ἀστέσιμος; in rhet., the more refined style of speaking; = urbanitas, Serv. ad Verg. A. 2. 547 (in Charis. p. 247 P., and Diom. p. 458 P., written as Greek).

Astensis, e, adj., v. Asta.

† **aster**, ēris, m., = ἄστρον. **I.** A star, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 14. — **II.** Esp. **A.** Aster Atticus, the Italian starnwort, aster: Aster amellus, Linn.: aster ab aliquibus nubion appellatur, Plin. 27, 5, 19, § 36; App. Herb. 60. — **B.** Aster Samius, a kind of Samian earth, whose nature and healing power are described in Plin. 35, 13, 53, § 191.

astercum, i, v. astericum.

1. ateria, ae, f., = ἄστερία, a precious stone, perh. cal's-eye, Plin. 37, 9, 47, § 131 — Called in Isid. Orig. 16, 10, 3. **asterites**, in Mart. Cap. 1, p. 19. **astrites**.

2. Ateria, ae, or **-ētis**, ēs, f., = Ἀστερίων. **I.** The daughter of Iolus and Phœbe, mother of the fourth Hercules: Ateria, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: Ateria, Hyg. Fab. proem. —

II. Daughter of the Titan Cæus, changed by Jupiter into a quail, and thrown into the sea: Ateria, Ov. M. 6. 108; Hyg. Fab. 53. — In the place where she was cast down—the island of Delos—arose Ortygia (quail island); hence called, **III. Ateria**, Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 66. — **IV.** An ancient name of the island of Rhodes, Plin. 5, 31, 36, § 132. — **V. Asterie**, a female proper name, Hor. C. 3, 7.

† **astēriacē**, ēs, f., = ἄστεριακή, a simple medicine, Cels. 5, 14.

† **astērias**, ae, m., = ἄστεριος, a kind of heron: Ariolarum tria genera, leucos, asterias, pelios, Plin. 10, 60, 79, § 164.

† **astericum**, i, n., = ἄστερικόν, a kind of plant, in pure Lat. urceolaris; Plin. 27, 20, § 43 (Jan. astericum).

† **1. asterion**, ōtis, n., = ἄστερίων, a species of spider, Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 86.

2. Asterion, ōtis, m., = Ἀστερίων, a river in Argolis, Stat. Th. 4, 122; 4, 714.

† **astēricus**, i, m., = ἄστερικος, a small star, an asterisk, as a typographical mark placed before imperfect, deficient passages of authors: *asteriscus apponitur in his, quae omissa sunt, Isid. Orig. 1, 20, 2; so Hier. in Ruin. 2, 8; Aug. Ep. ad Hier. 10, 2, al.

† **astērites**, ae, m., = ἄστεριτῆς. **I.** A kind of basilitis, App. Herb. 128. — **II.** = 1. ateria, q. v.

* **asterno** (better **adst-**), ēre, v. a., to strew upon; hence, mid., to stretch one's self, to lie stretched: adsternunturque sepulchro, they prostrate themselves upon, Ov. M. 2, 343.

† **asthmaticus**, a, um, adj., = ἀσθματικός, afflicted with shortness of breath or coughing [ἀσθμα]; cf. Cels. 4, 4, 2, *asthmatic*: asthmaticis in vino (radicem altheae) bibendam dare, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 230 (Jan. spasticis); 26, 7, 19, § 34.

† **asticus**, a, um, adj., = ἀστικός, of or pertaining to the city, city: ludi, games celebrated in the city in honor of Bacchus, Suet. Calig. 20 (al. iselastici; v. iselasticus).

astipulatio (adst-), ōnis, f. [astipulor], lit., an assent to or agreement with; hence, **I.** An assenting to, affirming the same facts: quā de re exstat etiam Annaei Senecae adstipulatio, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 10. — **II.** A modulation of the voice according to the sentiment: Accedit enim vis et proprietas rebus tali adstipulatione, quae nisi adst, aliud vox, aliud animus ostendat, Quint. 11, 3, 175.

astipulātor (adst-), ōris, m. [id.]. **I.** One who joins another in a stipulation, Gai Inst. 3, 110; so id. ib. 3, 117. — Hence, **II.** An assistant in a trial, in gen.: testes tot... cum adstipulatore tuo comparabuntur? Cic. Quint. 18, 58; so id. Pis. 9. — And trop., one who assents to or agrees with: illud falsum esse et Stoicæ dicunt et eorum adstipulator Antiochus, Cic. Ac. 2, 21, 67: vanae opinionis, Val. Max. 7, 1 fin.

* **astipulātus (adst-)**, ōis, m., = astipulatio, an assenting to, assent: Jovis adstipulatu, Plin. 7, 47, 48, § 152.

a-stipulor (adst-, Weissenb. Jan), āri, i, v. dep. (act. **adstipulo**, āre, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1. 181 v. join in a stipulation, to stipulate with, Gai Inst. 3, 112. — Trop., to agree with one. — adsentiri: adstipulari irato consuli, Liv. 39, 5; Hellanicus adstipulator Damastes memorans, etc., Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 154.

a-stituo (better than **adst-**), ōis, ūm, 3, v. a. [statuo], to place a person or thing somewhere (very rare, perh. only in the foll. exs.): dūben an non jubet astitui aulas? Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 66 Fleck.: reum ad lectum ejus (agroti) astitumens, Auct. ad Her. 3, 20 B. and K.; App. M. 9, p. 222, 1; 3, p. 130.

-asto (asto, Fleck., Rib., B. and K.) **adsto**, Ritschl, Lachm.), stitī, no sup., 1, v. n., to stand at or near a person or thing, to stand by, stand (syn.: adstido, adsum, faveo). **I.** Lit. (very freq. and class.); constr. absol., with ad, juxta, propter, in, with abl., ante, coram, contra, supra, etc., with dat., acc., and abl., and with local adv.: astitit illum locum, et illo, et illi, et circa illum, Prisc. p. 1181 P.: marinas propter plagas, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 309 Müll. (Sat. v. 41 Vahl.): si iste stabit, adstato simul, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 75: cum omnis multi-

tudo adstaret, Vulg. Lev. 9, 5; ib. Psa. 2, 2; ib. Act. 22, 20: ante ostium, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 72; so id. Men. 4, 3, 2: ante aras, Lucr. 1, 90: ante oculos astare, Verg. A. 3, 150: adstare ante Dominum, Vulg. Tob. 12, 15; ib. Luc. 1, 19: intra lumen adstare illic, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 16: ut mihi confidenter contra adstidit! id. Capt. 3, 5, 6: Postquam ille hinc abdit, tu adstas solus! id. Ps. 1, 4, 1; so id. Bacch. 5, 2, 16; id. Stich. 3, 2, 11; id. Mil. 2, 4, 5; 2, 5, 36; id. Poen. 1, 2, 49 al.: adsta atque audi, id. Cist. 2, 3, 53; so id. Ep. 1, 1, 61; id. Most. 1, 4, 11: cum patre astans, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 2: cum Alexander in Sigeo ad Achillis tumulum astitisset, Cic. Arch. 10, 24: in eopse adstas lapide, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 17: astat in conspectu meo, Cic. Cat. 4, 2: multis coram adstantibus, Vulg. Gen. 45, 1: adstas coram vobis, ib. Act. 4, 10: supra caput, Verg. A. 4, 702; 5, 10: nec opinanti Mors ad caput adstidit, Lucr. 3, 959: adstiterunt ad januum, Vulg. Act. 10, 17: adstiterunt juxta illos, ib. ib. 1, 10: qui campis adstiterant, Tac. A. 2, 17 Halm: tribunali, id. ib. 12, 36 fin.: mensae, Suet. Tib. 61; so Mart. 8, 56, 13: adstabo tibi, Vulg. Psa. 5, 5; ib. Act. 27, 23: aliquem adstare, Plin. Pan. 23, 2, where Keil reads astaret: limine divae Adstidit, Stat. Th. 9, 607. — **II.** Trop.: Certa quidem finis vitæ mortalibus adstas, awaits, Lucr. 3, 1078. — Also, to stand at one's side as counsel or aid, to assist (cf.: assisto, adsum, etc.): Amanti supparistor, hortor, adsto, admoceo, gaudeo, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 10: Dum adsto advocatus cuidam cognato meo, id. Cas. 3, 4. — Poet., of an object still existing or remaining: astante ope barbarica, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (for this Verg. has: Priami dum regna manebant, A. 2, 22).

III. Transf., to stand up, to stand upright (cf. ad. 1.); squamis astantibus, Verg. G. 3, 545: Minerva, quae est in Parthenone adstans, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 64, where Jan reads stans.

Astōmi, ōrum, m., = Ἀστομοί (without mouths), an Indian people, said to have no mouths: Astomorum gens sine ore, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 25.

† **Astrāba**, ae, f., = Ἀστράβη, a wooden saddle, a sumpter-saddle; the title of a lost comedy attributed to Plautus; its authenticity was suspected even in ancient times; v. Gell. 11, 7; Non. p. 70; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. subsuces, p. 306 Müll.

Astraea, ae, f., = Ἀστραία, the goddess of Justice, who, during the Golden Age, lived on the earth, but finally abandoned it, and returned to heaven, Ov. M. 1, 150; Juv. 6, 19; Sen. Oct. 424; cf.: Jam redit et Virgo, i. e. Astraea, Verg. E. 4, 6. — As a constellation, Libra; acc. to others, Virgo, Lucr. 9, 534; cf. Arat. Phaen. 98.

Astracrus, i, m., = Ἀστραϊκός, a Titan, husband of Aurora, and father of the winds, which are hence called Astraei fratres, Ov. M. 14, 545; cf. Caes. German. Arat. 105; Hes. Theog. 378 sq.

† **Astrāgalizontes**, ōrum, m., = οἱ ἀστραγάλιζοντες, the dice-players (children), a celebrated group of statuary by Polyceletus, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 55.

† **astrāgalus**, i, m., = Ἀστράγαλος (the ankle-bone). **I.** In arch. **A.** A little round moulding in the form of a ring, which encircles the upper part of a column, an astragal, Vitr. 3, 3. — **B.** Isthmus, a sort of moulding carried to represent a string of pearls, a festoon, a stem with seeds of grain or olives, Vitr. 4, 6. — **II.** A leguminous plant, Spanish tragacanth: Astragalus Baeticus, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8, 29, § 46.

* **astrālis**, e, adj. [astrum], relating to the stars: fata, i. e. revealed by the stars, Aug. Civ. Dei. 5, 7, fin.

* **a-strangulo (ads-)**, āre, v. a., to strangle, Min. Felix. c. 30.

† **Astrape**, ēs, f., = Ἀστραπή, The Flash of Lightning (personified), a painting by Apelles, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 96.

† **astrāpānis**, ae, m., = Ἀστραπῆς, a precious stone, black in color, with gleams of light crossing the middle of it, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 189.

† **astrāpōpēctus**, a, um, adj., = ἀστραπώπηκτος, struck by lightning: tecta, Sen. Q. N. 1, 15.

* **astrēans**, antiā, adj. [qs. P. a. from

astro, *äre*; astrum], *gleaming like a star*, Mart. Cap. 8, p. 273 dub.

a-strepo (ads-, Halm), *äre, v. n. and a. I.* In g e n., to make a noise at or to (only post-Aug.; freq. in Tac.); totum mare in-miguit, omnes undique scopuli adstrerunt, Sen. Hippol. 1027: adstrepebat vulgus diversis incantamentis, Tac. A. 1, 18: vulgus clamore et vocibus adstrepebat, id. H. 2, 90.—As verb act. with acc.: irritis precibus surdas principis aures adstrepebant, Plin. Pan. 26, 2 (Keil, *abstrepebant*); eadem, Tac. H. 4, 49: quae pauci incipient, reliquos adstrepere, id. A. 2, 12.—**II.** Esp., *aliquid adstrepere*, like acclamo, to shout applause to, to applaud, *huzza*: adstrepebat hulo alacre vulgus, Tac. A. 11, 17: haec atque fallaci dicienti adstrepere vulgus, id. ib. 12, 34.

astrictë (ads-), adv., v. astringo, P. a. fin.

astrictio (ads-), ònis, f. [astringo]. **I.** A power of contracting, astringency: herba gustus amari cum adstrictione, Plin. 27, 10, 59, § 83.—**II.** The act of sharpening, Cod. Th. 1, 4, 3.

***astrictorius (ads-), a, um, adj.** [id.], *binding, astringent*: folia (paliuri) astrictoriam vim habent, Plin. 24, 13, 71, § 115.

astrictus (ads-), a, um, v. astringo, P. a.

† **astricus, a, um, adj., = ðστροικός**, pertaining to the stars: caeli choreae, Varr. ap. Non. p. 451, 11.

***a-astro (ads-), äre, v. n., to hiss at**: longe Ora reducentem premit adstridentibus hydrys, Stat. Th. 11, 494.

astrifer, fëra, fërum, adj. [astrum-fero]. **I.** *Starry* (poet. and post-Aug.): axes, Stat. Th. 8, 83: umbrae, Val. Fl. 6, 752.—**II.** Placed among the stars, Mart. 8, 28.

***astrifico, äre, v. a.** [astrum-facio], to produce or make stars: Archimedeä astrificante manu, Mart. Cap. 6, p. 191.

astrificus, a, um, adj. [id.], *star-producing*: astrificus caelum scandebat habens nox, Mart. Cap. 2 *init.*

astriger, gëra, gërum, adj. [astrum-gero], *starry* (poet. and post-Aug.): axes, Stat. Th. 10, 828; so Claud. H. Get. 245.

***astrilòquus, a, um, adj.** [astrum-lo-quo], *talking of the stars*: puella, Mart. Cap. 8, p. 273.

***astrilùcus, a, um, adj.** [astrum-luceo], *shining or gleaming like stars*: divi, Mart. Cap. 9 *init.*

a-stringo (ads-, Fleck, Baiter, Halm, Jahn, Keil, = as-, Pleck, Merk, Kayser), inxi, ictum, 3, v. a., to draw close, to draw, bind, or tie together, to bind, to tighten, contract (syn.: constringo, stringo, alligo, obligo, vincio). **I.** Lit.: (hunc) adstringite ad columnam fortiter, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 25: ad statuum astrictus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42: manus, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5: vinculum, id. est apertissimum . . . quod ex se atque de his, quae adstringit quum maxime, unum efficit, Cic. Tim. 4 *fin.*: astringit vincula motu, Ov. M. 11, 75: laqueos, Sen. Ira. 3, 16: artius atque hederä procerä adstringitur flex, is *twined around with ivy*, Hor. Epod. 15, 5: adstringi funibus, Vulg. Ezech. 27, 24: aliquid adstringere loris, ib. Act. 22, 25: pavidum in jus Service adstrictä dominum trahat, with a *halter round his neck*, Juv. 10, 88 (Jahn, *obstrictä*): aspice . . . Quam non adstricto percurrat pulpa socco, *not drawn close, loose*; poet. for a *negligent style of writing*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 174: Ipse rotam adstringit multo sufflamine consul, *checks*, Juv. 8, 148: balteus haud fluxus gemmis adstrictus amictus, Luc. 2, 362: frontem, to *contract, knit*, Mart. 11, 40; Sen. Ep. 106: labra porriguntur et scinduntur et adstringuntur, Quint. 11, 3, 81: frondem ferro, to *cut off, clip*, Col. 5, 6, 17 al.; so, alvum, to *make cosine* (opp. solvere, q. v.), Cels. 1, 3; 2, 30.—Of the contraction produced by cold: nivibus quoque molle rotas astrigi corpus, Ov. M. 9, 222; so id. Tr. 3, 4, 48; id. P. 3, 3, 26: ventis glacies astricta pendendi, id. M. 1, 120: Sic stat iners Scythicas adstringens Bosphorus undas, Luc. 5, 436: vis frigoris (corpora) ita adstringebat, Curt. 7, 3, 13; 8, 4, 6.—Hence, also, to *make colder, to cool, refresh*: ex quo (puteo) possis rursus adstringere, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 25: corpus astringes brevi Salone, Mart.

1, 49, 11 (acc. to Varr. in a pass. sense in the perf., adstrinxi for adstrictus sum, Varr. L. 1, Fragn. ap. Gell. 2, 25, 7).—Of colors, to *deaden*: ita permixtis viribus alterum altero extrinxi aut adstringitur, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 134 (diff. from alligare, which precedes; v. alligo, I. B.).—Also of an astringent, harsh taste: radix gustu adstringit, Plin. 27, 10, 60, § 85.—**II.** Trop., to *draw together, draw closer, circumscribe*; to *bind, put under obligation, oblige, necessitate*: ubi adfinitatem inter nos nostram adstrinxerunt, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 73: vellem. suscepiisses juvenem regendum: pater enim nimis indulgens, quicquid ego adstrinxi, relaxat, Cic. Att. 10, 6; so, mores disciplinae severitate, Quint. 2, 2, 4 Spald.: ad adstringendam fidem, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 111: hac lege tibi meam astringo fidem, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 22: quo (jure jurando) se cuncti astrinxerant, Suet. Caes. 84: hujus tanti officii servitutum astringebam testimonio sempiterno, to *confirm, secure*, Cic. Plane. 30 *fin.* Wund: religione devinctum astringiturque, id. Verr. 2, 4, 42: disciplina astricta legibus, id. Brut. 10, 40: id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: lege et quaestione, id. Clu. 155: nullis conditionibus, id. Quinct. 5: auditor nulli ejus modi adstrictus necessitate, id. N. D. 1, 7, 17: orationem numeris astringere, id. de Or. 3, 44, 173 et saep.: adstringi sacris, to *be bound to maintain*, id. Leg. 2, 19: inops regio, quae parsimonia astringeret milites, Liv. 39, 1: ad temperantiam, Plin. Ep. 7, 1: ad servitutum juris, Quint. 2, 16, 9: illa servitus ad certa se verba adstringit, id. 7, 3, 16: milites ad certam stipendiorum formulam, Suet. Aug. 49; id. Tib. 18: me astringam verbis in sacra jura suis, Ov. H. 16, 320; 20, 28: magno scelere se astringeret, Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 9; id. Sest. 50 *fin.*; so id. Sull. 29, 82: perh. also id. Pis. 39 *fin.*; instead of this *abl.* of class. Latin, we sometimes find in comedy apparently the *gen.*: et ipsum sese et illum furti adstringeret, *made guilty of, charged himself with*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 34: Homo furti sese adstringet, id. Poen. 3, 4, 27 (cf.: Audin tu? hic furti se adligat, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 99; Draeger, Hist. Synt. I. § 209, regards this as a vulgar extension of the use of the *gen.* with verbs of accusing, convicting, etc., but Klotz, s. v. astringo, regards it as really an old native, furti furti: cf. quoi cui).—Of reasoning or discourse, to *compress, abridge, bring into short compass*: Stoici breviter adstringere solent argumenta, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 13 (cf. id. ib. 3, 10, 22: Haec sic dicuntur Stoicis, concludunturque contentiosis); id. Fat. 14, 32: premere tumentia, luxuriantia adstringere, Quint. 10, 4, 1 Frotsch., Halm.—Hence, **astrictus (ads-), a, um, P. a., drawn together, tight, narrow, close.** **A.** Lit.: limen astricum, *shut*, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 50: alvus fusior aut astrictior, Cels. 1, 3: corpus astrictum, i. e. *alvus dura*, id. 3, 6: genus morbi astrictum, *costiveness*, id. 1 praef.: gustu astrictum of a harsh, astringent taste, Plin. 27, 12, 96, § 121.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *Sparing, parsimonious, covetous* (not before the Aug. per.): astrictus pater, Prop. 3, 17, 18: adstricti moris auctor, Tac. A. 3, 55: parsimonia, Just. 44, 2.—**2.** Of discourse, *compact, brief, concise, short* (opp. remissus): dialectica quasi contracta et astricta eloquentia putanda est, Cic. Brut. 90, 309: verborum astricta comprehensio, id. ib. 95, 327: est enim finitum oratori poeta, numeris astrictior paulo, id. de Or. 1, 16, 70; 1, 16, 60.—*Sup.* not used.—**Adv.**: **astrictë (ads-), concisely, briefly** (only of discourse): astrictae numerosae oratio, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 184.—**Comp.**: astrictius dicere, Sen. Ep. 8 *fin.* and Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 20: scribere, id. ib. 3, 18, 10: ille concludit adstrictius, hic latius, Quint. 10, 1, 106.—*Sup.* not used.

† **astrion, ii, n.** [ἀστρον], a crystalline precious stone, found in India, considered by some a kind of sapphire, by others as our *adularia*, Plin. 37, 9, 48, § 132; Isid. Orig. 16, 13, 7.

***astri-sonus, a, um, adj.** [astrum-sono], *sounding with the stars*: Juppiter, Mart. Cap. 9, p. 308.

Astrites, v. 1. aeterna.

Astroarchë, ðs, f., = Ἀστροάρχη, the star-queen, a Phœnician goddess, Mart. Cap. 8, p. 273.

† **astrobòlos, i, f.** [ἀστρο-βάλλω], a precious stone; acc. to some, a species of

onyx; acc. to others, *chalcodon*, Plin. 37, 9, 50, § 133.

† **astròtes, ðe, m., = ἀστροτής**, an unknown precious stone of magical power, Plin. 37, 9, 49, § 133.

† **astròlogia, ðe, f., = ἀστρολογία**, knowledge of the stars, astronomy (class. for the later astronomia, while astrologia was used to designate astrology exclusively first in late Lat., Hier. adv. Felag. 1, 8; cf. Isid. Orig. 8, 9), Cic. Div. 2, 42, 87 sqq.; id. de Or. 1, 16, 69; id. Off. 1, 6, 19: astrologiam Atlas Libyae filius, ut alii Aegyptii, ut alii Assyrii inveniunt, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 203; also a work upon astronomy: occasum matutinum vergillarum Hesiodus, nam hujus quoque nomine exstat astrologia, tradidit fieri, id. 18, 25, 57, § 213.

† **astròlogus, i, m., = ἀστρολόγος. I.** An astronomer (class. for the later astronomus; v. the preced. art.), Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 7, 2, 3, 7; Cic. Div. 2, 42, 87; and in a pun: (Verres) novus astrologus, qui non tam caeli rationem quam caelati argenti duce-ret, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52.—**II.** A star-interpret, astrologer: Astrologorum signa in caelo quaesit, observat, Enn. Trag. Rel. p. 42 Rib.; Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132; 1, 6, 12; 1, 39, 85; id. Fam. 6, 6; Juv. 6, 554; Suet. Ner. 36.

† **astrònómia, ðc, f., = ἀστρονομία**, knowledge of the stars, astronomy (for the earlier astrologia, q. v.), Sen. Ep. 95; Petr. 88, 7; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 4; Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 39.

† **astrònómicus, a, um, adj., = ἀστρονομικός**, astronomical: **Astronómica**, *brum, n., the title of an unfinished poem by Manilius, and of a treatise by Hyginus.*

† **astrònómus, i, m., = ἀστρονόμος**, an astronomer (for the earlier astrologus, q. v.), Firm. Math. 5, 13.

† **astròsus, i** [astrum], *born under an evil star, ill-starred*, Isid. Orig. 10, 13.

astroctio (ads-), ònis, f. [astruo] (only in Capella). **I.** An accumulation of proof, Mart. Cap. 5, p. 149.—**II.** A pulling together, composition, Mart. Cap. 9, p. 314.

***astructor (ads-), òris, m.** [id.], one who adduces proof, Venant. de Vita Mart. 2 *fin.*

astrum, i, n. [perh. ἄστρον borrowed; cf. ἄστρο; Sanscr. staras (plur.); Engl. star; Germ. Stern; Goth. starnno; and stella; Kuhn compares Sanscr. star, Lat. sterno, Gr. στέρνω], Engl. *strew*, the stars being so called as strown over the vault of heaven, as in Hor. S. 1, 5, 10], a star, a constellation (poet. or in more elevated prose). **I.** Lit., Verg. E. 9, 47; id. A. 4, 352; 5, 838; 8, 590; Ov. M. 1, 73; 11, 309; Hor. C. 3, 21, 24; 3, 27, 31; id. Epod. 16, 61; id. Ep. 2, 2, 187; Prop. 2, 32, 50; 3, 16, 15; Mart. 8, 21 al.; Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24; id. N. D. 2, 46, 118; id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; id. Tim. 12.—In Vulg. only plur.: astra caeli, Deut. 4, 10; 10, 22; 28, 62: donec egrediantur astra, 2 Esdr. 4, 21: astra matutina, Job, 38, 7.—**II.** Trop.

A. For height: turris educta sub astra, Verg. A. 2, 460: Ter spumam elisam et rotantia vidimus astra, id. ib. 3, 567: Mons ibi verticibus petit arduus astra duobus, Ov. M. 1, 316: super astra Dei exaltabo solum meum, Vulg. Isa. 14, 13 al.—**B.** Heaven, and the immortality of the glory connected with it: sic itur ad astra, Verg. A. 9, 641: aliquem inferre astris, Ov. M. 9, 272; 15, 846: Daphnigone tuum tollemus ad astra; Daphnam ad astra feremus, Verg. E. 5, 52: educere in astra, Hor. C. 4, 2, 23: absentem rusticum urbem Tolle ad astra, praises to the skies, id. S. 2, 7, 29 al.: Hortalus nostras laudes in astra sustulit, extolled to the skies, Cic. Att. 2, 25, 1 (cf. the opp.: decidere ex astris, i. e. summam gloriam perdere, id. ib. 2, 21, 4).

a-astro (ads-, Merk., Halm, Dinter), struxi, structum, 3, v. a., to build near or in addition to a thing, to add (mostly in prose and post-Aug.; never in Cic.). **I. Lit.: cum veteri adstruitur recens aedificium, Col. 1, 5 *fin.*: utrique (villae) quae desunt, Plin. Ep. 9, 7 *fin.*: sicut ante secunda fortuna tot Victoria adstruxerat; ita nunc adversa destruens quae cumularerat, Just. 23, 3: medicamentum adstruere, Scrib. Comp. 227.—**II.** In g e n. **A.** To add to: adstrue formae, Ov. A. A. 2, 119: victus ab**

eo Pharnax vis quicquam gloriae ejus adstruxit, Vell. 2, 55: aliquid magnificentiae, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 119; so, dignitati, Plin. Ep. 3, 2, 5: famae, id. ib. 4, 17, 7: felicitati, id. Pan. 7, 2: alicui laudem, id. ib. 46, 8: alicui nobilitatem ac decus, Tac. H. 1, 78: consulari ac triumphalibus ornamentis praedito quid aliud adstruere fortuna poterat? id. Agr. 44: adstruit auditus... pavor, Sil. 4, 8: ut quae Neroni falsus adstruit scriptor, *ascribes, imputes*, Mart. 3, 20: ut Livium quosque primum aetati adstruas, i. e. annumeres, Vell. 1, 17. — **B.** To furnish with something (syn. instruo): contiguationem laterculo adstruxerunt, *covered, fastened*, Caes. B. C. 2, 9. — Trop.: aliquem falsis criminibus, i. e. to charge, Curt. 10, 1.

astu The signifi. *affirmare*, which Agroet. p. 2268 P., and Beda, p. 2334 P. give, is found in no Lat. author; for in Plin. 12, 18, 41, § 83, instead of *adstruere*, it is better to read *adseverant*; v. Sillig. id. h. l. et so also Jan.

† **astu** (**asty**, Vitr. 8, 3; 7 praef.), n., indecl., = *ἄστυ*, city, esp. Athens (as urbs kar' ἔξοχῆν for Rome): omnes qui arcem astuque accollunt cives, Att. ap. Non. p. 4, 330: An in astu venit? Ter. Eun. 5, 17: demigrare ex agris et in astu, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 5; Nep. Them. 4, 1; id. Alcib. 6, 4.

astula, v. assula.

a-stūpeō (**ads-**, Merk.), ēre, v. n., to be amazed at or on account of, to be astonished at (rare, and mostly poet.; perh. not before the Aug. per.): Adstupet ipse sibi, Ov. M. 3, 418: Cui fida manus processere socerque Adstupet oranti, Stat. Th. 3, 406: divitiis, Sen. Tranq. Vit. 1, 8; Sid. Ep. 5. — Of inanimate things: nemus adstupet, Stat. Th. 2, 13.

1. **astur**, ūris, m., a species of hawk, Firm. Math. 5, 7 fin.

2. **Astur**, ūris, adj. m., of or belonging to the province of Asturia, in Hispania Tarraconensis, *Asturian*: equus, Mart. 14, 199; v. Asturco: exercitus, Sil. 1, 252. — *Subst.*, m., an *Asturian*: belliger Astur, Sil. 12, 748: regio Asturum, Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 111: conventus Asturum, id. 3, 3, 4, § 18: Cantabri et Astures validissimae gentes, Flor. 4, 12, 46 and 54.

Astura, ae, m., = *Ἀστυρα*. I. A river in Asturia, now *Estia*, Flor. 4, 12, 54. — II. A river (and f., an island and town) in Latium, near which Cicero had a villa, Cic. Att. 12, 40; id. Fam. 6, 19; Liv. 8, 13; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 57; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 620.

Asturco, ōnis, m. [Astur], an *Asturian horse*, an *ambler*, distinguished for the beautiful motion of its limbs (cf. the epigram, Mart. 14, 199, and Sil. 3, 336), Auct. ad Her. 4, 50; Sen. Ep. 81: Equini generis, hi sunt quos thielidones vocamus, minore forma appellatos Asturcones, Plin. 8, 42, 67, § 166; Verg. 2, 28, 37. — Transf. to other horses possessing similar qualities: Asturco Macedonicus, Petr. 86.

Astūria, ae, f. I. A province in Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 112; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 353 sq. — Hence, **Asturicus**, a, um, adj., *Asturian*: gens, Plin. 8, 42, 67, § 166; so Sil. 16, 584. — II. *Subst.*

Asturica, ae, f., the capital of Asturia, on the river Asturia, now *Astorgia*: Asturica urbs magnifica, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 28; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 355.

1. **astus**, a, um, adj., v. astutus.

2. **Astus**, ūs, m. [Curtius suggests the Sanscr. aksh = to reach, hit, and *śus*, swift, and Vanicek, *ascia* and *ἀστύς*, with the idea of sharpness; others *ἀστέο*, to practise], *adroitness, dexterity*; hence, in malam partem, *craft, cunning* (as a single act, while *astutia* designates cunning as a habit; until the post-Aug. period found only in the *abl.*, astu, as an *adv.*; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 5 Müll. and Prisc. p. 1012 P.): Satin astu et fallendo callet? Att. Frag. Rel. p. 197 Rib.: Nisi ut astu ingenium lingua laudem et dictis lactem lenibus, id. ib. p. 189: nam doli non doli sunt, nisi astu colas, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 30: Sed ut astu sum adgressus ad eas? id. Poen. 5, 4, 53; id. Trin. 4, 2, 123; id. Ep. 4, 1, 19; id. Poen. pro. 111: astu providere, Ter. And. 1, 3, 3: astu rem tractare, id. Eun. 5, 4, 2: Consilio versare dolos ingressus et astu, Incipit haec, Verg. A. 11, 704: ille astu subit, id. ib. 10, 522: aliquem

astu adgredi, Tac. A. 2, 64: astus belli, Sil. 16, 32: libertae, Tac. A. 14, 2: oratio, quae astu caret, pondero modo et impulsu proliatur, Quint. 9, 1, 20. — In plur.: astus hostium in perniciem ipsis verbebat, Tac. A. 2, 20: praeveniens inimicorum astus, id. ib. 4, 42, 15; Petr. 97: Ulxes necit peccatore astus callidos, Sen. Troad. 527: nunc advoca astus, anime, nunc fraudes, dolos, id. ib. 618: ad insidiarum astus, Gell. 11, 18, 17.

Astūsāpes, v. Astapus.

astūtē, adv., v. astutus fin.

astūtia, ae, f. [astutus], the quality of being astute, orig. (like acumen, dolus, etc.) *dexterity, adroitness*, and also (eccl. Lat.) *understanding, wisdom*: Quibus (feris) abest ad praevocandum intellegendi astutia, Pac. ap. Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31 (Frag. Rel. p. 122 Rib.): ut detur parvulus astutia, Vulg. Prov. 1, 4: intellegite, parvuli, astutiam, id. ib. 8, 5. — But very early used in a bad sense, *cunning, slyness, subtlety, craft* as a habit (most freq. in ante-class. and Ciceroan Lat.; afterwards supplanted by astus, q. v.): est nobis spes in hac astutia, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 53: nec copiasit [Me expediendi], nisi si astutiam aliquam corde machino, id. ib. 3, 3, 5 Fleck.: 3, 4, 7; id. Ep. 3, 2, 27; id. Mil. 2, 82: nunc opus est tua Mihi ad haec rem exprompta malitia atque astutia, Ter. And. 4, 3, 8; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 32: quod si aut confidus astutia aut callida esset audacia, vix ullo obisti modo posset, Cic. Clu. 66, 189: quae tamen non astutia quadam, sed aliqua potius sapientia secutus sum, id. Fam. 3, 10, 9: qui (Deus) apprehendit sapientes in astutia eorum, Vulg. Job. 5, 13; id. 1 Cor. 3, 19; id. Ephes. 4, 14. — Also plur.: in regionem astutiarum ineamur te induco, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 78; so id. Ep. 3, 2, 39: Hem astutis, Ter. And. 3, 4, 25 Don.: aliter leges, alter philosophi tollunt astutias, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68; 3, 17, 61.

* **astūtulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [id.], somewhat sly or cunning: anus, App. M. 6, p. 184, 29.

astūtus, a, um, adj. [a lengthened form of the ante-class. astus, like versutus from versus, cinctus from cinctus; and astus itself has the form of a P. a, q, v. *inl.*], *shrewd, sagacious, expert*; or (more freq., cf. *astutia* in mal. part., *sly, cunning, artful, designing*, etc. * I. Ante-class. form

astus, a, um: asta lingua, Att. ap. Non. p. 1, 54. — II. Class. form **astūtus**: malus, callidus, astutus admodum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 112: Causam dicere adversus astutos, audaces viros, valentes virgatores, id. As. 3, 2, 19: non tam astutus, neque ita perspicax, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 1: verum ego nunquam adeo astutus fui, Quin etc., id. Ad. 2, 2, 13: ratio, Cic. Verr. 1, 11 fin.: nihil astutum, id. Or. 19, 64: hoc celandi genus est hominis non aperti, non simplicis, non ingenui; versuti potius, obscuro, astuti, fallacis, id. Off. 3, 13, 57: astuti Getae, Prop. 5, 5, 44: Parthorum astutiae tela remissa fuae, id. 4, 8, 54: ut est astuta et ingeniosa solertia, Plin. 36, 26, 66, § 192, where Jau omittit *astuta* et: gens non astuta, nec callida, Tac. G. 22 et saep.: pro bene sano Ac non incauto fictum astutumque vocamus, Mar. S. 1, 3, 62: homo sagax et astutus, Mart. 12, 88, 4: Est vir astutus multorum eruditor, Vulg. Eccl. 37, 21: vulpes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 186: consilium, Gell. 5, 10, 10. — As *subst.* (eccl. Lat.): Astutus omnia agit cum consilio, Vulg. Prov. 13, 16; id. Eccl. 18, 28. — *Comp.*: fallacia astutor, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 7: si qui me astutorem fingit (followed by callidus), Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 6: qui custodit inceptationes, astutor fiet, Vulg. Prov. 15, 5. — * *Sup.*: astutissimus adversarius, Aug. Serm. 17: astutissima calliditas, id. Civ. Dei. 21, 6. — *Adv.*: **astūtē**, *craftily, cunningly*: astute commisit aliquid, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 96: docte atque astute captare, id. Most. 5, 1, 21: consule, docte atque astute cavere, id. Rud. 4, 7, 14: Astute, *shrewdly* done, Ter. And. 1, 2, 12: astute labefactare aliquem, id. Eun. 3, 3, 3: satis astute adgredi aliquem, id. Phorm. 5, 8, 75: astute reticere aliquid, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1: astute nihil agere, Matus ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 3. — *Comp.*: astutius ponere aliquid, Varr. L. L. 9, 1 Müll. — *Sup.*: astutissime componere aliquid, Gell. 18, 4: astutissime excogitare, Lact. 1, 22: astutissime fingi, Aug. Civ. Dei. 19, 5.

asty, v. astu.

Astýages, is, m., = *Ἀστυάγης*. I. King of Media, father of Mandane, and grandfather of Cyrus, by whom he was deprived of his throne, Just. 1, 4 sq. — II. An enemy of Perses, changed by him to stone by means of Medusa's head, Ov. M. 6, 203.

Astýanax, actis, m., = *Ἀστυνάξ* (Aoc. Gr. Astyanacta, Verg. A. 2, 457). I. Son of Hector and Andromache; at the destruction of Troy he was thrown from a tower by Ulysses, Verg. A. 2, 457; Ov. M. 13, 415. — II. A tragic actor in the time of Cicero, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 6.

astýcus, v. asticus.

Astýlos, i, m., = *Ἀστυλος*, a centaur and soothsayer, who endeavored to dissuade the other centaurs from the war with the Lapithae, Ov. M. 12, 308 (called by Hes. Scut. Herc. 185, *Ἄστυλος*).

Astýpálea, ae, f., = *Ἀστυπάλαια*. I. One of the Sporades, an island near Crete, now *Stamptalia*, Mel. 2, 7, 13; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 71; Ov. A. 2, 82. — II. Deriv. v.

A. Astýpálaecnes, ium, the inhabitants of Astypalea, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45. — **B. Astýpálaecus**, a, um, adj., *Astypalean*: cochleae, Plin. 30, 4, 11, § 32; 30, 6, 15, § 45; 30, 14, 43, § 127. — **C. Astýpálaecus**, a, um, adj.; a poet. form for the preced. Ov. M. 7, 461.

Astýra, ae, or **Astýrē**, ēs, f., a city of Mysia Major, not far from Adramyttium, Mel. 1, 18, 2; Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122.

† **astýtis**, idis, f., = *Ἀστυτίς*, a kind of lettuce, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 127.

Asum, i, n., a town in Crete, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 83.

† **asýla**, ae, f., = *ἄστυλα*, a plant; otherwise called *ferus oculus*, Plin. 25, 13, 92, § 145.

† **asýlum**, i, n., = *ἄστυλον*, a place of refuge, a sanctuary, an *asylum*: servus, qui in illud asylum confugisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 33: Romulus asylum aperit, Liv. 1, 8: lucum asylum referre, Verg. A. 8, 342: Junonis asylum, id. ib. 2, 761: asyla statuere, Tac. A. 3, 60: lucus asyli, id. H. 3, 71; Gell. 6, 2 fin.: de asylo procedere, v. Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 34 al.

† **asýmbólos** (**ásun-**, Fleck.), a, um, adj., = *ἀσύνβολος*, that contributes nothing to an entertainment, *scot-free* (in pure Lat., imitatus, Hor. C. 4, 12, 23): Tene asumbolum venire unctum atque latum e balneis, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 25; cf. Gell. 6, 13 (opp.: sumbolam dare, Ter. And. 1, 1, 61).

† **asýndeton**, i, n., = *ἀσύνδετον*, a rhetorical figure by which the connecting particle is omitted (in pure Lat., dissolution), e. g. Veni, vidi, vici; cf. Diom. p. 440 P. — *Adj.*

asýndētus, a, um, in astronomy, of stars, standing without any connection with, or reference to, a constellation: Mercurius, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

at or **ast**, conj. [Curtius connects the Sanscr. atī, ultra, omnis, the Gr. *ἐτα*, the Lat. et, and at in atavus; Vanicek connects with these at, atque, and atqui. Thus the original idea of addition is prominent in *et*, et, and atque; and the idea of opposition in at and atqui, which agree with *ἀτ-ἀρ* in meaning as well as in form. After the same analogy, the Gr. *πλέον*, more, has become *πλην*, but; and the Lat. magis has passed into the same meaning in the Fr. mais and the Ital. ma. The confusion in MSS. between at, ac, and et, and between atque and atqui, was prob. caused as much by their connection in idea as in form] (it was sometimes, for the sake of euphony, written ad, cf. Quint. 12, 10; 12, 32; 1, 7, 5; Charis. p. 203 P. where, instead of ad conjunctionem esse, ad vero praepositionem, the reading should be, ad conjunctionem esse, ad vero praepositionem, Fr.; v. the pass. in its connection; cf. also Vel. Long. p. 2230 P.; Cassiod. p. 2287 P.; Mar. Vict. p. 2458 P. The form ast is found in the old laws; it occurs once in Trag. Rel., but never in Com. Rel. nor in Lucil.: at is found in Plautus about 280 times, and ast about 10 times; in Ter. at about 100 times, and ast once; in Hor. at 60 times, ast 3 times; in Verg. at 168 times, ast 16; in Juv. at 17 times, ast 7; Catull. Tibull. and Prop. use only at, and Pers. (Jahn) only ast; in prose, Cic. uses

ast in his epistles. It joins to a previous thought a new one, either antithetical or simply different, and especially an objection; while *sed* denotes a direct opposition; and *autem* marks a transition, and denotes at once a connection and an opposition). **I.** In adding a diff., but not entirely opp. thought, a qualification, restriction, etc., *moreover, but, yet*; sometimes an emphasized *but* (not merely copulative) and. **A.** In g. e. n.: SEI PARENTEM PVER VERBERIT AST OLE PLORASIT PVER DIVEIS PARENTOM SACER ESTO, *if the son strike his father, and the father complain, let the son, etc.*, Lex Serv. Tullii ap. Fest. s. v. plorare, p. 230 Müll.; Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 24: Philosophari est mihi necesse, at paucis, *but only in a few words*, Enn., Trag. Rel. p. 65 Rib.: DIVOS ET EOS QUI GALESSES, SEMPER HABITI COLVNTO... AST OLLA PROPTER QVAE etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19; 3, 4, 11: hinc Remus auspicio se devotat atque secundum Solum auspicium servat. At Ronulius pulcher in alto Quaeir Aventino, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 83 Vahl.); Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 22: si ego hic heripat, aut ille, ut dixit, non redit, id. ib. 3, 5, 26: paret Amor dictis carae genetricis. At Venus Ascanio placidam per membra quietem Inrigat, Verg. A. 1, 691: (Aeneas) finem dedit ore loquendi. At, Phoebii nondum patiens, immanis in antro Bacchatur vates, id. ib. 6, 77; 11, 709 sq.: quo (dulore) totum nati corpus perduxit; at illi Dulcis compositis spiravit crinibus aura, id. G. 4, 416; so id. ib. 4, 400; 4, 513; id. A. 3, 259; 3, 675; 7, 81; 8, 241; 9, 793; Prop. 4, 4, 15; 4, 7, 11; Luc. 3, 664; 4, 36 al.—Also in prose (chiefly post-Aug.): una (navis) cum Nasidiaris profugit: at ex reliquis una praemissa Massiliam, etc., Caes. B. C. 2, 7: ubi facta sunt, in unum omnia miscerunt. At pastilli haec ratio est, etc., Cels. 5, 17; 6, 18: quamquam insideret urbem proprius miles, tres urbanae, novem praetoriae cohortes Etruria ferme Umbrinae declectae aut veteri Latio et colonis antiquitus Romanis. At apud idonea provinciarum sociae trimeses etc., Tac. A. 4, 5; 4, 6: negavit alia se condicione adlecturum, quam si pateretur ascribi albo, extoritur sibi a matre. At illa complota etc., Suet. Tib. 51; id. Calig. 15; 44; id. Vesp. 5; id. Dom. 4; id. Galb. 7 al.—In the enumeration of particulars: Cum alio cantat, at tamen alii suo dat digito litteras, Naev., Com. Rel. p. 20 Rib.: dant alios aliae (silvae) fetus: dant utile lignum Navigis pinos... At myrtus validis hastilibus et bona bello Cornus, Verg. G. 2, 447: Nam neque tum stellis aries obtusiva videtur... At nebulae magis etc., id. ib. 1, 401; 3, 87; id. A. 7, 691: Hic alta Sicylene, ast hic Amydonea relicta, Hic Andro, etc., Juv. 3, 69.—The Vulg. often uses at as a mere connective, where even et or atque might stand: sciscitatur ab iis ubi Christus nasceretur. At illi dixerunt et: In etc., Matt. 2, 5; 4, 20; 8, 32; 14, 29; 15, 34 et persaeq.—In transition, **B.** Esp., **1.** To a new narration, like the Gr. *de*: so the commencement of the fourth book of the *Aeneid*: At regina gravi jam dudum saucia cura, etc. (the third book closes with the narrative of *Aeneas*); so the beginning of the third book of the *Thebaid* of Statius: At non Aoniae moderator perfluitus aulae, etc.; Verg. A. 4, 604; 5, 35; 5, 345; 5, 700; 5, 779; 6, 679; 7, 5; 8, 370; 8, 608; 9, 500; 10, 689; 11, 597; 12, 134 et saep.—Also in the post-Aug. hist., and other prose writers; so after speaking of the Ubi et, Tac. saes: At in Chaucis cooptare seditionem praesidium agitates etc., A. 1, 38; so ib. 4, 13; 12, 62; 14, 23 et saep.—**2.** To a wonderful, terrible, unexpected, or exciting occurrence or circumstance: clamores simul horrendos ad sidera tollit, etc.... At gemini lapsu delubra ad summa dracones Effugium, Verg. A. 2, 225; 3, 225: Lacte madens illic suberat Pan illicis umbrata, Et facta agresti lignae falce Pales etc., At qua Velabri regio patet etc., Tib. 2, 5, 33; Verg. G. 4, 471: consurgit Turnus in enssem et ferit. Exclamant Troes trepidique Latini, Arrectaeque amborum aces. At perlidus ensis Frangitur in medio, id. A. 12, 731; 10, 763: adusque Supremum tempus, ne se pentura victus Opprimeret metuebat. At hunc liberata securi dividit medium, Hor. S. 1, 1, 99: Magnus quantum uocrone minatur Noctibus hibernis et si-

dera terret Orion. At sonipes habitus etc., Stat. S. 1, 1, 46.—**3.** To a passionate appeal, etc., in which case the antecedent clause is not expressed, but must be considered as existing in the mind of the speaker; cf. in Gr. *ἀλλὰ οὐ, οὐ δέ*. **a.** In passing to an interrogation, exhortation, request: At, scelesta, viden ut ne id quidem me dignum esse existimat? Plaut. As. 1, 2, 23; id. Aul. 1, 1, 8: At qui nunquos tristis inunecat? Lucil. 15, 21 Müll.: Me. Satuream non novi. *Li.* At nosce sane, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 58: Ca. Non adest. *Ps.* At tu cita, id. Ps. 1, 1, 30: satis habeo, at quae hercle etiam vide, id. Merc. 5, 4, 53 (Ritschl, *sat habeo. Sed*): at unum hoc quae so... Ut, etc., id. Capt. 3, 5, 89: at tu, qui lactus rides mala nostra caveto Mox tibi, Tib. 1, 2, 87: Hunc ut Pelus vidit, At inferias Juvenum gratissime Crantor, Accepe, ait, Ov. M. 12, 367: at tu, nauta, vagae ne parce malignus arenae Ossibus et capiti inhumato Particulam dare, Hor. C. 1, 28, 23.—In prose: at vide quid succenseat, Cic. Fam. 7, 24, 2: itaque pulsus ego civitate non sum, quae nulla erat: at vide, quam ista tui latrocinii tela contempserim, id. Part. Or. 4, 1, 23; id. Dom. 44; App. M. 6, p. 179, 18.—**b.** In expressions of passion, astonishment, indignation, pain, etc.: At ut scelesta sola secum murmurat, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 13: Sc. Nunc quidem domi certost: certa res est Nunc nostrum observare ostium, [ubi] ubist. *Pa.* At, Scelere, quae so, Ut etc., id. Mil. 2, 4, 46: At o deorum quidquid in caelo regit Terras et humanum genus, Quid iste fert tumultus? Hor. Epod. 5, 1: At tibi quanta domus rutila testudine fulgens, etc., Stat. S. 2, 4, 11.—In prose: horum omnium studium una mater oppugnat: at quae mater? Cic. Tull. 70; id. Verr. 2, 2, 45: at per deos immortales! quid est, quod hoc dici possit, id. ib. 2, 1, 46: instituti senatores, qui omnia iudicium responsa perscriberent. At quo viros! id. Sull. 42; id. Deiot. 19, 33: tangit et ira deos: at non impune feremus, Ov. M. 8, 279; 10, 724: at tibi Colchorum, memini, regina vacavi, id. H. 12, 1.—**c.** In indignant imprecations: At te di omnes cum consilio. Calve, maectissim malo! Pomp., Com. Rel. p. 245 Rib.: At te Juppiter dique omnes perdant! Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 37: At te di deaque faxint cum isto odio, Laches, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 59: At te di perdant, id. Eun. 3, 1, 41: At tibi di dignum factus exitum dunt, id. And. 4, 1, 42: At vobis male sit, Cat. 3, 13: At tibi, pro scelere, exclamat, pro talibus ausis Di... persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant Debita! Verg. A. 2, 535.—In prose: At vos, ait, devota capita, respiciant di perjuriorum vindices, Just. 14, 4, 10.—**d.** Rarely of friendly inclination, disposition: At tibi di bene faciant omnes, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 18: At tibi di semper, adolescens, quisquis es, faciant bene, id. Men. 5, 7, 32: At tu, Cattle, destinatus obdura, Cat. 8, 19.—**e.** In entreaty: At vos, o superi, miserescite regis, Verg. A. 8, 572: at tu, pater deum hominumque, hinc saltem arce hostes, Liv. 1, 12.—**II.** In adding an entirely opposite thought, *but, but indeed, but on the other hand, on the contrary, etc.* (the strictly class. signifi. of the word). **A.** In g. e. n.: at differentiam rerum significat: ut cum dicimus, Scipio est bellator, at M. Cato orator, Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll.: splendet saepe, ast idem nimis interdum nigret, Att., Trag. Rel. p. 170 Rib.: So. Mentire nunc. *Me.* At jam faciam, ut verum dicas dicere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 189: So. Per Jovem juro meo etc. *Me.* At ego per Mercurium juro, tibi etc., id. ib. 1, 1, 280: Atque oppido hercle bene velle illud visus sum, Ast non habere quod commendarer caprum, id. Merc. 2, 1, 22: fecit idem Themistocles... at idem Pericles non fecit, Cic. Att. 7, 11, 3; non placet M. Antonio consulatus meus, at placuit P. Servilio, id. Phil. 2, 5, 12: majores nostri Tusculanos Aelius... in civitatem etiam acceperunt, at Karthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt, id. Off. 1, 11, 35: brevis a natura nobis vita data est; at memoria bene reddita vitae semperna, id. Phil. 14, 12, 32; id. Cat. 2, 2, 3; id. Leg. 2, 18: crebras a nobis litteras expecta, ast plures etiam ipse mittito, id. Att. 1, 16 *fin.*: Reiectis plius cominus gladiis pugnatum est. At Germani phalange facta impetus gladiatorum exceperunt, Caes.

B. G. 1, 52: Postquam Caesar dicendi finem fecit, ceteri verbo alius alii varie assentebantur. At M. Porcius Cato hujusce modi orationem habuit. Sall. C. 52, 1: haec iter Ulysium nobis, at laeva... ad imple Tartara mittit, Verg. A. 6, 542: T. Ante levis ergo passentur in aethere Afrui... M. At nos hinc alii sentientes ibimus Crevi, id. E. 1, 65: *Dam.* Malo me Galatae peccit, lasciva puella... *Men.* At mihi sese offert utroque meus ignis Amyntas, id. ib. 3, 66; 7, 35; 7, 55; id. G. 1, 219; 1, 242; 1, 370; 2, 151; 2, 184; 3, 331; 4, 18; 4, 180; id. A. 2, 35; 2, 687; 3, 424; 5, 264; 6, 489: Ast ego nutrici non mando vota, Pers. 2, 39: ast illi tremat etc., id. 6, 74: Ast vocat officium, id. 6, 27: At Jesus audiens ait, Vulg. Matt. 9, 12; 9, 22; 12, 3; 12, 48 et persaeq.—**a.** In order to strengthen a contrast, sometimes (esp. in Plaut. and Ter.) with *contra*, et *contrario*, *potius*, *ultra*, *vero*. (a) With *contra*: Summis nitere opibus, at ego contra ut dissimilis siem, Lucil. 26, 19 Müll.: Ergo quod magnus aequo leviusque videtur... At contra graviter etc., Luer. 1, 366; so id. 1, 570; 1, 1087; 2, 235: L. Opimus ejectionis est et patria: At contra bis Catilina absolutus est, Cic. Pis. 95; id. Verr. 5, 66; id. Sex. Rosc. 131; id. Quinct. 75: At tibi contra Evenit, etc., Hor. S. 1, 3, 27: (Cornutus) taedio curarum mortem in se festinavit: at contra reus nihil infracto animo, etc., Tac. A. 4, 28.—(β) With *et contrario*: apud nos mercenarii scribae existimantur; at apud illos et contrario nemo ad id officium admittitur, nisi, etc., Nep. Eum. 1, 5: in locis sicis partibus sulcorum imis disponenda sunt semina, ut tamquam in alveolis maneant. At uliginosis et contrario in summo porcae dorso collocanda, etc., Col. 11, 3, 44.—(γ) With *potius*: at satius fuerat eam viro dare nuptum potius, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 44: at potius serves nostram, tua munera, vitam, Ov. H. 3, 149.—(δ) With *etiam*: At etiam, furcifer, Male loqui mi audes? *but do you even?* etc., Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 31; id. Trin. 4, 2, 151; id. Rud. 3, 4, 6: At etiam cubat cuculus. Surge, amator, i domum, *but he is yet ab. d.* As. 5, 2, 73; so id. Capt. 2, 3, 98; id. Mil. 4, 4, 6: Exi foras, scelesta. At etiam restitas, Fugitive! Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 1; 5, 6, 10: Proinde aut excaunt, aut quiescant, etc.... at etiam sunt, Quirites, qui dicant, a me in exsilium ejectionem esse Catilinae, *on the contrary, there are indeed people who say, etc.*, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 12; id. Phil. 2, 30, 76; id. Quinct. 56; id. Verr. 5, 77; id. Dom. 70 al.—(e) With *vero*, *but certainly*: At vero aut honoribus aucti aut etc., Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 87; id. Off. 2, 20, 70; 2, 23, 80; id. Fin. 1, 10, 33; id. Verr. 2, 5, 17 al.—(f) With *certe*: Nunquam ego te, vitae frater amabilior, Aspiciam posthac. At certe semper amabo, Cat. 65, 11, 66, 25.—(g) So, quidem—at (very rare)—quidem—autem, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 75.—**B.** Ironically: *Th.* Quid valeam? *Ly.* At tu aegrotas, si lubet, per me aetatem quidem, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 22: at, credo, mea numina tandem Fessa jacent, Verg. A. 7, 297; 7, 363; (Ov. H. 1, 44.—**B.** Very freq. in adding an objection, from one's own mind or another's, against an assertion previously made, *but, on the contrary, in opposition to this*; sometimes, *but one may say, it may be objected, and the like*: Piscium magnam atque altissimi vim interfecisti. At ego, Lucil. 28, 43 Müll.: Quid tandem te impedit? Mosne majorum? At persaepe etiam privati in hac re publica perniciosos cives morte multarunt. An leges, quae de civium Romanorum supplicio rogatae sunt? At nunquam in hac urbe etc., Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 28: Appellandi tandem non erat? At tunc plus annum vixit. In Gallia aghi non potuit? At et in provincia jus dicebatur etc., id. Quinct. 41: Male judicavit populus, At judicavit. Non debuit. At potuit. Non fero. At multo clarissimos cives tulerunt, id. Planc. 11: sunt, quos signa, quos caelatum argentum delectant. At sumus, iniqui, civitatis principes, id. Part. Or. 5, 2, 36; id. Fin. 4, 25, 71; id. Verr. 2, 2 *fin.*: quid porro quaerendum est? Factumne sit? At constata: A quo? At patet, id. Mil. 6, 15; id. Phil. 2, 9: convivium vicinorum cotidie compleo, quod ad multam noctem, quam maxime possumus, vario sermone producimus. At non est voluptatum tanta quasi ubilatio in senibus. Credo: sed ne desideratio quidem,

id. Sen. 14. 47: multo magnus orator praest. stat. minutus imperatoribus. At prodest plus imperator. Quis negat? id. Brut. 73, 256; id. Div. 2, 29, 62; 2, 31, 67; 2, 32, 69 al.: Maxime Jupiter! At in se Pro quaest. sumptum facit hic, Hor. S. 1, 2, 18 al.—In this case freq. strengthened, *a.* By *poel*, *edepol*, *hercule*: At *poel* ego neque floren neque floccos volo mihi, Caecil. Com. Rel. p. 67 Rib.: *So*. Non edepol volo profecto. *Me*. At *poel* profecto ingratus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 215; so id. As. 2, 3, 34; 4, 2, 14; id. Capt. 3, 4, 64; id. Cas. 2, 3, 15; id. Cist. 4, 2, 70; id. Trin. 2, 4, 73: *Ha*. Gaudio ero vobis. *Ad*. At edepol nos voluptati tibi, id. Poen. 5, 4, 61; 3, 1, 68: At hercule aliquot annos populus Romanus maximam partem imperi caruit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 54; id. Sex. Rosc. 50: at hercule in ea controversia, quae de Argis est, superior sum, Liv. 34, 31: At hercule, reliquis omnibus etc., Plin. 7, 50, 51; § 169: At hercules, Diodorus in morbo etc., id. 29, 6, 39, § 142: At hercule Germanicum Druso orator etc., Tac. A. 1, 3, 1, 17; 1, 26; 3, 54: At hercules, si conscius fuisset etc., Curt. 6, 10, 20 al.—*b.* By *enim*, which introduces a reason for the objection implied in *at*, but certainly, but surely, but indeed, etc., *AAA*. *Naep*: At enim tu nimis spisse incedis, Naep. Com. Rel. p. 16 Rib.; Turp. id. p. 93: at enim nimis hic longo sermone utimur; Diem conficimus, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 78: At enim istoc nil est magis etc., Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 21: At enim vercor, inquit Crassus, ne haec etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 188: cum dixisset Sophocles, O puerum pulchrum, Pericle. At enim praetorem, Sophocle, decet non solum manus, sed etiam oculos abstinentes habere, etc., id. Off. 1, 40, 144 Beier; so id. Mur. 35, 74; id. Inv. 2, 17, 52 al.; at enim inter hos ipsos existant graves controversiae, id. Quint. 1, 2, 3; id. Ac. 2, 17, 52: At enim cur a me potissimum hoc praesidium petiverunt? id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 15: At enim quis reprehendit, quod in paricidas rei publicae decretum erit? Sall. C. 51, 25 Kritz: At enim quid ita solus ego circum curam ago? Liv. 6, 15; 34, 32: At enim eo foedere, quod etc., id. 21, 18; 34, 31; 39, 37: At enim nova nobis in fratrum filias conjugia; sed etc., Tac. A. 12, 6.—*c.* By *tamen*: Jam id peccatum primum magnum, magnum, at humanum tamen, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 53: Hi secretis sermonibus... convenienti; nam publice civitas talibus inceptis abhorret. At tamen interfere quidam etc., Tac. H. 4, 55: At certe tamen, inquit, quod etc., Cat. 10, 14.—*C.* With a preced. negative, sometimes no antithesis is appended by *at*, but it is indicated that if what has been said is not true, yet at least something else is true, but yet, sometimes with *tamen*, but yet; or *certe*, but at least, yet at least. Nolo victimas; at minimis me exitis placare volo, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 95: Si tibi non cordi fuerant conubia nostra... At tamen in vestras potuisti decere sedes, Cat. 64, 158 sq.: Non cognoscebat foris, at domi: non ab alienis, at a suis, Cic. Ac. 2, 11, 56: Licet haec nobis, si oblivisci non possumus, at tacere, id. Fl. 25, 61: Si genus humanum et mortalia tennis arma. At sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, Verg. A. 1, 543; so id. ib. 4, 615, and 6, 406.—With *certe*: Haec erant... quorum cognatio studiosis juvenibus si non magna utilitatem adferret, at certe, quod magis petitis, bonam voluntatem, Quint. 12, 11, 31; Cels. 2, 15; Suet. Calig. 12 al.—*D.* The antithesis is sometimes not so much in the clause appended by *at*, as in the persons or things introduced in it; so, (a) Esp. freq. in conditional clauses with *si*, *si non*, *si minus*, *etiam si*, etc.; cf. Herm. ad Viger. 241: Si ego hic peribo, ast ille, ut dixit, non redit: At erit mi hoc factum mortuo memorabile, *if I perish here, but he does not return, yet etc.*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 26; id. Bacch. 3, 2, 131: si ego digna hac contumelia sum maxime, at tu indignus qui faceres tamen, Ter. Eun. 2, 25: Si tu oblitus es, at di meminerunt, Cat. 30, 11: si non eo die, at postriede, Cato. R. R. 2, 1: si non paulo, at aliquanto (post petisses), Cic. Quint. 40; 97; id. Mil. 93 al.: quanta tempestas invidiae nobis, si minus in praesens, at in posteritatem impendat, id. Cat. 1, 22; id. Verr. 5, 69; id. Clu. 15: qui non possit, etiam si sine

ulla suspitione, at non sine argumento male dicere, id. Cael. 3, 8.—(β) With *etsi*: ei, etsi nequaquam parem illius ingenio, at pro nostro tamen studio meritam gratiam referamus, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 14: Tac. Or. 19.—(γ) With *quod si*: Quod si nihil cum potentiore juris humani relinquatur inopi, at ego ad deos confugiam, Liv. 9, 1; Tac. A. 1, 67.—*E.* At, like autem and *et*, sometimes serves simply to introduce an explanation: cum Sic mitulus mitteris, At illi foeda cicatrix etc., *now an ugly scar etc.*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 60.—*F.* And also like *de* in Hom. and Hdt., it sometimes introduces an appositive, *a.* With *si*: Bellona, si hodie nobis victoriam davis, ast ego templum tibi voveo, *if to-day thou bestow victory, then I etc.*, *éav—de*, Liv. 10, 19.—*b.* With *quoniam*: Nunc, quoniam tuum insanabile ingenium est, at tu tuo supplicio doce etc., *since your disposition is past cure, at least etc.*, *επει—de*, Liv. 1, 28.—*G.* *At* is sometimes repeated at the beginning of several clauses. *a.* In opposition each to the preceding clause; *Soph.* Tu quidem haut etiam octoginta's pondus. *Paegn.* At confidentia Miitia illa militatur multo magis quam pondere. At ego hanc operam perdo, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 47 sq.: Si ego hic peribo, ast ille, ut dixit, non redit: At erit mi hoc factum mortuo memorabile, id. Capt. 3, 5, 25 sq.; id. As. 5, 2, 6 sq. (Cic. in Quir. 7 and 10, opposes *at* to *sed*, and Tac. in A. 12, 6, *sed* to *at*).—*b.* In opposition to some common clause preceding: At etiam asto? At etiam cesso foribus facere hise assulas? Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 20: Quid tum esse existimas iudicatum? Certe gratis iudicasse. At condemnarat; at causam totam non aunderat; at in contionibus etc., Cic. Caecin. 113: Sit flagitiorum omnium princeps; at est bonus imperator; at felix, id. Verr. 5, 4; id. Sest. 47; id. Fragm. B. 16, 5 B. and K.: Nefarius Hippis Pistrati filius arma contra patriam ferens; at Sulla, at Marius, at Cinnam recte, imo jure fortasse, id. Att. 9, 10, 3: At non formosa est, at non bene culta puella; At, puto, non votis saepe petita meis? Ov. Am. 3, 7, 1 sq. Merk.: At quam sunt similes, at quam formosus uterque! id. F. 2, 395: rideri possit eo quod Rustici tonso toga defuit; at est bonus ut melior vir Non alius quisquam; at tibi amicus; at ingenium ingens inculco latet hoc sub corpore, Hor. S. 1, 3, 30 sq. (cf. *sed*—*sed*, Cat. 64, 141; Juv. 5, 61; 8, 149; and a similar use of *AAA* in Hellenistic Greek, as *AAA*—*AAA*, 2 Cor. 2, 17: *AAA*—*AAA*—*AAA*, 1 Cor. 6, 11).—*B.* Though regularly occupying the first place in its clause or sentence, it sometimes stands second (cf. *atque fin.*): Saepius at si me, Lycida formose, revisas, Verg. E. 7, 67; id. G. 3, 331: Tutor at quanto meox est in classe secunda, Hor. S. 1, 2, 47; Mentior at si quid, etc., id. ib. 1, 8, 37: Gramineus aste toris dicit; comburit, Val. Fl. 8, 255: Major at inde etc., Stat. Th. 4, 116.—*See* more upon this word in Hand. Turs. I. pp. 417–451; Wagner, Quaest. XXXVII. ad Verg. IV. pp. 581–585.

Atábulus, *i. m.*, a burning wind blowing in Apulia, now called *sirocco*, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 232; also mentioned by Horace, S. 1, 5, 78; and hence, Atabulus Horatianus, Gell. 2, 22, 25.

Atácinus, *a. um. adj.*, pertaining to the river *Atax*, in Gallia Narbonensis, *Atacian*: **Atácin**, *grum. m.*, the inhabitants of Gallia Narbonensis, Mel. 2, 5, 2; P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, a poet from that region, flourishing in the time of Caesar, single fragments of whose writings are yet extant; the author of an Argonautica, Hor. S. 1, 10, 46; cf. Ov. Am. 1, 15, 21; Prop. 3, 32, 85; Stat. S. 2, 7, 77; Quint. 10, 1, 87; Bähr, Rom. Lit. S. Gesch. p. 128, and Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 208, 1. (Upon his measure and style, cf. Spald. and Frotsch. ad Quint. I. 1.)

Atálanda, *ae (-e), f.*, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 29; id. A. A. 3, 775). *f.*— *Atálandra*, *f.*, A daughter of King Schaeenus, in Boeotia, distinguished for her swiftness in running, conquered by Hippomenes (acc. to others, by Milanion) by stratagem, and married by him, Ov. M. 10, 565 sq.; 10, 598 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 185; Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 113.—*II.* A daughter of Iasius of Arcadia, a participant in the Calydonian boar-hunt, and pas-

sionately loved by Meleager, Ov. H. 4, 99 (called, id. M. 8, 380, Tegeaea; and id. ib. 8, 426, Nonacria, v. h. v.).—*III.* Deriv. **A. Atálanctaeus** or **-eus**, *a. um. adj.*, pertaining to *Atalanta*: aures, Stat. Th. 4, 309; labores, Manil. 5, 179; Schoenus, a town in Arcadia, in the vicinity of which *Atalanta* established foot-races, Stat. Th. 7, 267.—**B. Atálatiades**, *ae, m.*, a son of *Atalanta* and *Meleager*, i. e. *Parthenopaeus*, Stat. Th. 7, 789.

† **atanuvium** or **athanuvium**, *s. n.*, a kind of earthen bowl used by the Roman priests in offering sacrifices, Paul. ex Fest. p. 18 Müll.; v. Müll. ad h. l.

Atargátis, *idhs. f.*, = *Ατάργαις*, a Syrian deity, called also *Derecto* (*Δερκετώ*), Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 81; Maer. p. 1, 23.

Atarneá, *ae, f.*, = *Ατάρνα*, Steph. Byz.; more com. *Ατάρνεις*, a town in *Mystia*, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122.—Hence, **Atarneus**, *a. um. adj.*, of or pertaining to *Atarneá*, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 156; cf. Mann. Asia Min. III. pp. 398 and 415.

† **átat** or **attat**, also several times repeated, *ataatae*, *ataataatae*, or *ataate*, *ataatae*, etc., *interj.*, = *ατταται*, *ατταταται*, etc.; an exclamation of joy, pain, wonder, fright, warning, etc., *oh! alas! alas! lo! strange!* etc.: *Quid istuc atate advertisti tam cito?* Naev. ap. Charis. p. 214 P.: *ataatae*, cave cadas, Amabio, id. ib. p. 213 P.: *Atat*, perii hercle ego miser, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 1; id. Pers. 4, 7, 12; id. Poen. 4, 1, 5: *Atat* ocean! id. Truc. 2, 7, 21; so id. Aul. 4, 8, 12; id. Cas. 3, 4, 29; id. Curc. 3, 20: *Atat* hoc illud est, Ter. And. 1, 1, 98; id. Eun. 4, 5, 1 al.; cf. Hand. Turs. I. pp. 451 and 452; Bentl. ad Ter. And. 1, 1, 98.

átavia, *ae, f.* [atavus], the mother of a great-great-grandfather (abavus) or great-great-grandmother (abavia), a fourth-grandmother, opp. to *adnepis*, Dig. 38, 10, 1, 38, 10, 10.

átavus (archaic, *-os*), *i. m.* [at-avus], the father of a great-great-grandfather (abavus) or great-great-grandmother, opp. to *adnepos*. I. Lit., cf. Dig. 38, 10, 1, 38, 10, 10; Isid. Orig. 9, 5, 9 and 10; 9, 6, 23 and 25; Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 5; Cic. Cael. 14.—II. In gen., sometimes, like avus, abavus, etc., for ancestor, forefather: Turnus avit atavisque potens, Verg. A. 7, 56: Evocavit antiquis provos atavosque sepulchris, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 17: Maecenans, atavis edite regibus, Hor. C. 1, 1, 1.

Atax, *ídhs. m.*, = *Αταξ*, a small river in Gallia Narbonensis, now *Aude*, Mel. 2, 5; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 32; Luc. 1, 403; Sid. Carm. 9, 15; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 63.

Atella, *ae, f.*, = *Ατella*, I. An ancient town of the *Osci*, in Campania, on the *Claninus*, near the present *Aversa*, Cic. Agr. 2, 31; Suet. Tib. 75; Sil. 11, 14; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 779.—II. Deriv. **Atellanus**, *a. um. adj.*, of or belonging to *Atella*, *Atellan*: municipium, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 14 fin.: **Atellanani**, *grum. m.*, the inhabitants of *Atella*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63.—But esp. freq. *Atellana*, *fabula*, *fabella*, or simply **Atellána**, *ae, f.*, a comic but not wanton kind of popular farce that originated in *Atella*, which, with the comedy borrowed from Greece, was highly relished at Rome, especially by the youth, and continued to be represented even to the time of the emperors; the class passage for it is Liv. 7, 2, 12; Juv. 6, 71; Suet. Tib. 45; id. Calig. 27; id. Ner. 39; Gell. 12, 17; 17, 2, 8; Fest. s. v. *personata*, p. 217 Müll.; Diom. pp. 487 and 488 P.; Varr. L. 7, § 29, 84; 95 Müll.; Cic. Pam. 9, 16, 7 al.; cf. Munk de Fabulis Atellanis, Lips. 1840, and Teuffel, Rom. Lit. §§ 6, 4 and 9 sq.—Hence, **III.** Deriv. **1. Atellánus**, *i. m.*, an actor in an *Atellan* farce, Suet. Galb. 13; Quint. 6, 3, 47; also as *adj.*: gesticulator, Tert. Spect. 17.—**2. Atellánicus**, *a. um. adj.*, pertaining to the *Atellan* farce: versus, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 25; ars, Maer. S. 1, 10.—**3. Atellanicus**, *a. um. adj.*, the same: exodium, Suet. Tib. 45; versus, Petr. 68, 5.—**4. Atellaníola**, *ae, f. dim.*, a small *Atellan* piece, M. Aur. ap. Fronto, Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 3.

1. áter, *tra, trum, adj.* [cf. *átwa*, to burn; Sanscr. *idh*; *átwa* *átwa*, *átwa*, *átwa*, 187

Aetha, aether, aestus, aestas: (pr. burnt black, black as a coal; cf.: Tam excoctam reddam atque atram quam carbost, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 63: hence), *black*; and specif., *coal-black, lustreless-black, sable, dark* (opp. albus, lustreless-white, and diff. from niger, glossy black, v. albus *ini*); class. and freq., but never in Vulg., which uses niger).

I. Lit.: album atrum vinum potas? Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 17: atrior multo quam Aegyptii, id. Poen. 5, 11: alba et atra discernere non poterat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: nigra scuta, tincta corpora; atras ad proelia noctes legunt, Tac. G. 43: Mos erat antiquus niveis atrisque capillis, etc., Ov. M. 15, 41; so id. ib. 15, 44; cf. albus: fauces, Lucr. 6, 1147: dens, Hor. Epod. 8, 3: nubes, Lucr. 6, 180; Hor. C. 2, 16, 2: lumen, with smoke, Verg. A. 7, 457: agmen, with dust, id. ib. 12, 450 Serv.: axis, with blood, Sil. 2, 186: Eriudanus ater stragibus, id. 6, 107: bilis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 64, and Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11 (cf. the G. μελαγχολία): cruor, Hor. Epod. 17, 31: tempestas, Lucr. 6, 258 sq.; Verg. A. 5, 693: hiemps, id. ib. 7, 214: canis, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 25: corvus atro gutturo, Cat. 108, 5: venena, Verg. G. 2, 130: Tartara, Lucr. 3, 966; so. Cocytus, Hor. C. 2, 14, 17: mare. *dark, stormy*, id. S. 2, 2, 16: fuctus, Verg. A. 5, 2: mons, v. 2. ater.—The proverb album an ater, v. albus.—Poet., = atratus, *clothed in black*: Ictores, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 6; cf. albus. I. B. 2.—**II.** Trop. A. In gen., *black, dark, gloomy, sad, dismal, unfortunate*, etc.: funus, Lucr. 2, 580: formido, id. 4 [173], and id. 6, 254; so, Timor, Verg. A. 9, 719: cupressus, id. ib. 3, 64: dies, id. ib. 6, 429; Prop. 3, 2, 4: mors, Hor. C. 1, 28, 13: fila trium sororum, id. ib. 2, 3, 16: Esquiliae (as a burying-place), *dismal*, id. S. 2, 6, 32: seu mors atris circumvolat alis, id. ib. 2, 1, 58: cura, id. C. 3, 1, 40; 3, 14, 13; 4, 1, 35: lites, id. A. P. 423: comes, id. S. 2, 7, 115: serpens, Verg. G. 1, 129: Ov. M. 3, 63 al.: genius... vultu mutabilis, albus et ater, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 189.—In Roman civil life, dies atrae are the days on which the state experienced some calamity, *unlucky days*. (This designation is said to have arisen from the Roman custom of marking every unfortunate day in the calendar with coal; Varr. L. L. 6, § 29; Liv. 6, 1; Gell. 5, 17; Fest. s. v. nouarum, p. 179 Müll.; id. s. v. religiosus, p. 278 Müll., Ov. A. 1, 418; Macr. S. 1, 15 *fin.* and 16; Afran. ap. Non. p. 73, 33: si atrio die faxit insciens, profectum esto, Liv. 2, 10.—**B.** Esp. **I.** Rare and poet., of mind or feeling, *malevolent, malicious, virulent* (cf. niger, II. D., and the G. μέλας, II. 4 Lidd. and Scott): versus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 30: si quis atro dente me petiverit, id. Epod. 6, 15.—**2.** Also poet. of something difficult to be understood, *dark, obscure* (so μέλας, Anth. Pal. II, 347): latebrae Lycophronis atri, Stat. p. 5, 3, 157.—*Comp.* v. supra. I.—*Sup.* and *adv.* not used.

2. Ater mons, a mountain in the interior of Africa, north of Phazania (Fezzan), Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 35.

Aternius, ii, m., a Roman family name: Aternius Fontinalis, a consul A. U. C. 300, Cic. Rep. 2, 35, 60 Mal.; from him proceeded the Lex Aternia (or Tarpeia; cf. Fest. s. v. peculatus, p. 237 Müll.): de multa, Gell. 11, 1, 2.

Aternus, i, m., = Ἀτερνός, a river in Samnium emptying into the Adriatic Sea, now Pescara, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 44; 3, 12, 17, § 106.—At its mouth was the town **Aternum**, i, n., = Ἀτερνον, named after it, now also called Pescara, Liv. 24, 47; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 468.—Hence, Aternensis ager, Front. Col. p. 120 Goez.

Ateste, is, n., = Ἀτεστῆ (Ptol.), a town in the country of Venetians, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 130; 17, 17, 26, § 122; Tac. H. 3, 6; later called Ad Este and Ab Este, whence arose the present name, *Este*; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 97.—Hence, **Atestinus**, a, um, adj., of Ateste, Mart. 10, 93: ΑΤΕΣΤΙΝΩΝ, ὄνυμα, the inhabitants of Ateste, Inscr. Orell. 3110.

Athacus, i, f., = Ἀθακος, a town in Macedonia, Liv. 31, 34.

Athamania, ae, f., = Ἀθαμανία. **I.** A district in Epirus, on or near Mount Pin-dus, Liv. 36, 14.—Hence, **II.** Deriv. **A.**

Athamanes, um, m., = Ἀθαμανῆς, the inhabitants of Athamania, Cic. Pis. 40;

Liv. 31, 42; Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6.—**B.** **Athamānis**, idis, f., an Athamanian woman, Ov. M. 15, 311 Jahn.—**C.** **Athamānus**, a, um, adj., of Athamania: Iitora, Prop. 3, 6, 15.

Athamas, antis, m., = Ἀθάμας. **I.** A. Son of *Zolus*, grandson of *Hellen*, king in *Thessaly* (first in *Boeotia* in Ἀθαμαντιῶν πεδίοι, among the Orchomeni, O. Müll. Orchom. I. p. 161), the father of *Helle* and *Phrixus* by *Nephele*, and of *Melicerta* and *Learchus* by *Ino*; in a fit of madness he pursued *Ino*, who, with *Melicerta*, threw herself into the sea, and both were changed to sea-deities, *Ino* to *Leucothea* (*Matuta*), and *Melicerta* to *Palaemon* (*Portunus*), Ov. M. 3, 564; 4, 420 sq.; id. F. 4, 903; 6, 489; Hyg. Fab. 2; Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 241; cf. Apollod. 3, p. 171; Paus. Att. p. 108: Athamante demeritor, Cic. Pis. 20, 47.—**B.** Deriv. **I.** **Athamantēus**, a, um, adj., = Ἀθαμαντιεύς, pertaining to *Athamas*, named after him, *Athamantic*: sinus, Ov. M. 4, 497: pinus, Stat. S. 5, 3, 143: aurum, i. e. the golden fleece of *Phrixus*, Mart. 8, 28.—**2.**

Athamantiades, ae, m. patr., = Ἀθαμαντιάδης, son of *Athamas*, i. e. *Palaemon*, Ov. M. 13, 919 (this word also stands by conj. of *Hertzberg* in Prop. 4, 6, 22).—**3.** **Athamantis**, idis, f. patr., = Ἀθαμαντίς, daughter of *Athamas*, i. e. *Helle*, Ov. F. 4, 903; id. H. 18, 137.—**II.** A mountain in *Thessaly*, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29.—Hence, **Athamanticus**, a, um, adj., = Ἀθαμαντικός, *Athamantic*: meum, a plant, bear's wort: Athamante meum, Linn.; Plin. 20, 23, 94, § 253 (by many of the ancients referred to *Athamas*, i. I., as named by him, v. Plin. 1, 1).

Athanaḡia, ae, f., a town in *Hispania Tarraconensis*, now acc. to *Ukert*, *Agramant*, Liv. 21, 61; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 401.

Athanasius, ii, m., = Ἀθανάσιος, a celebrated archbishop of *Alexandria* in the time of the emperor *Constantine*; a zealous persecutor of the *Arians*, and by them much persecuted in return; he died A. D. 377.

Athanasus, i, m. (Ἀθανάστος, immortal), a man of gigantic stature and superhuman strength, in the time of *Pliny*, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83.

Athanae, arum, f., = Ἀθῆναι. **I.** Athens, the capital of *Attica*, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 1; id. Leg. 2, 14, 36; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 194; Hor. S. 1, 1, 64; Juv. 3, 80; Vulg. Act. 17, 15; 17, 16; ib. 1 Thess. 3, 1 al.; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 308 sq., the *Grecian city of the Muses*, Cic. Fl. 26.—Hence sometimes meton. for *intelligence*, Juv. 15, 110; and *Athenae Novae*, as an app. of honor for *Mediolanum*, Plin. Ep. 4, 13.—**II.** The name of other cities in *Laconia*, *Caria*, *Euboea*, *Acarnania*, *Italy*, *Arabia*, etc., Varr. L. L. 8, § 35 Müll.; Liv. 45, 16 al.

† **Athanaeopolitae**, arum, m., inhabitants of *Athanae*, an otherwise unknown town, Varr. L. L. 8, § 35 Müll.

Athanaeum, i, n., = Ἀθῆναιον, a fortress in *Athamania*, Liv. 38, 1, 39, 25.

I. **Athanaeus**, a, um, adj., = Ἀθῆναίος. **I.** Pertaining to the city of *Athens*, *Athensian*, of *Athens*: Athanaeis in moenibus, Lucr. 6, 749; Plin. 1 in indic. lib. 8, 11, and 12 al.—**II.** Of or pertaining to *Athens* (*Minerea*): **Athanaeum**, i, n., = Ἀθῆναίον, a temple of *Minerva* at *Athens*, in which scholars and poets were accustomed to read their works (as the Rom. poets in the temple of *Apollo* at *Rome*; cf. aedes, I.), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 35; a similar building for the same object, built by the emperor *Adrian* at *Rome*, Aur. Vict. Caes. 14.

2. Athanaeus, i, m., = Ἀθῆναίος, a Greek grammarian of *Naucratis*, in the time of the emperor *M. Aurelius*, author of the compilation entitled Δειπνοσοφιστάρι.

Athensiensis, ae, adj. [*Athanae*], of or pertaining to *Athens*, *Athenian*: populus, Cic. Fam. I, 9, 18; Val. Max. 4, 1: civis, Nep. Dion. 8, 1: Themistocles, Cic. Scaur. 2, 3; Varr. R. R. I, 1, 8; Nep. Milt. 1, 1.—**Athēnienses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of *Athens*, the *Athenians*, Cic. Fl. 26; id. Off. 1, 2, 75 al.; Sall. C. 2, 2; Nep. Milt. 1, 1; Liv. 31, 44, 9; Mel. 1, 14, 3; Vulg. 2 Macc. 9, 15; ib. Act. 17, 21; 17, 22 et saep.

Athēnio, ōnis, m., a slave, leader in a slave-insurrection in *Sicily*, A. U. C. 652,

Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 26, and 2, 3, 54.—Applied contemptuously to *Sex. Clodius*, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 2.

† **Athēos** (-us), i, m., = ἄθεος, he that does not believe in God, an *atheist*: Diogenes, atheos qui dictus est, Cic. M. D. 1, 23, 63 B. and K. (Orelli writes it as Greek); so Arn. 3, p. 116; 6, p. 178.

† **athēra**, ae, f., = ἄθηρα, a medicine prepared from *arica*: Olyram arincam diximus vocari. Nam decocta fit medicamento, quod Aegyptii atheram vocant, Plin. 22, 25, 57, § 121.

Atherianus, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to a *jurist Atherius*, *Atherian*: jus, Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 3 (Atherianus, Atherianus, Orell. B. and K.; al. Haterianus).

† **athēroma**, ātis, n., = ἀθήρομα (*athoroma*), a swelling upon the head, a tumor filled with matter, Cels. 7, 6; Veg. Art. Vet. 2, 30.

Athesis or **Atesis**, i, m. (acc. *Athesimo*; abl. *Athesi*; v. Neue, *Formenl.* I. pp. 210, 228), = Ἄραγος, *Strabo*, a river in *Cyper* (*Italy*, now the *Adige*): *Atesis*, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 121 Jan.: *Athesim* profero amoenum, Verg. A. 9, 680 Rib.; Sil. 8, 595; Claud. VI. Cons. Rom. 196; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 143.

Athis, idis, m. (acc. *Athin*), a son of *Linnæus*, slain by *Perseus*, Ov. M. 5, 47; 5, 63; 5, 72 *Met.* (al. *Athys*, *Atys*, *Attis*).

athla, ae, v. *athlon*.

athleta, ae, com. (nom. *athletes*, Stat. S. 53, 222; acc. *athletam*, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83; v. Neue, *Formenl.* I. pp. 32, 593), = ἀθλητής, a wrestler, a prize-fighter, *athlete*, Cic. Sen. 9, 27; id. Or. 68, 228; id. Tusc. 2, 23, 56, 2, 17, 40; Nep. Epam. 2, 4; Liv. 39, 22 al.—Trop. p. one who, by exertion and practice, has acquired much skill in a thing, a champion, master (only ante- and post-class.); peccuarii athletae, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 2: athletae comitiorum, id. ib. 3, 5 *fin.*

athleticæ, adv., v. *athleticus fin.*
† **athleticus**, a, um, adj., = ἀθλητικός, of or pertaining to the *athlete*, *athletic* (not in Cic.): victus, Cels. 4, 6 *fin.*: ars, Gell. 15, 16, 2; also without ars: **athletica**, ae, f., the *athletic art*, *athletics*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 205.—*Adv.*: **athletice**, *athletically*, only in *Plaut.*: *Pancraticæ* atque *athleticæ* (valuat), *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 14: *Valet pugnicæ* atque *athleticæ*, id. Ep. 1, 1, 18.

† **athlon**, i, n. (**athla**, ae, f., *Petr. 57 fin.*, like *schema*, *diadema*, *dogma*; cf. *Schneid. Gr. p. 274*), = ἄθλον, a struggle, a work, labor, pains, *Manil.* 3, 162; 3, 172; 3, 193 al.; *Hyg. Fab.* 30.

Athōs (upon the length of the *o* in *Athos*, cf. *Wagner* ad *Verg.* G. 1, 332; *non* also *Atho*, *Athon*; *gen.* not found, yet it may be assumed as *Athōnis*; *dat.* *Atho*; acc. *Atho*, *Athōn*, *Athonem*, and, acc. to *Serv.* ad *Verg.* A. 12, 701, also *Athona*; abl. *Athone*, cf. *Seuffer*, *Gr.* §§ 1498-1500; *Neue, Formenl.* I. pp. 638, 344, 132), m. = *Athos*, later Ἄθωσ, *avos*, *Athos*, a high mountain on the *Strymonian Gulf*, in *Macedonia*, opposite *Lennos*, now *Agion Oros* or *Monte Santo*, *Mel.* 2, 9 and 10; 2, 7, 8; *Plin.* 4, 10, 17, § 87; 4, 12, 23, § 72; 2, 2, 27; *Liv.* 44, 11; 45, 30; *Verg.* G. 1, 332 (as an imitation of *Theocrit.* 7, 77); *Id.* A. 12, 701; *Ov. M.* 2, 217; 11, 554; *Val. Fl.* 1, 664; *Juv.* 10, 174; *Sen. Herc. Oct.* 145; *Claud.* in *Rufin.* I, 336; *id. IV. Cons. Hon.* 475; *id.* in *Entr.* 2, 162; *id.* B. *Get.* 177; *id.* *Gigant.* 68; *id.* *Laud. Stil.* 1, 127.—*In plur.* *Athōnes*, *Lucil.* ap. *Gell.* 16, 9 *fin.*

Athlīanus, a, um, v. *Attilius*.

Atilius, i, um, adj. **I.** A Roman gentile name, e. g. *M. Atilius Regulus*, *Atilius Rufus*, *Atilius Verus*, etc.—**II.** Deriv. **A.** *Atilia* lex de *deditionibus*, introduced by the *tribune* of the people *L. Atilius*, A. U. C. 544, *Liv.* 26, 33 and 34.—**B.** **Atiliānus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Atilius*, *Atilian*: praedia, Cic. Att. 5, 1: *virtus*, that of *Atilius Regulus*, *Val. Max.* 4, 4, ext. 6.

Atina, ae, f., = Ἀτίνα. **I.** A town in *Latium*, still called *Atina*, *Liv.* 9, 28; *Verg.* A. 7, 630; cf. *Mann. Ital.* I. p. 675.—Hence, **B.** **Atīnas**, ātis, adj., of *Atina*, *Atinian*, or *Atinatian*: praefectura, Cic. *Plane*, 8.—*Absol.*: in *Atinai*, in the *Atinatic territory*, Cic. Att. 15, 3.—**Atīnates**, ium, m., the inhabitants of *Atina*, Cic. *Plane*, 8.—**II.** A

town of the Venetians, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 131; cf. Mann. Ital. l. p. 95.—III. A town in Lucania, now Atena; hence. **Atinas**, *ātis*, *adj.* *Atinatic*: in Atinate campo, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 225.

Atinia ulmus, v. Atinius, II. **Atinia**, a, um, *adj.* *I. Name of a Roman gens*, e. g. C. Atinius Labeo, etc.—**II. Deriv.** **A.** Atinia lex, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 42; Gell. 17, 7; Dig. 41, 3, 4; cf. Hugo, Rechtsgesch. p. 381.—**B.** Atinia ulmus, a kind of elm-tree, the loose-flowering elm: Ulmus effusa, Willd.; Col. 5, 6, 2 and 9; id. Arb. 16, 1; Plin. 16, 17, 23, § 72.

Atintania, ae, f., = *Atintavia*, a region in Epirus, on the borders of Macedonia, Liv. 27, 30; 29, 12; 45, 30.

Atius, a, um, *adj.* name of a Roman gens, e. g. M. Atius Balbus, etc., and **Atia**, ae, f., the daughter of **Atius Balbus**, and mother of **Augustus**, Suet. Aug. 4 and 94; cf. Atys.

† **atizor**, ēs, f., = *ἀτίζων*, a precious stone of a silver lustre, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 147.

Atlantigena, ae, f. [Atlas-gigno], begotten of **Atlas**, daughter of **Atlas**, i. e. **Maia**; old poet in Anthol. Lat. Burm. 2, p. 364.

† **Atlantion**, ii, n. [Atlas], the lowest vertebra of the neck (so called because on it rests the whole burden of the head and the remaining vertebrae of the neck); hunc spinæ articulum sive nodum Atlantion vocant, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 99.

Atlas, antis, m., = *Ἄτλας*. **I.** Atlas, a high mountain in Mauretania, in the north-west part of Libya, on which, acc. to the fable, heaven rested, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 11 sq.; Ov. M. 2, 296; 15, 149; id. F. 5, 83; Verg. A. 4, 247, 6, 796; Virg. G. 10, 8, 12; Hyg. Fab. 150 (cf. Hom. Od. 1, 52; 4, 385; Hdt. 3, 2, 4, 148; Apollod. 2, 5, 11; Diod. Sic. 3, 5).—**II.** In mythology, a king of Mauretania, son of Iapetus and Clymene, a lover of astronomy, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 8; Ov. M. 4, 628 sq.; changed by Perseus, with the aid of Medusa's head, into Mount Atlas, because he refused him a hospitable reception as guest, Ov. M. 4, 657 sq. He was the father, by Pleione, of the seven Pleiades, and, by Astora, of the seven (acc. to Hyg. five) Hyades.—Meton, for a man of colossal height, and iron for a dwarf, Juv. 8, 32.—**III. Deriv.** **A.**

Atlantici, a, um, *adj.*, of or pertaining to Mount Atlas, as a designation for west-African, Libyan; mare, the Atlantic Ocean, Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 21; accola, dwelling on Atlas, Sil. 10, 185; munera, i. e. citrus-wood, Mart. 14, 89; cf. Atlantis, I.—**B.** Atlantis, a, um, *adj.*, the same: Ithius, Sil. 13, 200; Olympus, i. e. the heaven borne by Atlas, Calp. 4, 83; profundum, Aus. Mos. 144.—**C.**

Atlantens, a, um, *adj.*, of or pertaining to Atlas, and (a) Of Mount Atlas, as a designation for west-African, Libyan; finis, Hor. C. 1, 34, 11; Oceanus, the Atlantic Ocean, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 280; cf. Prob. et Olyb. Cons. 35; gurgis, Stat. Achill. 1, 223.—(b) Of or belonging to King Atlas: Pleiades, Ov. F. 3, 105.—**D.** **Atlantides**, ae, m. patr., a male descendant of King Atlas. (a) Mercury, the grandson of Atlas by Maia, Ov. M. 2, 704, 2, 884, 8, 624 (cf. nepos Atlantis, Ov. F. 5, 668; Hor. C. 1, 10, 1).—(b) Hermaphroditus, great-grandson of Atlas and son of Mercury, Ov. M. 4, 368.—**E.** **Atlantiās**, ātis, f. patr., a female descendant of Atlas: sorores, i. e. Pleiades, daughters of Atlas, Sil. 16, 136; Calypso, Auct. Priap. 69 (cf. Liv. And. ap. Prisc. p. 685 P.: apud nymphaem Atlantis filiam Calypsonem).—**F.** **Atlantis**, dis, f. **I.** *Adj.*, of or pertaining to Mount Atlas: silva, a citrus forest, Luc. 10, 144; cf. Atlantis.—Also subst., the name of several islands in the Atlantic Ocean, of which the largest, acc. to Plato, was said to have sunk (some consider this as America), Plin. 2, 90, 92, § 205; 6, 31, 36, § 190.—**2.** *Adj.*, of or pertaining to King Atlas; and subst., his female posterity; thus the Pleiades and Hyades, connected as constellations in the heavens, are called **Atlantides**, Hyg. Fab. 192; id. Astr. 2, 21; Eoae Atlantides, the Pleiades, called Vergiliae, Verg. G. 1, 221 Serv.; Col. 10, 54; cf. Virg. 6, 10.—In sing., an epithet of **Electra**, one of the Pleiades, Ov. F. 4, 31; and of **Calypso**, Tib. 4, 1, 77.

—**G.** **Atlantius**, ii, m., a descendant of Atlas; Hermaphroditus, his great-grandson by Mercury (cf. Atlantides), Hyg. Fab. 271.—**IV.** **Atlantes**, um, m., a Libyan people, Mel. 1, 4, 4; 1, 8, 5; Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 44 sq.; Sol. 31.—**V.** **Atlantes** = Gigantes, Naev. Bell. Punic. ap. Prisc. p. 679 P.

† **atocium**, ii, n., = *ἀτόκιον*, a medicine that prevents conception, Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 85.

† **atōmus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *ἀτῶμος*. **I.** *Uncut, not to be cut, indivisible*: Graeci (tus) stagionem et atomum tali modo appellant, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 62. Far more freq. **II.** Subst.: **atōmus** (-ōs) i. f., = *ἄτῶμος*, an indivisible element. **A.** Of matter, an atom, of which particles, acc. to the doctrine of Democritus, all things are composed (the distinction between an atom, an ultimate particle of matter, and a molecule, the ultimate combination of matter, was of course unknown to the ancients; syn.: corpora, corpora parva, corpora minuta, corpuscula, Lucr. Cic.: atomi, id est corpora individua propter soliditatem, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 17; id. Tusc. 1, 18, 42; id. N. D. 1, 20, 54; id. Fat. 11, 24; id. N. D. 1, 24, 66; id. Ac. 1, 2, 6 al.; Virg. 2, 2; Lact. de Ira Dei. 10 (where, as in Virg. 2, 2, acc. to several edit., it stands as *mas.*); Isid. Orig. 13, 2, 1 sq.—**B.** Of time; in atomo, after the Gr. ἐν ἀτῶμῳ, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, Tert. Res. Carn. 42 and 51; id. adv. Marc. 3, 24; so in the Gr. Test. 1 Cor. 15, 52, but rendered in *momento* by the Vulg.

atque or **ac** (atque is used before vowels and consonants; ac, in class. lang., only before consonants; v. infra, I.), conj. [at has regularly in the compound after a continuative, as in atqui it has an adversative force; pr. and further, and besides, and also; cf. in Gr. πρὸς δέ, πρὸς δέ ἔτι, ἔτι καί, ἔτι δέ, and ἔτι καί; v. at *infr.*, and, for the change of form atque, ac, cf. neque, nec; in MSS. and inscriptions sometimes written **atque**, and sometimes by confusion **atqui**, a copulative particle, and also, and besides, and even, and (indicating a close internal connection between single words or whole clauses; while *et* designates an external connection of diff. objects with each other, v. et; syn.: et, que, autem, praeterea, porro, ad hoc, ad haec). **I.** In joining single words, which is its most common use. **A.** In n. gen. (The following representation is based on a collection of all the instances of the use of atque and ac in Cic. Imp. Pomp., Phil. 2, Tusc. 1, and Off. 1; in Caes. B. G. 1 and 2; in Sall. C.; and in Liv. 21; and wherever in the account either author or work is not cited, there atque or ac does not occur.) **1.** The form **atque**. **A.** Before vowels and h.—Before a (very freq.): sociorum atque amicorum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2, 6; 3, 7; id. Phil. 2, 13, 33; id. Tusc. 1, 34, 122; Caes. B. G. 1, 2; 1, 18; 1, 26; 2, 14; Sall. C. 5, 8; 7, 5; Liv. 21, 3; 21, 12.—Before e (very freq.): deposci atque expecti, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2, 5; 6, 16; 10, 28; id. Phil. 2, 21, 51; 2, 21, 52; id. Tusc. 1, 20, 46; Caes. B. G. 1, 6; 1, 15; 1, 18; 2, 19; Sall. C. 14, 6; 4, 4; Liv. 21, 4; 21, 37.—Before i (very freq.): excitare atque inflammare, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2, 6; 3, 7; 7, 18; id. Phil. 2, 15, 37; 2, 21, 50; id. Tusc. 1, 20, 46; 1, 40, 97; Caes. B. G. 1, 17; 1, 20; 1, 22; 2, 1 bis; Sall. C. 2, 3; 3, 5; 14, 4; Liv. 21, 4; 21, 6; 21, 10.—Before o (freq. in Cic.): honestissimus atque ornatissimus, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 17; 8, 21; 11, 31; id. Off. 1, 25, 86; 1, 27, 94; Caes. B. G. 1, 40; 2, 14; Sall. C. 10, 6; Liv. 21, 8.—Before u (very rare), Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7, 5, 11; 6, 15; Caes. B. G. 1, 26; 2, 20; Sall. C. 5, 11, 6; 42, 1.—Before h (not *infr.*): Sertorianae atque Hispaniensis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 10; 7, 19; id. Tusc. 1, 28, 69; id. Off. 1, 24, 87; Caes. B. G. 1, 19; 2, 9; 2, 10; Sall. C. 6, 1; 12, 2; 1, v. 21, 37.—**b.** Before consonants.—Before b (very rare): Gallorum atque Belgarum, Caes. B. G. 1, 6; so, Cassius atque Brutus, Tac. A. 3, 76.—Before c (*infr.* in Cic. freq. in Sall.): in portibus atque custodiis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 16; 8, 21; id. Phil. 2, 8, 18; id. Tusc. 1, 18, 42; id. Off. 1, 25, 88; Sall. C. 2, 3; 7, 4; 16, 3; 26, 4; 29, 3.—Before d (*infr.*): superatam esse atque depressam, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 8, 21; id. Phil. 2, 44, 114; id. Off. 1, 6, 19; 1, 25, 85; 1, 33, 119; Sall. C. 4, 1; 20, 7; 20, 10.—Before

f (*infr.*): vitis atque flagitis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 30, 72; id. Off. 1, 28, 98; 1, 28, 100; Caes. B. G. 1, 2; Sall. C. 1, 4; 2, 9; 11, 2.—Before g (very rare): dignitate atque gloria, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 11; 5, 12; virtute atque gloria, Sall. C. 3, 2; 61, 9.—Before g (very rare): labore atque iustitia, Sall. C. 10, 1; 29, 3.—Before t (rare): hilarit atque luctu, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 100; id. Off. 1, 19, 64; Sall. C. 14, 3; 21, 2; 28, 4.—Before m (*infr.* in Cic., once in Caes.): multae atque magnae, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 29; 17, 50; id. Phil. 2, 39, 100; id. Off. 1, 29, 103; 1, 31, 110; Caes. B. G. 1, 34; Sall. C. 18, 4; 31, 7; 34, 1; 51, 1.—Before n (*infr.*): adventu atque nomine, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 13; 20, 60; id. Off. 1, 28, 101; Sall. C. 2, 2 bis.—Before p (*infr.* in Cic.): magna atque praecleara, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 10; 11, 31; 16, 48; id. Off. 1, 44, 156; Sall. C. 4, 1; 4, 4; 16, 2; 20, 3.—Before q (does not occur).—Before r (rare): se conligit atque recreavit, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 58.—Before s (rare in Cic.): provinciarum atque sociorum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 1, 24, 71; id. Off. 1, 9, 30; 1, 21, 72; Sall. C. 2, 5; 2, 7; 6, 1.—Before t (*infr.*): parietum atque lectuorum, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69; id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57; id. Off. 1, 35, 126; Sall. C. 42, 2; 50, 3; 51, 38.—Before v (*infr.*): gravis atque vehemens, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23; 9, 25; id. Tusc. 1, 23, 54; Sall. C. 1, 1; 12, 3; 45, 4; Liv. 21, 4; 21, 30.—**2.** The form **ac** before consonants.—Before b (very rare): sententiae ac bene meritis, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 149; feri ac barbari, Caes. B. G. 1, 31 and 33.—Before c (very rare): liberis ac conjugibus, Liv. 21, 30; Romae ac circa urbem, id. 21, 62.—Before d (freq. in Cic.): periculum ac discernimen, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 12; 9, 23; 12, 33; id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40; 1, 28, 63; id. Off. 1, 14, 42; usus ac disciplina, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; 2, 31; Sall. C. 5, 4; 5, 8; 28, 1; Liv. 21, 10; 21, 18; 21, 19.—Before f (*infr.*): optima est ac fertilis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 14; 7, 19; id. Tusc. 1, 2; 1, 27, 66; id. Off. 1, 29, 103; potentissimos ac firmissimos, Caes. B. G. 1, 3; 1, 48; 2, 12; 2, 13; pessuma ac flagitiosissima, Sall. C. 5, 9; Liv. 21, 47, 21.—Before g (does not occur).—Before j (very rare): nobilitatis ac juventutis, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 37.—Before l (not *infr.* in Liv.): Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 9; 23, 66; id. Phil. 2, 22, 54; Caes. B. G. 1, 12; 1, 23; 2, 23; Liv. 21, 13; 21, 14; 21, 35.—Before m (not *infr.* in Cic.): terrore ac metu, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23; 18, 54 bis; 20, 59; id. Tusc. 1, 40, 95; id. Off. 1, 30, 106; Caes. B. G. 1, 39; 2, 14; Sall. C. 2, 4; 10, 1; Liv. 21, 8; 21, 60.—Before n (not *infr.* in Cic.): invidit ac nimis inveteravit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7; gentes ac nationes, id. ib. 11, 31; 12, 35 bis; id. Phil. 2, 21, 50; id. Tusc. 1, 21, 48; Caes. B. G. 1, 20; 2, 28; Liv. 21, 32.—Before p (not *infr.* in Cic., Caes. and Liv.): celeberrimum ac plenissimum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33; 12, 35; 13, 36; id. Phil. 2, 15, 39; id. Tusc. 1, 17, 41; id. Off. 1, 20, 68; Caes. B. G. 1, 18; 1, 20; 2, 13; 2, 19; Sall. C. 5, 9; Liv. 21, 25; 21, 34; 21, 35.—Before q (does not occur).—Before r (*infr.*): firmamentis ac roboris, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 10; 8, 21; 15, 45; id. Off. 1, 5, 15; Caes. B. G. 1, 25; Liv. 21, 41; 21, 44.—Before s (freq. in Cic. and Liv. *infr.* in Caes.): vectigalibus ac sociis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2, 4; 4, 10; 11, 30; id. Phil. 2, 27, 66; Caes. B. G. 1, 25; 1, 31; 1, 33; 2, 24; Liv. 21, 4; 21, 33 bis; 21, 36.—Before t (*infr.* in Cic. freq. in Liv.): tantis rebus ac tanto bello, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 10, 27 bis; 19, 50; 20, 59; Caes. B. G. 1, 26; 1, 29; 2, 6; Liv. 21, 7 ter; 21, 10; 21, 14; 21, 35.—Before e (not in Cic., only once in Caes. and Sall. but freq. in Liv.): armatos ac victores, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; inconsulte ac veluti etc., Sall. C. 42, 2; opera ac vineae, Liv. 21, 7; 21, 22; 21, 40; 21, 43.—(So in the phrases treated below: atque adeo, atque alter or alius, atque eorum, atque eo, atque etiam, atque illic, atque is or hic, atque iterum, atque omnia, atque ut, atque late, atque sic, atque velut, but ac ne, ac si, and ac tamen).—With *simul*: Britannorum acies in speciem simul ac terrorem editoribus locis constitierat, Tac. Agr. 35. In se simul atque in Heruleum, id. G. 34 suos prosequitur simul ac deponit, id. ib. 30; so sociis pariter atque hostibus, id. H. 4, 73; innocentes ac noxios iuxta cadere, id. A. 1, 48.—Hence, sometimes syn. with *et*, *ul*, *atque*, *acque*; *both*—*and*—*as*—*so*, as well—as, as well as: hodie sero ac ne

quiquam voles, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 103 (cf. Cic. Quinet. 25, 79: verum et sero et nequidquam pudet): copia sententiarum atque verborum, Cic. Cael. 19, 45: omnia honesta atque inhonesta, Sall. C. 30; a: nobiles atque ignobiles, id. ib. 20, 7: caloris ac frigoris patientia par, Liv. 21, 4; 6, 41; Vell. 2, 127: vir bonus et prudens dicit delector ego ac tu, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 32. — **B.** Esp. **a.** In a headiady: utinam isto animo atque virtute in summā re publicā versari quam in municipali maluisset, *with this virtuous feeling*, Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 36: de complexu ejus ac sinu, *of his bosom embrace*, id. Cat. 2, 10, 22: me eadem, quae ceteros, fama atque invidia vexabat, i. e. invidiosa fama, Sall. C. 3 fin.: clamore atque adsensu, *shout of applause*, Liv. 21, 3. — **b.** In joining to the idea of a preceding word one more important, *and indeed, and even, and especially* (v. Kritz ad Sall. J. 4, 3). (*a.*) *Absol.*: Pa. Nempē tu istic isse esse erilem concubina? Sc. Atque arguo me etc. *yea and I maintain that I* etc., Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 66: Ph. Tun vidisti? Sc. Atque his quidem oculis, id. ib. 2, 4, 15: Ps. Equid habet is homo acceti in pectore? Ch. Atque acidissimi, id. Ps. 2, 4, 49; so id. Bacch. 3, 6, 9; id. Men. 1, 2, 40: Py. Cognoscite (ea)? Ch. Ac memoriter, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 6: Faciam boni tibi aliquid pro istā re ac lubens, *and with a good will*, id. Heaut. 4, 5, 15: rem difficilem (dii immortales) atque omnium difficillimam, *and indeed*, Cic. Or. 16, 52: magna diis immortalibus habenda est gratia atque huic ipsi Jovi Statori, etc., *and especially*, id. Cat. 5, 11: hebeti ingenio atque nullo, *and in fact*, id. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: ex plurimis periculis et insidiis atque ex mediā morte, *and even*, id. Cat. 4, 9: fratre mo atque eodem propinquo suo infecto, *and at the same time*, Sall. J. 14, 11: intra moenia atque in sinu urbis, id. C. 52, 35.—(**β**) *With adeo, and that too, and even*: intra moenia atque adeo in senatu, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 5: qui in urbe remanserunt atque adeo qui contra urbis salutem etc., id. ib. 2, 12, 27: insto atque urgeo, insector. posco atque adeo flagito crimen, id. Planc. 19 fin.: non petentem atque adeo etiam absentem, Liv. 10, 5.—*And with autem* also added: atque adeo autem quor etc., Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 42.—(**γ**) *With etiam*: id jam populare atque etiam plausibile factum est, *and also*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3, 8: ne Verginio commentum dent atque etiam in custodia habeant, Liv. 3, 46.—(**δ**) *With the dem. pron. hic*, is: negotium magnum est navigare atque id mense Quintili, *and besides, and that, and that too*, Cic. Att. 5, 12; 1, 14: maximis defixis tribus atque eis praecautis, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: Asseres pedum XII. cuspidibus praefixis atque hi maximis ballistis missi, id. ib. 2, 2: duabus missis subdicio cohortibus a Caesare, atque his primis legionum duarum, id. B. G. 5, 15; id. B. C. 3, 70: flumen uno omnino loco pedibus atque hoc aegre transiri potest, id. B. G. 5, 18: ad celeritatem onerandi subductionesque paulo facit humilioris... atque id eo magis, quod etc., id. ib. 5, 1; cf. without id (perh. to avoid the repetition of the pron.): quā (sc. virtute) nostri milites facile superabant, atque eo magis, quod etc., *and that the more because etc.*, id. ib. 3, 8 fin.: dicendi artem aptā trepidatione occultant atque eo validior, Tac. H. 1, 69; 2, 37; id. A. 4, 22; 4, 46.— **II.** In comparisons. **A.** Of equality (Rudd. II. p. 94; Zumpt. § 340): with par, idem, item, aequus, similis, juxta, talis, totidem, etc., as: et nota, quod ex hujus modi structūrā Graeca (sc. ὁμοιος καί, etc.) frequenter Latini ac et atque in significatione similitudinis accipiunt, Prisc. pp. 1192 and 1193 P.: cf. Gell. 10, 29; Lidd. and Scott, s. v. καί. III.: si parem sententiam hic habet ac formam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 30: quomodo opulenti loquuntur pariter atque ignobiles, Eunn. ap. Gell. 11, 4: Eccestar pariter hoc atque alias res soles, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 52: pariter nunc operā me adjuves ac re dudum opulenta es, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 3: neque enim mihi par ratio cum Lucilio est ac tecum fuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 1, 3: parique eum atque illos imperio esse jussit, Nep. Dat. 3, 5: magistrum equitum par ac dictatorum imperio flevit, id. Hann. 5, 3: pariter patribus ac plebi carus, Liv. 2, 33: nam et vita est eadem et animus te erga idem ac fuit, Ter.

Heaut. 2, 3, 24: In hanc argumentationes ex eisdem locis sumendae sunt atque in causam negotialem, Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 70: equi quod alii sunt ad rem militarem idonei, alii ad vecturam... non item sunt spectandi atque habendi, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15; id. L. L. 10, § 74 Müll.: cum ex provincia populi Romani aequam partem tu tibi sumpseris atque populo Romano miseris, Cic. Ver. 2, 3, 19: Modo ne in aequo (jure) hostes apud vos sint ac nos socii, Liv. 39, 37 (exs. with aequo; v. aequo, δ); Cic. Ver. 2, 3, 83 fin.: et simili jure tu ulcisceris patrii mortem atque ille persecueretur frateris sui, si, etc., id. Rab. Perd. 5; id. Phil. 1, 4; id. Agr. 1, 4 fin.: similem pavorem inde ac fugam fore, ac bello Gallico fuerit, Liv. 6, 28; Col. 5, 7, 3: contendant, se juxta hieme atque aestate bella gerere posse, Liv. 5, 6; cf. Drak. ad Liv. 1, 54, 9: faxo eum talli macatum, atque hic est, infortunio, Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 39; Cic. Vat. 4, 10: cum totidem navibus atque erat profectus, Nep. Mil. 7, 4.— **B.** Of difference; with alius and its deriv., with dissimile, contra, contrarius, secus, etc., *than*: illi sunt alio ingenio atque tu, *other than, different from*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 35 al.; v. the passages under alius, I. B. α: alter tuum amorem atque est accipis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 23 al.; v. the passages under aliter, 1. a.; cf. also alliorum, II., and aliusmodi: quod est non dissimile atque ire in Solonico, Cic. Att. 2, 3: simulacrum in excelso collocare et, contra atque ante fuerat, ad orientem convertere, id. Cat. 3, 8, 20: vides, omnia fere contra acta dicta sint evenisse, id. Div. 2, 24 fin.; id. Ver. 2, 1, 46: qui versantur retro, contrario motu atque caelum, id. Rep. 6, 17, 17: membra paulo secus a me atque ab illo partita, id. de Or. 3, 30, 119: cuius ego salutem non secus ac meam tueri debeo, id. Planc. 1 fin. al.; v. contra, contrarius, secus, etc.— **C.** Sometimes, in cases of equality or difference, atque with uti or ac with si (with aliter affirm. Cic. appears to connect only atque ut, not ac si; once, however, non aliter, ac si, Cic. Att. 13, 51; v. aliter, 1. b.): pariter hoc fit atque ut alia facta sunt, Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 11: nec fallaciam Astutiorem ullus fecit poeta atque Ut haec est fabre facta a nobis, id. Cas. 5, 1, 6 sqq.: quod iste aliter atque ut edixerat decrevisset, Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 46: et qui suos casus aliter ferunt atque ut auctores alii ipsi fuerint, etc., id. Tusc. 3, 30, 73: si mentionem fecerint, quo aliter ager possideretur atque ut ex legibus Juliiis, id. Att. 2, 18, 2; 16, 13; cf. Wopk. Lect. Tull. 1, 15, p. 118; Dig. 43, 13, 11: Egnatii absentis rem tu tuare, aequo a te peto ac si mea negotia essent, *just as if*, Cic. Fam. 13, 43: tu autem similiter facis ac si me roges, etc., id. N. D. 3, 3, 8: reliquis officiis, juxta ac si meus frater esset, sustentavit, id. Post. Red. in Sen. 8, 20: quod dandum est amicitiae, large dabitur a me non secus ac si meus esset frater, id. Mur. 4 fin.: haec sunt, tribum, consilia vestra, non, hercule, dissimilia, ac si quis, etc., Liv. 5, 5 fin. al.— **D.** More rare with nimis, in partem, pro eo, etc.; in Plaut. also with mutare or demutare=aliud esse: nimis bellus, atque ut esse maxime optabam, locus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 73: haud centensum partem dixi atque, otium rei si sit, possim expromere, id. Mil. 3, 1, 168: sane quam pro eo ac debui graviter molesteque tuli, *just as was my duty*, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5: debeo sperare, omnes deos, qui huic urbi praesident, pro eo m-hi, ac mereor, relatuos gratiam esse, Cic. Cat. 4, 2: pro eo, ac si concessum sit, concludere oportebit argumentationem, id. Inv. 1, 32, 54: non possum ego non aut proxime atque ille aut etiam aequo laborare, *nearly the same as he*, id. Fam. 9, 13, 2: neque se luna quoquam mutat atque uti exorta est semel, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 118: num quid videtur demutare atque ut quidem Dixi? id. Mil. 4, 3, 37.— **E.** Sometimes the word indicating comparison (aeque, tantopere, etc.) is to be supplied from the connection (in the class. per. perh. used only once by Cassius in epist. style): nebula haud est mollis atque hujus est, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 21: quem esse amicum ratus sum atque ipsus sum mihi, id. Bacch. 3, 6, 20: quae suco caret atque patris pumex, Priap. 32, 7 (Müll., est putusque): digne ac mereor commendatus esse, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 13; Dig. 2, 14, 4; 19,

2, 54.— **F.** Poet. or in post-Aug. prose with comparatives (for quam), *than*: amior mihi nullus vivit atque is est, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 56: non Apollinis magis verum atque hoc responsum est, Ter. And. 4, 2, 15 Ruhnk.: Illi non minus ac tibi Pectore uritur intimo Flamma, Cat. 61, 172: haud minus ac jussi faciunt, Verg. A. 3, 561: Non tuus hoc capiet venter plus ac meus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 46 Bentl. and Heind. (cf. infra: nihilo plus accipias quam qui nil portarit): qui peccas minus atque ego, id. ib. 2, 7, 96: Artius atque hedera procerā adstringitur illex, id. Epod. 15, 5; Suet. Caes. 14 Ruhnk.— **G.** In the comparison of two periods of time, most freq. with *simul* (v. examples under *simul*); ante- or post-class. with *principio, statim*: principio Atque animus ephesib acetate exit, *as soon as*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 40: iudici enim, statim atque factus est, omnium rerum officium incumbit, Dig. 21, 1, 25: quamvis, statim atque interessit, mulier comperiat, ib. 16, 1, 24.— **III.** To connect a negative clause which explains or corrects what precedes; hence sometimes with *potius* (class., in Cic. very freq., but rare in the poets), *and not, and not rather*. **a.** *Absol.*: Decipiam ac non veniam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 6: si fidem beate, ... ac non id metuat, ne etc., id. Eun. 1, 2, 60: perparvam vero controversiam dicis, ac non eam, quae dirimat omnia, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 54: quasi nunc id agatur, quis ex tantā multitudinē occiderit, ac non hoc quaeratur, eum, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 33: si (mundum) tuum ac non deorum immortalium domicilium putes, nonne plane desipere videare? id. N. D. 2, 6, 17: nemo erat, qui illum reum ac non mihi, non licentis condemnationem arbitrareretur, id. Att. 1, 16: si hoc disuadere est, ac non disturbare ac pervertere, id. Agr. 2, 37, 101: si res verba desideraret ac non pro se ipsa loqueretur, id. Fam. 3, 2 fin.: hoc te expectare tempus tibi turpe est ac non rei sapientia tua te occurrere, Serv. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 6: velut destituti ac non qui ipsi destituiscent, Liv. 8, 27; 7, 3 fin.: si mihi mea sententia proferenda ac non disertissimum, Tac. Or. 1.— **b.** With *potius*: Quam ob rem scriba deducet, ac non potius mulo, qui advexit? Cic. Ver. 2, 3, 79 (B. and K., et): quis (eum) ita aspexit, ut perditum civem, ac non potius ut importunissimum hostem? id. Cat. 2, 6, 12.— **c.** Pliny the elder commonly employs in this sense atque non, *not ac non*: concremassa ea (scrinia) optumā fide atque non legisse, Plin. 7, 25, 26; § 94; 22, 24, 50; § 108; 29, 2, 9; § 29; 27, 9, 55; § 78; 31, 7, 39; § 73 et saep.— **IV.** In connecting clauses and beginning periods. **1.** In gen., *and, and so, and even, and too*: *Triump.* Antiquam adeo tuam venustatem obtines, *Bacch.* At tu ecceastorem antiquo atque ingenio obtines, *And you too*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 20: atque illi (philosopho) ordiri placet etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 183: Africanus indigens mei? Minime hercle, Ac ne ego quidem illius, *And I indeed not*, etc., id. Lael. 9, 30; id. Fin. 5, 11, 33: cum versus facias, tu ipsum percontor, etc.... Atque ego cum Graecos facerem, natus mare citra, Versiculos, etc., Hor. S. 1, 10, 31: multa quippe et diversa angebant; validior per Germaniam exercitis, etc.... Quos igitur anteferet? ac (i. e. similiter angebat), ne postpositi contumelia incenderent, Tac. A. 1, 47: Minime, minime, inquit Secundus, atque adeo vellem maturius intervenisses, Tac. Or. 14: ac similiter in translatione, etc., Quint. 3, 6, 77.— **2.** In adding new arguments of similar force in favor of any assertion or making further statements about a subject, etc.; cf. Beier ad Cic. Off. 3, 11, 487. **a.** *Absol.*: maxima enim vis vetustatis et consuetudinis: atque in ipso equo, cuius modo mentionem feci, si, etc., *and furthermore, and moreover*, Cic. Lael. 19, 68: Atque, si natura confirmatura jus non erit, *virtutes omnes* tollentur, id. Leg. 1, 15, 42 B. and K.— **b.** Often with *etiam*: Atque alias etiam diceudi virtutes sequitur, Cic. Or. 40, 139: Atque hoc etiam animadvertendum non esse omnia etc., id. de Or. 2, 61, 251; so id. Off. 1, 26, 90; id. N. D. 2, 11, 30; Cic. 2, 2, 3.— **c.** Sometimes with *quoque*: Atque occidi quoque Potius quam cibum praehiberem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 133; so Cic. N. D. 2, 12, 32; Col. 2, 13, 3, and Cels. 2, 3, 3, 22.— **d.** And even with *quoque etiam*: Atque ego

quoque etiam, qui Jovis sum filius. Contagione etc., *Plant. Am. prol. 30*. — **3.** In narratione: aegre submoventes obvius intrare portam, qui adducebant Philopomenem, potuerunt: atque conferta turba iter reliquum clauserat, *Liv. 39, 49*; *5, 21 fin.*: completur caede, quantum inter castra murosque vacui fuit: ac rursus nova laborum facies, *Tac. H. 3, 30*; cf. *Caes. B. C. 2, 28 fin.* and *2, 29 in. 4*. In introducing comparisons, *atque ut, atque velut* (mostly poet., esp. in epic poetry): *Atque ut perspicuo profecto etc.*, *Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 53*: ac veluti magno in populo cum saepe coirta est Seditio. . . Sic cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, etc., *Verg. A. 1, 148*; so *id. G. 4, 170*: *id. A. 2, 626*; *4, 402*; *4, 441*; *6, 707*; *9, 59*; *10, 405*; *10, 707*; *10, 803*; *11, 809*; *12, 315*; *12, 521*; *12, 684*; *12, 715*; *12, 908*: Inclinare meridiem Sentis ac, veluti stet volucris dies, Parcis deripere etc., *Hor. C. 3, 28, 6*; *Val. Fl. 6, 664*; and so, *Ac velut in nigro jactatis turbine nautis, etc.* . . . Tale fuit nobis *Mannus auxilium*, *Cat. 68, 63* (for which *Sillig* and *Müller* read: *Hic velut, etc.*): *Atque ut magnas utilitates adipiscimur, etc.*, *Cic. Off. 2, 5, 16*: *Atque ut hujus mores veros amicos parere non potuerunt, sic etc.*, *id. Lael. 15, 4*. — **5.** In connecting two acts or events. **a.** In the order of time, and then; hence the ancient grammarians assume in it the notion of quick succession, and explain it, though improperly, as *syn.* with *statim*, *ilico*, without any accompanying copulative; *v. Gell. 10, 29*; *Non. p. 530, 1 sq.* (only in the poets and hist.): *Atque atque accedit muros Romana juvenitas* (the repetition of the *atque* represents the approach step by step), *Enn. ap. Gell. and Non. l. 1* (*Ann. v. 527 Müll.*): *Quo imus nus: ad prandium? Atque illi tacent, And then they are silent*, *Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 19*: *Ubi cenamus? inquam, atque illi abnuunt, and upon this they shake their head*, *id. ib. 3, 1, 21*; *id. Ep. 2, 2, 33*: dum circumspecto atque ego lumbum conspicio, *id. Bacch. 2, 3, 45*; so *id. Merc. 2, 1, 32*; *2, 1, 35*; *id. Most. 5, 1, 9*: lucernam forte oblitus fueram extinguere: *Atque ille exclamat derepente maximum, and then he suddenly exclaims*, *id. 2, 2, 57*: *qui fidus Achates It comes. . . atque illi Misenum in litore siccato Ut venero, vident, etc., and as they thus came, etc.*, *Verg. A. 6, 162*: *dixerat, atque illi sese deos obtulit ultro*, *Stat. Th. 9, 481*; *12, 360*; *Liv. 26, 39, 16*; *Tac. H. 3, 17*: *tum Otho ingrediti castra ausus: atque illum tribuni centurionesque circumstunt*, *id. ib. 1, 82*. — Sometimes with two imperatives, in order to indicate vividly the necessity of a quicker succession, or the close connection between two actions: *cape hoc argentum atque defer*, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 3*: *abi domum ac deos comprecare*, *id. Ad. 4, 5, 65*: *tace modo ac sequere hac*, *id. ib. 2, 4, 16*: *Accipe carmina atque hanc sine tempora circum hederam tibi serpere*, *Verg. E. 8, 12*; *id. G. 1, 40*; *3, 65*; *4, 330*: *Da auxilium, pater, atque hanc omnia firma*, *id. A. 2, 691*; *3, 89*; *3, 250*; *3, 639*; *4, 424*; *9, 90*; *10, 624*; *11, 370*. — **b.** In the order of thought, *and so, and thus, and therefore*. (*a*) *Abol.*: si nunc de tuo iure concessisses paululum, *Atque adulescenti morigerasses, and so*, *Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 10*. — (*b*) *With ita or sic*: *Ventum deinde ad multo angustiorum rupem, atque ita rectis saxis, etc.*, *Liv. 21, 36*; *Plin. 10, 58, 79, § 158*: *ac sic prope innumerales species reperiuntur*, *Quint. 12, 10, 67*. — **c.** Connecting conclusion and condition, *so, then* (cf. *II. F.*): *non aiter quam qui adverso vix fumine lumbum Remigius subigit, si brachia forte remisit, Atque illum praecipis prono rapit alvens amni*, *Verg. G. 1, 203* (here explained by *statim* by *Gell. 10, 29*, and by *Servius*, but thus its connective force is wholly lost; cf. also *Forbig* ad *h. l.* for still another explanation). — **6.** (As *supra, I. C.*) To annex a thought of more importance: *Satis videtur declarasse Dionysius nihil esse ei becatum, qui semper aliqui terror impendat? atque ei ne integrum quidem erat, ut ad iustitiam remigraret*, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62*; *id. Tull. 4*: *hoc enim spectant leges, hoc volunt incolam esse civium conjunctionem, quam qui dirimunt, eos morte . . . coercent*. *Atque hoc multo magis efficit ipsa naturae ratio*, *id. Off. 3, 5, 23*; *id. Fam. 6, 1, 4*: *hac spe lapsus Induciomarus . . . ex-*

sules damnatosque tota Gallia magnis praemis ad se allicere coepit; ac tantam sibi iam ins rebus in Gallia auctoritatem comparaverat, ut, etc., *Caes. B. G. 5, 55 fin.*; *Nep. Hann. 13, 2*; *Quint. 1, 10, 16*. — Hence also in answers, in order to confirm a question or assertion: *Sed videone ego Pamphilippum cum fratre Epignomo? Atque is est, And he it is, Yes, it is he*, *Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 4*; so *id. Truc. 1, 2, 24*: *Th. Mihim malum minitare? Ca. Atque edepol non minitabor, sed dabo*, *id. Curc. 4, 4, 15*: *Ch. Egon formidulosus? nemo est hominum, qui vivat, minus. Th. Atque ita opust*, *Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 20*. — **7.** In expressing a wish, *atque utinam*: *Veritus sum arbitros, atque utinam memet possum obliiscier!*, *Att. Trag. Rel. p. 160 Rib.*: *videmus enim fuisse quosdam, qui idem ornate ac graviter, idem versute et subtiliter dicerent. Atque utinam in Latinis talis oratoris simulacrum reperire possemus!*, *Cic. Or. 7, 22*; so *id. Rep. 3, 5, 8*: *Atque utinam pro decore etc.*, *Liv. 21, 41, 13*: *Atque utinam ex vobis unus etc.*, *Verg. E. 10, 35*; *id. A. 1, 575*: *Atque utinam . . . ille vir in medio fiat amore lapsus!*, *Prop. 2, 9, 47*; *3, 6, 15*; *3, 7, 25*; *3, 8, 19 al.* — **8.** To connect an adversative clause, and often fully with *tamen*, *and yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless*. **a.** *Abol.*: *Mihi quidem hercle non fit veri simile; atque ipsis commentum placet*, *Ter. And. 1, 3, 20* *Ruhnk.* (*atque pro tamen*, *Don.*): *ego quia non reddi filius, quae cogito! . . . Atque ex me hic natum non est, sed ex fratre*, *id. Ad. 1, 1, 15* (*Quasi dicat, ex me non est, et sic afficior: quid pateris si genuissem? Don.*; cf. *Acron. ap. Charis. p. 204 P.*); *Cic. Off. 3, 1, 48* *Beier*; *id. Mur. 34, 71* *Matth.*: *ceterum ex alii negotiis, quae ingenio exercebantur, in primis magno usui est memoria rerum gestarum. . . Atque ego credo fore qui, etc., and yet I believe*, *Sall. J. 4, 1 and 3* *Corte*; *id. C. 51, 35*: *observare principis egressum in publicum, insidens vias examina infantium futurisque populus solebat. Labor parentibus erat ostentare parvulos. . . Ac plerique insitis precibus surdas principis aures obstrepabant*, *Plin. Pan. 26*. — **b.** *With tamen*: *nihil praeterea est maguopere dicendum. Ac tamen, ne cui loco non videatur esse responsum, etc.*, *Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 85*: *discipulos dissimilis inter se ac tamen laudandos*, *id. de Or. 3, 10, 35*; *id. Rep. 1, 7, 12*: *Atque in his tamen tribus generibus etc.*, *id. Off. 3, 33, 118*; *id. Pis. 1, 3*; *13, 30*; *id. Prov. Cons. 7, 16*; *7, 15 fin.* (cf. in reference to the last four passages *Wund. Varr. Lectt. p. lviii. sq.*): *ac tamen initia fastigii etc.*, *Tac. A. 3, 29*; *3, 56*; *12, 56*; *14, 21*: *pauciores cum pluribus certasse, ac tamen fessos Germanos*, *id. H. 5, 16*. — **9.** To connect a minor affirmative proposition (the assumption or propositio minor of logical lang.) in syllogisms, *now, but, but now* (*while atqui* is used to connect either an affirmative or negative minor premiss; *v. atqui*): *Scaptius quaternas postulabat. Metui, si impetrasset, ne tu ipse me amare desineres. . . Atque hoc tempore ipso impingit mihi epistulam etc.*, *Cic. Att. 6, 1, 6*. — Sometimes the conclusion is to be supplied: *nisi qui naturas hominum, penitus perspexerit, dicendo, quod volet, perficere non poterit. Atque totus hic locus philosophorum putatur proprius (conclusion: ergo orationem philosophiam cognoscere oportet)*, *Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 53 and 54*. — **10.** In introducing a purpose (freq. in *Cic.*). **a.** *A negative purpose*, and esp. in anticipating an objection: *Ac ne sine causa videtur edixisse*, *Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 24*: *Ac ne forte hoc magnam ac mirabile esse videatur*, *id. de Or. 2, 46, 191*; so *id. Fam. 5, 12, 30*: *Ac ne saepius dicendum sit, Cels. 8, 1*: *Ac ne forte roges, quo me ducet, quo lare tuter*, *Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 13*: *Ac ne forte putes, id. ib. 2, 1, 208*: *Ac ne forte putes etc.*, *Ov. R. Am. 445* (*Merkel. E.*). — **b.** *A positive purpose*: *Atque ut ejus diversa studia in dissimili ratione perspicere possitis, nemo etc.*, *Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 9*: *Atque ut omnes intellegam me etc. . . dico etc.*, *id. Imp. Pomp. 8, 20*; *2, 4*; *id. Clu. 14, 43*; *id. Sull. 2, 5*; *id. de Or. 3, 11, 40*: *Atque ut C. Flaminius relinquam etc.*, *id. Leg. 3, 9, 20*; *id. Fin. 3, 2, 4*. — **11. a.** In continuing a thought in assertions of narration, *and, now, and now*, *Plaut. Aul. prol. 18*: *auidistis, cum pro se diceret, genos orationis etc., . . . perspexistis. Atque in eo non solum*

ingenium ejus videbatis, etc.

Cic. Cacl. 19, 45; so *id. de Or. 3, 32, 130*; *2, 7, 27*; *3, 16, 33 al.*; *Caes. B. G. 2, 29*; *Nep. Ages. 7, 3*; *8, 1*; *Eum. 10, 3* *Bremi*; *Tac. A. 14, 64*; *15, 3*; *Verg. A. 9, 1*; *Sil. 4, 1 al.*: *ac si sublato illo, depelli a vobis omne periculum judicarem, now if I, etc.*, *Cic. Cat. 2, 2, 3*: *atque si etiam hoc natura praescribit, etc.*, *id. Off. 3, 6, 27*; so *Quint. 10, 1, 26*; *10, 2, 8*. — **b.** In introducing parentheses: *velgo credere*, *Penmo* (*atque inde nomen et jugo Alpium inditum*) *transgressum*, *Liv. 21, 38*: *omne adfectus genus* (*atque ea maxime jucundam et ornatum faciunt orationem*) *de luxuria etc.*, *Quint. 4, 3, 15 MSS.* where *Halm* after *Spalding* reads *et quae*. — **c.** At the conclusion of a discourse (not infreq. in *Cic.*): *Atque in primis duabus dicendi partibus qualis esset, summatum breviterque descripsimus, And thus have we, then, briefly described, etc.*, *Cic. Or. 15, 50*. *Ac de primo digno officii fonte diximus*, *id. Off. 1, 6, 19*: *Ac de inferenda quidem injuria satis dictum est*, *id. ib. 1, 8, 27*; *id. Inv. 2, 39, 115 al.* — **v.** In particular connections and phrases. **A.** *Unus atque alter, one and the other; alius atque alius, one and another; now this, now that*: *unac atque alterae scalae, Sall. J. 60, 7*: *quarum (coelcuram) cum unam atque alteram, dein plures peteret, id. ib. 93, 2*: *unum atque alterum lacum integer perfluit*, *Tac. H. 5, 6*: *dilatitque alia atque alia de causis comitis*, *Liv. 8, 23, 17*; *Col. 9, 8, 10*: *alius atque alius*, *Tac. H. 1, 46*; *1, 50* (*v. fratres, II. D.*). — Also separated by several words: *aliud ejus subinde atque aliud facientes initium*, *Sen. Ep. 32, 2*. — **B.** *Etiam atque etiam, again and again*: *temo Stellae cogens etiam atque etiam Noctis sublime iter*, *Enn. Trag. Rel. p. 39 Rib.*: *etiam atque etiam cogita*, *Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 11*: *etiam atque etiam considera*, *Cic. Div. in Cael. 14, 46*: *monitos eos etiam atque etiam volo*, *id. Cat. 2, 12, 27*. — So, *semel atque iterum*, *Cic. Font. 26*; *id. Clu. 49*; *Tac. Or. 17*; and: *iterum atque iterum*, *Verg. A. 8, 527*; *Hor. S. 1, 10, 39*. — **C.** *Huc atque illuc, hither and thither*, *Cic. Q. Rosc. 37*; *id. de Or. 1, 40, 184*; *Verg. A. 9, 57*; *Or. M. 2, 357*; *10, 376*; *Tac. Agr. 10*; *id. H. 1, 85*. — **D.** *Longe atque late, far and wide*, *Cic. Marcell. 29*: *atque eorum or atque eorum video*, in colloquial lang.: *Heus vocate huc Davom. Atque eorum, but here he is, Ter. And. 3, 3, 48*: *Audire vocem visa sum modo militis. Atque eorum, and here he is, id. Eun. 3, 2, 2*; *id. Hec. 4, 1, 8*. — **E.** *Atque omnia*, in making an assertion general, *and so generally*: *Atque in eis omnibus, quae sunt actionis, inest quaedam via a natura data*, *Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 223*: *quorum (verborum), descriptus ordo alias alia terminatione concluditur, atque omnia illa et prima et media verba spectare debent ad ultimum*, *id. Or. 59, 200*; *id. de Or. 2, 64, 257*: *commoda civium non divellere, atque omnes aequitate eadem continere, and so rather, etc.*, *id. Off. 2, 23, 83*: *nihil acerbum esse, nihil crudele, atque omnia plena clementiae, humanitatis, id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8*: *Atque omnis vitae ratio sic constat, ut quo praebimus in aliis, facere ipsi velimus*, *Quint. 10, 2, 2*. — **F.** *With other conjunctions*. **1.** *After et*: *equidem putabam virtutem hominibus instituendo et persuadendo, non minis et vi ac metu tradi*, *Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 247*: *Magnifica vero vox et magno viro ac sapiente digna, id. Off. 3, 1, 1*; *id. Cacl. 13*: *ventus aspectus et auri fulgor atque argenti*, *Tac. Agr. 32*: *denuntiaverit, ut ab Saguntinis absterneret et Carthagine in Africam traicerent ac sociorum querimonias deferrent*, *Liv. 21, 6, 4*: *ubi et fratrem consilii ac periculum socium haberem*, *id. 21, 41, 2*: *et utiliter demum ac Latine perspicueque*, *Quint. 8, 3, 3*: *Nam et subtili plenus aliquid atque etiam subtilis et vehementi remissus atque vehementius invenitur*, *id. 12, 10, 67*. — **2.** *After que*, as in *Gr. té kai*: *litterisque ac laudibus aeternae*, *Varr. ap. Non. p. 75, 20*: *submoverique atque in castra redegi*, *Liv. 26, 10*: *terrorem caedemque ac fugam fecere*, *id. 21, 52*: *mus Sub terris possitque domos atque horrea fecit*, *Verg. G. 1, 182*; *3, 434*; *id. A. 8, 486*. — **3.** *Before et*: *caelum ipsum ac mare et silvas circum spectantes*, *Tac. Agr. 32*. — **4.** *After neque* (only in the poets and post-Aug. prose): *nec clavis nec canis atque calix*, *Mart. 1, 32, 4*: *naturam Oceani atque ae-*

stōs neque quaerere hujus operis est, ac multi retulere, Tac. Agr. 10: mediocritatem pristinam neque dissimulavit unquam ac frequenter etiam prae se tulit, Suet. Vesp. 12. — **G. Atque** repeated, esp. in arch. Lat.: Scio solere perisque hominibus in rebus secundo atque prolixis atque prosperis animum excellere atque superbiam atque ferociam augescere atque crescere. Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3: Dicere possum quibus villae atque aedes adificatae atque expolitae maximo opere citro atque ebore atque pavimentis Poenicis stent, Cato ap. Fest. p. 242 Müll.: atque ut C. Flaminium atque ea, quae jam prisca videntur, propter vetustatem relinquam, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 20: omnem dignitatem tuam in virtute atque in rebus gestis atque in tua gravitate positam existimare, id. Fam. 1, 5, 8. — **Esq. freq.** in enumerations in the poets: Haec atque illa dies atque alia atque alia, Cat. 68, 152: Mavortia tellus Atque Getae atque Hebrus, Verg. G. 4, 463: Chloque et Berōi atque Ephyre Atque Opis et Asia, id. ib. 4, 343. — And sometimes forming a double connective, both — and = et — et: Multus ut in terras depleturque lapis: Atque tubas atque arma ferunt crepitantia caelo Audita, Tib. 2, 5, 73: complexa sui corpus miserabile mater Atque deos atque astra vocat crudelia nati, Verg. E. 5, 23; Sil. 1, 93; v. Forbig ad Verg. l. 1.

Atque regularly stands at the beginning of its sentence or clause or before the word it connects, but in poetry it sometimes, like et and at, stands: **a.** In the second place: Jamque novum terrae stupent lucescere solem, Altius atque cadant imbres, Verg. E. 6, 38 Rib., ubi v. Forbig: Accipite ergo animis atque haec meae figite dicta, id. A. 3, 250, and 10, 104 (animis may, however, here be taken with Accipite, as in id. ib. 5, 304): Esto beata, funus atque imagines Ducant triumphales tuum, Hor. Epod. 8, 11; id. S. 1, 5, 4; 1, 6, 111; 1, 7, 12 (ubi v. Fritzsche). — **b.** In the third place: quod pubes bedera virente Gaudeant pulla magis atque myrto, Hor. C. 1, 25, 18: cf. at fin. (Vid. more upon this word in Hand, Turs. I. pp. 452–513.)

at-qui (in MSS. sometimes **adqui**, e.g. Cic. Rep. 3, 5, 8 Mai, and often confounded with atque), *conj.* (the form atquin is incorrect and post-class.; for Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 55, should be read *at quin* separately, Fleck.; cf. Caper Orth. p. 2441) [qui, *abl. of indef. qui*, used adverbially; so *pr. but anyhow*; cf.: aliqui, ceteroqui]. **In gen.**, serving to connect an adversative clause or assertion, *but anyhow*, *but any way or wise*, *yet, notwithstanding, however, rather, but now, but nevertheless, and yet*, ἄλλὰ δὴ, ἄλλὰ δὴ οὖν, ἄλλὰ μὲν (a purely adversative particle, a more emphatic *at*, while atque is regularly copulative; v. atque, *syn.*: at, sed, verum, autem; comparatively rare in all periods, it being scarcely more than an emphasized form of at): *Th.* Quid ais, venefica? *Fy.* Atqui certo comperi, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 9: *Sy.* Gratiam habeo. *De.* Atqui, Syre, hoc verum est et re ipsa experiere propediem, id. Ad. 5, 5, 7: *Cl.* Satis scite promittit tibi. *Sy.* Atqui tu hanc jocari credis? *but yet do you believe that she is jesting?* id. Heaut. 4, 4, 7: cum omnia v. et armis egeris, accusas eum, qui se praesidio munierit, non ut te oppugnaret, sed ut vitam suam posset defendere? Atqui ne ex eo quidem tempore id egit Sestius, ut, etc., *and yet*, Cic. Sest. 37, 79: tum, ut me Cotta vidit, peropportune, inquit, venis... atqui mihi quoque videor, inquam, venisse, ut dicis, oportune, *rather I seem to myself*, etc., ἄλλὰ μὲν καὶ ἐμοὶ δοκῶ, id. N. D. 1, 7, 16: vitas hinculeo me similis habeo... atqui non ego te tigris ut aspera Gaetulivae leo, frangere persequor, *but yet*, ἄλλὰ τοι, Hor. C. 1, 23, 1–10: Jam vero videtis nihil esse tam morti simile quam somnum; atqui dormientium animi maxime declarant divinitatem suam, *but yet*, Cic. Sen. 22, 81: tum dixisse (Lysandrum), mirari se non modo diligentiam, sed etiam solertiam ejus, a quo essent illa dimensa atque descripta: et ei Cyrum respondisse: Atqui (sc. ne putas alium id fecisse) ego omnia ista sum dimensus, id. ib. 17, 59. — **II.** *E. sp.* **A.** In adding a thought confirmatory of a preced-

ing one, but not antithetical (v. at *init.*), *but indeed, but certainly, by all means*: *Do.* Salvos sis, adulescens. *Sa.* Siquidem hanc vendidero pretio suo. *To.* Atqui aut hoc emptore vendas pulcre aut alio non potest, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 31: Et Philus: praeclearam vero causam ad me defertis, cum me improbitatis patrocinium suscipere vultis. Atqui id tibi, inquit Laelius, vendendum est, *but certainly* (ironically), Cic. Rep. 3, 5, 8; id. Leg. 1, 1, 4. — Sometimes with *pol* or *sic*: atqui *pol* hodie non feres, ni genua confricantur, Plaut. As. 3, 80: *Py.* Scis eam vivem hinc esse? *Pa.* Nescio. *Py.* Atqui sic inventast, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 30: hunc ego non diligam? non admiror? non omni ratione defendendum putem? Atqui sic a summis hominibus eruditissimis accepimus, etc., *yet so we have certainly heard*, etc., Cic. Arch. 8, 18. — **B.** So also atqui *si*, *adversative, but if*, or *continuative, if now, if indeed* (cf.: quod *si*: sine veniat. Atqui si illam digito attingerit, oculi illi illico efordientur, *if, however, he do but touch her*, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 1 (Fleck., *Qui*): quae et conscripta a multis sunt diligenter et sunt humiliora quam illa, quae a nobis expectari puto. *At.* Atqui si quaers ego quid expectem, etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15; id. Fin. 4, 23, 62: atqui, si ita placet, inquit Antonius, trademus etiam, *well now, if*, id. de Or. 2, 50, 204: atqui si nolo sanus, curres hydropticus, *but now if you are unwilling*, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 33: atqui si tempus est ullum juve hominis necandi, quae multa sunt, certe illud est, *but if now there is any time*, Cic. Mil. 4 *init.* — **C.** To modify a preceding negation or negative interrogation, *yet, still, instead of that, rather*: *Ni.* Numquam auferes hinc aurum. *Ch.* Atqui jam dabis, *but*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 26: Non sum apud me. *Se.* Atqui opus est nunc quod maxime ut sis, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 27: O rem, inquis, difficilem et inexplicabilem. Atqui explicanda est, *nevertheless*, Cic. Att. 8, 3; id. Ac. 2, 36, 114: magnum narras, *very credible*. Atqui Sic habet, *but in fact, so it is*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 52; Curt. 6, 10, 5: modum statuarum haberi nullum placet? Atqui habeatur necesse est, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 59; 2, 3, 86; id. Parad. 1, 1, 7; Flor. 4, 2, 53; Curt. 6, 10, 10. — **D.** To connect a minor proposition in a syllogism (both an affirmative and a negative, while atque only connects an affirm. proposition), *but, but now, now*: Ergo cum sol igneus sit, quia nullus ignis sine pastu aliquo possit permanere, necesse est aut ei similis sit igni, quem... at ei, qui... atqui hic non sol ignis est, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40 and 41: qui fortis est, idem est fidens... qui autem est fidens, is profecto non extimescit... Atqui in quem cadit aegritudo, in eundem timor... Ita fit, ut fortitudinis aegritudo repugnet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14: (Mors) at plane negligenda est... aut etiam optanda, si, etc. Atqui tertium certe nihil inveniri potest. Quid iugiter timeam si, etc., id. Sen. 19, 66; id. Tusc. 5, 14, 40. (Vid. more upon this word in Hand, Turs. I. pp. 513–524.)

Atroc-ides, -is, -ius, v. Atrax.
† atraclytis, *idis, f.* = ἀτρακτολίς, a thistle-like plant, woolly carthamus: *Carthamus lanatus*, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 53, § 90; 21, 32, 107, § 184.

atramentarium, *ii. n.* [atramentum, *an inkstand*: atramentarium scriptoris, Vulg. Ezech. 9, 2 (as transl. of the Heb. חֲסִיִּי); 9, 3; 9, 11.]

atramentum, *i. n.* [ater, *any black liquid*: sepiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127. **I.** *Writing-ink, ink*; in Vitr. 7, 10, and Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 52, called atramentum librarium: calamo et atramento temperato, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 15, 6; per atramentum et calamum scribere, Vulg. 3 Joan. 18; Petr. 102, 13; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 236; Vulg. Jer. 36, 18; ib. 2 Joan. 12. — **II.** *A black pigment or color*, Vitr. 7, 10; 7, 4; Plin. 35, 6, 25, § 41; also a fine, dark varnish, lacquer, id. 35, 10, 36, § 97: Indicum, India or China ink, id. 35, 6, 25, § 43. — **III.** *A blacking for coloring leather*: atramentum sutorium, Plin. 34, 12, 32, § 123; Cic. Fam. 9, 21 *fin.* — **IV.** In comic language: *Sc.* Unā operā ebur atramento candefacere postulas. *Phil.* Lepide

dictum de atramento atque ebore, i. e. *you require something impossible*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 102.

Ātramitae, *ārum, m.*, = Ἀδραμίται, a people in the eastern part of Arabia Felix, now Hadramaut, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 154; 12, 14, 30, § 52; cf. Mann. Arab. 79. — Hence **Ātramiticus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or from the country of the Atramitae, Atramicus: myrrha, Plin. 12, 16, 35, § 69.

1. ātrātus, a, um, *P. a.*, as if from atro, are [ater], *clothed in black for mourning, dressed in mourning*: cedo, quis umquam cenarit atratus? ***Cic.** Vatin. 12 *fin.*: plebes, Tac. A. 3, 2: senex, Suet. Galb. 18. — Also of suppliants: an atratus prodiret in publicum proque rostris precaretur, Suet. Ner. 47. — Poet. of the horses in the chariot of the sun darkened in an eclipse: Solis et atratis luxerit orbis equis, Prop. 4, 4, 34 (cf. id. 3, 7, 32: Et citius nigros sol agitabit equos).

*** 2. ātrātus**, *i. m.*, a small river in the vicinity of Rome, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 98 B. and K.

Ātrax, *ātis, m.* = Ἀτραξ. **I. A. Masc.**, a river in Æthiopia, Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6. — **B. Deriv.** **1. Ātrāces**, *orum*, *living near the Atrox*, Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6. — **2. Ātrācius**, a, um, *adj.*, of Atrox, Atrociā: oris, Prop. 1, 8, 25 (Müll., *Antaris*). — **II. A. Fem.**, a town in Thessaly, on the Peneus, now Sidhira-peliko, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29; Liv. 32, 15, 36, 10. — **B. Deriv.** **1. Ātrācius**, a, um, *Atrociā*, poet. for Thessalian: ars, i. e. magic art, which the Thessalians practised much, Stat. Th. 1, 106: instead of a gentile nom.; cf. Loers ad Ov. H. 17, 248. **Ātrādeis**, *ae, m.*, the Thessalian Caneus, Ov. M. 12, 209. — **3. Ātrāciā**, *idis, f.*, the Thessalian woman, Hippodamia, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 8; id. H. 17, 248; called also Atrociā virgo in Val. Fl. 1, 141.

Ātrēbātes, *um, m.*, = Ἀτρέβατοι Strab., Ἀτρέβατιοι Ptolem., a people in Gallia Belgica, now Atrēb or Dép. du Pas de Calais, Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 2, 16; 2, 23, 7, 75; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106. — *In sing.*: **Ātrēbas**, *ātis, m.*, an Atrēbatian, Caes. B. C. 4, 35. — Hence, **Ātrēbaticus**, a, um, *adj.*, Atrēbatian: sagum, Treb. Gall. 6.

Ātrēus (*dissyl.*; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 24), *ei, m.*, = Ἀτρέως. **I.** *son of Pelops* (hence, Pelopēus, Ov. H. 8, 27) and Hippodamia, brother of Thyestes, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, king of Argos and Mycenae, Ov. M. 15, 855. — (Atrēa (acc.)). Ov. Am. 3, 12, 39. — **Atrēus** (*voc.*), Sen. Thyest. 486: 513. — **II. Deriv.**

A. Ātrēus or **Ātrides**, *a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to Atrēus, poet. for Argive, Stat. Th. 8, 743; cf. Pompei. Gram. p. 113 Lind. — **B. Ātrides** (Atridā in nom., Prop. 2, 14, 1), *ae, m.*, a male descendant of Atrēus; *Atrides*, *absol. usu.* for Agamemnon; *in plur.*: Atridae, the Atrides, i. e. Agamemnon and Menelaus, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 9, 1: non minor Atrides, non bello major et aevo, i. e. not Menelaus, not Agamemnon, Ov. M. 12, 623; cf. id. ib. 13, 359; 15, 162. — *In dat. and abl. plur.*: Atridēs, Hor. S. 2, 3, 208; Ov. P. 1, 7, 32. — *In acc. plur.*: Atridas superbo, Stat. Th. 10, 13. — *In sing.*: (a) For Agamemnon, Prop. 4, 6, 25; Hor. C. 2, 4, 7; id. Ep. 1, 2, 12; id. S. 2, 3, 187; Ov. M. 13, 189; 13, 230; 13, 365; 13, 439; 13, 655 et saep. — (β) For Menelaus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 43; Ov. M. 15, 805. — Sarcastically: Atrides, of Domitian, as a haughty ruler of Rome, Juv. 4, 65.

atriarius, *ii, m.* [atrium], a porter, door-keeper, Dig. 4, 9, 1; 7, 1, 13.
† atricapilla, *ae, f.* [atricapillus], a bird of black plumage, the blackcap, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. melancoryphus, p. 124 Müll.

† atricapillus, a, um, *adj.* = μελαγκόρυφος, μελάντρις, black-haired, Gloss. Lat. G.

*** ātri-cōlor**, *ōris, adj.* [ater], black-colored: Cadmi filioles atricoloribus, i. e. letters written with ink, Aus. Ep. 7, 52.

Ātrides, v. Atrēus, II. B.
ātrēnsis, *is, m.* [atrium], the overseer of the hall or court (atrium), and in gen. of the house, a steward, major-domo, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4; so id. As. 2, 1, 16; 2, 2, 80;

id. Ps. 2, 15; Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38; id. Pis. 27 fin. (not elsewhere in Cic.; for in Parad. 5, 2, 36, atrienis et topiaris is a gloss; v. Orell. ad h. l.: so B. and K.); so Phaedr. 2, 5, 11; Col. 12, 3, 9; Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 3; Petr. 29, 9; 53, 10; 72, 8; Suet. Calig. 57.

atrōlūm, *n. n.* dim. [id.], *a small hall, an antechamber*; v. Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; id. Att. 1, 10, 3; Inscr. Orell. 4509; Vulg. Ezech. 46, 21 bis; 46, 22, 23.

atrīplex, *plēcis* (more ancient form **atrīplexum**, *n. n.*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 29 Müll.), *n. (m.)* Plin. Val. 4, 7; f. Aemil. Macer Cap. de Atriplici, = ἀτρίφαξ, *the orchard, a kitchen vegetable*, Col. 10, 377; 11, 3, 42; Plin. 19, 6, 31, § 99; 19, 7, 35, § 117; 20, 20, 83, § 219; Pall. 5, 3, 3.

atrītas, *ātis*, *f. [ater]*, *blackness*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 11; Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.; v. Müll. ad h. l.

(atrītus), *a, um*, a false read. for atritas in l'aul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.)

atrium, *n. n.* [acc. to Scaliger, from αἶθρον, subdiale, since it was a part of the un-covered portion of the house (but the atrium of the Romans was always covered)]; acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 161 Müll., from the Tuscan town Atria, where this style of architecture originated; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 13 Müll.; and Müller, Etrusk. 1, p. 254 sq.; but better from ater, acc. to the explanation of Servius: ibi etiam culina erat, unde et atrium dictum est; atrium enim erat ex fumo, ad Verg. A. 1, 750). **I.** The fore court, hall, entrance-room, entry; that part of the Roman house into which one first came after passing the entrance (janua); cf. Vitr. 6, 4; O. Müller, Archæol. III, § 293, and Etrusk. above cited. In earlier times, the atrium was used as a dining-room, Cato ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 726. Here stood, opposite the door, the lectus genialis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 87; here sat the housewife with her maids spinning, Arn. adv. Gent. 2, 67; here clients were in attendance, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 31; Juv. 7, and 91; and here hung the family portraits and other paintings, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 55; Mart. 2, 90; Val. Max. 5, 3, 3; Vulg. Matt. 26, 58; ib. Marc. 14, 54; ib. Joan. 18, 15 al. —P oet. in the plur., of a single atrium: Apparet domus intus et atria longa patescunt, Verg. A. 2, 453; so Ov. M. 14, 260; Juv. 8, 20 al. —M et o n. for the house itself: nec capient Phrygiās atria nostra nurus, Ov. H. 16, 184; id. M. 13, 968. —So of the entrance-room in the dwelling of the gods: dextrā lævāque decorum Atria nobilium (as it were clients, v. supra) valis celebrantur apertis, Ov. M. 1, 172; Stat. Th. 1, 197. —**II.** In temples and other public buildings there was often an atrium, *a hall, court*: in atrio Libertatis, Cic. Mil. 22, 59; Liv. 25, 7; 45, 15; Tac. H. 1, 31; Suet. Aug. 29; Vestae, Plin. Ep. 7, 19, 2; also called atrium regium, Liv. 26, 27; cf. Ov. F. 6, 263; id. Tr. 3, 1, 30; atrium tabernaculi, Vulg. Exod. 27, 9; ib. Lev. 6, 26; in atriis Domus Dei, ib. Psa. 91, 14; 134, 2; Smith, Dict. Antiq. —So atrium auctionarium, *an auction-hall, auction-room*, Cic. Agr. 1, 3; so Inscr. Orell. 3439; and absol., atria: cum desertis Aganippes Vallibus esuriens migraret in atria Clio, Juv. 7, 7. Such halls were the Atria Licinia, Cic. Quinct. 6, 25: ATRIVM SVTORIVM, *the shoemakers' hall*, a place in Rome, Calend. Praenest. Inscr. Orell. 11, 386.

Ātrius, *i, m.*, Quintus Atrius, *an officer in Caesar's army*, Caes. B. G. 5, 9.

atrōcitas, *ātis*, *f. [atrox]*, *the quality of atroc, harshness, horribleness, hideousness, hatefulness* (having reference to the form, appearance, while saevitas relates to the mind; hence the latter is used only of persons, the former of persons and things; v. Doed. Syn. I. p. 40; syn.: saevitas, duritia, acerbitas, crudelitas). **I.** Lit. (class., but only in prose): si res ista gravissima suā sponte videretur, tamen ejus atrocitas necessitudinis nomine levaretur, Cic. Quinct. 16, 52: ipsius facti atrocitas aut indignitas, id. Inv. 2, 17, 53: facinoris, Suet. Calig. 132: sceleris, Sall. C. 22, 3: temporum, Suet. Tib. 48; id. Calig. 6: poenae, id. Dom. 11. —**II.** Of the mind or manners, *agitation* (like that of the sea, v. ater and atrocitas maris, Col. 8, 17, 10), *tumult, rage, savageness, bar-*

barity, atrocity, cruelty, roughness: ego quod in hac causā vehementior sum, non atrocitate animi moveor (quis enim est me intior?) sed, etc., Cic. Cat. 4, 6: hae litterae invidiosam atrocitatem verborum habent, id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6. So, morum, Tac. A. 4, 13: consilium nefandae atrocitatis, Suet. Calig. 48. —In phil. and jurid. lang. *severity, harshness*: atrocitas ista quod modo in veterem Academiam irruerit, nescio, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 136: atrocitas formulae, *the rigid strictness of judicial formulas*, Quint. 7, 1, 37 Spald. —In plur., App. Met. 10, c. 28, p. 252.

atrōciter, *adv.*, v. atrox fin.

Ātrōpātēni, *ēs, f.* = Ἀτροπατηνῆ (Strabo, II, 506), *the northern, mountainous part of Media, now Aderbigen*, Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 42 (Jan. Atrapatene). —**Ātrōpātēni**, *ōrum, m.*, *its inhabitants*, Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 42 (Jan. Atrapatēni).

† **atrōphīa**, *ae, f.* = ἀτροφία, *a wasting consumption, atrophy* (in pure Lat. tabes), Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14; 3, 7; Theod. Prisc. 2, 11; cf. Isid. Orig. 4, 7, 27 (in Cels. 3, 22, written as Greck).

† **atrōphus**, *a, um, adj.*, = ἀτροφος (not thriving), *in a state of atrophy, consumptive*, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 120; 31, 10, 46, § 122: membra, *consumptive*, id. 22, 25, 73, § 152.

Ātrōpōs, *i, f.* = Ἀτροπος (not to be turned), *one of the three Parcae*, Mart. 10, 44, 6; Stat. S. 4, 8, 18; id. Th. 3, 68.

† **atrōtus**, *a, um, adj.*, = ἀτρωτος, *inundable*, Hyg. Fab. 28.

ātrox, *ōcis, adj.* [from ater, as ferox from ferus, velox from velum. Atroceum hoc est asperum, crudeliter, quod qui atro vultu sunt, asperitatem ac saevitiam praese ferunt, Perott.; cf. Doed. Syn. I. p. 38 sq.], *dark, gloomy, frowning, horrible, hideous, frightful, dreadful*; and trop., *savage, cruel, fierce, atrocious, harsh, severe, unyielding* (of persons and things; while saevus is used only of persons; v. Doed. as cited supra; very freq. and class.): exta, Naev. ap. Non. p. 76, 6: (fortunam) insanam esse aiunt, quia atrox, incerta, instabilisque sit, Pac. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 23 (Trag. Rel. p. 125 Rib.); sic Multi, animus quoque atroci vincitus multipartē est, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 141 Rib.: re atroci percitus, Tr. Hec. 3, 3, 17: res tam scelerata, tam atrox, tam nefaria credi non potest, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 22: saevissimi domini atrocissima effigies, Plin. Pan. 52 fin.: Agrippina semper atrox, always gloomy, Tac. A. 4, 52; 2, 57: filia longo dolore atrox, wild, id. ib. 16, 10: hiems, severe, Plin. 18, 35, 80, § 353: nox, Tac. A. 4, 50: tempestas, id. ib. 11, 31: flagrantis hora Camulae, Hor. C. 3, 13, 9: atrocissimae litterae, Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 3: bellum magnum et atrox, Sall. J. 5, 1: facinus, Liv. 1, 26: non alia ante pugna atrocior, id. 1, 27: periculum atrox, dreadful, id. 33, 5, 20, negotium, Sall. C. 29, 2: imperium (Manlii), harsh, Liv. 8, 7: odium, violent, Ov. M. 9, 275 et saep. —Of discourse, *violent, bitter*: tunc admiscere huic generi orationis vehementi atque atroci genus illud alterum . . . lenitatis et mansuetudinis, Cic. de Or. 2, 49, 200: Summa concitata affectus accusatori in hoc est, ut id, quod obicit, aut quam atrocissimum aut etiam quam maxime miserabile esse videatur, Quint. 6, 1, 15: perorator, Plin. 27, 2, 2, § 4: et cuncta terrarum subacta Praeter atroceum animum Catonis, stern, unyielding, Hor. C. 2, 1, 24: fides (Reguli), Sil. 6, 378; so, virtus, id. 13, 369: ut verba atroci (i. e. rigido) stilo effoderent, Petr. 4, 3. —Hence of that which is fixed, certain, invincible: occisa est haec res, nisi reperio atroceum mihi aliquam astutiam, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 7 Lind. (perh. the figure is here drawn from the contest; the atrox pugna and atrox astutia are ludicrously contrasted with occidit res, the cause had been lost, if I had not come to the rescue with powerful art). —*Adv.*: **atrōciter**, *violently, fiercely, cruelly, harshly* (only in prose): atrociter militavit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62: fit aliquid, id. Rosc. Am. 53 fin.: dicere, id. Or. 17, 56: agitare rem publicam, Sall. J. 37, 1: invelli in aliquem, Liv. 3, 9: deferre crimen, Tac. A. 13, 19 fin.: multa facere, Suet. Tib. 59 al. —*Comp.*: atrocius in aliquem saevire, Liv.

42, 8; Tac. H. 1, 2; 2, 56: atrocius accipere labores titerum, reluctantly, id. ib. 1, 23. —*Sup.*: de ambitu atrocissime agere in senatu, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 16: leges atrocissime exercere, Suet. Tib. 58.

* **atrucsa**, *ae, f.*, *a kind of grape*, Macr. S. 9, 16.

† **1. attā**, like the Gr. ἄττα, *a salutation used to old men, father*; taken from the lang. of children (cf. Eust. ad Il. 1, 608), Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll.

2. Attā, *ae, m.*, *a surname for persons who walk upon the tips of their shoes*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll. (prob. from ἄττω = ἄσσω, to spring, to hop). So the comic poet, C. Quintus Atta († 652 A. U. C.), of whose writings fragments yet remain; cf. Bahr. Lit. Gesch. p. 71; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 120; Both, Græc. Poet. Scen. II, p. 97 sq.; Fest. l. 1. Upon the signif. of the name Horace plays with the words: Recte necne crocum floresque perambulat Attæ Fabula, si dubitem, etc., Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 79; cf. Weich. Poet. Lat. p. 345 sq. —The ancestor of the Gens Claudia was an Atta, Suet. Tib. 1.

1. attactus, *a, um*, *Part. of attingo*.

2. attactus, *ūs, m.* [attingo], *a touching, touch* (very rare, and only in abl. sing.): Corium attactu non asperum ac durum, Varr. R. 2, 5, 8: ille voluitur attactu nullo, Verg. A. 7, 350; Pall. 1, 35, 11.

† **attācus**, *i, m.* = ἄττακος, *a kind of locust*, Vulg. Lev. 11, 22.

† **attāgen**, *ēis, m.* (cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 131; Neue, Forment. I. pp. 153, 318, 323 sq.) **attāgena**, *ae, f.*, Mart. 2, 37, 3, and 13, 61) = ἀτταγενή, *a meadow-bird, the hazelhen or heath-cock*: Tetrao bonasia, Linn.: Attagen maxime Ionius celeber, Plin. 10, 44, 68, § 133: Non attagen Ionicus Jucundior, Hor. Epod. 2, 54.

† **attāgus**, *i, m.*, among the Phrygians = hirtus, *a he-goat*, Arn. 5, p. 199.

Attālea or **Attālia**, *ae, f.*, = Ἀτταλία, *name of a Greek city*. **A.** In the region of Mysia, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 121. —**B.** On the coast of Pamphylia, Vulg. Act. 14, 25. —**C.** In Galatia; v. Attalenses.

Attālenses, *ium, m.*, *the inhabitants of the town Attalea or Attalia*. **A.** In Pamphylia, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 2, 19. —**B.** In the region of Mysia, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 126. —**C.** In Galatia, Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 147.

Attālis, *īdis, f.* = Ἀτταλῆς, *the Attalium tribe in Athens, so called in honor of King Attalus* (v. Attalus), Liv. 31, 15.

Attalus, *i, m.* = Ἀτταλος. **I. A.** The name of several kings of Pergamos, the most renowned of whom, both from his wealth and his discovery of the art of weaving cloth from gold, was Attalus III., who made the Roman people his heir, Plin. 8, 48, 74; 196; 33, 11, 53, § 148; Flor. 2, 20, 2, 3, 12, 3; Hor. C. 2, 18, 5. —Hence, **B. Attalicus**, *a, um, adj.*, of or pertaining to Attalus, Attalian: urbes, i. e. Pergameae, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 5: Attalicas supera vestes, woven with gold, Prop. 4, 17, 19: Porticus aulicis nobilis Attalidis, id. 3, 30, 12; Sil. 14, 659. —Also absol.: **Attalica**, *ōrum, n.* (sc. vestimenta), *garments of unwoven gold*: Aurum intexere in eadem Asiā invenit Attalus rex, unde nomen Attalidis, Plin. 8, 48, 74; 196: torus, ornamented with such cloth or tapestry, Prop. 3, 5, 6; 5, 5, 24. —M et o n., rich, splendid, brilliant: Attalidis condicio Nilumquam dimoveas, etc., Hor. C. 1, 1, 12: divitiarum, Tert. Jejun. 15 fin. —**II.** A general of Alexander the Great, Curt. 4, 13. —**III.** A Macedonian, enemy of Alexander, Curt. 6, 9.

attāmen, *adv.*, v. tamen.

at-tāmino (**adt-**), *ūre, v. a.* [ad-tamino, contr. instead of tagmino, from tago, tango; cf. contamino], *to touch*; and, in a bad sense, *to attack, rob* (only post-class. and rare), Capitol. Gord. 21. —Hence, also, *to dishonor, contaminate, defile*: virginem, Just. 21, 3: aliquid sacramentis Judaicis, Cod. Th. 3, 1, 5. —Trop.: facta et consulta alieujus imprudentia, Aur. Vict. Caes. 16.

attat and **attate**, v. atat.

attēgia, *ae, f.* [acc. to some, an Arab word; acc. to others, as if from attē, ġere, to cover; so Van.], *a tent*: Maurorum attēgiae, Juv. 14, 196; Inscr. Orell. 1396.

† **attēgrare**, *to pour out wine in sac-*

rifices: atterere enim est minus facere, ut integrare in statum redigere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 12 Müll. (Festus seems to have written the word atterere, and to have considered the *a* as privativum; the Cod. Berol. has also atterere, Fr.)

Attejus (better **Atteius**), ii, m., the name of several Latin grammarians. **I.** Atteius Philologus, a distinguished rhetorician and grammarian, friend of Sallust and Asinius Pollio, Suet. Gram. 7 and 10; Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 601; i, 273; 5, 45; Fest. p. 179, 182, 187, 248 al.; Charis. p. 102 P.; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 523; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. 5, 207, 1; also an historian, Suet. Gram. 10; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 285. — **II.** Atteius Capito, a contemporary of Augustus and Tiberius, Suet. Gram. 10 and 22; Fest. p. 176, 208, 227, 234 al.; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 528; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. 5, 260, 3; he was also the founder of a distinguished law-school, and adversary of Antistius Lae-beo, Tac. A. 3, 75; Gell. 1, 12, 8; 2, 24, 2, 4, 14, 1 al.; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 553; Hugo, Rechtsgeschichte, p. 868; Zimmern, Rechtsgeschichte, I, p. 305 sq.

attēlabus, i, m., = ἀττάλαβος, a very small locust without wings: locustarum minima sine pinnis, quos attelebos vocant, Plin. 29, 4, 29, § 92; cf. Schneid. ad Aristot. H. A. 5, 13, 2.

at-temperātē, adv., v. attempo fin.
***at-temperies**, ēi, f., = temperies, Cod. Th. 9, 3, 2.

at-tempero (adt-, Haase), āre, v. a., to fit, adjust, accommodate (only in the foll. exs.): gladium sibi attempere, i. e. accommodate, Sen. Ep. 30, 8: paenula, ut infundibulum inversum, est attemporata, Vitr. 10, 12, 2. — Hence, ***attemperātē**, adv., opportunely, seasonably, = accommodate, commode: Itane attemporate event, hodie in ipsis nuptiis Ut veniret, antehac numquam? Ter. And. 5, 4, 13.

attendo (adt-, Dietsch), tendi, tentum, 3, v. a., orig., to stretch something (e.g. the bow) toward something; so only in Appul.: arcum, Met. 2, p. 122, 5. — Hence, **I.** In gen., to direct or turn toward, = advertere, advertere: aurem, Att. ap. Non. p. 238, 10; Trag. Rel. p. 173 Rib. (cf. infra, P. a.): attendere signa ad aliquid, i. e. to *afix*, Quint. 11, 2, 29 (Halm, *aptare*); so, manus caelo, to stretch or extend toward, App. Met. 11, p. 263, 5: caput eodem attentum, Hyg. Astr. 3, 20. — Far more freq.,

II. Trop. **A.** Animum or animos attendere, or *absol.* attendere, also animo attendere, to direct the attention, apply the mind to something, to attend to, consider, mind, give heed to (cf.: advertere animum, and animadvertere; freq. and class.). **1.** With *animum* or *animos*: animum ad quaerendum quid siet, Pac. ap. Non. p. 238, 15; dicitis animum, Lucil. ib.: animum coepi attendere, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 28: quo tempore aures iudex erigeret animumque attendere? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10; si, cum animum attenderis, turpitudinem videas, etc., id. Off. 3, 8, 35: animum ad cavendum, Nep. Alcib. 5, 2: jubet peritos lingua attendere animum, pastorum sermo agresti an urbano propior esset, Liv. 10, 4: praeterea et nostris animos attendere dicitis atque adhibere velis, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 238, 11: attendite animos ad ea, quae consequuntur, Cic. Agr. 2, 15. — With a *rel.-clause* as object: nunc quid velim, animum attendite, Ter. Phorm. prol. 24. — **2.** *Absol.*: postquam attendi Magis et vi coepi cogere, ut etc., Ter. Hee. 2, 2, 25: rem gestam vobis dum breviter expono, quaeso, diligenter attendite, Cic. Mil. 9: audi, audi atque attende, id. Planc. 4, 98; so id. de Or. 3, 13, 50; Phaedr. 2, 5, 6; Juv. 6, 66; 11, 16 al. — With *acc.* of the thing or person to which the attention is directed: Glauca solebat populum mone-re, ut, cum lex aliqua recitaretur, primum versum attenderet, Cic. Rab. Pōst. 6, 14: sed stuporem hominis attendite, mark the stupidity, id. Phil. 2, 12, 30: so id. de Or. 1, 35, 161; Sall. J. 88, 2; Plin. Ep. 6, 8, 8; Luc. 8, 623 al.: me de invidiosis rebus dicentem attendite, Cic. Sull. 11, 33; id. Verr. 2, 1, 10: Quā re attendo te studioso, id. Fin. 3, 12, 40: non attenderunt mandata, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 9, 34; id. Job. 21, 5; ib. Isa. 28, 23. — *Pass.*: versūs aequae prima et media et extrema pars attenditur, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 192.

— With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.* as object: quid futurum est, si pol ego hanc discere artem attenderim? Pompon. ap. Non. p. 238, 17: non attendere superius illud eā re a se esse concessum, Cic. Ac. 2, 34, 111. — With a *rel.-clause* or a *subjunct.* with a *participle*: cum attendo, quā prudentiā sit Hortensius, Cic. Quinct. 20, 63: Hermagoras nec, quid dicat, attendere nec... videatur, id. Inv. 1, 6, 8: forte lubere attendere, quae res maxime tanta negotia sustinisset, Sall. C. 53, 2: Oro, parumper Attendas, quantum de legibus queratur etc., Juv. 10, 251: attende, cur, etc., Phaedr. 2, prol. 14: attendite ut sciatis prudentium, Vulg. Prov. 4, 1: Attendite, ne iustitiam vestram faciatis etc., ib. Matt. 6, 1; ib. Eccli. 1, 38; 13, 10; 28, 30. — With *de*: cum de necessitate attendemus, Cic. Part. Or. 24, 84. — With *dat.* (post-Aug.): sermonibus malignis, Plin. Ep. 7, 26: cui magis quam Caesari attendant? id. Pan. 65; 2; Sil. 8, 591: attendit mandatis, Vulg. Eccli. 32, 28; ib. Prov. 7, 24: attendite vobis, take heed to yourselves, ib. Luc. 17, 3; ib. Act. 5, 35; ib. 1 Tim. 4, 16. — So in Suet., several times in the signif. *to devote attention, to study*: studere: eloquentiae plurimum attendit, Suet. Calig. 53: iuri, id. Galb. 5: extispicio, id. Ner. 56. — With *abl.* with *ab* after the Gr. *προσχευα* *από* *ταυος*; eccl. Lat.): attende tibi pestifero, beware (of) Vulg. Eccli. 11, 35: attendite ab omni iniquo, ib. ib. 17, 11; ib. Matt. 7, 15; ib. Luc. 12, 1: 20, 46. — **3.** With *animo* (ante- and post class. and rare): cum animo attendit ad quaerendum, Pac. Trag. Rel. p. 79 Rib.: nunc quid petam, aequo animo attendite, Ter. Hee. prol. 20: quid istud sit, animo attendatis, App. Flor. 9: ut magis magisque attendant animo, Vulg. Eccli. prol. 30, in verbis meis attende in corde tuo, ib. ib. 16, 25. — **B.** To strive eagerly for something, long for: puer, ne attenderis Petere a me id quod nefas sit concedi tibi, Att. ap. Non. p. 238, 19 (Trag. Rel. p. 173 Rib.). — Hence, **attentus**, a, um, P. a. **A.** Directed to something, attentive, intent on: Ut animus in spe attentus fuit, Ter. And. 2, 1, 3: Quo magis attentas aures animumque reposito, Luc. 6, 920: Verba per attentam non ibunt Caesaris aurem, Hor. S. 2, 1, 19: si attentos animos ad decoris conservationem tenebimus, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 131: cum respiceremus attenti ad gentem, Vulg. Thren. 4, 17: eaque dum animis attentis admirantes excipiunt, Cic. Or. 58, 197: acerrima atque attentissima cogitatio, a very acute and close manner of thinking, id. de Or. 3, 5, 17: et attentum moment Graeci a principio faciendum iudicem et docilem, id. ib. 2, 79, 323; 2, 19, 80; id. Inv. 1, 16, 23; Auct. ad Her. 1, 4: Ut patris attenti, lenonis ut insidiosus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 172: iudex circa jus attentior, Quint. 4, 5, 21. — **B.** Intent on, striving after something, careful, frugal, industrious: unum hoc vitium fert senectus hominibus: Attentiores sumus ad rem omnes quam sat est, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 48: nimium ad rem in se-nectā attente sumus, id. ib. 5, 8, 31: tum enim cum rem habebas, quaestivulus te ciebat attentior, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7: paterfamilias et prudens et attentus, id. Quinct. 3: Durus, ait, Voltei, nimis attentusque videri Esse mihi, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 91: asper et attentus quaesitis, id. S. 2, 6, 82: vita, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 44 Matth.: qui in re advertentiā et hereditaria tam diligens, tam attentus esset, id. Verr. 2, 2, 48: antiqui attenti continentiae, Val. Max. 2, 5, 5. — *Comp.*: hortor vos attentiori studio lectionem facere, *Vulg. Eccli. prol. — Hence, *adv.* **attentē**, attentively, carefully, etc.: attente officia servorum fungi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 14, audire, Cic. Phil. 2, 5; id. Clu. 3 fin., id. de Or. 2, 35, 148; id. Brut. 54, 200: legere, id. Fam. 7, 19: parum attente dicere, Gell. 4, 15: custodire attente, Vulg. Jos. 22, 5. — *Comp.*: attentius audire, Cic. Clu. 23: acrius et attentius cogitare, id. Fin. 5, 2, 4: attentius agere aliquid, Sall. C. 52, 18: spectare, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 197: invicem diligere, Vulg. 1 Pet. 1, 22. — *Sup.*: attentissime audire, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 259.

***attentatio**, ōnis, f. [attento], a trying, attempting, Symm. Ep. 6, 9.

attentē, adv., v. attendo, P. a. fin.

attentio, ōnis, f. [attendo], attentive-ness, attention, application. **A.** With *animi*: reliqua sunt in curā, attentioe ani-

mi, cogitatione, vigilantia, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 150. — **B.** *Absol.*: docilem sine dubio et haec ipsa praestat attentione, Quint. 4, 1, 34: cum (servos) tantā curā cūstias attentione, Vulg. Sap. 12, 20.

at-tento (atempto, K. and H.; **at-tempto**, Kayser, Rib., Halm, Queck), avi, ātum, 1, v. a., lit., to strive after something, to attempt, essay, try, make trial of; to solicit; to assault, attack (class. in prose and poetry): digitis mollibus arcum attemptat, attempts to draw, Claud. Rapt. Provs. 3, 217: aliquem lacrimis, to attempt to move, Val. Fl. 4, 11: praeteriteri omnino fuerit satius quam attemptatum deseri, begun, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110: attemptata defectio, the attempted revolt, Liv. 23, 15, 7 (Weissenb., *temptata*): omnium inimicos diligenter cognoscere, colloqui, attemptare, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 84: Capium propter plurimas belli opportunitates ab illa impia et scelerata manu attemptari suspicabamur, i. e. moved by persuasion to revolt, id. Sest. 4: ne compositae orationis insidias sua fides attemptetur, id. Or. 61, 208: mecum facientia iura Si tamen adtemptas, i. e. attempt to shake, attack, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 23: nec hoc testamentum ejus quisquam attemptavit, sought to annul, Val. Max. 7, 8, 3: sententiam iudicis, Dig. 12, 6, 23: pudicitiam, to seek to defile or pollute, ib. 47, 10, 10: annonam, to make dearer, ib. 47, 11, 6. — Of a hostile attack: vi attemptantem repellere, Tac. A. 13, 25: jam curabo sentiat, Quos attentatū, Phaedr. 5, 2, 7: haud illum bello attemptare juvenis Sunt animi, Stat. Th. 4, 71. — Trop.: Quae acgritudo insolens mentem attemptat tuam? Pac. ap. Non. p. 322, 18 (Trag. Rel. p. 84 Rib.).

1. attentus, a, um, v. attendo, P. a.
2. attentus (adt-), a, um, Part. of attempo.

attenuātē (adt-), adv., v. attenuo, P. a. fin.

attenuatio (adt-), ōnis, f. [attenuo], a diminishing, lessening (only in the two foll. exs.): attenuatio suspitionis, Auct. ad Her. 2, 2: verborum attenuatio, simplicity, id. ib. 4, 11; cf. attenuatus.

attenuatus (adt-), a, um, P. a., from attenuo.

at-tēnu (adt-, Lachm., Merk., Weissenb.; **att-**, Kayser, K. and H., L. Müller), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to make thin or weak; to thin, attenuate; to weaken, enfeeble; to lessen, diminish. **I.** Lit.: aena Signa manus dextras ostendunt attenuari Saepae salutantum tactu, *Lucr. 1, 317 (cf.: attritum mentum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43): bellum (servile) expectatione Pompei attenuatum atque imminutum est, adventu sublatum ac sepultum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 11, 30: legio proliis attenuata, Caes. B. C. 3, 89: diutino morbo viribus admodum attenuatus, Liv. 39, 49; 25, 11: fame attenuari, Vulg. Job, 18, 12; ib. Jer. 14, 18: macie attenuari, ib. 2 Reg. 13, 4: sortes attenuatae, diminished, Liv. 21, 62: foliorum exilitate usque in fila attenuata, Plin. 21, 6, 16, § 30: (lingua) attentans lambendo cutem homines, id. 11, 37, 65; § 172 al.: Non falx attenuat frondatorum arboris umbram, Cat. 64, 41: adtenuatum juvenis vigilatae corpora noctes, Ov. A. A. 1, 735 (cf. infra, P. a.): patrias opes, id. M. 8, 844; so id. P. 4, 5, 38. — **II.** Trop.: curas lyrā, Or. 4, 1, 16; 4, 6, 18: luctus, Albin. ad Liv. 342: invenimus attenuat deus, brings low, abases, Hor. C. 1, 34, 13: attenuabit omnes deos terrae, Vulg. Soph. 2, 11: hujuismodi partes sunt virtutis amplificandae, si suadebimus; attenuandae, si ab his debortabimus, Auct. ad Her. 3, 3, 6: attenuabitur gloria, Jacob, Vulg. Isa. 17, 4. — Hence, **attenuatus** (adt-) a, um, P. a., enfeebled, weakened, reduced, weak.

I. Lit.: attenuatus amore, Ov. M. 3, 489: continuatio laborum, August. ap. Suet. Tib. 21: fortuna rei familiaris attenuatissima, Auct. ad Her. 4, 41: voce paululum attenuatā, with a voice a little suppressed, id. ib. 3, 14: acuta atque attenuata nimis acclamatio, id. ib. 12, 21. — *Comp.* not in use. — *Sup.*: fortunae familiares attenuatissime, Auct. ad Her. 4, 41, 53. — **II.** Trop. **A.** Feeble, destitute, poor (eccl. Lat.): Si attenuatus frater tuus venderit etc., Vulg. Lev. 25, 25; 25, 35; 25, 47; ib. 2 Esdr. 5, 18. — **B.** Esp. of discourse. **1.** Shortened, brief: ipsa illa (pro Roscio) juvenilis redun-

dantia multa habet attenuata, Cic. Or. 30, 108.—**2.** Too much refined, affected: itaque ejus oratio nimia religione attenuata doctis et attente audientibus erat illustris, hence his discourse was so delicately formed, through excessive scrupulousness, Cic. Brut. 82.—**3.** Meagre, dry, without ornament: attenuata (oratio) est, quae demissa est usque ad usatissimam puri sermonis consuetudinem, Auct. ad Her. 4, 8: attenuata verborum constructio, id. ib. 4, 10, 15.—*Adv. **attenuate**, simply: attenuate pressequere dicere, Cic. Brut. 55, 201.

***at-termino**, āre, v. a., to set bounds to, to measure, limit: Deos filio humano, Arn. 3, p. 107.

at-tēro (adt-, Dietsch), trīvi, trītum, 3, v. a. (perf. inf. atteruisse, Tib. 1, 4, 48; cf. Vell. Long. p. 234 P.), to rub one thing against another; hence, in gen., to rub away, wear out or diminish by rubbing, to waste, wear away, weaken, impair, exhaust. **I.** Lit. (most freq. after the Aug. per.; in Cic. only once as P. a.; v. infra): insons Cerberus leniter atterens caudam, rubbing against or upon (sc. Herculi), *Hor. C. 2, 19, 30: asinus spinetis se scabendi causa atterens, Plin. 10, 74, 95; § 204: aures, *Plaut. Pers. 4, 9, 11 (cf. antea); bucula surgenas atterat herbas, tramples upon, Verg. G. 4, 12: opere insuetas atteruisse manus, Tib. 1, 4, 48; so Prop. 5, 3, 24, and Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 158; so, dentes usu atteruntur, id. 7, 16, 15; § 70: atriviti sedentis pedem, Vulg. Num. 22, 25: vestem, Dig. 23, 3, 10; Col. 11, 2, 16; Cels. praef. v. vestimenta, Vulg. Deut. 29, 5; Is. 51, 6.—Poet., of sand worn by the water flowing over it: atritias versabat rivus harenas, Ov. M. 2, 456.—**II.** Trop. to destroy, waste, weaken, impair: postquam utrimque legiones item classes saepe fusae fugataeque et alteri alteros aliquantum adtriverant, Sall. J. 79, 4: magna pars (exercitus) temeritate ducum adrita est, id. ib. 85, 46: Italiae opes bello, id. ib. 5, 4; so Tac. H. 1, 10; 1, 89; 2, 56; Curt. 4, 6 fin.; cf. Sil. 2, 392 Drak: nec publicanus atterit (Germanos), exhausts, drains, Tac. G. 29: famam atque pudorem, Sall. C. 16, 2: et vincere inglorium et alteri sordium arbitrabitur, and to suffer injury in his dignity, Tac. Agr. 9 Rupert.: eo tempore, quo praecipue alenda ingenia atque indulgentia quadam enutrienda sunt, asperiorum tractatu rerum atteruntur, are enfeebled, Quint. 8, proem. 4: filii ejus atteruntur egestate, Vulg. Job, 20, 10: Nec res atteritur longo suffamine litis, Ju. 16, 50.—Hence, **atritus**, a, um, P. a., rubbed off, worn off or away, wasted. **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: ut ritum ejus (simulacri) ac mentum paulo sit atritus, *Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43: aures, Verg. E. 6, 17: vomer, vomer bright, id. G. 1, 48; cf. Juv. 8, 16 Rupert.: calcaturae, Plin. 33, 12, 55; § 157; Petr. 109, 9.—**2.** In medicine, attritae partes or subst. attrita, ōrum, n. (sc. membra), bruised, excozoided parts of the body: medetur et atritris paribus sive oleo etc., Plin. 24, 7, 28; § 43: atritris medetur cinis muris silvaticis, id. 30, 8, 22; § 70.—**B.** Trop.: atritris frontis, a shameless, impudent face (lit. a smooth face, to which shame no longer clings; cf. perfrico), Juv. 13, 242 Rupert.; so, domus Israēl attritā fronte, Vulg. Ezech. 3, 7.—Sup. and adv. not used.

***at-terrāneus** (adt-), a, um, adj. [terraneus], belonging to the earth: fulmina, i. e. coming from the earth, Sen. Q. N. 2, 49 dub.

***at-tertiarius** (adt-), a, um, adj., = ἐπιτριτος, the whole and a third, Vitr. 3, 1; cf. as.

***at-tertiatus** (adt-), a, um, as if Part. of atterio, are [adterius], boiled down to a third part: lixivium attertiatum, Plin. Val. 1, 29.

attestatio, ōnis, f. [atwestor], an attesting, attestation, testimony, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 9; Treb. Pol. XXX. Tyr. 30: juris jurandi, *Vulg. Gen. 43, 3.

at-testor, ātus, 1, v. dep., to bear witness to, to attest, prove, confirm, corroborate (very rare, and not before the Aug. per.; for in Cic. Sull. 29 fin. the reading should be, with Cod. Erf. and Lambin., ad testandum omnium memoriam; v. Frotsch. ad h. l.; so B. and K.): hoc attestatur brevis Aesopi fabula, Phaedr. 1, 10, 3; Plin.

H. N. praef. § 10: M. Cato id saepenumero attestatus est, Gell. 4, 12: attestata fulgura in the lang. of omens, lightning which confirm that which was indicated by previous lightning, confirmatory (opp. peremptoria, which cancel, annul, what was previously indicated): attestata (fulmina), quae prioribus consentiunt, Sen. Q. N. 2, 49: attestata dicebantur fulgura, quae iterato flebant, videlicet significationem priorum attestantia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 12 Müll.; cf. Müll. Ktrusk. 2, p. 170.

at-tēro, texui, textum, 3, v. a. **I.** To weave on or to something (rare, and only in prose): turres contabulantur, pinnae loricaeque ex cratibus attextuntur, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: attexti capite crines, App. M. 11, p. 260, 35.—**II.** In gen., to add: secundum actum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 2: vos autem ad id, quod erit immortale, partem attextite mortalem, Cic. Tim. 11 fin.

Atthis (better than **Attis**), idis, adj. f., = Ἀθηναία, **I.** Attic or Athenian: matres, Mart. 11, 53: lingua, App. M. 1, praef. Oud.—Hence, **II.** Subst. **A.** An Athenian woman, Sen. Hippol. 107.—Esp., **Philomela**; and, since she was changed to a nightingale, meton. for a nightingale, Mart. 1, 54, 9. Also **Progne**, the sister of **Philomela**; acc. to the fable (cf. Sen. Herc. Oet. 200), changed into a swallow; hence, meton. for a swallow, Mart. 5, 67.—**B.** A female friend of **Sappho**: Non oculis grata est Atthis, Ov. H. 15, 18 Merk. ubi v. Loers.—**C.** A name for **Attica**: Athide temptantur gressus, Lucr. 6, 1116; Sid. Carm. 5, 44; cf. Mel. 2, 3, 4; 2, 7, 10.

Attianus, v. **Attius**.
Attica, ae, or **Attice**, ōs, f., = Ἀττική, **I.** The most distinguished province of Greece, situated in Hellas proper, with Athens as capital. **A.** Form **Attica**, Mel. 2, 3, 7; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 30.—**B.** Form **Atticē**, Plin. 4, 1, § 1; 4, 7, 11, § 23.—**II.** **Attica**, the name of the daughter of **T. Pomponius Atticus**, Cic. Att. 12, 1; cf. Atticula.

1. **Atticē**, adv., v. **Atticus**, II. A. fin.
2. **Atticē**, ōs, f. adj., = Ἀττική, **Atticē**: ochra, quae Atticē nominantur, Cels. 5, 18, 19 (cf. Plin. 37, 10, 66; § 179, Ochra Attica).

3. **Atticē**, ōs, v. **Attica**.
† atticisso, āre, v. n., = ἀττικίζω, to imitate the Athenian manner of speaking: hoc argumentum graecissat, tamen non atticissat, verum scitlicissitat, Plaut. Men. pro. 12; App. Flor. n. 18, p. 362, 12.

Atticula, ae, f., daughter of **Atticus**, Cic. Att. 6, 5; v. **Attica**, II.
† Atticurgēs, is, adj., = Ἀττικουργός, made in the Attic manner: columna, Vitr. 3, 3; 4, 6.

Atticus, a, um, adj., = Ἀττικός, **I.** In gen., of or pertaining to Attica or Athens, **Attic**, **Athenian**: Athenae, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 2; id. Rud. 3, 4, 36 al.: civis Attica atque libera, id. Poen. 1, 2, 159: civis Atticae, Ter. And. 1, 3, 16: disciplina, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 24: fines, Hor. C. 1, 3, 6: regio, Plin. 10, 12, 15; § 33: thymum, id. 21, 10, 31; § 57: mel, of Mount **Hymettus**, id. ib.: apis, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 30: sal, Plin. 31, 7, 41; § 87: columna, formed in the Attic manner, id. 36, 23, 56; § 179 (cf. atticurgēs): ochra, id. 37, 10, 66; § 179 (cf. 2. Atticē): paelex, i. e. **Philomela**, Mart. 10, 51; cf. Ov. M. 6, 537: fides, i. e. sincere, firma, prov. Vell. 2, 23, 4: profuvius, a disease of animals, the glanders, Veg. Art. Vet. 1, 17 and 38.—**Attici**, ōrum, m., the Athenians, Phaedr. 1, 2, 6.—**II.** Esp. **A.** A p p l., to designate to the highest grade of style, philosophy, eloquence, etc., Cic. Opt. Gen. 3, 7 sq.; cf. id. Brut. 82, 284 sq.: Demosthenes, quo ne Athenas quidem ipsas magis credo fuisse Atticas, id. Or. 7, 23: lepos, Mart. 3, 20.—Hence, subst.: **Attici**, orators of the Attic stamp (opp. Asiatic); et antiqua quidem illa divisio inter Atticos atque Asianos fuit: cum hi pressi et integri contra inflati illi: at inanes habentur; in his nihil superflueret, illis iudicium maxime ac modus deesset, etc., Quint. 12, 10, 16 sq.—And transf. to other things, excellent, prement, preferable: logi, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 66.—Hence, **Atticē**, adv., in the Attic or Athenian manner: dicere, Cic. Brut. 84; 230; id. Opt. Gen. 3, 8; 4, 11; Quint. 12, 10, 18; loqui, id. 8, 1, 2: pressi oratores, id. 12, 10, 18.—**B.** A surname of **T. Pomponius**,

the intimate friend of Cicero, given to him on account of his long residence at Athens. His biography is found in Nepos.—**C.** A friend of **Ovid**, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 2; id. P. 2, 4, 2.—**D.** **Antonius Albius**, a Latin rhetorician, Sen. Suas. 2, p. 19 Bip.—**E.** **Vipsanius Atticus**, Sen. Contr. 2, 13, p. 184 Bip.

attigo (adt-), v. attingo inii.

attiguis (adt-), a, um, adj. [attingo, as ambiguus, assiduus, continuus, from ambigo, assideo, contineo], touching, bordering on, contiguous to (only post-class.): domus, App. M. 4, p. 148, 7: nemus, id. ib. 6, p. 178, 18; Paul. Nol. Nat. XIII. S. Fel. 333 Murat.

***at-tillo** (adt-), āre, v. a. [qs. from tillo, to tickle, titillo], to tickle, please, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 3, 41.

attilus, i, m., a kind of large fish found in the Po: Acipenser huso, Linn.; Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 44 (called by the Italians **Ladano** or **Adello**).

Attin, v. **Attis**.

at-tināe (adt-), ārum, f. [attinere], stones built up like a wall for a boundary mark, Sic. Fl. pp. 4 and 6 Goez.

at-tinēo (adt-, Dietsch, Weissenb.), tinui, tentum, 2, v. a. and n. [tēno], **I.** Act., (so only ante-class or in the hist.; most freq. in Plaut. and Tac.), **A.** To hold to, to bring or hold near: aliquem ante oculos attinere, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 30.—**B.** To hold or detain at some point (class. reneve), to hold fast, keep hold of, to hold, keep, detain, hold back, delay: testes vincutos, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 63; id. Bacch. 2, 2, 9: animam, id. Mil. 4, 8, 17: lectos viros castris attinge, Tac. A. 2, 52; 6, 17: prensam dextram vi attinere, id. ib. 1, 35; 2, 10; 3, 71 fin.: vincutos, qui carcere attingebantur, necari jussit, id. ib. 6, 19; 3, 36 fin.; 12, 68; 13, 15; 13, 27; 15, 57: set ego compior Boechum Punicā fide simul Romanum et Numidam spe pacis adtinuisse, detained, amused, Sall. J. 108, 3: ad ea Corbulo satis compert. to Vologesen defectione, Hyrcanae attingerit, as detained, hindered, Tac. A. 13, 87 fin.; 13, 50; 14, 33; 14, 56 fin.; 16, 19; id. H. 2, 14 fin.—**C.** To hold possession of, to occupy, keep, guard, preserve: Quomodo attingendi magni dominatus sient, Ter. Fragm. ap. Cic. Or. 47, 157: ripam Danubii, Tac. A. 4, 5.—**II.** **Neutr.** **A.** To stretch out to, to reach to: nunc jam cultros attinget, i. e. ad cultros, now he is reaching forth for, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 17.—Hence, of relations of place, to extend or stretch somewhere: Scythiae ad Borysthenem atque inde ad Tanain attingent, Curt. 6, 2, 9.—**B.** To belong somewhere; only in the third person: hoc (res) attinget (more rare, haec attingent) ad me (less freq. simply me), or absol. hoc attinget, this belongs to me, concerns me, pertains or appertains to me, relates or refers to me: cf. Rudd. H. p. 209; Roby; § 1534 (the most usual class. signif. of the word). **1.** Attinget (attinent) ad aliquem: negotium qui ad me attinget, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 51: num quidnam ad filium haec aegritudo attinget? id. ib. 5, 1, 24: nunc quam ad rem dicam hoc attingere somnium, id. Rud. 3, 1, 19; id. Most. 1, 3, 4: Quid istuc ad me attinget? id. Poen. 3, 3, 24: Quid id ad me attinget? id. Trn. 4, 2, 136, and id. ib. 4, 3, 58: quod quidem ad nos haec attingit, id. Poen. 5, 4, 9 et saep.: compertebam nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam attingere, Ter. And. 1, 1, 64; 1, 2, 16: Sem tu... ad te attingere hanc Omnem rem? id. Eun. 4, 6, 6; id. Ad. 1, 2, 54; 2, 1, 32; 3, 1, 9; id. Phorm. 3, 1, 17: nunc nil ad nos dicat, vobis attinget, Lucr. 3, 852; 4, 30: vobis alio loco, ut se tota res habeat, quod ad eam civitatem attinget, demonstrabitur, in respect to that city, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 5: quod ad me attinget, id. Fam. 1, 2, al.: quod ad provincias attingeret, Liv. 42, 10; 23, 26 al.: tanquam ad rem attinget quicquam, Hor. S. 2, 2, 27 al.: sed quid istuc picturae ad me attinget? Plaut. Men. 2, 36: Do, Haec quid ad me? Ter. Immo ad te attinget: et tua referet, id. ib. 4, 3, 27: tantumne ad te tuast otii tibi, Alena ut cures eaque nil quae ad te attinget? Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 24: cetera quae ad colendam vitem attingebunt, Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 38.—And with nunc—ad hoc tempus (eccl. Lat.): Quod nunc attinget, vade, and for this time (Gr. τὸ νῦν ἐχόν), Vulg. Act. 24, 25.—**2.** Attinget (attinent) aliquem: neque quicquam attinere

bat id recusare, Cic. Quinet. 19: de magnitudine vocis nihil nos attinet commune, Auct. ad Her. 3. 11. 20: in his, quae custodiam religionis attinent, Val. Max. 1. 1. n. 14.—**3.** Hoc attinet (haec attinet), et more freq. attinet with an *inf.* as subject (*act. and pass.*), *it concerns, it matters, is of moment, is of consequence, is of importance*: ea acquisiverunt, quae nihil attinebant, Auct. ad Her. 1. 1. 1: nec patitur Scythias... Parthum dicere, nec quae nihil attinent, Hor. C. 1. 19. 12: de quo quid sentiam, nihil attinet dicere, Cic. Fam. 4. 7. 3: nihil enim attinet quemquam nominari, id. Leg. 2. 17. 42: qua nec eodem nominari adtinebat, Liv. 23. 3. 13: nec adtinuisse demi secum, cum sine provocatione creati essent, interpretabantur, id. 3. 36; 2. 41; 6. 23; 6. 38; 34. 3; 36. 11; 37. 15: Quid attinet tot ora navium gravia Rostrata duci etc., Hor. Epod. 4. 17 al.—And in pregn. signif., *it is serviceable, useful, or avails for*, etc.: quid attinet cum his, quibuscum rem concibent, verbis discrepare? Cic. Fin. 4. 22. 60: ea re non venit, quia nihil attinuit, id. Att. 12. 18: nec victoribus mitti adtinere potui, Liv. 23. 13: sin (frumenta) profutius usui destinantur, nihil attinet repolini, Col. 2. 21. 6.

at-tingo (not *adt-*). tigi, tactum, 3, v. a. [tango] (ante-class. form attingo, 3, v. infra; attinge—attingam, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 26 Müll.; v. Müll. ad h. l.; concerning attigo, 3, v. *fin.*), *to touch, come in contact with*; constr. with the acc.; poet. with ad. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: mento summam aquam, vet. poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1. 5. 10: vestem, Att. ap. Non. p. 75. 32: Egone Argivum inperium attingam, id. Trag. Rel. p. 166 Rub.: snaviter (omnia) attingunt, Lucr. 4. 623: nec enim ullum hoc frigidum flumen attingi, Cic. Leg. 2. 3. 6: prius quam aries murum attingisset, Caes. B. G. 2. 32: pedibus terram, Nep. Eun. 5. 5: quisquis (vas) attingerit, Vulg. Lev. 15. 23: nos nihil tuorum attingimus, ib. Gen. 26. 29: (medicus) pulsum venrum attingit, Tac. A. 6. 50: se esse possessorem soli, quod primum Divus Augustus nascens attingisset, Suet. Aug. 5 (cf. Ov. Tr. 4. 3. 46: Tartaque nascenti corpus habere humus, acc. to the practice of laying new-born children upon the ground; v. tollo).—**P**oet. l. (Callisto) miles erat Phoebes, nec Maenalon attingit (*nor did there touch, set foot on*) ulla Gratiar haec Triviae, Ov. M. 2. 415: usque ad caelum attingebat omnia in terra, Vulg. Sap. 18. 16.—**B.** With partic. access. ideas. **1.** *To touch by striking, to strike*; rarely in a hostile manner, *to attack, assault*: ne me attingas, Plaut. As. 2. 2. 106; ne attingas me, id. Truc. 2. 2. 21: ne attingas puerum istac causa, id. Bacch. 3. 3. 41 (quoted by Non. p. 75. 33): Si tu illam attingeris secus quam dignumst liberam, Ter. Phorm. 2. 3. 91.—**Of** lighting: ICTV. FVLMINIS. ARBORIS. ATTRACTAE. ADVERTENT., Fragn. Fratr. Arval. Inscr. Orell. 961: cf. Fest. s. v. scribonianum, p. 333 Müll. and s. v. obstitum, p. 193: si Vestinus attingeretur, i. e. ei bellum indiceretur, Liv. 8. 29; so Suet. Ner. 38.—**2.** In mal. part., aliquam, *to touch*: virginem, Ter. Hec. 1. 2. 61; Cat. 67. 20.—**3.** *To touch in eating, to taste, crop*: nulla nequam annem Libavit quadrupes, nec graminis attingit herbam, Verg. E. 5. 26.—**4.** Of local relations, *to come to a place, to approach, reach, arrive at* (class., esp. freq. in the histl.): aedis ne attingas, Plaut. Most. 2. 2. 37: ut primum Asiam attingis, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1. 1. 8: cum primis navigis Britanniam attingit, Caes. B. G. 4. 23: Siciliam, Nep. Dion. 5. 3: Syriam ac legiones, Tac. A. 2. 55: saluosos locos, id. ib. 4. 45: Urbem, id. Or. 7. *fin.*: In paucis diabus quam Caprus attingit etc., Suet. Tib. 60; id. Calig. 44; id. Vesp. 4 al.—**5.** Transf. *to touch, lie near, border upon, be contiguous to*: Thesusus... Attingit iniusti regis Gortynia tecta, Cat. 64. 75: Cappadociae regio, quae Ciliciam attingeret, Cic. Fam. 15. 4. 4; id. Pis. 16 *fin.*: (stomachus) utraque ex parte tonsillas attingens, etc., id. N. D. 2. 54. 135: eorum fines Nervii attingebant, Caes. B. G. 2. 15: ITEM. COLLEGIA. QVAE. ATTINGVNT. EIDEM. FORO. Inscr. Orell. 3314: attingere parietem, Vulg. Ezech. 41. 6.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to touch, affect, reach*: nec desiderium nos attingit, Lucr. 3. 922 (*adfect*,

Lachm.): ante quam voluptas aut dolor attingerit, Cic. Fin. 3. 5. 16: nimirum me alia quoque causa delectat, quae te non attingit, id. Leg. 2. 1. 3: quo statuo providit, ne qua me illius temporis invidia attingeret, id. Fam. 3. 10. 10: si qua de Pompeio nostro tundo... cura te attingit, id. Att. 9. 11, A: erant perpauci, quos ea infamia attingeret, Liv. 27. 11. 6: cupidus attingere gaudia, *to feel*, Prop. 1. 19. 9: vox sonus, attingit aures, Val. Fl. 2. 452; Claud. B. Get. 412; Manil. 1. 326.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *To touch upon in speaking, etc., to mention slightly*: paucis rem, Plaut. Truc. 4. 4. 11: summam attingere, Lucr. 3. 261: ut meos quoque attingam, Cat. 39. 13: quod perquam breviter perstruxi atque attingi, Cic. de Or. 2. 49. 201; id. Fam. 2. 4. *fin.*: si tantummodo summam attingero, Nep. Pelop. 1. 1: invitus ea, tamquam vulnera, attingo, sed nisi tacta tractatae quae sanari non possunt, Liv. 28. 27: ut seditionem attingit, Tac. A. 1. 35: familiae (Galbae) breviter attingam, Suet. Galb. 3 al.—**2.** *To touch, i. e. to undertake, enter upon some course of action (esp. mental), to apply one's self to, be occupied with, engage in, to take in hand, manage*: quae isti rhetores ne primoribus quidem labris attingeret, Cic. de Or. 1. 19. 87; cf. id. Cael. 12; id. Arch. 8: egomet, qui sero ac leviter Graecas litteras attingissem, id. de Or. 1. 18. 82: orationes, id. Or. 13. 41: posticoe, Nep. Att. 18. 5; so Suet. Aug. 85: liberales discipulos omnes, id. Ner. 52: studia, id. Gram. 9: ut primum forum attingi, i. e. accessi, adu, *applied myself to public affairs*, Cic. Fam. 5. 8. 3: arma, Liv. 3. 19: militiam resque bellicas, Suet. Calig. 43: curam rei publicae, id. Tib. 13: ad Venerem seram, Ov. A. A. 2. 701.—**3.** (Acc. to I. B. 4.) *To arrive somewhere*: quod ab illo attingisset nuntius, Plaut. Bacch. 2. 2. 19 (cf. id. ib. 3. 5. 3; si a me tetigit nuntius).—**4.** (Acc. to I. B. 5.) *To come near to in quality, to be similar; or to belong to, appertain to, to concern, relate to*: quae nihil attingunt ad rem nec usui, Plaut. Merc. 1. 1. 32: haec quemque attingit, id. ib. 1. 1. 20: attingit animi naturam corporis similitudo, Cic. Tusc. 4. 13, 30; id. Fam. 13. 7, 4; id. ad Q. Fr. 1. 1. 1: quae non magis legit nomen attingunt, quam si latrones aliqua sanxerint, id. Leg. 2. 5: Segestana, Centuripina civitas, quae cum officis, fide, vetustate, tum etiam cognatione populi Romani nomen attingunt, id. Verr. 2. 5. 32: (labor) non attingit deum, id. N. D. 1. 9. 22: primus ille (Ioculus), qui in veri cognitione consistit, maxime naturam attingit humanam, id. Off. 1. 6. 18; id. Tusc. 5. 33, 93; id. Fin. 5. 9.—**5.** Si quid cum humanitas attingisset (for the usu. euphemism, accidisset), *if any misfortune had happened to her*, App. Mag. p. 337.

at-tingo (not *adt-*), no *perf.*, tinctum, 3, v. a., *to moisten, to sprinkle with a liquid*, Verg. Art. Vet. 1. 11. 7.

Attis, idis (also **Atthis** or **Atys**, *fos*, and **Attin**, *ims*, Maer. S. 1. 21, p. 313 Bip.), m., = **Attis** (Attus, Atus, Attiv), a young Phrygian shepherd, whom Cybele loved, and made her priest on condition of perpetual chastity; but he broke his vow, became insane, and emasculated himself, Cat. 63; Ov. M. 10. 104; id. P. 4. 223; Serv. ad Verg. A. 9. 116; Maer. S. 1. 21.

at-titulo (*adt-*), 3, v. a., *to name, entitle*, Rufin. Orig.

Attius or **Accius** (both forms are equally attested: Attius predominated under the empire, and the Greeks always wrote Ἄττιος, Teuffel), ii, m., = **Attius**, a Roman proper name. **I.** I. Attius, a distinguished Roman poet of the ante-class. per., younger than Pacuvius, and his rival in tragedy and comedy. Of his poems a considerable number of fragments yet remain; cf. Bahr, Lit. Gesch. pp. 44 and 45; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 49, and Schmid ad Hor. Ep. 2. 1. 56.—Hence, **B. Attianus** (**Acc-**), a. m. *adj.*, of or pertaining to Attius: vestis, Cic. Fam. 9. 16. 4: Attianum illud: nihil credo auguribus, Gell. 14. 1. 34.—**II.** Attius Navius, a soothsayer, who, in the presence and at the bidding of Tarquinius Priscus, cut in pieces a stone with a razor, Liv. 1. 36;

Val. Max. 1. 4. n. 1; Cic. Div. 1. 17, 31 sqq.; 2. 38, 80.—**III.** P. Attius Varus, a praetor in Africa at the time of the civil war between Caesar and Pompey, Caes. B. C. 1. 13; Cic. Att. 7. 13.—Hence, **B. Attianus**, a. m. *adj.*, of or pertaining to Attius: milites, Caes. B. C. 1. 13: legiones, Cic. Att. 7. 15 and 20.—**IV.** T. Attius, an orator of Pisaurum, in the time of Cicero, Cic. Clu. 23.

at-tolero (*adt-*) or **attollero**, 3, v. a., *to bear, support*, App. M. 2. p. 116 Elm.

at-tollo (**attollo**, arch.), no *perf.* or *sup.*, 3, v. a., *to lift of raise up, raise, elevate, lift on high* (in the poets and post-Aug. prose writers very frequent, but not in Cic.; syn.: *tollo, erigo*). **I.** Lit.: super hmen pedes attollere, Plaut. Cas. 4. 4. 1: signa, id. ib. 2. 6. 5: pallium attollere, i. e. accingere (v. accingo). *Ter. Eun. 4. 6. 31: illum (regem) omnes apes... saepe attollunt umeris, Verg. G. 4. 217: Nec semel irrisus trivis attollere curat Fracto crure plantum, *to raise up the juggler, to help him up*, *Hor. Ep. 1. 17. 58: *Schmid: parvumque attollite natum, *lift up*, Ov. M. 9. 387: caput, id. ib. 5. 503: oculos humo, id. ib. 2. 448: Et contra magnum potes hos (oculos) attollere solem, Prop. 1. 15. 37: Sed non attollere contra Sustinet haec oculos, Ov. M. 6. 605: Attollens Joseph oculos vidit etc., Vulg. Gen. 43. 29: tumidum lumen ad lumina, Ov. M. 10. 293: vultus jaecentes, id. ib. 144: corpus illud, id. ib. 7. 847: manus ad caelum, Liv. 10. 36: cornua e mari, Plin. 9. 27. 43; § 82: attollite portas, principes, Vulg. Psa. 23. 7; 23. 9: mare ventis, Tac. Agr. 10; cf. Euphratem attolli, *swollen*, id. A. 6. 37: se in femur, *raises himself on his thigh*, Verg. A. 10. 856: se in auras, Ov. M. 4. 7-2: se recto trunco, id. ib. 2. 822: attollentur ab eis gravi caesa, Liv. 8. 7. 6: a terra se attollentem, Plin. 21. 11. 36; § 62.—With middle signif.: e mediis humis (sc. Atlantem) harenis in caelum attolli prodere, Plin. 5. 1. 1, § 6: attollitur monte Pionne, id. 5. 29. 31; § 115.—Of buildings, *to raise, erect, build*: immensam molem, Verg. A. 2. 185: arcem, id. ib. 3. 134: attollitur opus in altitudinem XXXX cubit., Plin. 36. 5. 4; § 30: turres in centenos vices[que] attollitur, Tac. H. 5. 11.—Poet.: cum de stativorum campum alacritate discursu pulvere attolleres, Plin. Pan. 14. 3; cf. Verg. A. 9. 114.—**II.** Trop., *to raise, elevate, exalt, sustain*; also, *to enlarge, aggrandize, to render prominent or conspicuous, to exalt* (so esp. freq. in Tac.): Punicia se quantis attollet gloria rebus, Verg. A. 4. 49: ultro implebuntis ardet Attollitque animos, id. ib. 12. 4: ad consulatus vertex attollere animos, Liv. 22. 26: rectos ac videntes animos non ut alti contundas ac deprimis, sed foves et attollis, Plin. Pan. 44. 6: Frangit et attollit vires in milite causa, Prop. 5. 6. 51: attollique suum laetus ad sidera nomen vocibus, Luc. 7. 11: quanto Ciceronis studio Brutus Cassiusque attollerentur, *were distinguished*, Vell. 2. 65 Ruhnck (cf. Cic. Phil. 11. 14: animadvertit dicit jam a quibusdam exorantur etiam nimium a me Brutum, nimium Cassium ornari); so, insignibus triumphat, Tac. A. 3. 72; id. H. 2. 90; 3. 97. 4. 59; id. Agr. 39: res per similitudinem, Quint. 8. 6. 68: his (frons) contrahitur, attollitur (*is drawn up or raised*), demittitur, id. 11. 3. 78: bellique et armis rem publicam, Tac. H. 4. 52: cuncta in majus attollens, id. A. 15. 30: sua facta, suos casus, id. Agr. 25.—Form **attolo**, of doubtful meaning: Quis vetat qui ne attolat? Pac., Trag. Rel. p. 82 Rib.: Custodite istunc vos, ne vim qui attolat, neve attingat, id. ib. p. 105 (= auferre or auferre, Non.).

at-tondeo (better than *adt-*), tondi, tonsum, 2, v. a. (*perf. redupl.*, sync. *attondisse* = *attondisse* or *attondisse*, Verg. Cat. 8. 9: *attondi = *attonderi*, Veg. Art. Vet. 2. 28, 36), *to shave, shear, clip, crop* (rare and mostly poet.; syn.: *tondeo, carpo*, poet.); rusticus Saturni dente relicta Persequitur vitem attondens, *pruning, he cuts off the vine around*, Verg. G. 2. 407: caput attonsum, Cels. 4. 3; and Vulg. Ezech. 44. 20: comam, ib. Lev. 19. 27; so, ad eum, Scrob. Comp. 10.—Poet., *to gnaw at, nibble*: tenera attondent virgulta capellae, Verg. E. 10. 7: attonsa arva, i. e. *fed down*, Luc. 6. 84: prata, Aus. Mos. 203.—Trop.: consiliis nostris laus est attonsa Laconum *shorn*.

i. e. diminished, lessened, vet. poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 49 (as transl. of the Gr. ὑπερβαίνουσα Βούλησις Σπέρτης μετ' ἄριστοτο δόξας, Plut. 2, p. 1098): sic quoque attenditur, cut off; Vulg. Nahum, 1, 12: attondere aliquem, i. e. to cheat, fleece (cf. admuldo), Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 18; and in a pun: attondae quidem ambae usque sunt (oves), id. Bacch. 5, 2, 7; 5, 1, 9: metuo, si senex resciverit, Ne ulmos paritos faciat, quae usque attondeant, rough-hew me, id. Ep. 2, 3, 6 (cf. Horace's fuste dolat, S. 1, 5, 23).

attonitē (adt-), adv., v. attono, *P. a. fin.*
attonitus (adt-), a, um, v. attono, *P. a.*

at-tōno (better than **adt-**), ōi, ūm, 1, a. a., to thunder at; hence, to stun, stupefy (a poet. word of the Aug. per; most frequent as *P. a.*; syn.: percello, perturbo, terreo): altitudo attonat, Maecen. ap. Sen. Ep. 19: quis furor vestras attonuit mentes! Ov. M. 3, 532; id. H. 4, 50.—Hence, **attonitus (adt-), a, um, P. a., thun-** dert at; hence trop. as in Gr. ἐπαθρονηθεῖς, ἄριστοβουτος. **A.** Thunderstruck, stunned, terrified, stupefied, astonished, amazed, confounded: attonitus est stupefactus. Nam proprie attonitus dicitur, cui casus vicini fulminis et sonitus tonitrui dant stuporem, Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 172: quo fragore edito concidunt homines, exanimantur, quidam vero vivi stupent, et in totum sibi excidunt, quos vocamus attonitos, quorum mentes sonus ille caelestis locus pepulit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 27: aures, Curt. 8, 4, 2; Petr. 101: talibus attonitus vis a voce deorum, Verg. A. 3, 172: attonitus tanto miserum turbine rerum, Ov. M. 7, 614; 4, 802; 8, 777; 9, 409 and 574; 11, 127; 8, 681 al.: alii novitate ac miraculo attoniti, Liv. 1, 47; 2, 12; 5, 46; 3, 68 fin.; 7, 38; 30, 30; 39, 15; 44, 10: subitae rei miraculo attoniti, Tac. H. 4, 49; so id. ib. 2, 42; 3, 13.—With *de*: mentis de loquace parauda Attonitae, crazed, bewildered about getting a bed-blanket, Juv. 7, 67.—Also without an *abl.*: Attonitae manibusque uterum celare volenti, Ov. M. 2, 453: mater... Attonitae duo similis fuit, id. ib. 5, 610; 6, 600; 12, 498: ut integris corporibus attoniti conciderent, Liv. 30, 29: attoniti vultus, Tac. H. 1, 40: circumspicere inter se attoniti, id. ib. 2, 29: attonitis etiam victoribus, id. ib. 4, 72: attoniti magis quam quietā contione, id. A. 1, 39: attonitis jam omnibus, Suet. Caes. 28; id. Claud. 38; id. Dom. 17: attonitos habes oculos, Vulg. Job, 15, 12; id. Prov. 16, 30.—Poet., with *gen.*: attonitis serpentes equus, Sil. 6, 231.—Also poet. transf. to inanimate things: neque enim ante dehinc Attonitae magna ora domūs, Verg. A. 6, 53 (but acc. to Serv. in an act. sense, syn. with attonitos facientes, stupendae, stunning, terrifying, as pallida senectus, etc.); mensa, Val. Fl. 1, 45: aures, Sil. 4, 7: Drak: quorundam persuasiones, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 28.—**B.** Seized with inspiration, smitten with prophetic fury, inspired, frantic: attonitae Baccho matres, Verg. A. 7, 580: Bacchus attonitae tribuit vexilla catervae, Stat. S. 5, 1, 116: Vates, *Hor. C. 3, 19, 14.—***Adv.**

attonitē, frantically, etc.: Britannia hodieque eum attonite celebrat etc., Plin. 30, 1, 4, § 13 (Jan, *attonita*).

attonus, a, um, Part. of attondeo.
***at-torqueo,** ōre, v. a., to haul or swing upward (ad designating direction upward, as in assurgo, attollo; cf. ad *init.*): jaculum attorquens emittit fu auras, Verg. A. 9, 52.

at-torreo, ōre, v. a., to bake, roast (cf. assico; only in Apic.): nuces, Apic. 4, 2; 7, 5.

attractio, ōnis, f. [attraho], a drawing together, contraction (very rare): litterarum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 6 Müll.: rugarum, Pall. Apr. 4 fin.

***attractorius, a, um, adj.** [id.], having the power of attraction, attractive: virtus (sulphuris) est attractoria, Aem. Mac. 4, 19.

1. at-tractus, a, um, Part. and *P. a.* of attraho.

***2. attractus,** ūs, m. [attraho], a drawing to, attraction, Dietsy 5, 11.

at-traho, traxi, tractum, 3, v. a., to draw to or toward, to attract, drag with force, draw (rare but class.; syn.: traho, duco, adduco). **I.** Lit.: adducitur a Ve-

neris atque adeo-attrahitur Lollus, is dragged by force, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25: te ipsum putare me attractum iri, si de pace agatur, id. Att. 10, 1, 3: aliquem Romam, id. Fam. 7, 10 fin.; tribunos atrahi ad se jussit, Liv. 29, 9 fin.; uncus alae incidiendis palatiumque atrahendus est, Cels. 7, 29: magnas atrahens ferrum, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 128: pulmo atrahens ac reddens animam, id. 11, 37, 72, § 188: so, spiritum ut atrahere, Vulg. Psa. 118, 131: vultus tuus colligit rugas et atrahit frontem, contractis, Sen. Ben. 6, 7 al.: quae causa attraxerit Arpos, Verg. A. 11, 250: sed quos fugit, at trahit una, Ov. M. 14, 63: duceum Attrahite huc vincitum, id. ib. 3, 563: arcus, id. R. Am. 435: amnes atrahere auxilio sitentibus hortis, Col. 10, 24: attraxit eum in sicum, Vulg. Tob. 6, 4; id. Ezech. 32, 20: jugum atrahere, to draw, bear, ib. Eccli. 28, 23.—**II.** Trop., to draw, lead, bring, move, attract, etc.: nihil esse quod ad se rem ullam tam indicat et tam attrahat quam ad amicitiam similitudo, Cic. Lael. 14, 50: recepi causam Siciliae; ea me ad hoc negotium provincia attraxit, prompted, moved, incited, id. Verr. 2, 2, 1: quandoquidem in partes, ait, attrahor, I am drawn by force to take sides, Ov. M. 5, 93 (Merk., *abstrahor*): discipulos, id. F. 3, 830: ideo atraxi te miserans, Vulg. Jer. 31, 3.—Hence, ***attractus, a, um, P. a., drawn or attracted;** of the brow, contracted, knit: frons attractor, Sen. Ben. 4, 31.

attractatio (adt-), ōnis, f. [attracto]. **A.** touching, handling (post-Aug.), (eccl. 11, 13, 23: boves frequenti manū attractatione mansuescunt, Pall. Mart. 12, 1 al.—**II.** In gram., a term applied to words which denote a taking of many things together; as, fasciatum, Quint. 1, 4, 20.

***attractatus (adt-), ūs, m. [id.], a handling, touching, feeling:** nam attractatu et quassu Sacrum amplificatis dolorem, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50.

at-tracto (adt-, Weissenb., Halm; att-, Ritschl, Rib., Kayser), avi, atum, 1, v. a. [tracto], to touch, handle, freq. in an unlawful manner (syn.: contracto, tracto, tangulo, palpo). **I.** Lit.: Ne me atrecta, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 45: aliquem nimium familiariter atrectare, id. Rud. 2, 4, 6: oxone atrahit aliquid attractare, Cic. Cael. 8 fin.; Suet. Ner. 26 (cf. contracto): signum Junonis atrectare, Liv. 5, 22: patrios penates atrectare, Verg. A. 2, 719: feralia adtractare, Tac. A. 1, 62 fin.: libros contaminatis manibus, Cic. Har. Resp. 13: alienam rem, Sabin. Jus Civ. ap. Gell. 11, 16, 20: si attraxerit me pater, Vulg. Gen. 27, 12.—To feel after, grope for (eccl. Lat.): quasi absque oculis parietem attractavimus, Vulg. Isa. 59, 10.—**II.** Trop.: Facilis est illa o cursatio et blanditia popularis; aspiciat, non attractur; procul apparet, non excutitur (the figure is derived from paintings or other works of art), it is looked at, not touched, Cic. Planc. 12 Wund.—Also, to appropriate to one's self: regias etiam adtractamus gazas, Liv. 34, 4, 2: fasces securisque, id. 28, 24: indecorum, adtractare quod non obtineret, Tac. A. 3, 52.—To feel after, seek to find (eccl. Lat.): quaerere Deum, si forte attraheret eum, Vulg. Act. 17, 27.

at-tremo, ōre, v. n., to tremble at a thing (post-Aug., and very rare): alicui, Stat. Th. 8, 81: censurae alicujus, Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

***at-trépido,** ōre, v. n., to hobble along: attrepidate saltem: nam vos appropriate baud postulo, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 41.

***at-tribulo,** ōnis, m. [tribulo, ōre, v. a., to press hard, to thrush]: folliculus attribulatus, Aem. Mac. 4, 6.

at-tribūo (adt-, Weissenb., Jan; att-, B. and K., L. Müller), ūi, ūtum, 3, v. a., to associate, add or join to, to annex, assign, bestow, give (class., but rare in the poets; syn.: tribuo, assigno, do, ascribo, adico), **I. In gen. **A.** Lit.: pueros attribue ei, quot et quos videbitur, Cic. Att. 12, 30: video, cui Apulia sit attributa, assigned as a province, id. Cat. 2, 3, 6: insulae Rhodius attributae, annexed, subjected, id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11: Camunni finitimus adtributi municipis, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 134: equos gladiatoribus, Caes. B. C. 1, 14: quae (juventus) praesidio ejus loci adtributa erat, Liv. 24, 21: pontifici sacra omnia, id. 1, 20: posses-**

sionem, Vulg. Num. 36, 12: aliquem, id. Deut. 29, 26.—Of the assigning of state domains or other possessions belonging to the public treasures: bona oppressorum in Vesvio restitutioni afflctarum civitatum attribuit, Suet. Tit. 8 al.—Hence of appropriations from the exchequer: pecuniam alicui, Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 16: ad aliquam rem pecuniam dare, attribueri, solvere, id. ib. 14, 14 fin.; so Liv. 40, 51.—Also of private assignments: Faberius si venerit, videbit, ut tantum attribuat, quantum debetur, Cic. Att. 13, 2, 1.—Hence also aliquem, to assign, make over to any one: attributos quod appellas, valde probro, i. e. my debtors, to whom I have referred you, Cic. Att. 13, 22.—**B.** Trop.: timor, quem mihi natura pudoreque meus attribuit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4: Suus cuique attributus est error, Cat. 22, 20; si alicui rei hujus modi, legi, loco, urbi, monumento oratio attribuitur, i. e. if these are represented as speaking, Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 100: curam alicujus rei attribuerit, Liv. 26, 49.—**II.** E s p. **A.** To join in addition, to add: non attribueri ad amissionem amicum miseriam nostram, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30, 73.—**B.** Aliquid alicui, to attribute or impute to one, to charge with, ascribe to (cf. ascribo): si eruditus videbitur disputare, attribuito Graecis litteris, Cic. Sen. 1, 3: Hoc tu si cupidus factum existimas, Caesari attribuis, id. Or. 2, 3, 14: bonos exitus diis immortalibus, id. N. D. 3, 37, 89: alicui causam calamitatis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 41.—**C.** T. t., to lay as a tax or tribute: his rebus omnibus terni in milia aeris attribuerentur, Liv. 39, 44.—Hence, **attribūtus (adt-), a, um, P. a., lit.** that is ascribed or attributed to a thing; hence, subst.: **attribūtum, i, n. A.** (acc. to 1.) Money assigned from the public treasury, Varr. L. L. 5, § 181 Müll.—**B.** In gram. lang., a predicate, attribute: Omnes res confirmatur aut ex eo, quod personis, aut ex eo, quod negotiis est attributum, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 34; 1, 25, 36 sqq.; Gell. 4, 1 fin.

attributio (adt-), ōnis, f. [attribuo]. **I.** The assignment of a money-debt (cf. attribuo, l.). **A.** Lit.: de attributione conficies, Cic. Fam. 16, 24; id. Att. 15, 13, 5; so id. ib. 16, 1 and 3.—**B.** Trop.: Graeci fatum... Neque vocant, quod unicuique attributio sua sit adscripta, i. e. his fate is meted out, App. de Mand. p. 754.—**II.** In gram., a predicate, attribute, = attributum ex his etiam attributibus: sacer an profanus, publicus an privatus, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 38.

attribūtus (adt-), a, um, Part. and *P. a.* of attribuo.

at-tribūo, ōnis, f. [at-tero], a rubbing upon or against something, friction (perh. only in the foll. exs.), Lampr. Elag. 19; Mart. Cap. 3, p. 50.

1. attritus, a, um, P. a., v. attero.

2. attritus, ūs, m. [at-tero], a rubbing on or against something (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen. (sues) inter se dimicant indurantes attritu arborum costas, Plin. 8, 52, 78, § 212; 9, 45, 68, § 147; 16, 40, 77, § 208; 37, 3, 12, § 48; Sen. Ira, 3, 4.—**II.** Med. t., an inflammation of the skin caused by rubbing (cf. at-tero, *P. a.*): ulcera ex attritu facia, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 105; 26, 8, 58, § 91 (Jan, *trita*); 28, 16, 62, § 222.

Attuarii, ōrum, m., a German tribe between the Elbe and the Elbe, Vell. 2, 105; Amm. 20, 10 (perh. the Chasuarii of Tacitus, G. 34; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 179, and Rupert. ad Tac. l. c.).

at-tubernalis, is, m. [qs. from attaberna, as contubernium from contaberna], one that inhabits an adjoining hut, Paul. ex Fest. p. 12 Müll.

at-tūlo (adt-), ōre, v. a. a very ancient form for afferro, to bring to: dotem ad nos nullam attulas, Nov. ap. Diom. p. 376 P. (Com. Rel. p. 268 Rib.).

Atys, v. Attis and Atys.

Atirus (on account of the length of the u, sometimes written Aturrus; cf. Arabia; once z, Luc. 1, 420), i, m., = *Ἄροῖος*, a river in Aquitania, now Adour, Aus. Parent. 4, 11; id. Mos. 468; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 116.

† at-typus, um, adj., = *ἄτυπος*, ov, that stammers in speaking, stammering: balbus autem et atypus vitiosus magis quam morbosus sunt, Caes. Sabin. ap. Gell. 4, 2, 5; id. Dig. 21, 1, 10.

Atys or **Attys**, ἄτυς, m., = "Arus," *Arvus* (diff. from *Attis*, q. v.). **I.** A son of *Hercules* and *Omphale*, father of *Tyrrhenus* and *Lydus*, and ancestor of the *Lydian kings*, who are therefore called *Atyadae*, Tac. A. 4, 65.—**II.** The ancestor of the gens *Atia* (cf. *Atius*), Verg. A. 5, 568 Wagner.—**III.** A son of *Alba*, king of the *Albani*, Liv. 1, 3.

au, interj., v. 2. hau.
aucella (**auccilla**), ae, f. dim. [as if for *avicella*, from *avis*], a little bird (only post-class.; Varro, L. L. 8, § 79 Müll., said expressly that this form was not in use, but *auccilla*), App. M. p. 656 Oud., and *Apie*, 4, 5; 5, 3; 8, 7.

* **aucco**, ēre, v. a. [avis, analog. to *aucco*], to observe attentively: *aliquem*, Mart. Cap. 2, p. 46.

aceps, cūpis (cipis, acc. to Vel. Long. Orthogr. p. 2235), comm. [confr. for *aviceps*, from *avis*-*capio*], a bird-catcher, Fowler. **I.** Lit.: *Piscator*, *pistor* *apstulid*, *lanii*, *coqui*, *Holoteres*, *myropalae*, *aucepces*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 7: *veluti merulis intentus decedit aucepces* In puteum, Hor. A. P. 458: *quasi avis de manu aucepis*, Vulg. Prov. 6, 5; id. Jer. 5, 26; *ib. Amos*, 3, 5: *as a bird-seer*: *Edicit piscator uti pomarius, aucepces*, Hor. S. 3, 227: *Non avis aucepibus monstrat, quā parat petatur*, Ov. A. 3, 669 al.—**II.** Trop., a spy, eavesdropper: *circumspice dum, ne quis nostro hic aucepseri sermoni sset*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 9 (cf. id. *ib.* 3, 1, 14: *ne quis... nostro consilio venator adsit cum auribus plagis*): *Nunquid hic est alienus nostris dictis aucepser auribus*, id. Stich. 1, 2, 45: *voluptatum aucepces*, Cic. Ac. Fragn. ap. Aug. contra Ac. 3, 7 (Orrell. IV. 2, p. 470): *praeco actionum, cantor formularum, aucepser syllabarum, a minute and trifling critic, a caviller*, id. de Or. 1, 55, 236.

† **auçeta**, v. *augeo* inr.
Auchetae, ārum, m., = *Ἀρχαταί*, a Scythian people in the present Ukraine, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 88.—In *strag.*, acc. to the Gr., **Auchates**, ae, an *Auchatian*, Val. Fl. 6, 132.

auçilla, v. *auçella*.
auçtariūm, i, n. [augeo], an addition or augmentation of a definite measure: *auçtariūm dicebant antiqui, quod super mensuram vel pondus justum addebatur*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 14 Müll.: *Eu. Tanti quanti poscit, vii tanti illum emi?* Ch. Immo *auçtariūm Adictio*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 23.

* **auçtifer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [auçtiferus], fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile: *terrae*, Cic. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 8 (Orrell. IV. 2, p. 515), as a free transl. of Hom. Od. 13, 185 and 136.

auçtificus, āre, v. a. [auçtificus-facio], to increase, enlarge; in the lang. of sacrifice (like *mactare* and *adolare*), to honor by offerings (only in Arn.): *cibus nobis deos*, Arn. 7, p. 224: *honorem deorum, id. *ib.* 5; so id. *ib.* p. 223.*

* **auçtificus**, a, um, adj. [id.], increasing, enlarging: *Ne porro rerum genitales auçtificique Motus perpetuo possunt servare creata*, Lucr. 2, 571.

auçtio, ōnis, f. [augeo]. **I.** An increasing, increase, *auçtio*: *auçtio frumenti et tributorum*, Tac. Agr. 19: *dierum*, Macr. S. 1, 14: *rerum crescentium*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll.—**II.** A sale by increase of bids, a public sale, *auçtio*. Auctions were held either in an open place, or in particular rooms or halls, called *atria auçtionaria* (v. *auçtionarius*), or simply *atria* (Juv. 7, 7). There was a spear (*hasta*) set up therein, as the legal sign of the sale, like our red flag; the price was called out by a crier (*praeco*), and the article sold was adjudged to the highest bidder by the magistrate who was present. A money-broker (*argentarius*) was also present to note down the price and receive the money or security for it: v. Smith, Dict. Antiq. (this is the class. sign. of the word): *auçtionem facere*, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 91-94; id. *ib.* Poen. 1, 3, 2; 5, 6, 27; id. Stich. 2, 2, 60; Cic. Quinct. 4; id. Att. 12, 3 al.: *Dicam auçtionis causam, ut animo gaudeat*, Ipse egomet quam ob rem *auçtionem praedicem, announce*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 55; so, *auçtionis diem obire*, Cic. Att. 13, 14: *proscribere*, id. *ib.* 13, 37; and *propone*, Quint. 6, 3, 99: *proferre, to defer, adjourn*, Cic. Att. 13, 13: *ampiissima praed-*

dia ex auçtionibus hastae minimo addixit, by the sales of the spear, i. e. by auctions (v. supra), Suet. Caes. 50 (cf.: *praebere caput dominā venale sub hastā*, Juv. 3, 33): *auçtio hereditaria constituta*, Cic. Caecin. 5: *auçtionis tabula*, id. Agr. 2, 25 (v. *auçtionaria*): *auçtio fortunae rogae*, Liv. 2, 14: *vendere aliquid in auçtione, by auçtion*, Plin. 29, 4, 30, § 96: *res in auçtione venit*, Gal. 4, 126: *ex auçtione rem emere*, Dig. 31, 4, 2, § 8: *auçtionem dimittere*, Quint. 11, 2, 24.—**B.** Meton. (abstr. pro concr.), goods to be sold by auçtion: *cum auçtione venderet*, Cic. Quinct. 5, 19 (B. and K.; others, *auçtione*).

* **auçtionālis**, e, adj. [auçtio], of or pertaining to an auçtion; hence, subst.: **auçtionālia**, ium, n., catalogues of auçtion sales, Dig. 27, 3, 1, § 3 (others, *actionalia*).

auçtionārius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to an auçtion, *auçtion*: *atria, wherein auçtions were held*, Cic. Agr. 1, 3; Inscr. Orell. 3883 (v. *atrium*): *tabulae, catalogues of goods to be sold by auçtion*, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18.

auçtionōr, ātus, i, v. dep. [id.], *Neutral*, to hold an auçtion or public sale, *make a sale by auçtion*: *ut in atris auçtionariis potius quam in trivis aut in compitis auçtionentur*, Cic. Agr. 1, 3: *ait se auçtionatum esse in Gallia*, id. Quinct. 6, 23: *Rullum hastā positā cum suis formosis in trivibus auçtionantem*, id. Agr. 2, 20: *difficultates auçtionandi proponere*, Caes. B. C. 3, 20, 3.—**II.** As v. a., to buy at auçtion: *bona condemnatorum*, Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 23.

auçtito, āre, v. donb. Freq. [augeo, auçto], to increase or augment much (only in the two foll. exs.). **I.** Lit.: *pecunias faenore*, Tac. A. 6, 16.—**II.** In the lang. of sacrifices (cf.: *augeo, auçtifico, adoleo, mactō, etc.*), to honor by offerings: *sacris munimur potentiam*, Arn. 7, p. 220.

auçto, āre, v. freq. [augeo], to increase or enlarge much (perh. only in the foll. exs.): *res rationesque vestrorum omnium Bono atque amplo auçtare lucro*, Plaut. Am. prol. 6: *Unde omnis natura creet res auçtate alataque*, Lucr. 1, 56: *Salve, teque bonā Jupiter auçtate optet*, Cat. 67, 2.

auçtor (incorrectly written **auçtor** or **auçtor**), ōris, comm. [id.], he that brings about the existence of any object, or promotes the increase or prosperity of it, whether he first originates it, or by his efforts gives greater permanence or continuance to it; to be differently translated according to the object, *creator, maker, author, inventor, producer, father, founder, teacher, composer, cause, voucher, supporter, leader, head, etc.* (syn.: *conditor, origo, consiliarius, lator, suator, princeps, dux*). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of persons, a progenitor, father, ancestor: *L. Brutus, praeclarus auçtor nobilitatis tuae, the founder, progenitor of your nobility*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 1, 2: *generis*, Verg. A. 4, 365; so Ov. M. 4, 640, and Suet. Vit. 2: *tu sanguinis ultimus auçtor*, Verg. A. 7, 49; so Ov. M. 12, 558, and 13, 142: *tantae propaginis*, id. F. 3, 157: *originis*, Suet. Ner. 1: *gentis*, id. Claud. 25: *auçtores parentes animarum*, Vulg. Sap. 12, 6: *auçtore ab illo ducit originem*, Hor. C. 3, 17, 5: *Sive neglectum genus et nepotes Respicias auçtor*, id. *ib.* 1, 2, 36: *mihī Tantalus auçtor*, Ov. M. 6, 172: *auçtores saxa fretumque tui*, id. H. 10, 132: *Jupiter e terrā genitam mentitur, ut auçtor* Desinat inquiri, id. M. 1, 615.—**Of animals**, Col. 6, 27, 1.—**B.** Of buildings, etc., *founder, builder*: *Trojae Cynthus auçtor*, Verg. G. 3, 36: *murorum Romulus auçtor*, Prop. 5, 6, 43 (*augur*, Müll.): *auçtor possisset in oris Moenia*, Ov. M. 15, 9: *porticus auçtoris Iulia nomen habet*, id. A. 1, 72: *amphitheatrī*, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 118: *omnia sub titulo tantum suo ac sine ullā pristini auçtoris memoria*, Suet. Dom. 5.—**C.** Of works of art, a maker, artist: *statua auçtoris incerti*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 93: *apparuit summam artis securitatem auçtori placuisse*, id. praef. § 27.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., the originator, executor, performer, doer, cause, occasion of other things (freq. interchanged with *auçtor*): *tametsi haud quamquam par gloria sequitur scriptorem et auçtorem rerum, tamen etc.* Sall. C. 3, 2 Kritz (cf. without rerum: *suam quisque culpam auçtores ad negotia transferunt, id.*

J. 1, 4): *praeclari facinoris*, Vell. 2, 120, 6: *facti*, Ov. M. 9, 206; Vell. 1, 8: *cum perquirent auçtorem facti*, Vulg. Jud. 6, 29: *optimi status auçtor*, Suet. Aug. 28: *honoris*, Ov. M. 10, 214: *vitiae*, Vulg. Act. 3, 15: *salutis*, Ov. M. 10, 199: *nebis*, id. *ib.* 8, 449; 9, 214: *mortis*, id. *ib.* 8, 493: *vulneris*, id. *ib.* 5, 133; 8, 418: *plagiae*, id. *ib.* 3, 329: *seditionis sectae*, Vulg. Act. 24, 5.—**Also**, in gen., one from whom any thing proceeds or comes: *auçtor in incerto est: jaculum de parte sinistra Venit, i. e. the sender*, Ov. M. 12, 419; so, *teli*, id. *ib.* 8, 349: *muneris*, the giver, id. *ib.* 2, 88; 5, 657: 7, 157 al.: *meritorum*, id. *ib.* 8, 108 al.—**B.** An author of scientific or literary productions. **1.** An investigator: *non sordidus auçtor Naturae verique*, Hor. C. 1, 28, 14.—**And** as imparting learning, a teacher: *quamquam in antiquissima philosophia Cratippo auçtore versaris*, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 8: *dicendi gravissimus auçtor et magister* Plato, id. Or. 3, 10: *divini humanique juris auçtor celeberrimus*, Vell. 2, 26, 2: *Servius Sulpicius, juris civilis auçtor*, Gell. 2, 10; Dig. 19, 1, 39; 40, 7, 36.—**2.** The author of a writing, a writer: *ii quos nunc lectito auçtores*, Cic. Att. 12, 18: *ingeniosus poeta et auçtor valde bonus*, id. Mur. 14: *scripta auçtoris perniciosa suo*, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 68: *Belli Alexandrini Ariclicque et Hispaniensis incertus auçtor est*, Suet. Caes. 56; id. Aug. 31: *sine auçtore notissimus versus, i. e. anonymous verses*, id. *ib.* 70; so id. Calig. 8; id. Dom. 8 al.—**Meton.** of cause for effect, for a literary production, *writing, work*: in evolvens utriusque linguae auçtoribus, etc., Suet. Aug. 69.—**In partic.**, the author of historical works, an historian (with and without return): *ego cautius posthac historiam attingam, te audiente, quem rerum Romanorum auçtorem laudare possum religioissimum*, Cic. Brut. 11, 44; so, *Materem Antoniam non apud auçtores rerum, non diurnā actorem scripturā reperio ullo insigni officio functam*, Tac. A. 3, 3; 3, 30 (diff. from *actor rerum* in II. A.): *Polybius bonus auçtor in primis*, Cic. Off. 3, 32, 113; so Nep. Them. 10, 4; Liv. 4, 20; Tac. A. 5, 9, 14, 64 al.—**With historiae** (eccl. Lat.): *historiae congruit auçtor*, Vulg. 2 Macc. 2, 31.—**Hence**, in gen., one that gives an account of something, a narrator, reporter, informant (orally or in writing): *sibi insidias fieri: se id certis auçtoribus comperisse*, Cic. Att. 14, 8: *celeberrimos auçtores habeo tantam victoribus inreverentiam fuisse, ut etc.* Tac. H. 3, 51: *crimines facti auçtor*, id. e. nuntius, Ov. M. 7, 824: *Non haec tibi nuntiat auçtor Ambiguus*, id. *ib.* 11, 666; 12, 58; 12, 61; 12, 552.—**Hence**, auçtorem esse, with acc. and inf., to relate, recount: *Auçtores sunt ter novenis punctis interficī hominem*, Plin. 11, 21, 24, § 73: *Fabius Rusticus auçtor est scriptōs esse ad Caecianum Tuscum codicillos*, Tac. A. 13, 20: *Auçtor est Julius Marathus ante paucos quam nasceretur menses prodigium Romae factum (esse) publice etc.*, Suet. Aug. 94 et saep.—**C.** One by whose influence, advice, command, etc., any thing is done, the cause, occasion, contriver, instigator, counsellor, adviser, promoter; constr. sometimes with *ut*, acc. and inf., or *gen. gerund.*: *quid mihi es auçtor (what do you counsel me?) huc ut mittam?* Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 2, 4, 7, 10; Ter. Poen. 1, 3, 1: *idne estis auçtores mihi?* Id. Ad. 5, 8, 16: *mihique ut absum, vehementer auçtor est*, Cic. Att. 15, 5: *Gellium ipsis (philosophis) magno opere auçtorem fuisse, ut controversiarum facerent modum*, id. Leg. 1, 20, 53: *ut propinque de communi sententiā coacerent, auçtor fuit*, Suet. Tib. 35; id. Claud. 25; id. Calig. 15: *a me consilium petis, qui sim tibi auçtor in Sicilia subsidia an proficiscare*, Cic. Fam. 6, 8: *ego quidem tibi non sim auçtor, si Pompeius Italiam reliquit, te quoque profugere*, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10: *ne auçtor armorum duxque deesset*, Liv. B. G. 8, 47: *auçtor facinorosi non deorat*, Act. 2, 64: *auçtores Bibulo fuerunt tantummodo pollicendo*, Suet. Caes. 19: *auçtores restituendae tribuniciae potestatis*, id. *ib.* 5; so id. Dom. 8: *auçtor singulis universisque conspirandi simul et...* communem causam jurent, id. Galb. 10 al.—**So freq. in the abl. absol.**: *me te, eo auçtore, at my, your, his instance, by my*

advice, command, etc.: non me quidem Faciet auctore, hodie ut illum decipiat, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 23: an paenitebat flagiti, te auctore quod fecisset Adulescens? Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 12: quare omnes istos me auctore deridete atque contemnite, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 54: quia calida fomenta non proderant, frigidis curari coactus auctore Antonio Musā, Suet. Aug. 81; 96; id. Galb. 19; id. Vit. 2 a.: agis Carminibus grates et dis auctoribus horum, the promoters or authors of spells, Ov. M. 7, 148.—**2.** Esp., in political lang., t. t. **a.** Auctor legis. (a) One who proposes a law, a mover, proposer (very rare): quarum legum auctor fuerat, earum sanasorem se haud dubium fererat, Liv. 6, 36: Quid desperatis, qui ne ementiendo quidem potneris auctorem adumbrare meliorem, Cic. Dom. 30, 80.—(b) One who advises the proposal of a law, and exerts all his influence to have it passed, a supporter (stronger than suasor); cf. Suet. Tib. 27: alium dicente, auctore eo Senatuum se adisse, verba mutare et pro auctore suasorem dicere cogit: isti rationi: neque labor quisquam est inventus neque auctor umquam bonus, Cic. Leg. 3, 15, 34: cum ostenderem, si lex utilis plebi Romanae mihi videretur, auctorem me atque adiutorem futurum (esse), id. Agr. 2, 5; id. Att. 1, 19: quo auctore societatem cum Perseo junxerunt, Liv. 45, 31; Suet. Oth. 8; id. Vesp. 11 a.:—Sometimes in connection with suasor: atque hujus dedicationis ipse Postumius suasor et auctor fuit, Cic. Off. 3, 30, 109: Nisi quis retinet, idem suasor auctorque consilii ero, Tac. H. 3, 2 a.—(γ) Of a senate which accepts or adopts a proposition for a law, a confirmer, ratifier: nunc cum loquar apud senatores populi Romani, legum et judiciorum et juris auctores, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 17.—Poet., in gen., a law-giver: animum ad civilia verteret Jura summum, legesque feret justissimus auctor, Ov. M. 15, 833; and of one who establishes conditions of peace: leges captis justissimus auctor imposuit, id. ib. 8, 101.—Hence, auctores fieri, to approve, accept, confirm a law: cum de plebe consulens non accipiebat, patres ante auctores fieri coegerit, Cic. Brut. 14, 55: Decreverunt ut, cum populus regem jussisset, id sic ratum esset, si patres auctores fierent, Liv. 1, 17; 1, 22; 2, 54; 2, 56; 6, 42; 8, 12 a.—**B.** Auctor consilii publici, he who has the chief voice in the senate, a leader: hunc rei publicae rectorem et consilii publici auctorem esse habendum, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 211; 3, 17, 63.—Also absol.: regem Ariobarzanem, cujus salutem a senatu te auctore, commendatam habebam, by your influence, and the decree of the senate occasioned by it, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 6; cf. Gron. ad Liv. 24, 43.—**D.** One who is an exemplar, a model, pattern, type of any thing: Caecilium, malus auctor Latinicitatis, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 10: nec litterarum Graecarum, nec philosophiae jam ullum auctorem requiro, id. Ac. 2, 2, 5; cf. Wopk. Lect. Tull. p. 34: unum cedo auctorem tui facti, unius profer exemplum, i. e. who has done a similar thing, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 26: Cato omnium virtutum auctor, id. Fin. 4, 16, 44 a.—**E.** One that becomes security for something, a voucher, bail, surety, witness: id ita esse ut credas, rem tibi auctorem dabo, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 70: auctorem rumorem habere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 19: fama nuntiabat te esse in Syria; auctor erat nemo, id. Fam. 12, 4: non si mihi Juppiter auctor Spondeat, Verg. A. 5, 17: gravis quamvis magna rei auctor, Liv. 1, 16: auctorem levem, ne satis fidem super tanta re Patres rati, id. 5, 15 fin.: urbs auspiciato deis auctoribus in aeternum condita, under the guaranty of the gods, id. 28, 28.—Also with acc. and inf.: auctores sumus tunc ibi majestatem Romani nominis fore, Liv. 2, 48.—**F.** In judic. lang., t. t. **1.** A seller, vendor (inasmuch as he warrants the right of possession of the thing to be sold, and transfers it to the purchaser; sometimes the jurists make a distinction between auctor primus and auctor secundus; the former is the seller himself, the latter the bail or security whom the former brings, Dig. 21, 2, 4; cf. Salm. Mod. Usur. pp. 728 and 733): quod a malo auctore emissent, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 22: auctor fundi, id. Caecin. 10; Dig. 19, 1, 52: Inpero (auctor ego sum), ut tu me quoivis castrandum loces, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 73 Wagn.; id. Ep. 3, 2, 21; id. Curc. 4, 2,

12.—Trop.: auctor beneficii populi Romani, Cic. Mur. 2.—**2.** A guardian, trustee (of women and minors): dos quam videri nullo auctore dixisset, Cic. Caecin. 25: majores nostri nullam ne privatam quidem rem agere feminas sine auctore volebant, Liv. 34, 2: pupillus obligari tutori eo auctore non potest, Dig. 26, 8, 5.—**3.** In espousals, auctores are the witnesses of the marriage contract (parents, brothers, guardians, relatives, etc.): nubit genero socrus, nullis auspiciis, nullis auctoribus, Cic. Caecin. 18, 51.—**G.** An agent, factor, spokesman, intercessor, champion: praelarus iste auctor suae civitatis, Cic. Fl. 22: (Plancius) princeps inter suos... maximarum societatum auctor, plurimarum magister, id. Planc. 13, 22: meae salutis, id. Sest. 50, 107: doloris sui, querelarum, etc., id. Fl. 22, fin.—**H.** In class. Lat. auctor is also used as fem.: eas aves, quibus auctoribus etc., Cic. Div. 1, 15, 27: Et hostes aderant et (Theoxena) auctor mortis instabat, Liv. 40, 4, 15: auctor ego (Juno) audivi, Verg. A. 12, 159; Ov. M. 8, 108; id. F. 5, 192: 6, 709; id. H. 14, 110; 15, 3; Sen. Med. 968; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 29 Müll. The distinction which the grammarians, Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 159, Prob. p. 1452 sq. l., and others make between auctor fem. and autrix, that autrix would refer more to the lit. signif. of the verb, augeo, while auctor fem. has more direct relation to the prevailing signif. of its noun, auctoritas, is unfounded.

auctoramentum, i, n. [auctor]. **I.** That which binds or obliges to the performance of certain services; hence (in concr.) a contract, stipulation: illius turpissimi auctoramenti (sc. gladiatorii) verba sunt; uti, vinciri ferroque necari, Sen. Ep. 37.—More freq. **II.** That for which one binds himself to some service or duty (as that of soldiers, gladiators, etc.), wages, pay, hire, reward. **A.** Lit.: est in illis ipsa merces, auctoramentum servitutis, * Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150; so Tert. Apol. 39: rudiarius revocatus auctoramento centenum milium, Suet. Tib. 7: jugulati civis Romani auctoramentum, Vell. 2, 28, 3; 2, 66, 3.—**B.** Trop. reward: nullum sine auctoramento malum est, Sen. Ep. 69: discriminis, Eum. Pan. ad Constant. 12.

auctoritas (not auctor- nor author-), atus, f. [auctor], acc. to the different signif. of that word, **I.** In gen., a producing, production, invention, cause (very rare; syn.: auctoramentum, sententia, judicium, consilium, vis, pondus, favor, gratia): quod si exquiratur usque ab stirpe auctoritas (sc. rumoris), originator, inventor, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 180: ejus facti qui sint principes et inventores, qui denique auctoritatis ejus et inventionis comprobatores, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 43: utrum poëtae Stoicos depravarent, an Stoici poëtas dederint auctoritatem, non facile dixerim, id. N. D. 3, 38, 91.—**II.** Esp. **A.** A view, opinion, judgment: errat vehementer, si quis in orationibus nostris auctoritates nostras consignatas se habere arbitratur, Cic. Clu. 50, 139: reliquum est, ut de Q. Catuli auctoritate et sententia dicendum esse videatur, id. Imp. Pomp. 20: 22: Mihi quidem ex animo eximi non potest, esse deos, id tamen ipsum, quod mihi persuasum est auctoritate majorum, cur ita sit, nihil tu me doces, id. N. D. 3, 3; plus apud me antiquiorum auctoritas valet, id. Lael. 4, 13.—**B.** Counsel, advice, persuasion, encouragement to something (esp. if made with energy and sustained by the authority and influence of the counsellor); cf. auctor, I. C.): auctoritatem defugere, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 19: Jubeo, cogo atque impero. Nunquam defugiam auctoritatem, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 99 Ruhnk.: attende jam, Torquata, quam ego defugiam auctoritatem consulatis mei, how little pleased (ironically) I am that the occurrences of my consulship are ascribed to my exertions, my influence, Cic. Sull. 11, 33: cujus (Reguli) cum valuisse auctoritas, captivi retenti sunt, id. Off. 3, 27, 100: jure, legibus, auctoritate omnium, qui consulebantur, testamentum fecerat, id. Verr. 2, 1, 42: ejus (Sexti) mihi vivit auctoritas, id. Att. 10, 1, 1: his rebus adducti et auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 3: ut per auctorita-

tem earum civitatum suae preces nuper repudiate faciliorem aditum ad senatum habebant, i. e. agentibus, interventibus, Liv. 38, 3 a.—Also *consolatory exhortation, consolation, comfort*: his autem histeris animum tuum... amiccimus: hominis auctoritate confirmandum etiam atque etiam potu, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 2.—**C.** Will, pleasure, decision, bidding, command, precept, decree: si ad verba rem deflectere velimus, consilium autem eorum, qui scripserunt, et rationem et auctoritatem relinquamus? Cic. Caecin. 18, 51: verba servire hominum consilii et auctoritatis, id. ib. 18, 52: legio auctoritatem Caesaris persequita est, id. Phil. 3, 3: nisi legiones ad Caesaris auctoritatem se contulissent, under his command, guidance, id. Fam. 10, 28 fin.—Hence, **2.** Esp., in political lang., t. t. **a.** Senator auctoritas, (a) The will of the senate: agrum Picenum contra senatus auctoritatem dividere, Cic. Sen. 4, 11.—More freq., (b) A decree of the senate,—Senatus consultum: Senatus vetus auctoritas de Bacchanalibus, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37: sine senatus auctoritate foedus facere, id. Off. 3, 30, 109: Senatus auctoritas gravissima interessit, id. Fam. 1, 2, fin.: responditque ita ex auctoritate senatus consul, Liv. 7, 31: imperio non populi jussu, non ex auctoritate patrum dato, id. 26, 2: Neminem exulium nisi ex Senatus auctoritate restituit, Suet. Claud. 12: citra senatus populique auctoritatem, id. Caes. 28 a.—Hence the superscription to the decrees of the Senate: SENATUS CONSULTI AUCTORITAS, abbrev., s. c. a., Cic. Fam. 8, 8.—Sometimes between senatus auctoritas and senatus consultum this distinction is to be made, that the former designates a decision of the senate, invalidated by the protestation of the tribune of the people or by the people themselves; the latter, one that is passed without opposition, Cic. Fam. 8, 8; Liv. 4, 57.—**b.** Auctoritas populi, the popular will or decision: isti principes et sibi et ceteris populi universi auctoritatis parendum esse fateantur, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 22; so, publicas, Vell. 2, 62, 3; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 4.—**c.** Auctoritas collegii (pontificum), Liv. 34, 44; cf. Cic. Leg. 2, 19 and 21.—**D.** Liberty, ability, power, authority to do according to one's pleasure: qui habet imperium a populo Romano auctoritatem legum dandam ab senatu, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49: Verres tantum sibi auctoritatis in re publica suscepit, ut, etc., id. ib. 2, 5, 58: Invida in hoc loco versatur ordo; videtur enim auctoritatem adferre peccandi, id. N. D. 3, 35, 85: Senatus faciem secum attulerat auctoritatemque populi Romani, id. Phil. 8, 8.—**E.** Might, power, authority, reputation, dignity, influence, weight (very freq.): ut vestra auctoritas Meae auctoritatis fautrix adjuvitrixque sit, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 40: aequitate causae et auctoritate sua alium commovere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 48: id maxima auctoritate philosophi affirmant, id. Off. 3, 29, 105: Digna est memoria Q. Catuli cum auctoritas tum veracunda, Vell. 2, 32: optima ium auctoritatem deminuerit, Suet. Caes. 11; so, auctoritatem habere, Cic. Phil. 11, 10 fin.; id. Sen. 17, 60: adripere, id. ib. 18, 62; id. N. D. 3, 35, 85: facere, to procure, obtain, id. Imp. Pomp. 15: Grandis auctoritatis es et bene regis regnum Israel, * Vulg. 3 Reg. 21, 7: imminuere, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 3; levare, id. Ac. 2, 22, 69: fructus capere auctoritatis, id. Sen. 18, 62: Quae sunt voluptates corporis cum auctoritatis praemiis comparanda? id. ib. 18, 64 et saep.—Transf. to things, importance, significance, weight, power, worth, value, estimation: bos in pecuaria maxima debet esse auctoritate, Var. R. 2, 5: sunt certa legum verba... quo plus auctoritatis habent, paulo antiquiora, more weight, force, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 18: totius hujusce rei quae sit vis, quae auctoritas, quod pondus, ignorat, id. Fl. 4: utilitatis species falsa ab honestatis auctoritate superata est, id. Off. 3, 30, 109: cum antea per aetatem nondum hujus auctoritatem loci attingere auderem, of this honorable place, i. e. the rostra, id. Imp. Pomp. 1: bibliothecae omnium philosophorum mihi videtur XII. tabularum libellus auctoritatis pondere superare, id. de Or. 1, 44, 195; id. Fam. 1, 7; Dolab. ap. Cic. ib. 9, 9 fin.: auctoritas praecipua lupi (piscis), Phn. 9, 17, 28, § 61: Post eum (Macedenatum) interit auctoritas saporis (pullo-

rum asinorum), id. 8, 43, 68, § 170 Jan: unguentorium, id. 13, 1, 2, § 4: auctoritas dignitasque formae, Suet. Claud. 30.—Also of *feigned, assumed authority*: nec cognovi quemquam, qui majore auctoritate nihil diceret, *that said nothing with a greater air of authority*, Cic. Div. 2, 67, 139.—**F**. An example, pattern, model: omnium superiorum auctoritatem repudiare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 19: memoria digna juventuti rei publicae capessenda auctoritas disciplinae, id. 2, 22, 6; 14: valuit auctoritas, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 53; so id. Verr. 2, 3, 93; 2, 5, 32: tu is es qui in disputando non tuum iudicium sequere, sed auctoritati aliorum pareas, id. Leg. 1, 13, 36; id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16 al.—**G**. A warrant, security for establishing a fact, assertion, etc., *credibility*: cum ea (iustitia) sine prudentia satis habeat auctoritatis, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 34: desinat putare, auctoritatem esse in eo testimonio, cuius auctor inventus est nemo, id. Fl. 23, 53: quid vero habet auctoritatis furor iste, quem divinum vocatis? id. Div. 2, 54, 110: tollitur omnis auctoritas sonniorum, id. ib. 2, 59, 123: cum ad vanitatem accessit auctoritas, id. Lael. 25, 94.—**2**. Meton., the things which serve for the verification or establishment of a fact. **a**. A record, document: videt legationes, cum publicis auctoritatibus convenisse, Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 7: nihil putas valere in iudiciis civitatum auctoritates ac literas, id. ib. 2, 3, 62, § 146.—**b**. The name of a person who is security for something, *authority*: cum auctoritates principum conjurationis colligeret, Cic. Sull. 13, 37: sed tu auctoritates contemnis, ratione pugnas, id. N. D. 3, 4, 9.—Hence for the names of persons present at the drawing up of a decree of the senate: quod in auctoritatibus praescriptis exstat, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 5: Senatus consultum, quod tibi misi, factum est auctoritatesque perscriptae, Cacl. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8.—**H**. Right of possession (cf. auctor. II. F. L.): lex usum et auctoritatem fundi jubet esse biennium, Cic. Caecin. 19, 54: usus auctoritas fundi biennium est, id. Top. 4, 23; so id. Caecin. 26, 74; id. Har. Resp. 7; Lex Atin. ap. Gell. 17, 6; cf. Hugo, Rechts-gesch. p. 217 sq.—So in the laws of the XII. Tables: ADVERSUS HOSTEM AETERNA AUCTORITAS... against a stranger the right of possession is perpetual (i. e. a stranger cannot, by prescription, obtain the right of possession to the property of a Roman), ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37.—**J**. In jurid. lang., a guaranty, security, Paul. Sent. 2, 17.

auctōr, āvī, ātū, 1, v. a. a. (access. form **auctorōr**, āri, Dig. 26, 8, 4; 27, 6, 9; App. M. 9, p. 225, 40; Tert. ad Scap. 1 [auctor]). **I**. To become security for, to give a pledge as bondsman, Dig. 27, 6, 9; 26, 8, 4.—**Trop.**, in the pass., observatio satis auctorata consensus patrocino, confirmatio, supported, Tert. Cor. Mil. 2.—**II**. More freq. se auctorare, or posse auctorari, to bind or oblige one's self to something, to hire one's self out for some service (mostly post-Aug.; never in Cic.): vindictor auctoratus, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 10.—Esp. of gladiators: Quid refert, uri virgīs ferroque necari Auctoratus eas, *Hor. S. 2, 7, 59 (qui se vendunt ludo (gladiatorum) auctorati vocantur: auctoratio enim dicitur venditio gladiatorum. Acro): proximo munere inter nos auctoratos felulis vulpare placet, Sen. Apocol. p. 251 Bip: auctoratus ob sepeliendum patrum, Quint. Decl. 302, Inscr. Orell. 4404.—Hence, in the pun: ipsum magis auctoratum populum Romanum circumferens, i. e. brought into greater danger than the gladiators, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 117.—Hence, **B**. In gen., to bind: eo pignore velut auctoratum sibi proditorum ratus est, Liv. 36, 10; Manil. 5, 340.—**C**. Sibi mortem aliquā re, to bring death to one's self by some means, Vell. 2, 30.

auctōr, āri, v. auctor *ini*.

auctrix, icis, f. auctōrix. **I**. She that originates a thing, an author (very rare, and post-class. for auctor, q. v. *fin*): materia auctrix universitatis, Tert. adv. Herm. 5: anima auctrix operum carnis, id. adv. Marc. 5, 10: comediae scelerum et libidinum auctrices, id. Spect. 18.—**II**. A female seller or surety (very rare, and post-class.), Cael. Dioc. et Max. 8, 45, 16; Tert. Anim. 57.

auctumnālis (correctly **aut-**), e (old form **autumnal**, related as *facul* to *faci-*

le, volup to volupe, famul to famulus, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 94), *adj.* [auctumnus], of or pertaining to the autumn, *autumnal*: aequinoctium autumnal, Varr. ap. Charis. I. 1: aequinoctium autumnale, Varr. R. R. 1, 28, *fin*.; so Liv. 31, 47: (aestivus) tumentes autumnalis (aequinoctio) amplius quam verno, Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 215: tempus autumnale, Varr. R. R. 1, 30, 1: lumen autumnale, *Cic. Arat. 285: agnus, Col. 7, 3, 11: rosa, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 19: umbres, id. 19, 3, 13, § 37: pruna, Prop. 5, 2, 13: corna autumnalia, Ov. M. 8, 665, and 13, 816 et saep.

***auctumnescit** or **-nascit** (correctly **aut-**), e, *incl. impers.* [id.], *autumn approaches, is coming on*, Mart. Cap. 6, p. 196.

auctumnitas (correctly **aut-**), ātis, f. [id.] (only ante- and post-class.). **I**. The season of autumn, the autumn, harvest-time: Circum oleas auctumnitate ablaqueato, Cato, R. R. 5, 8: primā auctumnitate cum pluvius est, id. ib. 155, 1: auctumnitas in anni tetrachordo mense praeterierat, Varr. ap. Non. p. 71, 15: aestas atque auctumnitas, Arn. 2, p. 96.—**II**. The produce of autumn, the harvest (cf. I. auctumnus, II.): dapem auctumnitatis vitulam, Varr. ap. Non. p. 71, 18: ex olivis atque vinctis plenam faciant auctumnitem fundi, Arn. 1, p. 12.

auctumno (correctly **aut-**), āre, v. n. [id.], to cause or bring on autumn (only in the two foll. exs.): corus autumnat, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 124: aer aestate nimbosā semper quodam modo vernat vel autumnat, id. 2, 50, 51, § 136.

1. auctumnus (correctly **aut-**), i, m. [auctumnus, *l. n.* Varr. ap. Non. p. 71, 20]. This word was anciently referred to augeo, as the season of increase, as by Paul. ex Fest. p. 23, 11 Māll.: so Curtius, Van Cossen and others, in view of its correct form, *auctumnus*, refer it to the Sanscr. av, to do good to, to satisfy one's self; cf. the Gr. εὖναι (i. e. εὖναι), good, kindly, and 2. aveo, to be well.] The season of abundance, the autumn. **I**. Lit. (from the 22d of September to the 22d of December; acc. to the designation of the ancients, from the entering of the sun into Libra until the setting of the Pleiades, comprising 91 days, Varr. R. R. 1, 28): quae temporis quasi naturam notant, hiems, ver, aestas, autumnus, Cic. Part. Or. 11: Vites autumnus fundi suadente videntur, Lucr. 1, 175: Inde autumnus adit, id. 5, 743: pomifer, Hor. C. 4, 7, 11: varius purpureo colore, id. ib. 2, 5, 11: sordidus calcatis uvīs, Ov. M. 2, 29: letifer, sickly (on account of the diseases that prevail in autumn), Juv. 4, 56: sub autumnō, Ov. A. 2, 315: autumnō adulto, about the middle of autumn, Tac. A. 11, 31: vergente, drawing to a close, id. ib. 11, 4: flexus autumni, id. H. 5, 23 al.—In plur.: Frustra per austrum nocentem Corporibus metuemus Austrum, Hor. C. 2, 14, 15; Ov. M. 1, 117; 3, 327.—**II**. Meton., the produce of the autumn, the harvest: et multa fragrat testa senibus autumnis, i. e. vino vetere, Mart. 3, 58, 7.

2. auctumnus (correctly **aut-**), a, um, *adj.* [I. auctumnus], *autumnal* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): imber, Cato, R. R. 58: autumnō frigore, Ov. M. 3, 729 (Merk. *autumnū frigore*): sidera, Manil. 2, 269: tempus, id. 2, 425: pruinae, Aus. Idyll. 8, 10; Cod. Th. 2, 8, 2: aequinoctium, Plin. 19, 6, 33, § 108: tempestas, Gell. 10, 7, 2.

1. auctus, a, um, v. augeo, P. a.

2. auctus, ūs, m. [augeo], an increasing, augmenting; increase, growth, abundance (esp. freq. after the Aug. per; not in Cic.); syn. incrementum; post-class. augumentum. **I**. Lit.: corporis auctus, Lucr. 2, 482; 5, 1171: Hic natura suis refrenat viribus auctum, id. 2, 1121; 5, 846; 6, 327: auctum appellatum ab auctu, Varr. L. L. 5, § 90 Māll.: vos (Divi Divaque) bonis auctibus auxitis, Liv. 29, 27; 4, 2: aquarum, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 79; Tac. A. 1, 56: diei, Plin. 2, 19, 17, § 81.—Poet.: caedere arboris auctum, the abundance of a tree, for a large tree, Lucr. 6, 168; so, nec loricā tenet distrecti corporis auctum, Lucr. 9, 797.—**II**. Trop.: auctus imperii, Tac. A. 2, 33; so id. H. 4, 63: hujus viri fastigium tantis auctibus fortuna extulit ut, etc. Vell. 2, 40, 4: bellum cotidiano auctu majus, id. 2, 129 *fin*.: immensis auctibus aliquid extolle-

re, Tac. H. 4, 28: augusta dicantur ab auctu, etc., from the increase, enhancement of a prosperous condition, Suet. Aug. 7 *fin*.

***auctupābundus**, a, um, *adj.* [auctor] = aucupas, watching, lurking for; animas, Tert. Anim. 39.

***auctupālis**, e, *adj.* [auctupium], pertaining to bird-catching or fowling: perticæ, Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Māll.

auctupatio, ōnis, f. [auctupium], *bird-catching, fowling*, Quint. Decl. 13, 8.

auctupatorius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], belonging to, or useful in bird-catching: harundum, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 172: Cum ante permansit mundatio, proficunt in auctupatorium amplitudinem, id. 16, 36, 66, § 169: calami, Mart. 14, 218; Plin. 1, 1.

***auctupatus**, ūs, m. [id.], = auctupium, *fowling*, Capitol. Anton. Philos. 4.

auctupium, ūi, n. [auctupis], *bird-catching, fowling*. **I**. Lit.: piscatu, aucupio, venatione, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23; Pall. Dec. 6, 2: noctuatae, id. Sept. 12.—**P**oet.: aucupium sagittarium, bird-taking with arrows, Att. ap. Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 32: harundine sumptā Faunus pluciosum sum deus aucupior, Prop. 5, 2, 34; cf. Hermann. Opusc. III. p. 121.—**Trop.**, a catching at, lying in wait for something: facere aucupium aurius, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 44 (cf. aucups and aucupor): hoc novum est aucupium, a new kind of fowling, new way of catching things, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 16 (cf. the preced. vere, quaestus): aucupium delectationis, Cic. Or. 25, 84; 58, 197: aucupia verborum, a catching at words, quibbling; cf. aucups, id. Caecin. 23, 65; nomenclationis, Col. 3, 2, 31.—**II**. Meton. (abstr. for concr.), the birds caught: qui tot res in se habet egregias, Aucupium, omnigeno piscis, etc., *Cat. 114, 3; Cels. 2, 26; Sen. Prov. 3.

aucūpo, āre, v. aucupor *fin*.

aucupor, ātis, 1, v. *dep.* and *act.* [auctupis], to go bird-catching or fowling. **I**. Lit.: Alio loco ut seras ac colas silvam caedam, alio ubi aucupare, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 5; Dig. 41, 1, 3.—Also of taking bees: spes aucupandi examina, Col. 3, 8, 8.—**II**. Trop., to chase, give chase to, strive for, be on the look-out for, lie in wait for; watch for, etc. (a favorite figure in prose and poetry; in Cic. perh. twenty times; syn.: insidiator; sequor): Videns sceleratus ut aucuparetur? hoc he gives chase? Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 40: nos longis navibus tranquillitates auctupari eramus, Cic. Att. 6, 8, 4: tempus, id. Rosc. Am. 8, 22: allicius imbecillitatem, id. Fl. 37, 92: ut omni ex genere orationem aucuper, et omnis undique fusculos carpm atque delibem, id. Sed. 56, 119; id. Verr. 1, 3, 9; id. Or. 2, 7 *fin*.; id. 14, 59; 63, 256; 19, 63; id. Fin. 2, 22, 71: L. Cassio omnes rarniculos popularis arae aucupante, id. Leg. 3, 16, 35; id. Fam. 5, 12, 6 al.: occasionem, Auct. B. Afr. 3 *fin*.: obtracatione alienae scientiae famam sibi, Plin. H. N. praef. § 30; 33, 2, 8, § 32: studium populū ac favorem, Flor. 3, 13, 1: reconditas voces, Suet. Aug. 86: absentiam allicius, Just. 29, 4: somnos, Ov. H. 13, 107.

Auct. form aucūpo, āre, to watch for, etc.: fructus verborum aures aucupant, Enn. ap. Non. p. 467, 14: prospectum aucupo, Pac. ib.: in consilio id reges Argivum aucupant, Att. ib.: id ego aucupavi, Titin. ib.: Pansiper mane! Aucupemus ex insidiis clanculum quam rem gerant, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 31: nuni quis est, Sermonem nostrum qui aucupet, id. Most. 2, 2, 42; so Sen. Her. Oct. 483: ex insidiis aucupā, Plaut. Men. 4, 1, 12: qui aucupet me quid agam, id. Mil. 4, 2, 5: Lepide inecator, aucupavi, id. Truc. 5, 72.—*** B**. Pass. form aucupo: Multa divulgata ac per morem vicissim aucupata discurant, Lucr. 5, 22.

audācia, ae, f. [audax], the quality of being audax, boldness, in a good, but oftener in a bad sense (syn.: fortitudo, audentia, animus, virtus). **I**. In a good sense, daring, intrepidity, courage, valor: audacia in bello, Sall. C. 9, 3: audacia pro muro habetur, id. ib. 58, 17: frangere audaciam, Liv. 25, 38, 6: ipso miraculo audaciae obstupescit hostes, id. 2, 10: nox aliis in audaciam, aliis ad formidinem opportuna, Tac. A. 4, 51: unam in audaciā spem salutis (esse), id. H. 4, 49; so Just. praef. 2, 9 al.: in audaces non est audacia tuta, Ov. M. 10,

544: Quod si deficiant vires, audacia certe Laus erit, Prop. 3, 1, 5: sumpsisset cor ejus audaciam, Vulg. 2 Par. 17, 6 al. — II. In a bad sense, *daring, audacity, presumption, temerity, insolence, impudence*: O hominis impudentem audaciam, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 13, and Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 72; Phaedr. 3, 5, 9: compositis mendaciis Advenisti, audaciai columnam, *shamelessness, impudence*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 211: Tantane adfectum quemquam esse hominem audaciai Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 84: audacia non contrarium (fidenciae), sed appositum est ac propinquum et tamen vitiosum est, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165: animus paratus ad periculum, si sua cupiditate, non utilitate communi impellitur, audaciae potius nomen habeat quam fortitudinis, id. Off. 1, 19, 63: incredibili impudentia et audacia, id. Verr. 2, 2, 30: audacia et impudentia fretus, id. Fl. 15; so id. Caecin. 1, id. Phil. 10, 5; 13, 13 *fin.*; id. Clu. 65; id. Inv. 1, 33 al.; Sall. C. 23, 2; 52, 11; 61, 1; id. J. 7, 5; 14, 11 al.; Liv. 28, 22; 44, 6 al.; Tac. A. 11, 26; id. H. 3, 66; 3, 73 al.; Suet. Vesp. 8; Curt. 6, 11; 8, 13; Vulg. Sap. 12, 17 et saep. — In *plur.* (abstr. for concr.), *daring deeds*, = *audacter facta*: quantas audacias, quam incredibiles furores perpetravit, Cic. Sull. 27 *fin.*: audacias Cato plurius dixit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll.; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 89; id. Cat. 2, 5, 10; id. Att. 9, 7: quam (formam vitae) postea celeberrimam miseriae temporum et audaciae temporum fecerunt, Tac. A. 1, 74.—In a milder signif., *freedom, boldness*: licentia vel potius audacia, Cic. Lig. 8: vitare audaciam in translationibus, Suet. Gram. 10 *fin.*

audaciter, *adv.*, v. *audax fin.*
audacter, *adv.*, v. *audax fin.*
audaculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [audax], a little bold (rare, and post-class.). Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll.: reprehensor audaculus verbum, Gell. 5, 21; Sulp. Apoll. ap. Eud. 15, 5; Firm. 1 praef.

audax, icis, *adj.* [from *audeo*, as *ferax* from *fero*, *capax* from *capio*], *daring*, in a good, but oftener in a bad sense, *bold, courageous, spirited; audacious, rash, presumptuous, foolhardy* (syn.: *fortis, temerarius*). I. Lit. A. *Absol.*: qui me alter est audacior homo, aut qui me confidatior? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 1: quae non deliquit, deest Audacem esse, id. ib. 2, 2, 207: o seculum atque audacem hominem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 42: O hominem audacem! id. And. 4, 4, 30: rogitas, audacissime? id. Eun. 5, 4, 26: Verres homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 2 *fin.*; id. Rosc. Am. 1: temerarius et audax, id. Inv. 1, 3: petulant et audax, id. Qu. Fr. 2, 4: alii audaces, protervi, id. Fin. 1, 13, 61: audaces, sibi placentes, Vulg. 2 Pet. 2, 10: de improbis et quodammodo audacissimos, Cic. Phil. 14, 3: adulescentes quosdam eligit cum audacissimos tum viribus maximis, Nep. Dion, 9, 3: da facilem cursum atque audacibus annue coeptis, Verg. G. 1, 40: poëta, a poet who remains unmoved amid praise and blame, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 182 Schmid: audax Iapeti genus, id. C. 1, 3, 25; 3, 27, 28: conjunx timidi aut audacis Ixidis, Ov. M. 14, 671: furit audacissimus omni De numero Lycabas, id. ib. 3, 623 al. — B. Constr. (a) With *abl.*: viribus audax, Verg. A. 5, 67: audax juvenia, id. G. 4, 565.—(b) With *gen.*: audax ingenii, Stat. S. 3, 2, 64; 5, 3, 135: animi, id. Th. 10, 495; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 4; Sil. 14, 416.—(c) With *inf.*: audax omnia perpeti, Hor. C. 1, 3, 25: leges imponere, Prop. 5, 5, 13: casus audax spondere secundus, Luc. 7, 246.—(d) With *ad*: ad facinus audacior, Cic. Cat. 2, 5.—II. Transf. to things: audax facinus, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 2; so id. And. 2, 3, 27; id. Phorm. 1, 3, 4; so, *ammus*, Sall. C. 5, 4: consilium, Liv. 25, 38: lingua, Vulg. Eccl. 21, 8 res, Liv. 26, 38: spes audax, Plin. 28, 4, 7, 35: paupertas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 51: dithyrambi, id. C. 4, 2, 10: verba, *bold*, i. e. *unusual, poetic*, Quint. 10, 5, 4: hyperbole audacioris ornatus, id. 8, 6, 67: volatus, Ov. M. 8, 223 al.—III. Meton., *violent, fierce, proud*: Nunc audax cave sis, Cat. 50, 18: ambitiosus et audax, Hor. S. 2, 3, 165: Cerberus, Tib. 1, 10, 35: leones, Vulg. Sap. 11, 18: Hecate, Sen. Med. 844.—*Adv.*, *boldly, courageously, audaciously*; in two forms, **a. audaciter** (the original but unusual form); cf.: licet omnes oratores aliud sequantur, i. e. the form *audacter*, Quint. 1, 6, 17):

Multa scelerate, multa audaciter, multa improbre fecisti, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 104 B. and K.; cf. Prisc. p. 1014 P.; Sall. H. Fragn. ap. Prisc. I. L.: audaciter se latum fuisse de, Liv. 22, 25: audaciter negantem, id. 40, 55 Weissenb.; Sen. Prov. 4.—**b. audacter** (the usu. class. form): loquere audacter putri, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 82: monere, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 6: audacter inter reges versari, Lucr. 2, 50; Cat. 55, 16; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54; id. Rosc. Am. 11; id. Fin. 2, 9, 28; id. Ac. 2, 25, 81; Liv. 9, 34; 44, 4: patrare, Vulg. Gen. 34, 30; ib. Jud. 20, 31; ib. Marc. 15, 43 al.—*Comp.*: quoi tum concedat filium audacius, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 98; Cic. Or. 8, 26; 60, 202; Caes. B. G. 1, 15; 1, 18; Nep. Epam. 9, 1: scribere, Vulg. Rom. 15, 15.—*Sup.*: audacissime oneris quid vis impone, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 28; Caes. B. G. 2, 10; 5, 15; Liv. 30, 30 (on these forms, v. Neue, Forment. II. p. 661 sq.).

audens, *entis*, v. *audeo*, P. a. *fin.*
audentia, *ae, f.* [audens], *boldness, courage, spirit*, in a good sense (only post-Aug. and rare; syn.: *audacia, animus*). I. Lit.: audacia et audentia hoc diversa sunt, quod audacia temeritas est, audentia fortitudo, Non. p. 431, 6: ut quisque audentia habuisset, Tac. A. 15, 53: nec defuit audentia Druso Germanico: sed obstatit Oceanus, id. G. 34: usurpatum robo et privata cujusque audentia, id. ib. 31.—II. Trop., *freedom in the use of words, license*: si datur Homero et mollia verba et Graeca ad levitatem versus contrahere, extendere, inflectere, cur tibi similis audentia non datur? Plin. Ep. 8, 4, 4.

audeo, ausus, 2, v. a. and n. (*perf.* ausi = ausum sum, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 808 P.; hence freq. in the poets, and prose writers modelled after them, *sub.*), *sync. ausim*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 21; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 45; 5, 2, 65; Lucr. 2, 178; 5, 196; Verg. E. 3, 32; id. G. 2, 289; Tib. 4, 1, 193; Prop. 2, 5, 24; 3, 12, 21; Ov. Am. 2, 4, 1; Stat. Th. 1, 18; 3, 165; id. Achill. 2, 266; Liv. praef. 1; Plin. Ep. 4, 4 *fin.*; Tac. Agr. 48: ausis, Att. ap. Non. p. 4, 62; Lucr. 2, 982; 4, 508; 5, 730; 6, 412; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll.: ausit, Cat. 61, 65; 61, 70; 61, 75; 66, 28; Ov. M. 6, 466; Stat. Th. 12, 101; id. Achill. 1, 544; Liv. 5, 3 *fin.*: *ausint, Stat. Th. 11, 126; cf. Prisc. I. 1; Struve, p. 175 sq.; Ramsh. Gr. p. 140; Neue, Forment. II. pp. 333 sq., 542, 547 sq. al.] [acc. to Pott, for *avideo* from *avideo*, pr. to be eager about something, to have spirit or courage for it; v. I. aveo], *to venture, to venture to do, to dare; to be bold, courageous* (with the idea of courage, boldness; while *conari* designates a mere attempt, an undertaking; syn.: *conor, molior*); constr. with *acc. inf.*, *quin*, *in with acc. or abl.*, and *absol.* (a) With *acc.* (mostly in poets and hist., esp. in Tac.): Quā audaciā tantum facinus audet? Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 37; so, ut pessimum facinus auderet, Tac. H. 1, 28; 2, 85; Suet. Calig. 49: quid domini faciant, audent cum talia fures! Verg. E. 3, 16: ausum talia depicere, Ov. M. 1, 199; 13, 24: captalem fraudem ausi, Liv. 23, 14; 3, 2; 26, 40; Vell. 2, 24, 5: erant qui id flagitium formidine auderent, Tac. A. 1, 69: ausuros iocundum castrorum oppugnationem, id. ib. 2, 12; 4, 49; 11, 9; 12, 28; 14, 25; id. H. 1, 48; 2, 25; 2, 69; 4, 15 al.: ad audendum aliquid conclissasset, nisi etc., Suet. Caes. 8, 19; id. Tib. 37; id. Tit. 8; Just. 5, 9 al.; hence also *pass.*: multa dolo, pleraque per vim audabant, Liv. 39, 8 *fin.*: auderi adversus aliquem dimicare, Nep. Mit. 4 *fin.*: agenda res est audendaque, Liv. 35, 35, 6; Vell. 2, 56 *fin.*: patroni necem, Suet. Dom. 14.—Also **ausus**, a, um, *pass.*, Tac. A. 3, 67 *fin.*—(b) With *inf.* (the usual constr.; freq. both in prose and poetry): etiam audes mea reverti gratia? Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 23: Equid audes de tuo istuc addere? do you *undertake*, *venture upon*? id. ib. 1, 2, 40: commovere me miser non audeo, *I venture not to stir*, id. Truc. 4, 3, 44: Neque tibi quicquam dare ausim, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 65: nil jam mutire audeo, id. And. 3, 2, 25; 3, 5, 7; id. Heaut. 5, 1, 80; id. Phorm. 5, 1, 31: hoc ex ipsis caeli rationibus ausim confirmare, Lucr. 5, 196: auderent credere gentes, id. 2, 1036; 1, 68; by poet. license transf. to things: Vitigeni latices in aqua fontibus audent Miscri, *the juice from the vine ventures boldly to intermingle with the wa-*

ter, id. 6, 1072: Mithridates tantum victos efficere potuit, quantum incolumis nunquam est ausus optare, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 25: imperatorem deponere, id. ib. 5, 12: ut de Ligari (facto) non audeam confiteri id. Liv. 3, 8: audeo dicere, *I dare say, venture to assert*, = τολμᾶω λέγειν, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84 et saep.; qui pulsi loqui cedere ausi erant, Sall. C. 9, 4; 20, 3: quem tu praepone re nobis Audes, Cat. 81, 6: refranere licentiam, Hor. C. 3, 24, 28: vana contemnere, Liv. 9, 17, 9: mensuram prodere ausos, Plin. 2, 1, 1, 3 al.: non sunt ausi persequi recedentes, Vulg. Gen. 35, 5; 44, 26; ib. Job, 29, 27, 37, 24; ib. Matt. 22, 46; ib. Act. 5, 13; ib. Rom. 5, 7 et persaepe.—*(γ) With *quin*: ut non audeam... quin promam omnia, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 11.—(δ) With *in with acc.* or *abl.* (eccl. Lat.): Rogo vos ne praesens audeam in quosdam (Gr. ἐπι τινά), Vulg. 2 Cor. 10, 2: In quo quis audeo, audeo et ego (Gr. ἐν ἐμῷ), ib. 2 Cor. 11, 21.—(ε) *Abso.* (Romani) audento... magni facti, Sall. H. Fragn. 4 (n. 12 *fin.* Gerl.): Nec nunc illi, quia audent, sed quia necesse est, pugnatior sunt, Liv. 21, 40, 7: in ejus modi consiliis periculosus esse deprehendi quam audeo, Tac. Agr. 15 *fin.*: duo itinera audenti (esse), seu mallem statim arma, seu etc., id. H. 4, 49: auctor ego audenti, Verg. A. 12, 159: Nam spirat tragicum satis et feliciter audent, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 166.—With an object to be supplied from the context: hos vero novos magistros nihil intellegebam posse docere, nisi ut auderent (sc. dicere, orationes habere, etc.), Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 94; Quint. 10, 1, 33 Frotsch.; 1, 5, 72: Judaei sub ipsos muros struxere aciem, rebus secundis longius ausuri (sc. progredi, to advance further), Tac. H. 5, 11; 2, 25; cf. Verg. A. 2, 347.—Hence, P. a. I. **audens**, *entis*, *daring, bold, intrepid, courageous*; mostly in a good sense (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito, Verg. A. 6, 95: audentes deus ipse juvat, Ov. M. 10, 586; so id. A. A. 1, 608; id. F. 2, 782: spes audentior, Val. Fl. 4, 284: nil gravius audenti quam ignavo patientium esse, Tac. A. 14, 58; id. H. 2, 2: audentissimus cuiusque procurso, id. Agr. 33; id. Or. 14 al.—*Adv.*: **audenter**, *boldly, fearlessly, rashly*: liceat audenti dicere, *Vulg. Act. 2, 29; Dig. 28, 2, 29 *fin.*—*Comp.*: audentius jam onerat Sejanum, Tac. A. 4, 68: progressus, id. ib. 13, 40: circumstiteret, id. H. 2, 78: irrupere, id. Or. 18, 1, 79: agere fortius et audentius, id. Or. 18.—*Sup.* prob. not in use.—**2. ausus**, a, um, *ventured, attempted, undertaken*; hence *subst.*: **ausum**, i, n., a *daring attempt, a venture, an undertaking, enterprise* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose; acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 351, *per not before Verg.*): At tibi pro scelere, exclamatur, pro talibus ausis, Verg. A. 2, 535; 12, 351: fortia ausa, id. ib. 9, 281: ingenium annuat ausis, Ov. M. 7, 178; 2, 328; 11, 12; 9, 621; 10, 460; 11, 242; id. H. 14, 49 al.; Stat. Th. 4, 368: ausum improbum, Plin. 2, 108, 112, 147.

audiens, *entis*, Part. and P. a., v. *audio*.
audientia, *ae, f.* [audio], a *hearing, a listening* to something; *audience, attention*; mostly in the phrase, *audientiam facere, to cause to give attention, to procure a hearing*. I. Lit.: exsurge, praeco; fac populo audientiam, i. e. *command silence*, *Plaut. Poen. prol. 11: Illi praeco faciebatur audientiam, Auct. ad Her. 4, 55, 68: audientiam facere praecoem jussit, Liv. 43, 16: quantum denique audientiam oratione mea improbis illius factura, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 18, 42; so id. Sen. 9, 28; id. de Or. 2, 80, 325: tribuere, *to give a hearing*, App. M. 3, p. 131, 14: praebere, Cod. 7, 19, 7: impertiri, ib. 2, 13, 1.—II. Meton. **A. The faculty of hearing, hearing, Prod. σπερ. 954**. — **B. The ears** (abstr. for concr.), Arn. 3, p. 117; 3, p. 178.

audio, ivi or ii, itum, 4, v. a. (*imperf.* audibat, Ov. F. 3, 507: audibant, Cat. 84, 6; fut. audibo, Enn. ap. Non. p. 506, 1: audibis, id. ib.; Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 86; id. Poen. 1, 2, 97; Caecil. ap. Gell. 7, 17 *fin.*; id. ap. Non. I. l.; cf. Struve, p. 137 sq.: audin = audis, as *atn* = *asine*; *inf. perf.* *audissee* better than *audissee*, acc. to Quint. 1, 6, 17] [cf. the Lacon. *αἰε* = *αἰε*; aurs; Lith. *ausis*; Goth. *auso*; Germ. *Oh*, and Engl. *ear*].

the Fr. *ouïr*, and Lat. *ausculto*; Curtius also compares the Gr. *αἰσώ*, to hear, perceive, and the Sanscr. *av*, to notice, to favor; *v. ausculto*, 1. *aveo* *inire*, and cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 83 Müll.), to *hear*, to *perceive* or *understand* by *hearing*, to *learn* (audio pr. differs from *ausculto* as the Gr. *ἀκούω* from *ἀκούωμαι*, the Germ. *hören* from *hörchen*, and the Engl. to *hear* from to *listen*, the former of these words denoting an involuntary, the latter a voluntary act; other syn.: *ex-audio*, *genio*, *cognosco*, *obedo*, *dico*). **I.**

A. In gen. **A.** Aliquid: *auribus* si parum audies terito cum vino brassicam. etc. Cato, R. R. 137 *fin.*: ubi molarum strepitum audibis maximum. Enn. ap. Non. I. 1. (Com. v. 7 Vahl. p. 153): *verba*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 97; Vulg. Gen. 24, 30: *quae vera audivi*, taceo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 23: *Mane*, non dum audisti, Demea, Quod est gravissimum, id. Ad. 3, 4, 21: *vocum*, id. Hec. 4, 1, 2: *vera* *an falsa*, id. And. 5, 4, 19: *mixtos vagitus aegris* Ploratus, Lucr. 2, 579: *voce*, Verg. A. 4, 439; Hor. C. 3, 7, 22; Vulg. Gen. 3, 8; ib. Matt. 2, 18: *strepitus*, Verg. A. 9, 394: *sonitum*, Hor. C. 2, 1, 31: *haec*, id. ib. 3, 27, 51: *aquas*, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 30: *genitus*, id. M. 7, 839; Vulg. Exod. 2, 24: *ait se omnia audivisse*, Titinn. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12: ut quod te audisse dicis nunquam audieris, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285: *Nihil enim habeo praeter auditum*, id. Off. 1, 10, 33: *quod quisque eorum de quaque re audierit*, Caes. B. G. 4, 5: *Hac auditū pugnā maxima pars se Crasso dedit*, id. ib. 3, 27: *Auditis hostium copis respicerent suum ipsi exercitum*, Luc. 2, 52, 10: *quod cum audisset Abram*, Vulg. Gen. 14, 14: *auditis sermionibus*, ib. 4 Reg. 22, 19; ib. Heb. 4, 3: *clangorem tubae*, ib. Isa. 18, 3: *symphoniam*, ib. Luc. 15, 25: *animal*, ib. Apoc. 6, 3; 6, 5 al. **persaepe**. **b.** **CONSTR.** the person from whom one hears or learns any thing, with *ex* (so most freq.), *ab*, *de*, *acc.* and *part.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, *cum* or *dum*. (a) With *ex*: *verbum ex aliquo*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 8; so id. And. 2, 1, 2; 5, 4, 24; id. Eun. 1, 2, 34; id. Hec. 4, 1, 35; id. And. 3, 3, 2: *audi- vi ex majoribus natu hoc idem fuisse* in P. Scipione Nasica, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 109: *hoc ex aliis*, id. Att. 5, 17: *ex obviis*, Liv. 28, 26; so Suet. Caes. 29; id. Dom. 12 al.: *saepe audivi ex majoribus natu mirari solum* C. Fabricium etc., Cic. Sen. 13, 43; so Suet. Claud. 15.—(b) With *ab*: *a quibus cum audisset non multum superesse munitionis*, Nep. Them. 7, 2.—(c) With *de*: *equidem saepe hoc audivi de patre et de socio meo*, i. e. *from his mouth*, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 133; so id. Off. 3, 19, 77; id. Brut. 26, 100.—(d) With *acc.* and *part. pres.* (cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 636): ut neque cum quentem quisquam audierit neque etc., Nep. Timol. 4, 1; so Suet. Calig. 22; Cat. 9, 6; 61, 125; 67, 41 al.—(e) With *acc.* and *inf.*: *milli non credo, quom ille autem autem in illi audio*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 260: *Audin (eum) lapidem quae- ritare*? id. Capt. 3, 70: *erilem filium ejus duxisse audio* Uxorem, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 3; 2, 1, 59: *saepe hoc majores natu dicere audivi*, Cic. Mur. 28: *Gellius audiverat patrum objurare solere*, Cat. 74, 1; Verg. A. 1, 20, 4, 562: *audiet cives accuisse ferrum*, Audiet pugnas juvenus, Hor. C. 1, 2, 21 sq.: *audire videor pios Errare per lucos*, id. ib. 3, 4, 5.—Hence also *pass.* with *nom.* and *inf.* (cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 607): *Bibulus nondum audiebat esse in Syria*, *was said*, Cic. Att. 5, 18; so Caes. B. G. 7, 79.—(f) With *cum* or *dum* (cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 749): *id quidem saepe ex eo audivi, cum diceret sibi certum esse*, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144: *quis unquam audivit, cum ego de me nisi coactus ac necessario dicerem*? id. Dom. 35; so id. Brut. 56; id. Fin. 5, 19, 54; id. de Or. 1, 28, 129; 1, 2, 99; Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 5: *auditus est certe, dum ex eo quaerit*, Suet. Dom. 4.—Diff from the preced. constr. with *de* is *audire* de aliquo (aliquid); *more freq.* in *pass.* sense, to *hear* any thing concerning any one: *de psaltria hac audivit*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 5: *illos etiam convenire aveo, de quibus audivi et legi*, Cic. Sen. 23, 83; so id. Att. 7, 20; id. Ac. 2, 2, 4; cf. aliquid in aliquem, to *hear something against, something bad of any one*, id. de Or. 2, 70, 285 al.—**B.** In conversation. (a) *Audi*, as a call to gain attention, *hear, attend, give ear, listen*, = *hoc age*: *audi cetera*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 127: *audi heus tu*, id. ib. 4, 3, 52: *Dorio, audi obsecro*, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 1: *Hoc audi*, id. And.

3, 4, 11; 4, 1, 36: *Quin tu audi*, Plaut. Baech. 2, 3, 42: *quin tu hoc audi*, Ter. And. 2, 2, 9.—(b) *Audis* or *audin* = *audisne*? *do you hear?* atque audin? Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 70: *Equidem dicens dixi: Et domi [nunc] sum ego, inquam, equid audis?* id. Am. 2, 1, 27; id. Trin. 3, 2, 91: *Heus, audin quid ait?* *Quin fugis?* id. Capt. 3, 4, 60: *cura adversandum atque audin?* quadrupedem constrigo, Ter. And. 5, 2, 24; 1, 5, 64: *Audin tu?* *Hic furti se adligat*, id. Eun. 4, 7, 39: *Audin quid dicam?* id. Hec. 1, 2, 3.—**C.** *Audito*, with a clause for its subject, as *absol.* in the hist., upon the receipt of the news that, at the tidings that: *audito Q. Marcium in Cilicium tendere, when news came that Q. Marcius* etc., Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 1130 P.: *audito Machaniam fama adventus sui territum refugisse* Lacedaemone, Liv. 28, 7: *audito venisse missu Agrippinae nuntium Agerinum*, Tac. A. 14, 7.—**II.** **Esp.** **A. 1.** In a pregnant signifi., to *listen* to a person or thing, to *give ear to, hearken to, attend*: etsi a visis sic audior, ut nunquam benignius neque attentius quemquam auditum putem, Cic. Clu. 23, 63; so id. de Or. 1, 61, 259: *sed non eis animis audiebat, ut doceri possent*, Liv. 42, 48; 1, 32; 5, 6: ut legationes audiret cubans, Suet. Vesp. 24; id. Caes. 32; id. Ner. 22; 23; Vulg. Job. 11, 2; ib. Psa. 33, 12; ib. Matt. 10, 14; ib. Heb. 3, 7 al.—**2.** *Aliquem*, of pupils, to *hear a teacher*, i. e. to receive instruction from, to *study under*: te, Marce filii, annum jam audientem Cratipum, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 1: *Jam Polemonem audierant adsidue Zeno et Arcesilas*, id. Ac. 1, 9, 34; so id. N. D. 1, 14, 37; 3, 1, 2; id. Fat. 2, 4: *Diogenes venientem eum, ut se extra ordinem auditum, non admitterat*, Suet. Tib. 32; id. Gram. 10, 20 al.—*Absol.*: *possuntne aliquid audire?* (i. e. *will you communicate something to me?*) tu vero, inquam, vel audire vel dicere, Cic. Pat. 2, 3: *ponere aliquid ad quod audiam, volo*, id. ib. 2, 4.—**3.** *De aliquo re* or *aliquid, aliquem*, of judges, to *listen or hearken to, to examine*: *nemo illorum judicium clarissimis viris accusantibus audiendum sibi de ambitu putavit*, Cic. Fl. 39, 98: *de capite*, Sen. Ben. 2, 12 al.—*Tr op.*: *de pace*, Liv. 27, 30: *dolos*, Verg. A. 6, 567: *nequissimum servum*, Suet. Dom. 11; so id. Aug. 93; id. Tib. 73; id. Claud. 15; id. Dom. 14; 16; Dig. 11, 3, 14 *fin.*; 28, 6, 10; 39, 2, 18 et saep.—**4.** *Of prayer or entreaty, to hear, listen to, lend an ear to, regard, grant*: in quo di immortales meas preces audiverunt, Cic. Pis. 19: *Curio ubi... neque cohortationes suas neque preces audiri intellegit*, Caes. B. C. 2, 42: *velut si sensisset auditas preces*, Liv. 1, 12: *audivit orationem eorum*, Vulg. Psa. 105, 44: *audisti verba oris mei*, ib. ib. 137, 1: *Audiat aversa non meus aure deus*, Tib. 3, 3, 28: *auduit et caeli Genitor de parte serena* Itonentium laevum, Verg. A. 9, 630: *minus audientem carmina Vestam*, Hor. C. 1, 2, 27; 4, 13, 1: *audivit Dominus*, Vulg. Psa. 29, 11 al.—Also *aliquem, to hear one, to grant his desire or prayer*: *puellas ter vocata audis*, Hor. C. 3, 22, 3; so id. C. S. 34; 35: *Ferreus orantem nequiquam janitor audis*, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 27; id. M. 8, 598 al.: *Audi nos domine*, Vulg. Gen. 23, 6; 23, 8: *semper me audis*, ib. Joan. 11, 42.—**B.** *Aliquem, aliquid, or absol.* audio, to *hear a person or thing with approbation, to assent to, agree with, approve, grant, allow*: *nec Homerum audio*, qui Ganymeden ab dis raptum ait, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65: *Socratem audio dicentem tibi condimentum esse famem*, sed qui ad voluptatem omnia referens vivit ut Gallionis, non audio, id. Fin. 2, 28, 90; id. de Or. 1, 15, 68; 3, 28, 83; id. Marcell. 8, 25: *audio (I grant it, well, that I agree to, that is granted)*: *nunc dicis aliquid, quod ad rem pertineat*, id. Rosc. Am. 18 *fin.*; id. Verr. 2, 2, 59; 2, 5, 27: *non audio, that I do not grant*, id. ib. 2, 3, 34.—**C.** *To hear, to listen to, to obey, heed*; *orig.* and *class.* only with *acc.*, but also with *dat.*—**a.** With *acc.*: *tecum loquere, to adhere in consilium, te audi, tibi obtempera*, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 2; id. N. D. 1, 20, 55: *ne ego sapientiam istam, quamvis sit crudita, non audiam*, id. Phil. 13, 3, 6: *si me audiatis, priusquam dedantur, etc.*, Liv. 9, 9: *Non, si me satis audias, Speres etc.*, Hor. C. 1, 13, 13; 4, 14, 50; id. Ep. 1, 1, 48: *patris aut matris imperium*, Vulg. Deut. 21, 18 al.—**P o e t.**

transf. to *inanimate things*: *neque audit currus habenas, heeds*, Verg. G. 1, 514; so Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 187 (cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 13; qui frenato est auris in ore; and Pind. Pyth. 2, 21: ἀρματα πεισιχάδιναι); *nec minus incerta (sagitta) est, nec quae magis audiat arcum, which better heeds the bow*, Ov. M. 5, 382: *teque languenti manu Non audit arcus?* Sen. Herc. Oct. 980; so Stat. Th. 5, 412; Luc. 3, 594; 9, 931; Sil. 14, 392.—**b.** With *dat.*: *nam istis qui linguam avium intellegunt, magis audiendum censio*, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131 (B. and K. *insti*): *sibi audire*, App. Mag. p. 326, 34; so, *dicto audientem esse, to listen to one's word, to be obedient to one's word, to obey* (not in Ter.): *dicto sum audiens, I obey*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 71; id. Trin. 4, 3, 55; id. As. 3, 1, 40; id. Men. 2, 3, 89: *qui dicto audientes in tanta re non fuisset*, Cic. Deiot. 8, 23: *sunt illi quidem dicto audientes*, id. Verr. 1, 88: *quos dicto audientes jussi*, id. ib. 5, 104.—*And*, on account of the signifi. of *obey*, with a second personal *dat.*: *dicto audientem esse alicui, to obey one* (freq. and class.); cf. Stallb. ad Rudd. Gr. II. p. 124, n. 38: *vilius domino dicto audiens sit*, Cato, R. R. 142: *si habes, qui te audiat; si potest tibi dicto audiens esse quisquam*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 44; 2, 4, 12; 2, 5, 32; id. Phil. 7, 2: *dicto audiens fuit jussis absentium magistratum*, Nep. Ages. 4, 2; id. Lys. 1, 2; id. Iphicr. 2, 1: *interim Servio Tullio jubere populum dicto audientem esse*, Liv. 1, 41; 4, 26; 29, 20; 41, 10 al.—*Once pleon.* with *obedire*: *ne plebs nobis dicto audiens atque obediens sit*, Liv. 5, 3.—**D.** *To hear thus and thus*, i. e. to be named or styled somehow (as in Gr. *ἀκούω*); and in Engl. to *hear*, as Milton: *Or hearst thou rather pure ethereal stream, P. L. III. 7*; and with *bene* or *male* (as in Gr. *καλῶς* or *κακῶς ἀκούει*); cf. Milton: *For which Britain hears ill abroad, Aereop.*; and Spenser: *If old Aeugles sonnes so evil hear, F. Q. I. 5, 23*), to *be in good or bad repute, to be praised or blamed, to have a good or bad character*: *benedictis si certasset, audisset bene* (Bene audire est bene dici, laudari, Don.), Ter. Phorm. prol. 20: *tu recte vivis, si curas esse quod audio*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 17: *rexque paterque Audisti coram*, id. ib. 1, 7, 38; so id. S. 2, 6, 20; Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 24; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 12; Cic. Att. 6, 1; id. Fin. 3, 17, 57; id. Leg. 1, 19; Nep. Dion. 7, 3: *Ille, qui jejunus a quibusdam et aridus habetur, non aliter ab ipsis inimicis male audire quam nimis floribus et ingenii affluentia potuit*, Ionit. 12, 10, 13 al.—In a play upon words: *erat surdaster M. Crassus; sed aliud molestius quod male audiebat*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116; so, minus comode: *quod illorum culpa se minus comode audire arbitrantur*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 58.—**E.** *As it were to hear, to hear mentally, i. e. to understand, to supply, something (later subaudio)*: *cum subtractum verbum aliquod satis ex ceteris intellegitur, ut stupere gaudio Graecus. Simul enim audire coepit, is understood, is to be supplied*, Quint. 9, 3, 58; 8, 5, 12.—Hence, **audiens**, entis, *P. a. subst.* **A.** (Acc. to II. A.) *A hearer, auditor* (= *auditor*, q. v., or qui audit, Cic. Brut. 80, 276): *ad animos audientum permovendos*, Cic. Brut. 23, 89; 80, 279: *cum adsensu audientium egit*, Liv. 21, 10 al.—Hence, in eccl. Lat., *a catechumen*, Tert. Pen. 6.—**B.** (Acc. to II. C.) With the *gen.*: *tibi servio atque audiens sum imperii, a hearer of, i. e. obedient to, your command*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 25.

†**auditiavi**: saepe audivi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 24 Müll.

auditio, ōnis, f. [audio]. **I.** *A hearing, a listening to* (syn.: *auditus, auscultatio*) (*pueri*) *fabellarum auditio* dicuntur, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42: *qui est versatus in auditiōe et cogitatione, quae studio et diligentia praecurrit aetatem*, id. de Or. 2, 30, 131; Quint. 2, 2, 11; 10, 1, 10: *audite audientium in terrore vocis ejus, hear a hearing (after the Heb.)*, i. e. *hear attentively*, Vulg. Job, 37, 2.—**II.** *Hearsay*: *hoc solum auditiōe expectere coepit, cum id ipse non vidisset*? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 46.—Hence, *meton.*, (a) (Abstr. pro concr.) *A report, hearsay, news* (also in *plur.*): *si accipissent fama et auditiōe esse quoddam numen et vim deorum*, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: *factae auditiōes*

id. Planc. 23. 56: ne tenuissimam quidem auditionem de eâ re accipi, not even the slightest inking. Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8. 1: His rebus atque auditionibus permoti etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 5; 7, 42: falsae auditiones, Tac. A. 11. *fin.*: ab auditione malâ non timebit, Vulg. Psa. 111. 7; ib. Nah. 3. 19.—And (*β*) Effect for cause, the voice: Domine, audivi auditionem tuam et timui, Vulg. Hab. 3. 2.—**III.** The hearing of a pupil (cf. audio, II. A. 2.); hence, meton. (abstr. pro concr.), a lecture, lesson, discourse (perh. only post-Aug.): Sedere in scholis auditio- nis operatos, Plin. 26, 2, 6, § 11: egressus ex auditione, Gell. 14, 1; 18, 2; 19, 8.—***IV.** For auditus, the sense of hearing, the hearing. App. Dogm. Plat. p. 9, 27.

***audituncula**, ae. f. *dīm.* [auditio]. a brief discourse (cf. audio, III.); audituncula quadam de Catonis familia aspersus es, with some little account of, Gell. 13, 20, 5.

auditor, oris, m. [audio], a hearer, an auditor (syn.: qui audit, discipulus). **I.** In gen., Cic. Or. 8, 24; 35, 122; id. N. D. 3, 1, 2; id. Brut. 51, 191; id. Att. 16, 2; Suet. Aug. 86; Vulg. Num. 24, 4; ib. Job, 31, 35; ib. Rom. 2, 13; ib. Jac. 1, 22 al. (auditores in Cic. is freq. periphrased by qui audiunt, Sest. 44; de Or. 1, 5, 17; 1, 51, 219).—**II.** Esp. one that hears a teacher, a pupil, scholar, disciple (cf. audio, II. A. 2.): Demetrius Phalerensis Theophrasti auditor, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 54; so id. N. D. 1, 15, 38; id. Ac. 1, 9, 34; id. Div. 2, 42, 57; Sen. Contr. 4, 25 *fin.*: Ov. P. 4, 2, 35.—**III.** Meton. a Varro uses auditor once of a reader of a book, as analogous to the hearing of an oral discourse, Varr. L. L. 6, § 1 Müll. (so vox of a writer: inconstituta ac rudi voce memoria servituti composuisse, Tac. Agr. 3; cf.: epistolis obtundere, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 4).

auditorialis, e, *adj.* [auditorium], of or pertaining to a school (post-class.); scholastici, Aug. c. Pelag. 6, 11.

auditorium, a, um, *adj.* [auditor], relating to a hearer or hearing. **I.** As *adj.* only once: cavernae, the auditory passages, Cael. Aur. Turd. 2. 3.—Far more freq., **II.** Subst.: **auditorium**, ii, n. **A.** A hearing of a cause at law, a judicial examination (cf. audio, II. A. 3.), Dig. 4, 8, 41.—**B.** The place where something (a discourse, a lecture) is heard, a lecture room, hall of justice (not in Cic.; perh. in gen. not before the Aug. period): cujus rei gratia plenum sit auditorium, Quint. 2, 11, 3: domum mutuat et auditorium exstruit etc., Tac. Or. 9, 10, 39; nonnulla in coetu familiarium velut in auditorio recitavit, Suet. Aug. 85; id. Tib. 11; id. Claud. 41; id. Rhet. 6; *Vulg. Act. 25, 23; Dig. 42, 1, 54; 49, 9, 1; 4, 4, 18 al.—Trop., of the forum: non rubidus dimitant nec auditorium semper plenum, Tac. Or. 34.—**C.** A school, in opp. to public life: condicio fori et auditorii, Quint. 10, 1, 36.—**D.** The assembled hearers themselves, the audience, auditory: nuper adhibito ingenti auditorio, Plin. Ep. 4, 7; so App. Mag. p. 320, 33.

1. auditus, a, um, *Part.* of audio.
2. auditus, us, m. [audio]. **I.** A hearing, listening (so perh. only post-Aug.; syn.: auditio, auscultatio): ea plurimum auditu accipi, Tac. A. 4, 69: brevis auditu, id. H. 2, 59: auditus auris, Vulg. 2 Reg. 22, 45; ib. Job, 42, 5: auditu audietis (by Hebraisms), ib. Matt. 13, 14.—Hence, the instruction listened to (cf. audio, II. A. 2.): quis dignior umquam Hoc fuit auditu? Luc. 10, 183.—Also (like audio, II.), a rumor, report: occupaverat animos prior auditus, Tac. H. 1, 76: Quis credidit auditu nostro? Vulg. Joan. 12, 38; ib. Rom. 10, 16.—**II.** The sense of hearing, the hearing (class.): auditus autem semper patet, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: num quid aliquid sensu percipimus sint, aspectu, auditu, tactu, odore, gustatu, Auct. ad Her. 2, 5: aures accerrimi auditus, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 114; 23, 4, 42; § 85: Si totum corpus oculus ubi auditus? Vulg. 1 Cor. 12, 17 bis al.—In plur.: auditus hominum deorumque mulsens, i. e. aures, App. Dogm. Plat. 1.

Aufeus, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to the gens Aufeia; aqua, Plin. 31, 3, 24, § 41: lex (A. U. C. 630), named after a tribune of the people. Aufeus, Gell. 11, 10; cf. Meyer, Orat. Fragm. p. 121.

aufēro, abstulī, ablātum, auferre, v. a. **fab-fero**; cf. ab *imit.*], to take or bear off or

away, to carry off, withdraw, remove (very freq. in prose and poetry; syn.: tollō, ferō, rapio, eripio, diripio, adimo, averto). **I.** In gen. **A. 1.** Lit.: ab janua stercus, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 18: dona, id. Am. prol. 139: aurum atque ornamenta abs te, id. Mil. 4, 1, 36: abstulit esse a conspectu, Vulg. 4 Reg. 17, 18: auferas me de terra hac, ib. Gen. 47, 30: vos istae intro auferite, Ter. And. 1, 1, 1: Auferite ista hinc, Vulg. Joan. 2, 16: aether multo secum levis abstulit ignis, Lucr. 5, 459; 3, 230; 3, 439; 3, 717; 5, 205; 5, 725; 6, 622; Turp. ap. Non. p. 422, 21: multa domum suam auferēbat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8 *fin.*: liberi per delectus alibi servituri auferuntur (a Romanis), are carried away, Tac. Agr. 31: quem vi abstulerant servi, Vulg. Gen. 21, 25.—So of sick persons, or those unable to walk: auferere, non abibis, si ego fustem sumpsero, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 202 (cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 298: lumbifragium hinc auferes): asoti, qui in mensam vomant et qui de conviviis auferantur, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23.—Auferre se, in colloquial lang., to remove one's self, to withdraw, retire, go away: Te, obscuro hercle, aufer modo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 93: aufer te domum, id. As. 2, 4, 63.—**2.** Of bodies that are borne away by winds, by the winds, waves, or any other quick motion, to bear or carry away, sweep away, etc. (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): aliquem ad scopulum e tranquillo auferre, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 8: unda rates, Prop. 1, 8, 14: auferor in scopulos, Ov. M. 9, 593: auferet, id. ib. 15, 292 al.: in silvam pennas ablata refugit, Verg. A. 3, 258; 11, 867: ne tectus auferat axis, Ov. M. 2, 75: vento secundo vehementi satis profecti celeriter et conspectu terrae ablati sunt, Liv. 29, 27: (Bubo) volat nunquam quo libuit, sed transversus auferitur, Plin. 10, 12, 16, § 35: (milites) pavore fugientium auferēbantur, Tac. A. 4, 73.—**B.** Trop., to carry away, mislead: te hortor ut omnia gubernes prudentia tua, ne te auferant aliorum consilia, Cic. Fam. 2, 7: abstulerunt me velut de spatio Graecae res immixtae Romanis, i. e. have diverted, withdrawn me, (from the subject), Liv. 35, 40: quae contemplatio auferit nos ad ipsorum animalium naturas, Plin. 27, 13, 120, § 145: auferre aliquem traversum, id. 28, 1, 1, § 1 Jan: ab intentione auferendus auditor, Quint. 4, 5, 6: somnus auferit, Hor. S. 1, 5, 83: auferimur cultu, i. e. decipimur, are deceived, duped, Ov. R. Am. 343.—**II.** Esp., **A. 1.** To take or snatch away; in a good, but more frequently in a bad sense, to take by force, to remove, withdraw, take away violently, rob, steal, etc.: aliquid eris, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 8: quod auri, quod argenti, quod ornamentorum in meis urbi bus fuit, id. mihi tu, C. Verres, eripisti atque abstulisti, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5, 19: ab hoc abaci vasa omnia abstulisti, id. Verr. 2, 4, 16; so, pecuniam de aerario, id. Att. 7, 21: pecuniam in ventre, to eat up, to squander, id. de Or. 2, 66, 265: auriculam mordicus, to bite off, id. ad Q. Fr. 3, 4: vestimentum, Vulg. Luc. 6, 29: hi ludi dies quindecim auferent, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 31: imperium indignis, Liv. 3, 67: legionem, Tac. H. 4, 48: consulum, censuram, id. ib. 1, 52: auferat omnia irrita oblivio si potest, Liv. 28, 29: semper, voluntatem defensionis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7: fervorem et audaciam, Liv. 3, 12: obsequia, Tac. H. 1, 80: misericordiam, id. ib. 3, 84: spem veniae, id. A. 14, 23: studium, Cat. 68, 19 sq.; and so Hor. C. 3, 12, 5: metus, to banish, Verg. A. 12, 316: curas, Hor. Epod. 1, 11, 26: somnos, id. C. 2, 16, 16; id. Epod. 5, 96: pudorem, Ov. M. 6, 617: fugam, to hinder, prevent, Flor. 3, 10, 3 al.—**2.** To take off or away, to remove, consume, kill, stay, etc. (mostly poet. or in the Aug. hist.): Tam bellum mihi passerem abstulisti, Cat. 3, 15: abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem, Hor. C. 2, 16, 29; so id. Epod. 5, 66; id. S. 1, 9, 31: Auferat hora duos eadom, Ov. M. 8, 709; 15, 157: Labium Varumque acies abstulit, Vell. 2, 55 *fin.*: Quidquid hinc aut illinc communis Mors ludi auferit, Liv. 7, 8; Flor. 3, 17, 9 al.: Interea quodcumque fuit populabile flammæ, Mulciber abstulerat, had consumed, Ov. M. 9, 263; 14, 575.—**3.** Of places, to separate, sever, divide: mare septem stadiorum intervallo Europam auferens Asiae, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 75: Armenia Euphrate amne auferitur Cappadociae, id. 6, 9, 9, § 25.

—**B.** To lay aside some action, manner of

speaking, etc.; to cease from, desist from, leave off: prouide istaec fna auferi tercula, Att. ap. Non. p. 227, 31: iurgium hinc auferas, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 19: aufer nugas, id. Truc. 4, 4, 8; id. Curc. 2, 1, 30: pollicitationes aufer, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 17: Ge. Id. nosmet ipsos facere oportet, Phaedria. Ph. Aufer mi "oportet;" quin tu, quod faciam, impera, id. ib. 1, 4, 45 Ruhnck (cf. Juv. 6, 170): Aufer abhinc lacrimas, Lucr. 3, 955: insolentiam, Phaedr. 3, 6, 8; so absol.: Insanis? Aufer! away! (where nugas may be supplied, as in Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 8). Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 14.—With *inf.* as object: Aufer Me vultu terrene, Hor. S. 2, 7, 43.—**C.** Meton., effect for cause, to carry off (as the fruit or result of one's labor, exertions, errors, etc.), to obtain, get, receive, acquire: Equas viginti minas Paritas ut auferas a me? Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 71; 1, 5, 90; id. Curc. 5, 2, 21; id. Ep. 1, 2, 56; 2, 2, 9; id. Most. 4, 1, 32; Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 62: id inultum nunquam auferet, id. And. 3, 5, 4; id. Ad. 3, 4, 8 (cf. id. And. 1, 2, 4): paucos dies ab alio, to obtain a few days' respite, Cic. Quint. 5, 20: quis umquam ad arbitrium quantum petiit, tantum abstulit? id. Rosc. Com. 4, 12; so, responsum ab alio, id. de Or. 1, 56, 239: decretum, id. Att. 16, 16, A: diploma, id. Fam. 6, 12, 3: praemium, Suet. Gram. 17.—Also with *ut*: ut in foro staturerent (stataus), abstulisti, you have carried the point that they etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 59 (so, adsequi, ut, Tac. G. 35).—Trop., to carry away the knowledge of a thing, to learn, understand: quis est in populo Romano, qui hoc non ex priore actione abstulit? has not learned, does not know, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 8.

Aufidena, ae. f., = Ἀφιδώνα, a town in Samnium, on the river Sagrus, now *Afadena*, Liv. 10, 12 *fin.*—**Aufidenates**, ium, m., its inhabitants, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 801.

Aufidius, a, um, *adj.*, the name of a Roman gens; hence, **I.** Cn. Aufidius, a contemporary of Cicero, but older, and the author of a Greek history, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 112; id. Fin. 5, 39, 54.—**II.** T. Aufidius, a Roman orator, Cic. Brut. 48, 179.—**III.** Sext. Aufidius, Cic. Fam. 12, 26 and 27.—Hence, **Aufidianus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Aufi-*an: nomen, the debt of Aufidius, Cic. Fam. 16, 19.—**IV.** Aufidius Luscius, Hor. S. 1, 5, 34; 2, 4, 24.

Aufidus, i, m., = Ἀφιδος, a river in Apulia, remarkable for its swift and violent course, now *Ofanto*: longe sonans, Hor. C. 4, 9, 2: violens, id. ib. 3, 30, 10: acer, id. S. 1, 1, 58; on account of its divided outlet: turiformis, id. C. 4, 14, 25; cf. Mann. Ital. II. p. 30 sq.—Hence, **Aufi-**dus, a, um, *adj.*, of Aufidus: stagna, Sil. 10, 171.

aufūgio, fugi, 3, v. n. [ab-fugio; cf. ab *imit.*], to flee or run away, to flee from (very rare, but class.; not used by Catull., Tib., Lucr., Verg., Hor., or Ovid, nor by Sall., and used only twice in Cic. Oratt., and once in Tac.; syn.: fugio, effugio, diffugio: quâ plateâ hinc aufergerim? Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 5: Tum aquam aufergisse dico, id. Aul. 1, 2, 16; id. Mil. 2, 6, 99; id. Capt. 4, 2, 95: demique hercle aufergerim Potius quam redeam, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 10; id. Eun. 5, 12: propter impudentissimum furtem aufergerat, id. Verr. 1, 35: aufergisset hivos scripisset, auct. ex loco, Liv. 1, 25; id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4; id. C. N. D. 4, 13, 111 B. and K.: blanditias, Prop. 1, 9, 30: donec Sienna vim metens aufereret, Tac. H. 6, 72: Aufugit mihi animus, Q. Cat. ap. Gell. 19, 14.

Auge, es, f., = Αὔγη, **I.** Daughter of Aelus and Neera of Tegea, in Arcadia, and mother of Telephus by Hercules, Ov. H. 9, 49; Sen. Herc. Oet. 367; Serv. ad Verg. E. 6, 72; Hyg. Fab. 101.—**II.** One of the Horae, Hyg. Fab. 183.

Augeas, v. Augias.
augeo, auxi, auctum, 2, v. a. and n. (*perf.* subj. auxitis = auxeritis, Liv. 29, 27: aucta: saepe aucta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.; v. Müll. ad h. l.) [Gr. αὔξω αὐξάω; Lith. augu, and augmu = growth; Sanscr. vaksh; Goth. vahnjan, and auk = growth; Germ. wachsen; Engl. wax; also allied to vegeo vegetus, vigeo vigor, vigili;

7. Curt. pp. 67, 186 sq., and Bopp, Gloss. p. 304 b). **I.** *Act.*, to increase, to nourish (orig. to produce, bring forth that not already in existence; in which signification only the derivative auctor is now found).

A. 1. To increase, enlarge, augment, strengthen, advance that which is already in existence (class. in prose and poetry; syn.: adaugeo, amplio, amplifico): Quicquid est hoc, omnia animat, format, alit, auget, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131: cibus auget corpus alitque, Lucr. 1, 859: redducunt (animale genus) daedala tellus alit atque auget generatim pabula praebens, id. 1, 229; 5, 220; 5, 322; 6, 946: viris, id. 6, 342: in augenda re, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 14; so, in augenda obicitur re, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 68: rem strenuus augere, increase your gains, id. ib. 1, 7, 71: opes, Nep. Thras. 2, 4: possessiones, id. Att. 12, 2: divitias, Vulg. Prov. 22, 16: dotem et munera, id. Gen. 34, 12: rem publicam agris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18; so Tac. H. 1, 79: aerarium, id. A. 3, 25: valium et turres, id. H. 4, 35: classem, Suet. Ner. 3: tributum, id. Vesp. 16: pretium, Vulg. Ezech. 16, 31: numerum, Suet. Aug. 37, and Vulg. Deut. 20, 19 al.: morbum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 54: suspicionem, id. Eun. 3, 1, 46; Suet. Tit. 5: industriam, Ter. Ad. prol. 25: molestiam, Cic. Fl. 12: dolorem aliquid, id. Att. 11, 22: vitium ventris, id. Cael. 19: peccatum, Vulg. Exod. 9, 34: furor, id. Num. 32, 14: benevolentiam, Cic. Lael. 9, 30: animum aliquid, to increase one's courage, id. Att. 10, 14; so, animos, Stat. Th. 10, 23: vocem, to strengthen, raise, Suet. Claud. 33; id. Ner. 20: hostias, to increase, multiply, id. Aug. 96: ego te augeto et multiplicabo, Vulg. Gen. 48, 4 al. — **P**oet.: nuper et istae Auxerunt volucrum victae certamine turbam, i. e. have been changed into birds, Ov. M. 5, 301.—**2.** **T**op., to magnify, to exalt, to extol, embellish, to praise (syn.: laudo, laudare afficere, verbis extollere, orno): homo tenius non verbis auget suum munus, sed etiam extenuat, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: aliquid augere atque ornare, id. de Or. 1, 21, 94; so, rem laudando, id. Brut. 12, 47: munus principis, Plin. Pan. 38 al.—**B.** Aliquem (aliquid) aliquid re, to furnish abundantly with something, to heap upon, give to, to enrich, endow, bless, load with: lunae pars ignibus aucta, the part that is entirely filled with fire, Lucr. 5, 722; 3, 630: Tantā laetitia auctus sum, ut nil constet. postq. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 14: eaque vos omnia bene juvenit, bonis auctibus auxitis, old form of prayer in Liv. 29, 27: alter te scientiā augere potest, alter exemplis, the one can enrich you with learning, the other furnish you with examples, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 1: aliquid divitiis, id. Agr. 2, 26, 69: commodis, id. Phil. 11, 44, fin.: senectus augeri solet consilio, auctoritate, sententiā, id. Sen. 6, 17: gratulatione, id. Phil. 14, 6: honore, id. ib. 9, 6: honoribus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 11; so Tac. A. 6, 8: honoribus praemiisque, Suet. Caes. 62; id. Vit. 5: augeri damno, to be enriched with a loss (said comically), Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 15: liberalitate, Tac. A. 3, 8: largitione, id. ib. 13, 18: nomine imperatoris, id. ib. 1, 3: cognomine Augustae, id. ib. 12, 26 et saep.—**A**lthough without abl.: Di me equidem omnes adjuvant, argentum, amant, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 27, and id. Ep. 2, 2, 8: aliquid augere atque ornare, to advance, Cic. Fam. 7, 17: aut augendi aliquid, id. Part. Or. 6, 22: solum te commendat augereque temporis spatium, honores, Plin. Pan. 24; so, id. ib. 26; Suet. Claud. 12.—**C.** In the lang. of religion, t. t. (like lactare, adolere, etc.), to honor, reverence, worship by offerings: Aliquid cedo, Qui vicini hanc nostram augeam aram [Apollinis], Plaut. Merc. 4, 1, 10: si qua ipse meis venatibus auxi, etc., Verg. A. 9, 407.—**II.** **N**eutr., to grow, increase, become greater (rare; syn.: augesco, cresco, incresco; on this use of vbs. com. act., v. Ellis ad Act. 22, 11): eo res eorum auxit, Cato ap. Gell. 18, 12, 7: usque adeo parvum fetus augentque labore, Lucr. 2, 1163: ignoscendo populi Romani magnitudinem auxisse, Sal. H. 1. (Fragm. Orat. Philipp. contra. id. § 6): O decus extimium magnis virtutibus augens, Act. 64, 323: balnea Romae ad infinitum auxere numerum, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 122; 2, 16, 13, § 71: veram potentiam augere, Tac. A. 4, 41 (Hahn, *augeri*).—Hence, **auctus**, a. um.

P. a., enlarged, increased, great, abundant; in possit. only as subst.: auctum vocabatur spatium, quod super definitum modum victoriae adjuvitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 14 Müll.—**C**omp.: tanto mi aegritudo auctor est in animo, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 2: auctor est animi vis, Lucr. 3, 450: auctor est amplior majestas, Liv. 4, 2, 3, 68; 25, 16: auctus atque Di melius fecere, Hor. S. 2, 6, 3.—***S**up.: auctissima basis, Treb. Gall. 18.—**A**dv. probably not in use, for in App. Met. 4, p. 290 Oud., *altius* is the correct reading.

augesco, 3re, v. *inch.* [augeo], to begin to grow, to become greater, to grow, increase (syn.: cresco, incresco); lit. and trop.: qui rem Romanam Latiumque augescere vultis, Enn. ap. Acron. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 37 (Ann. v. 455 Vahl.); mare et terrae, Lucr. 2, 1109; 2, 76; 2, 878; 5, 251; 5, 334; 6, 616: semina, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: quibus animantes alantur augescantque, id. ib. 2, 19, 50; id. Sen. 15, 63; Liv. 27, 17: augescunt corpora ducibus atque pinguibus et potu, Plin. 11, 54, 118, § 283; Tac. Agr. 3: augescente flumine, id. H. 2, 34: mihi cotidie augescit magis de illo aegritudo, ***T**er. Heaut. 3, 1, 14: Jugurthae Bestiaeque et ceteris animi augescunt, Sall. J. 34 fin.: occurrendum augescens vitis, Plin. Ep. 9, 37, 3; id. Pan. 57 fin.: augescente licentia, Tac. H. 4, 1: augescente superstitione, id. ib. 4, 61.

Augias or **Augeas**, ac (**A**ugēs, Hyg. Fab. 30, and Aq. Orthog. Fragm. 33), m., = *Aveias*, a son of the Sun and Naupidame, the daughter of Amphidamas, king of Elis, one of the Argonauts, Hyg. Fab. 14. His stable, containing three thousand head of cattle, uncleaned for thirty years, was cleaned in one day by Hercules, at the command of Eurystheus, Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 300. Hence the prov.: Cloacas Augiae purgare, to cleanse an Augean stable, i. e. to perform a difficult and unpleasant labor, Sen. Apocol. (Gr., καθαίρειν τὴν κόπρον τοῦ Αὔρειου).

***augifico**, 3re, v. a. [auggeo-facio], to increase: numeros, Enn. ap. Non. p. 76, 1 (Trag. v. 105 Vahl.).

***auginos**, i, f. [αὐγίνη], a plant, also called hyoscyamos, App. Herb. 4.

***augites**, ae, m., = αὐγίτης, a precious stone, acc. to many, the turquoise, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 147.

augmen, inis, n. [augeo], an increase, enlargement, augmentation, growth (only ante- and post-class.): corporis, Lucr. 2, 495; 3, 268: Augmine vel grandi vel parvo, id. 1, 435: augmine donare, id. 2, 73; 5, 1307: magni augminis coluber, Arn. 7, p. 249.—In plur.: Sursus enim versus gignuntur et augmina (flammarum corpora) sumunt, Lucr. 2, 188: cum sumant augmina noctes, id. 5, 681; for Arn. 7, p. 231, v. augmentum fin.

***augmento**, 3re, v. a. [augmentum], to increase: thesauros, Firm. Math. 5, 6.

augmentum (in MSS. also **augmentum**), i, n. [augeo], an increase, growth, augmentation [very rare; mostly post-Aug.]. **I.** Lit.: augmentum corporis, Vulg. Eph. 4, 16: crescit in augmentum Dei, ib. Col. 2, 19: augmentum aut deminutio, Dig. 2, 13, 8: fundi, id. 2, 30, 8: lunae, Pall. 13, 6 al.—**P**lur.: dabit capiti tuo augmenta gratiarum, Vulg. Prov. 4, 9; ib. 2 Macc. 9, 11.—**II.** In the lang. of religion (cf. augeo, I. C.), a kind of sacrificial cake, Varr. L. L. 5, § 112 Müll.; so Arn. 7, p. 231 (where others read *augmina*).

augur, ūris (earlier also **auger**, Prisc. p. 554 P.), comm. (cf. Prob. p. 1355 P., and Phoc. p. 1695 P.) [avis and Sanscr. gar, to call, to show, make known; Van. j. an augur, diviner, soothsayer; at Rome, a member of a particular college of priests, much revered in earlier ages, who made known the future by observing the lightning, the flight or notes of birds, the feeding of the sacred fowls, certain appearances of quadrupeds, and any unusual occurrences (v. dirae)]. **I.** Lit.: Interpretes Jovis optima maximi, publici augures, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20; Fest. s. v. quique, p. 26 Müll.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 537; and others cited in Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 116 sq., and Smith, Dict. Antiq. (diff. from auspex, orig. as a general idea from a particular one, since the auspex observed

only the flight of birds; cf. Non. p. 429, 26. Yet as this latter kind of augury was the most common, the two words are frequently interchanged or employed in connection; cf. Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107: dant operam simul auspicio augurique).—**II.** **T**ransf., any soothsayer, diviner, seer, in gen.: augur Apollo, as god of prophecy (v. Apollo), Hor. C. 1, 2, 32; so, augur Phoebus, id. C. S. 61: Argivus, i. e. Amphiarvus, id. C. 3, 16, 11; id. Ep. 1, 20, 9; Prop. 3, 14, 3: veri providus augur Thestorides, i. e. Calchas, Ov. M. 12, 18; 12, 307; 15, 696; 3, 349; 3, 512 al.: nocturnae imaginis augur, interpreter of night-visions, id. Am. 3, 5, 31: pessimus in dubiis augur timor, fear, the basest prophet, Stat. Th. 3, 6.—**F**em.: aquae nisi fallit augur Annosa cornix, Hor. C. 3, 17, 12: simque augur cassa futuri! Stat. Th. 9, 629; Vulg. Deut. 18, 14; ib. Isa. 2, 2; ib. Jer. 27, 9: augures caeli, ib. Isa. 47, 13.

augura, v. augurium inii.

***auguraculum**, i, n. [auguror], the name by which the citadel of Rome was anciently called, because the augurs there observed the flight of birds, Paul. ex Fest. p. 18 Müll.

auguralis (**auguralis**, App. Not. Aspir. § 8), e, adj. [augur]. **I.** Of or belonging to augurs, relating to soothsaying or prophecy, augural: libri, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72; id. Fam. 3, 4; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 122; jus, Cic. Brut. 77, 267: cena, which the augur gave on his entrance into office, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 6; Cic. Fam. 7, 26: insignia, Liv. 10, 7: sacerdotium, Suet. Claud. 4; id. Gram. 12: verbum, Gell. 6, 6, 4.—Hence, **II.** **S**ubst.: **augurale**, is, n. **A.** A part of the headquarters of a Roman camp, where the general took auguries: structam ante augurale aram, Tac. A. 15, 30: egressus augurali, id. ib. 2, 13.—Hence (pars pro toto), the principal tent: tabernaculum ducis, augurale, Quint. 8, 2, 8. **B.** The augur's wand or staff = lituus, Sen. Tranq. II.

auguratio, ōnis, f. [auguror]. **I.** A divining, a soothsaying: quae tandem ista auguratio est ex passeribus? Cic. Div. 2, 30, 65.—**II.** The art of divining, Iact. 2, 16.

augurātō, v. auguror fin.

auguratorium, ii, n. [auguror], a place where auguries were taken (post-Aug.), Inscr. Orell. 2286; P. Vict. Region. Urb. 10; Hyg. Castr. p. 52 Schel.

auguratrix, icis, f. [id.], a female soothsayer or diviner (post-class.), Vulg. Isa. 57, 3 (as transl. of the Heb. אֲדוּרָא); but in Paul. ex Fest. p. 117, the correct reading is *argutatrix*, v. Müll. ad h. l.).

augurātus, v, m. [id.]. **I.** The office of augur: auguratus alcius, Cic. Vatin. 9: insigne augurātus, id. Div. 1, 17, 30: scientia augurātus, id. ib.: auguratu praeditus, Tac. A. 1, 62: auguratum accipere, Plin. Ep. 4, 8, 1.—**II.** = augurium, *augury*, Tert. Anim. 26, 1.

augurialis, v. auguralis.

Augurinus, i, m., a surname of the Minucii in the Fasti Capitolini.

augurium, ii, n. (plur. *augura*, heteroclit.-like *aplustra* from *aplustrae*, Att. ap. Non. p. 488, 2; or *Trag. Rel. p. 217 Rib.*) [augur], the observation and interpretation of omens, *augury* (v. augur and the pass. there cited). **I.** Lit.: pro certo arbitrator sortes oracula auctus augura? Att., *Trag. Rel. p. 217 Rib.*: agere, Varr. L. L. 6, § 42 Müll.; Cic. Div. 1, 17, 32; id. Off. 3, 16, 66: capere, Suet. Aug. 95: quaerere, Vulg. Num. 24, 1: observare, id. Deut. 18, 10; ib. 4 Reg. 21, 6: non est augurium in Jacob, ib. Num. 23, 23: dare, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 36: nuntiare, Liv. 1, 74; 10, 40; Val. Fl. 1, 161: augurium factum, Suet. Vit. 18: augurio experti aliquid, Flor. 1, 5, 3: augurium salutis, an *augury* instituted in time of peace, for the inquiry whether one could supplicate the Deity for the prosperity of the state (de salute), Cic. Div. 1, 47, 105; Suet. Aug. 31; Tac. A. 12, 23; cf. Dio Cass. 37, 2; and Fabric. ad h. l.—**II.** **T**ransf. **A.** Any kind of divination, prophecy, soothsaying, interpretation: auguria rerum futurarum, Cic. Phil. 2, 35, 89: conjugis augurio (by the interpretation of)

quamquam Titania mota est. Ov. M. 1, 395: Divinato erroris et auguria mendacia vanitas est. Vulg. Eccl. 34, 5.—And transf. to the internal sense. *presentiment, foreboding of future occurrences*: inhaeret in mentibus quasi sacerdotum quoddam augurium futurorum. Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 33; id. Fam. 6, 6: Fallitur augurio spes bona saepe suo. Ov. H. 16, 234: Augurior, nec me fallit augurium, historias tuas immortales futuras. Plin. Ep. 7, 33, 1 al.—**B.** Object., a sign, omen, token, *prognostic*: thymum augurium melis est. Plin. 21, 10, 31; § 56: augurium valetudinis eius ea traditur, si etc. id. 28, 6, 19, § 68.—**C.** *The art of the augur, augury*: cui laetus Apollo Augurium citharamque dabat. Verg. A. 12, 394 (v. Apollo and augur): Rex idem et regi Turno gratissimum augur. id. ib. 9, 327; Flor. 1, 5, 2.

auguriosus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to the augur, *augural* (very rare): jus augurium. Cic. Sen. 4, 12; id. Fam. 3, 9, 3; Gell. praef. § 13.

auguro, v. augur *fin.*
auguror, auctus, i, v. dep. (class. for the ante-class. and poet. act. auguro, are, v. infra) [augur]. **I.** To perform the services or fill the office of an augur, to take auguries, observe and interpret omens, to augur, prophesy, predict (hence with the acc. of that which is prophesied): Calchas ex passero numero belli Trojani annos auguratus est. Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72; so id. ib. 1, 15, 27; id. Fam. 6, 6; arvis quaedam rerum augurandorum causa esse natas putamus. id. N. D. 2, 64, 160; Suet. Oth. 7, 30; id. Gram. 1, in quo (scypho) augurari solet. Vulg. Gen. 44, 5; augurandi scientia, ib. ib. 44, 15; ib. Lev. 19, 26.—Transf. from the sphere of religion. **II.** In gen., to predict, forebode, foretell; or of the internal sense (cf. augurium, II. A.), to surmise, conjecture, suppose: Theramenes Critiae, cui venenum praebiberat, mortem est auguratus. Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: ex nomine istius, quid in provincia facturus esset, perniculose homines augurabantur. id. Verr. 2, 2, 6; in Persis auguratur et divinant Magi. id. Div. 1, 41, 90: Recte auguraris de me nihil a me abesse longius crudelitate, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16, A: futurae pugnae fortunam ipso cantu auguratur, Tac. G. 3 al.: quantum ego opinione auguror, Cic. Mur. 31, 65: quantum auguror conjectura, id. de Or. 1, 21, 95; so, mente aliquid, Curt. 10, 5, 13: Hac ego contentus auguror esse deos, Ov. P. 3, 4, 80: erant, qui Vespasianum et arma Orientis augurarentur, Tac. H. 1, 50: Macedoniae iter Jaciendū operi monstrāse eam (beluam) augurabantur. Curt. 4, 4, 5.

auguror, the act. subordinate form **auguro**, are (by Plin. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 273, erroneously distinguished from this in signif.). **1.** (Acc. to I.) Sacerdotes salutem populi auguranto, Cic. Leg. 2, 8.—**Trop.**: oculis investigans astute augura, look carefully around you like an augur, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 26.—**Pass.**: res, locus auguratur, is consecrated by auguries: certaeque res augurantur, Lucius Caesar ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.: in Rostris, in illo augurato templo ac loco, Cic. Vat. 10; so Liv. 8, 5, augurato (abl. absol.), after taking auguries (cf. auspiciato under auspicio *fin.*): sicut Romulus augurato in urbe conuendat regnum adeptus est, Liv. 1, 18; Suet. Aug. 7 *fin.* dub. Roth.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) Hoc conjecturā auguro, Enn. ap. Non. p. 469, 8 (Trag. v. 327 Vahl); so Pac. ap. Non. I. I.; Att. ib.; Cic. Rep. Fragm. ib. (p. 431 Moser); presentibus animus et augurat quodam modo, quae futura sit suaritas, id. Ep. ad Calv. ib. (IV. 2, p. 467 Orell.); si quid veri mens augurat, Verg. A. 7, 273: quis non prima repellat Monstra deum longoque sibi non auguret annos? Val. Fl. 3, 356.

Augusta, ae, f. (dat. Augusta) [augustus]. **I.** Under the emperors, a title of the mother, wife, daughter, and sister of the emperor; like our Imperial Majesty, Imperial Highness. Tac. A. 1, 8; 15, 23; 4, 16; 12, 26; id. H. 2, 89; Suet. Calig. 10; 15; 23; id. Claud. 3; id. Ner. 35; id. Dom. 3; cf. Plin. Pan. 84, 6 Schwarz.—**II.** The name of several towns, among which the most distinguished were. **A.** Augusta Taurinorum, now Turin, Plin. 3, 17, 21; § 123; Tac. H. 2, 66; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 191.—**B.** Augusta Praetoria, in Upper

Italy, now (by a corruption of the word Augusta) Aosta, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 43; 3, 17, 21, § 123; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 186 sq.—**C.** In Treveris Augusta, now Treves, Mel. 3, 2, 4 (colonia Treverorum, Tac. H. 4, 72).—**D.** Augusta Vindelicorum, now Augsburg, Lind. Anton.; cf. Tac. G. 41, n. 4 Rupert.—**E.** Augusta Emerida on the Anas, in Lusitania, now Merida, Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 117; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 331.

Augustalicus, ii, m., one clothed with the dignity of priest of Augustus (v. Augustalis), Inscr. Fabr. 6, 163.—From

Augustalis, e, adj., relating to the emperor Augustus, of Augustus, Augustan: Iudi (or AVGVSTALIA in the Calendar in Inscr. Orell. II. p. 411), celebrated on the 12th of October, in commemoration of the day on which Augustus returned to Rome, Tac. A. 1, 15 and 54: sodales, a college of twenty-five priests instituted in honor of Augustus, after his death, by Tiberius, Tac. A. 1, 54; 3, 64; Suet. Claud. 6; id. Galb. 8; called also sacerdotēs, Tac. A. 2, 83; and absol.: Augustales, id. ib. 3, 64; id. H. 2, 95; Inscr. Orell. 610. In the municipal cities and colonies there were such colleges of priests of Augustus, composed of six men, called Serviri Augustales, Petr. 30; 2; cf. Inscr. Orell. II. p. 197 sq.—*The prefect of Egypt was called Praefectus Augustalis*, Dig. 1, 17; cf. Tac. A. 12, 60; and: vir spectabilis Augustalis, Cod. 10, 31, 57 and 59.—Augustales milites, those added by Augustus, Veg. Mil. 2, 7.

Augustalitas, ātis, f. [Augustalis]. **I.** The dignity of priest of Augustus, Inscr. Orell. 1858; 3213; 3678.—**II.** The dignity of prefect of Egypt, Cod. Th. 13, 11, 11.

Augustannica, ae, f. [Augustus-annus], a designation, after the time of Diocletian, of the eastern part of Lower Egypt, in which were the cities Pelusium, Rhinocorura, etc., Amm. 22, 16; Cod. Th. 1, 14, 1.

Augustānus (Augustiānus), Suet. Ner. 25; Front. Col. pp. 1, 106, 139 Goes.). **Augustāneus**, Auct. Limit. p. 265 Goes.), a, um, adj. [Augustus]. **I.** Of or pertaining to Augustus: colonia, Dig. 50, 15, 1; nomus, Inscr. Orell. 2350 and 2947.—**II.** Of or belonging to an emperor. *imperial*: Augustani, Roman knights appointed by Nero, Tac. A. 14, 15; Suet. Ner. 25.—**III.** Augustāni, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of cities which had the title Augusta, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 23 al.

augustātus, a, um, P. a., v. augusto. **augustē**, adv., v. 1. augustus *fin.*
Augustēus, a, um, adj. [Augustus], of or belonging to Augustus, Augustan: lex, Front. Col. p. 121 Goes.: termini, id. ib. pp. 119, 121, 122; charta, also called regia, Isid. Orig. 6, 10, 2 (cf. Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 74); marmor, v. 2. Augustus, II.—Hence, **Augustēus**, i, n., a temple built in honor of Augustus, Inscr. Orell. 642.

Augustiānus, v. Augustanus.
1. Augustinus, a, um, adj. [Augustus], of or pertaining to Augustus: currus, the chariot of Augustus, Suet. Claud. 11.
2. Augustinus, i, m. [id.], a Roman cognomen, as D. Aurelius Augustinus, St. Augustine, the greatest of the Latin fathers, A. D. 354–430; cf. Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 434.

augusto, āre, v. a. [1. augustus], to render venerable, to glorify: deos, Arn. 6, p. 201.—**P. a.**: **augustātus**, a, um, adj., made venerable, i. e. consecrated: mensa, Jus Pap. ap. Macr. S. 3, 11 dub.

Augustobrigenses, ium, m., the inhabitants of the city Augustobriga in Lusitania, Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 118.

Augustōdianum, i, n., a town of the Aedui, in Gaul, now Autun, Mel. 3, 2, 4; Tac. A. 3, 43 and 45.

1. augustus, a, um, adj. [from augeo, as angustus from angō; v. augeo], or, originally belonging to the language of religion, majestic, august, venerable, worthy of honor (class. in prose and poetry; in Cic. mostly in connection with sanctus; never in Plaut., Ter., Lucr., or Hor.; syn.: magnus, venerabilis, venerandus): sancta vocant augusta patres: augusta vocantur Tempia, sacerdotum rite dicata manu, Ov. F. 1, 609 sq.: Πύτυα γὰρ τὰ ἐντιμωτάτα καὶ τὰ ἱερώτατα Αὐγούστα προσαγορεύεται, Dio Cass. 53, 10;

augurium, Enn. ap. Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 2 (Ann. v. 494 Vahl.): Cives omnibus faustis auguribus adhibent Faventium, Att. ap. Non. p. 206, 1, and p. 357, 15 (Trag. Rel. p. 202 Rib.); Eleusis sancta illa et augusta, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119: sanctus augustusque fons, id. Tusc. 5, 12, 37: Liber, qui augusta haec loca Cithaerons colit, auct. inc., Trag. Rel. p. 268 Rib.: locus augustus, Suet. Dom. 53: templum, Liv. 1, 29, 5; 43, 3, 6: augustissimo et celeberrimo in templo, id. 42, 12, 6: fanum, id. 38, 13, 1: solum, id. 45, 5, 3: moenia Verg. A. 7, 153 (augurio consecrata, Serv.); so, gravitas (caelestium), Ov. M. 6, 73; 9, 270: mens. id. ib. 13, 145 et saep.—Transf. to other things (so most freq. after the Aug. per); tectum augurium, ingens, Verg. G. 7, 170.—Of bees: sedes, Verg. G. 4, 228 (augustum: abusive, noble, quasi majestatis plenum, Serv.): ut primordia urbium augustiora faciat, Liv. praef. 5: habitus formaque viri, id. 1, 7, 9; so, species, id. 8, 6, 9; conspectus, id. 8, 9, 10: ornatus habitusque, id. 5, 41, 8: augustissima vestis, id. 5, 41, 2: augustior cursum, Plin. Pan. 92, 5: augustissimum tribunal, id. ib. 60, 2 al.—**Adv.**: **augustē**, reverently, sacredly: auguste sanctique consecrare, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 62: auguste sancteque venerari, id. ib. 31, 21, 53.—**Comp.**: non quo de religione dici possit augustus, Cic. Brut. 21, 83.—**Sup.** prob. not in use.

2. Augustus, i, m. [1. augustus]. **I.** A surname of Octavianus Caesar after he attained to undivided authority (acc. to Ov. F. 1, 590, after the year of Rome 727, id. Jan.), and, after him, of all the Roman emperors; equivalent to Majesty or Imperial Majesty (cf. Suet. Aug. 7; Flor. 4, 12, *fin.*; Dio Cass. 53, 16: ἔξ ὀψτερ καὶ Σεβαστῶν αὐτῶν καὶ Ἐλευθέρων τῶν ὀψτερ τινὰ σεπτῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ σεβάζεσθαι προσειόν), Hor. C. 1, 12, 4, 5; 4, 14; 4, 15; id. Ep. 2, 1 al.; Ov. M. 15, 860; id. F. 1, 590, 4; 6, 76; 5, 567; Vulg. Luc. 2, 1; ib. Act. 25, 21; 25, 25 et saep.; later: semper Augustus, Symm. Ep. 2, 30 al.—Hence, **II.** Adj.: **Augustus**, a, um, of or relating to Augustus or the emperor, Augustan, imperial: caput, i. e. Augustus, Ov. M. 15, 869; aures, id. P. 1, 2, 117: forum, id. ib. 4, 5, 10; postes, id. M. 1, 562: domus, id. P. 2, 76: Principis augustā Capreaeum in rupe sedentis, Juv. 10, 93 Jahn (where Hermann reads *augusta*): pax, Ov. P. 2, 5, 18; Vell. 2, 126: cohors, Vulg. Act. 27, 1 et saep.: marmor (in Egypt), Plin. 36, 7, 11; § 55 (cf. Isid. Orig. 16, 5, 4: Augusteum): laurus, also called regia, the best species of it, Plin. 15, 30, 39; § 129; 17, 10, 11; § 60: ficus, Macr. S. 2, 16.—But esp. Mensis Augustus, the month of August, named after Augustus; earlier called Sextilis (cf. Macr. S. 1, 12, *fin.*, and Julius *fin.*), Juv. 3, 9: Kalendas, Col. 11, 12; Plin. 2, 47, 47; § 123 al.: Idus, Mart. 12, 68 et saep.—**Augusta** aula, i. e. Domitiani, Mart. 7, 40: historia, the history of the Roman emperors, Vop. Tac. 10.—In gen., imperial, royal: mater regis ex augusto deposit imperio, *Vulg. 2 Par. 15, 16.

† **1. aula**, ae, f. (gen. aulae, Verg. A. 3, 354; v. Neue, Forment. I. p. 11).—**aulā**, I. Lit., the front court of a Grecian house (mostly poet.; syn. atrium); janitor aulae, i. e. Cerberus, Hor. C. 3, 11, 16; also a court for the cattle (cf. *aulā*); Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 60: vacuum pastoris in aulam, Prop. 4, 12, 39; so Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 66; Petr. 119; Grat. Cyn. 167.—Also a vine, a court of a house, a hall,—atrium, Verg. A. 3, 354: lectus gemalis in aula est, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 87.—**II.** Transf. **1.** A palace, the castle of a noble, the royal court (syn.: regia, palatium, basilica); illa se jactet in aula Aeolus, Verg. A. 1, 140 (cf. Hom. Od. 10, 1 sq.): fuscā deus aulae, i. e. Fronto, Prop. 5, 11, 5; cf. Hor. C. 2, 18, 31: lacta Primi aula, id. ib. 4, 6, 16; 4, 14, 30 al.: rarissimum rem in aula consequi senectutem, in a court, Sen. Ira. 2, 33; cf.: caret invideñda Sobrius aula, Hor. C. 2, 10, 8.—**Poet.**, of the cell of the queen-bee: aulæ et cerea regna refingunt, Verg. G. 4, 202.—**2.** Meton. **a.** Princely power, dignity: rex omni auctoritate aulæ communita imperium cum dignitate obtinet, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: qui tum aula et novo regis potiebatur, i. e. possessed the highest influence at court, Tac. A. 6, 43.—**b.** The persons belonging to the court, the

court, courtiers: prona in eum anla Neronis (erat) ut similem, Tac. H. 1, 13 fin.: tum Claudius inter ludibria aulae erat, Suet. Ner. 6.

2. aula, = olla, q. v. *int.*
1. aulaeum, i, n., = ἀυλαία (Plut.), a splendidly wrought or embroidered stuff, tapestry, arras; esp. a covering, a curtain, hangings: aulaea genus vestis peregrinum, Varr. de Vita populi Rom. lib. III.: Non. p. 537 sq.: aulaea dicta sunt ab aulā Attali, in qua primum inventa sunt vela ingenia. Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 25. **I.** A curtain, canopy: suspensa aulaea, Hor. S. 2, 8, 54; and so Prop. 3, 30, 12.—In partic., the curtain of a theatre; which, among the ancients, contrary to modern usage, was lowered from the ceiling to the floor at the beginning of a piece or act, and at the conclusion was drawn up; cf. Smith, Dict. Antiq.; hence the expression, aulaeum tollitur, is drawn up, at the end of a piece (cf. Cic. Cacl. 27, 65; Ov. M. 3, 111; on the contr. mittitur, is dropped, at the beginning, Phaedr. 5, 7, 23. Usually such curtains were wrought with the figures of gods or men, esp. of heroes, and in drawing up the curtain, the upper part of the figures would first become visible, then the lower parts in succession, appearing, as it were, themselves to draw up the curtain; hence, utque Purpurea intexti tollant aulaea Britanni, and how the Britons woven upon it with the purple curtain, Verg. G. 3, 25 Voss; cf. also Ov. M. 1.1. Bach.—**II.** A covering for beds and sofas, tapestry: aulaeis jam se regina superbis Aurea composuit sponda, Verg. A. 1, 697: Ceneae sine aulaeis et ostro, Hor. C. 3, 29, 15; Curt. 8, 5, 21; 8, 9, 15.—**III.** The drapery of a heavy upper garment: pictae Sarraena ferentem Ex umervis aulaeae togae, the folds of his embroidered toga, Juv. 10, 39.

aulax, ācis, f., = ἀυλαξ, a furrow, Verg. Art. Vet. 2, 28, 38; Aus. Ep. 10, 10 (old edd., *aulix*); the true form was restored by Schneider).

Aulerci, ōrum, m., = Ἀυλῆρικοι, a people in Celtic Gaul, Liv. 5, 34, 5; acc. to Caesar, divided into three branches. **I.** Aulerci Eburonices or Eburōnes (in Ptolemaeo Ἀυλῆρικοι Ἐβουρακκοί), whose chief city was Mediolanum, now Dép. de l'Eure, in Normandy. Caes. B. G. 3, 17; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107.—**II.** Aulerci Cenomani, now Dép. de la Sarthe, Caes. B. G. 7, 75; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107.—**III.** Aulerci Brannovices, now le Briennais, Caes. B. G. 7, 75.

Aulestes, ae, m., a Tuscan, a confederate of Aeneas, Verg. A. 12, 290.

Auletēs, ac, m., the flute-player, the surname of the exiled Egyptian king Ptolemy, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 28.

† **aulētica**, ae, f., = ἀυλητικὴ, a plant, also called chamaemelon, App. Herb. 23.

† **aulēticus**, a, um, adj., = ἀυλητικός, suitable for a pipe or flute: calamus, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 164.

† **aulicōcia**, v. olla.
 † **aulicōcia**, a, um, adj., = ἀυλικός [αὐλή], of or belonging to a prince's court, princely: apparatus, Suet. Dom. 4; luctator, id. Ner. 45.—Hence subst.: **aulici**, ōrum, m., courtiers, Nep. Dat. 5, 2; Suet. Calig. 9.

† **2. aulicus**, a, um, adj., = ἀυλικός [αὐλός], of or pertaining to the pipe or flute: suavitas, Mart. Cap. 9, p. 314.

Aulis, is or idis, f., = ἄλις, a seaport town in Bœotia, from which the Grecian fleet set sail for Troy, Verg. A. 4, 426: Aulin (acc.). Luc. 5, 236.

aulix, icis, v. aulax.

† **auloedus**, i, m., = ἀυλωδός, one who sings to the flute, Cic. Mur. 13 fin. (quoted by Quint. 8, 3, 79); so Jul. Val. Res. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 66.

Aulon, ōnis, m. **I.** A vine-bearing mountain and adjacent valley in Calabria, Hor. C. 2, 6, 18; Mart. 13, 125; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 553.—**II.** A town in Elis, Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 14.

* **aulūla**, ae, f. dim. [aula = olla], a small pinkin or pot, App. M. 5, c. 20, p. 167 dub. (Hildebr., *caucula*).

Anulāria, ae, f. [anula, dim.; v. aula = olla], a comedy of Plautus, so called from the money pot of its avaricious hero.

† **1. aulus**, i, m., = ἀυλός (flute), a flute-shaped kind of scollop, Plin. 32, 9, 32, § 103.
2. Aulus, i, m., a Roman praenomen, usu. abbrev. to A.; e. g. A. Albinus, A. Cluentius Avitus, etc.

auramātium, ii, n., a private place in the theatre, Petr. ap. Fulg. p. 567, 20, where some read *aurarium*, and others *armarium*.

† **aura**, ae (gen. sing. aurāi, Verg. A. 6, 747; v. Nehe, Forment. I. p. 11; also, auras, like familias, custodias, terras, etc.; Servius gives this in Verg. A. 11, 801; still all in the MSS. give aurac, and so Rib.), f., = αὔρα [Aὔ, αὔω, to blow]. **I.** The air, as in gentle motion, a gentle breeze, a breath of air (syn.: aër, ventus, spiritus): agitatus aër auram facit, Isid. Orig. 13, 11, 17: semper aër spiritu aliquo movetur; frequentius tamen auras quam ventos habet, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 5: flatus, qui non aura, non procella, sed venti sunt, Plin. 2, 45, 45, § 116: et me . . . nunc omnes terrent auras, now every breeze terrifies me, Verg. A. 2, 728: Conculat tenerum quaelibet aura, Ov. A. 2, 650.—Hence, **II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., a breeze, a wind (even when violent): Et reserata viget genitabilis aura Favoni, Lucr. 1, 11; cf.: Aura parit flores tepidi fecunda Favoni, Cat. 64, 282: omnes, Aspicite, ventosi ceciderunt murmuris auras, Verg. E. 9, 58: auras vela vocant, id. A. 3, 356: aura post meridiem, Vulg. Gen. 3, 8: aura tenuis, ib. 3 Reg. 19, 12: lenis, ib. Job. 4, 16: petulans, Lucr. 6, 111: ignarae, british, Cat. 64, 164, ubi v. Ellis: rapida, Ov. M. 3, 209: stridens, Val. Fl. 2, 586: violentior, Stat. Th. 6, 157: auras flatus, Vulg. Act. 27, 40: omnes eos tollet aura, ib. Isa. 57, 13 et saep.—Also breath: flammam exsuscipit aura, Ov. F. 5, 507.—**B.** Trop. dum flavit velis aura secunda meis, while a favorable breeze breathed on my sails, i. e. so long as I was in prosperity, Ov. P. 2, 3, 26: totam opinionem parva nonnumquam commutat aura rumoris, Cic. Mur. 17: tenuis flammae aura, Verg. A. 7, 646: quem neque periculi tempestas neque honoris aura potuit unquam de suo cursu aut spe aut metu demovere, Cic. Sest. 47 fin.: levi aurā spei objecta, Liv. 42, 39, 1: sperat sibi auram posse aliquam adfari in hoc crimine voluntas defensionisque eorum, quibus, etc.—to ken of favor, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 13: nescius auram (sc. amoris) Fallacis, Hor. C. 1, 5, 11: incerta Cupidinis aura, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 33.—Hence freq. aura popularis, the popular breeze, popular favor, Cic. Har. Resp. 20 fin.; Liv. 3, 33, 7; 30, 45, 6 al.; Hor. C. 3, 2, 20; Quint. 11, 1, 45 (cf.: ventus popularis, Cic. Clu. 47, 130); so, aura favoris popularis, Liv. 22, 26, 4.—Also in plur.: nimium gaudens popularibus auris, Verg. A. 6, 816; and absol.: adiciendo ad se plebem jam aurā non consilio ferri, Liv. 6, 11, 7.—**C. 1.** The air (mostly poet and plur): cum Nubila portabant venti transversa per auras, Lucr. 6, 190: Tervis enim quadam moribundos deserit aura, id. 3, 232: Aurarumque leves animae calidique vapores, id. 5, 236: (anima) discedit in auras, id. 3, 400; 6, 1129 et saep.—Hence, auras aëris or aëriae auras ferri in Lucr.: (res) Aëris in teneras possit proferri auras, 1, 207; 1, 783; 1, 801; 1, 803; 1, 1087; 2, 203; 3, 456; 3, 570; 3, 591; 4, 693: liquidissimus aether Atque levissimus aërias super infuit auras, id. 5, 501; 1, 771; 4, 933: Nulla nec aërias volucris perlabitur auras, Tib. 4, 1, 127: Qui tamen aërias telum contorsit in auras, Verg. A. 5, 520.—**2.** Esp. the vital air: Vivit et aetherias vitalis suscipit auras, breathes a breath of ethereal air, Lucr. 3, 405; imitated by Verg.: haud inivsus caelestibus auras Vitales carpis, A. 1, 387: ves-cis vitalibus auris, i. e. vivere, Lucr. 5, 857; imitated by Verg., A. 1, 546, and 3, 339; so, haurire auram communem, Quint. 6, proff. § 12: captare naribus auras, to snuff the air, Verg. G. 1, 376.—Trop.: libertatis auram captare, to catch at the air of freedom, i. e. to seize upon any hope of liberty, Liv. 3, 37, 1.—**3.** Meton. **a.** The upper air, Heaven, on high: assurgere in auras, Verg. G. 3, 109; so id. A. 4, 176: dum se laetans ad auras Palmes agit, id. G. 2, 363; ad auras Aetherias tendit, id. ib. 2, 291; so id. A. 4, 445: stat ferrea turris ad auras, poet. Tor ad alta, rises high, id. ib. 6, 554: Sorbet

in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub auras: Erigit alternos, id. ib. 3, 422; 7, 466; 2, 759; 5, 427 al.; cf. Wagner, Quaest. Verg. X. 1.—**b.** In opp. to the lower world, the upper world (cf. aether, I. B. 3.): Eurydice superas veniebat ad auras, Verg. G. 4, 486; so id. A. 6, 128: Ortygiam, quae me supas eudit prima sub auras, Ov. M. 5, 641; 10, 11 (cf. Verg. A. 6, 481: ad superos) so of childbirth: pondus in auras expulit, Ov. M. 9, 704.—**1** n g e n for publicity, daylight: ferre sub auras, i. e. to make known, Verg. A. 2, 158: reddere ad auras, to restore, id. ib. 2, 259: fugere auras, to seclude or hide one's self, id. ib. 4, 398.—**D.** Transf. to other atmospheric objects which exert an influence on bodies, as light, heat, sound, vapor, etc. **1.** A bright light, a gleam, glittering (cf. φάειος αἴρηρ), Callim. Hymn. Dian. 117): discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsi, Verg. A. 6, 204 (splendor auri).—**2.** The warmth of sunlight: solis calidior visa est aura, Varr. ap. Non. p. 275, 25.—**3.** Sound, tone, voice, echo: Si modo damnatum revocaverit aura puella, Prop. 3, 23, 15: at illi Nomen al. extremis fontibus aura referat, id. 1, 20, 50.—**4.** Vapor, mist, odor, exhalation: inolentis olivi Naturam, nullam quae mittat naribus auram, Lucr. 2, 851: at illi Dulcis compositus spiravit crinibus aura, a sweet odor exhaled, Verg. G. 4, 417; so Mart. 3, 65: Val. Fl. 5, 589; cf. Heins ad Ov. M. 15, 394: s. tantum notas odor attulit auras, Verg. G. 3, 251: pingues ab ovilibus auras, Stat. Th. 10, 46.

1. aurarius, a, um, adj. [aurum], **I.** Of or pertaining to gold, golden, gold: statera, Varr. ap. Non. p. 455, 21: metalla, gold-mines, Plin. 37, 12, 74, § 193: forax, for smelting gold, id. 34, 13, 34, § 132: negotium, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 51: canon, a tax upon purchase and sale, Cod. 10, 47, 10; cf.: auraria pensatio, ib. 11, 61, 2; and absol. auraria, ib. 12, 6, 29.—Hence **II.** Subst. **A. Aurarius**, ii, m., a worker in gold, a goldsmith, Inscr. Orell. 3096.—**B. auraria**, ae, f. (sc. fodina), A gold-mine, Tac. A. 6, 19.

—**b.** A female worker in gold, or a gold-dealer, Inscr. Orell. 4065 (v. Orell. ad h. l.).

† **2. aurarius**, ii, m., a patron [aura, II. B.], acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 817.

aurata, v. auro, P. a.

* **auratilis**, e, adj. [auratus], gold-colored: pulvulus, Sol. 15 fin.

† **aurator**, ōris, m., = χρυσωτής, a gilder, Vet. Gloss.

aurātura, ae, f. [aurum], a gilding, Quint. 8, 6, 28; and besides only in Inscr. Grut. 583, 4.

aurātus, a, um, v. auro, P. a.

† **aurēa**, ae, f. [auris], the bridle of a horse: aurēas dicebant frenos, quibus equorum aures relegantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll., cf. id. ib. s. v. aureax, p. 8.

* **aurēatus**, a, um, adj. [aureus], adorned, decorated with gold: in castris hederā ter aureatus, Sid. Carm. 9, 396.

† **aurēax**, v. auriga int.

Aurelianus, i, m. **I.** Flavius Claudius, a Roman emperor who reigned A. D. 270-275; his life was written by Vopiscus; Inscr. Orell. 489; 1026 sq.; 1535; 1856.—**II.** Deriv. **A. Aurelianus**, a, um, adj., of Aurelianus: sodales, a college of priests like the Augustales, Capitol. M. Anton. Philos. 7. fin.: BALNEVM, built by Aurelianus, Inscr. Grut. 178, 3.—**B. Aurelianusensis**, e, adj.: urbs, the present Orleans, Sid. 8, 15.

Aurelius (Aesculius), a, um, adj. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll.), a, um, adj. **I.** A Roman nomen, e. g. M. Aurelius Antoninus, L. Aurelius Cotta; hence **B.** Esp. **1.** Aetolia Via, the Aetolian Way, made by a certain Aurelius, otherwise unknown; it consisted of two parts: vevvε ετ τοῦ α, Inscr. Orell. 3507; the former ran from the Porta Janiculensis (now Porta di S. Pancrazio) of the northern coast to Pisa, later to Arlate: the latter was a small branch which led from the Porta Aurelia (now Castel S. Angelo), four thousand paces, to the former. The via vetus Cicero mentions in (at) J. d. C.; Phil. 12, 9.—**2.** Aurelia lex. (a) Judicia, of the praetor L. Aurelius Cotta (A. U. C. 684), acc. to which the Senatores, Equites, and Tribuni aerarii were invested with judicial power, Cic. Phil. 1, 8, 19 sq.; Vell. 2, 32; Ascon. ad Div. in Caecil. 3.—(β) De am-

bitu, of unknown origin. Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1. 3 fin.—**3.** Forum Aurelium, a town in Etruria, on the Via Aurelia, near the present village Castellaccio. Cic. Cat. 1. 9, 24; cf. Mann. Ital. l. p. 370.—**4.** Aurelium tribunal, in the forum, of unknown origin (perh. made by L. Aurelius Cottus). Cic. Sen. 15; id. Quir. 5, 14; also called Gradus Aurelii, id. Clu. 34, 93; id. Fl. 28.—**II.** Sextus Aurelius Victor, a Roman historian of the fourth century, of Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 342 sq.; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. 8 408.

aureolus, a. um, adj. dim. [aureus].
I. Lit. **A.** Of gold, golden: anellus, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 34; ensiculid, id. Rud. 4, 4, 112; corona, Vulg. Exod. 25, 25; 30, 3; 37, 27; malum, Cat. 2, 12.—Hence, subst.: **aureolus**, i. m. (sc. nummus), a gold coin, Mart. 5, 19; 12, 36.—**B.** Covered or ornamented with gold, gilded: cinctus, Lucil ap. Non. p. 553, 2; laquearia, Prud. *perp. arep.* 9, 196.—**C.** Gold-colored: collum, Varr. R. 3, 9, 4; cf. color, Col. 9, 3.—**II.** Trop., golden, splendid, brilliant, beautiful: aureoli pedes, Cat. 61, 163; non magnus, verum aureolus et ad verbum ensiculidus, I. bellus, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 135; oratiuncula, id. N. D. 3, 17, 43.

* **auresco**, *ere*, v. *inch.* [aureum], to become of the color of gold: *acr* aurescit, Varr. L. L. 7, § 83 Müll.

aureus, a. um, adj. [id.]. **I.** Lit. **A.** Of gold, golden (syn.: aureolus, auratus, aufer): patera, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 104 and 263; vasa, Vulg. Exod. 12, 35; ib. 2 Tim. 2, 20; tofulus, Plaut. Am. prol. 144; imber, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 37; funis, Lucr. 2, 1154; torques, Vulg. Gen. 41, 42; simulacra, Lucr. 2, 24; mala Hesperidum, id. 5, 33; aurea mala, Varr. R. 2, 1, 6; pelles, id. ib.: corona (a gift for distinction in war), Liv. 7, 37, 1; Inscr. Orelli. 363; 3453; 3475; corona, Vulg. Exod. 25, 11; candelabra, ib. Apoc. 1, 12; nummus, and *absol.*: **aureus**, i. m., the standard gold coin of Rome, a gold piece (first struck in the second Punic war), of the value of 25 denarii or 100 sestertii (weighing about 120 grains, and being about equal to £1, 1s. 1d. or \$5.10). Cic. Phil. 12, 8: si (tibi) contigit aureus unus, Juv. 7, 122; fully, aureus nummus, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 47; Suet. Galig. 42; id. Claud. 21; id. Vit. 16; id. Oth. 4; id. Dom. 7 al.—Of the Hebrew shekels (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. 4 Reg. 5, 5; ib. 2 Par. 9, 15; 9, 16.—**P.** Poet.: vis aurea tinxit Flumen, i. e. the power of changing every thing to gold, Ov. M. 11, 142.—**B.** Furnished with gold, wrought, interwoven, or ornamented with gold, gilded: victimam auream polcrum immolabat, i. e. with gilded horns, Naev. 1, 12 (cf. Hom. Od. 3, 426); sella, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, and Prop. 5, 10, 28; cingula, Verg. A. 1, 492; Capitola, id. ib. 8, 347; templi, Prop. 5, 1, 5; cuspis, Ov. M. 7, 673; Pactolus, whose waters flowed with gold, id. ib. 11, 87; cf. Glutter, 5, 911 sq.—**C.** Of the color of gold, glittering like gold, golden: liquidi color aureus ignis, Lucr. 6, 205; Barba erat incipiens, barbae color aureus, Ov. M. 12, 395; Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 76; Gell. 2, 26, 5; Pall. Mart. 13, 4; lumina solis, Lucr. 5, 461; so, aurea Phoebe, Verg. G. 1, 431; Ov. M. 2, 723; luna, id. ib. 10, 448; Hor. Epod. 17, 41; aureus sol, Verg. G. 1, 232; 4, 51; so Ov. M. 7, 663; sidera, Verg. A. 2, 488; 11, 832; caesaries, golden locks, id. ib. 8, 659; coma, Cat. 61, 95, and Ov. M. 12, 395; aurea mala, Verg. E. 3, 71, and 8, 52; Aurea pavonum ridenti imbuta lepore Saecula, the golden species of peacock, full of laughing beauty, Lucr. 2, 502.—**II.** Trop., of physical and mental excellences or attractions, golden, beautiful, splendid: aurea Venus, Verg. A. 10, 16; Ov. M. 10, 277; 15, 761; Amor, id. Am. 2, 18, 36; Copia, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 28; Aurea Phoebi porticus, Prop. 3, 29, 1; litus, Mart. 11, 80; aether, Ov. M. 13, 587; medicamentum, Col. 6, 14, 5 al.; dicta, vita, Lucr. 3, 12 and 13; mores, Hor. C. 4, 2, 23; Qui nunc te fruitur credulus aurea, id. ib. 1, 5, 9; tua mater Me movet atque iras aurea vincit anus, Tib. 1, 6, 58; medicoritas, the golden mean, Hor. C. 2, 10, 5; actas, the golden age, Ov. M. 1, 89; tempus, Hor. Epod. 16, 64.—Hence, Virgo = Astraea, Albin. 2, 23.

auricalcum, v. orichalcum.

auricilla, v. oricilla.

† **auricoctor**, *ōris*, m. [aurum coctor],

he that melts or refines gold, Inscr. Murat. 976, 6.

* **auri-color**, *ōris*, adj. [aurum], of the color of gold: aethra, Juven. Evang. Bapt. Chr. 1, 359.

* **auri-cōmans**, *antis*, adj. [id.], with golden hair, χρυσόκομης: crocus, Aus. Idyll. 6, 11.

auricōmus, a. um, adj. [aurum-cōma], with golden hair: sol, Val. Fl. 4, 92; Bata-vus, Sil. 3, 608.—Hence, poet., with golden foliage: fetus (arboris), Verg. A. 6, 141.

auricula (or **oricula**), Trog. ap. Plin. 11, 52, 114, § 276; Balliol MS. Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 15 (Ellis ad Cat. 25, 2); cf. Fest. s. v. orata, p. 183 Müll.; cf. aurum int.). ae. f. dim. [auris]. **I.** The external ear, the ear-lap: sine te prendam auriculis, sine dem suavium, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 163; Praehende auriculis, id. As. 3, 3, 78; auriculam fortasse mordicus abstulisset, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 4; rubentes, Suet. Aug. 69; fractae, Plin. 20, 9, 40, § 103; Vulg. Mat. 26, 51; ib. Marc. 14, 47; ib. Joan. 18, 26.—On account of its softness, prov.: auricula infimā mollior, softer than the ear-lap, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 15.—**II.** In gen., the ear: ut omne Humanum genus est avidum nimis auricularum, have too itching ears, Lucr. 4, 594; Auct. ad Her. 4, 10; Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 16; 1, 2, 53; id. S. 1, 9, 20; 1, 9, 77; 2, 5, 33; Pers. 2, 30; vulg. 1 Reg. 9, 19; ib. 2 Par. 17, 25.

auricularius (also **oricularius**), like oricula for auricula, Cels. 5, 26, 12, 7, 26, 5; 7, 30, 3 al.). i. m. [auricula]. **I.** Medicus, an aurist, Dig. 50, 13, 1; Inscr. Orelli. 4, 227.—**II.** A counsellor, Vulg. 2 Reg. 23, 23.—**III.** = ἰατροκομῆς, Vet. Gloss.

aurifer, *fera*, *ferum*, adj. [aurum-fero], bearing, producing, or containing gold, gold-bearing (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): amnis, i. e. Pactolus, § Tib. 3, 29; arva, i. e. Spain, Sil. 16, 25; regio, Flor. 4, 12, 60; ha-renae, Plin. 4, 22, 35; § 115; nemus, id. 5, 1, § 4; arbor, i. e. bearing golden apples (in the garden of the Hesperides), Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22; Sil. 4, 689.

aurifex, *ficis*, m. [aurum-facio], a worker in gold, goldsmith, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34; id. Men. 3, 3, 2; 4, 3, 8; Varr. L. L. 8, § 68 Müll.; Cic. Ver. 2, 4, 25; id. de Or. 2, 38, 159; Vulg. 2 Esdr. 3, 8; 3, 30; ib. Isa. 40, 19; 46, 6 al.

* **aurifluus**, a. um, adj. [aurum-fluo], flowing with gold: Tagus, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 604 (cf.: Tanti tibi non sit opaci Omnis harena Tagi quodque in mare volvitur aurum, Juv. 3, 55).

auri-fōdina, ae. f. [aurum], a gold-mine, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 78; Dig. 3, 4, 1 al.

auriga, ae. (aureax, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll.), comm. (cf. Prisc. p. 677 P.) [auriga], a charioteer, driver (syn.: agiator, agaso), Verg. A. 12, 624; Hor. C. 1, 15, 26; id. S. 1, 1, 115; Ov. M. 2, 327; id. Am. 3, 12, 37; Vulg. 3 Reg. 22, 34; ib. 4 Reg. 2, 12; ib. 2 Par. 18, 13 al.—Also, a groom, hostler, Verg. A. 12, 85.—In fem.: nec currus usquam videt aurigamque sororem, Verg. A. 12, 918.—Also, one who conducted in the chariot-race, a charioteer in the games of the circus (the four parties of whom were distinguished by the colors, Veneta, blue, Prasiua, green, Alba, white, and Russca sive Russata, red; cf. Cassiod. Var. 3, 51; Gesp. Plin. Ep. 9, 6, 2): auriga inductus, Cic. Rep. Fragg. ap. Non. p. 292, 32 (p. 328 Mos.); so Suet. Aug. 43; id. Calig. 54; id. Vit. 12; id. Dom. 7.—**B.** Transf. **1.** As a constellation, the Waggoner, Gr. ἡμιόχοι, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 110; Hyg. Astr. 3, 12; Col. 11, 2, 73.—**2.** Poet., a pilot, helmsman: aurigam video vela dedisse rati, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 16.—**II.** Trop., director, leader: velut auriga re-trixique membrorum anima, Col. 11, 2, 9.

* **aurigalis**, e. adj. [auriga], pertaining to a charioteer: corrigia, Edict. Dioelet. p. 26.

* **aurigans**, *antis*, P. a., as if from aurigo, are [aurum], glittering with gold: color, Jul. Val. Res. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 58 fin.

aurigarius, ii. m. [auriga] (for the class auriga, charioteer in the races of the circus, Suet. Ner. 5; Inscr. Orelli. 2596).

aurigatio, *ōnis*, f. [aurigo], a driving of a chariot in the course (very rare), Suet. Ner. 35.—Trop., of the dolphin: lusus, gestationes, aurigationes, Gell. 7, 8, 4.

aurigator, *ōris*, m. [id.] (for the class auriga), one who contends in the chariot-race, Inscr. Grut. 340, 3.—As a constellation, the Waggoner, Avien. Phaen. Arat. 405.

Aurigena, ae, comm. [aurum-egno], sprung of produced from gold, gold-begotten; poet. epithet of Perseus, as son of Danae; by Jupiter transformed into a shower of gold, Ov. M. 5, 250; Sid. Carm. 6, 14 (cf. χρυσόγονα-τροπος, Lycoph. 838).

auriger, *gēra*, *gērum*, adj. [aurum-gero], bearing gold: aurori, i. e. with gilded horns, Cic. Div. 2, 30, 68; arbor, on which the golden fleece hung, Val. Fl. 8, 110.

* **auriginēus** (**aurigin-**), a. um, adj. [aurigo], jaundiced: color, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 11.

† **auriginōsus** (**aurigin-**), a. um, adj. [id.], jaundiced, ικτερικος, Gloss. Graec. Lat.; cf. Apul. Orib. Fragg. 41 Osann.

aurigo, *āvī*, *ātum*, 1. (**aurigor**, *āvī*, v. dep. Varr. 4p. Non. p. 70, 17), 2. [auriga], to be a charioteer or a contender in the chariot-race, to drive a chariot, to contend in the chariot-race. **I.** Lit. (post-Aug.; most freq. in Suet.). Plin. 33, 5, 27, § 90; Suet. Calig. 54; id. Ner. 24, 4; 22; 53; id. Calig. 18; id. Vit. 4; 17.—**II.** Trop., to rule, direct: quo natura aurigat non necessitudo, Varr. ap. Non. l. 1: si (homines) nihil sua sponte faciunt, sed ducentibus stellis et aurigantibus, Gell. 14, 1, 23.

aurigor, *āvī*, v. aurigo int.

aurilegulus, i. m. [aurum-lego], a gold-picker, gold-collector, Cod. Th. 11, 19, 9; Paul. Nol. Carm. 17 ad Nic. 269.

Aurinia, ae. f., a prophets held in great veneration by the Germans, Tac. G. 8 fin. Rupert.

Aurini, *ōrum*, m., an older name for Saturnini, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.

auri-pigmentum, i. n. [aurum], orpiment; composed of arsenic, sulphur, and earth, of a brilliant yellow color, Vitr. 7, 7; Cels. 5, 5; Plin. 33, 4, 22, § 79.

auris (*abl.*, *aure*, *auri*), is, f. [v. audio].

I. Lit., the ear as the organ of hearing, while auricula is the external ear, *rō* *ōis*, Enn. ap. Non. p. 506, 1; Cato, R. R. 157, 16; Lucr. 4, 486; Plaut. Pers. 4, 9, 11; Vulg. Eccl. 1, 8; v. antestor.—In comic style: Face, sis, vocivas aedils aurum, *males* the chambers of your ears vacant, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 52; cf. aedes.—Hence *aus*, plur., aureus; adhibere, to be attentive, to listen, to, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 41; Cic. Arch. 3, 5; arrigere, Ter. And. 5, 4, 30; Verg. A. 1, 152; erigere, Cic. Ver. 2, 3, 3; id. Sull. 11; admove, Cic. Rep. Phorm. 5, 6, 28; Cic. de Or. 2, 36, 153; dare, to lend an ear, listen, id. Att. 1, 4; Sen. Hipp. pol. 413; Val. Fl. 7, 419; cedere, Cic. Arch. 10, 26; applicare, Cic. de C. 11, 8; id. C. 8, 72; praebere aures, Liv. 38, 52, 11; 40, 8; 3; praebitum longis ambagibus aures, Ov. M. 3, 692; 5, 334; 6, 1; 15, 465; and: praebere aures (esp. in the signif., to incline the ears in order to hear, to listen to), Ov. M. 7, 821; Plin. Ep. 2, 14; Suet. Calig. 22; Hor. S. 1, 1, 22; Prop. 3, 14, 15; Vulg. Job, 6, 28 al.; so, inclinare aures, ib. 4 Reg. 16, 16; ib. Psa. 30; auribus accipere, i. e. to hear, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 9; Ter. He-c. 3, 3, 3; Lucr. 4, 982; 6, 164; Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 218; Ov. M. 10, 82 al.; auribus percipere, Vulg. Judith. 5, 3; ib. Psa. 16, 2; te cupidā captat aures maritus, Cat. 61, 54; so, auribus aera captat, Verg. A. 3, 514; auribus haurire, Ov. M. 13, 787; 14, 309; bibere aures, Hor. C. 2, 13, 32 al.; obtundere, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 120; tundere, id. Poen. 1, 3, 25; lacessere, Lucr. 4, 597; tergere, id. 6, 119; allicere, id. 6, 183; ferre, Cic. de Or. 2, 84, 344; implere, Tac. H. 1, 90 et saep.—Particular phrases: in or ad aurem, also in aure, dicere, admonere, etc. to say something in the ear, softly or in secret, to whisper in the ear: in aurem Pontius, Scipio, inquit, vide quid agas, Cic. Fragg. ap. Macr. S. 3, 12; so, Voluptati, m. n. Mart. 1, 90; Petr. 28, 5; ad Voluptati m. n. martem, e. eam tantum ad aurem admonerit, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 69; in aure dictare, Juv. 11, 59; aurem vellere, to pull, as an admonition: Cynthia aurem Vellit et admonuit, i. e. admonished, reminded, Verg. E. 4, 3; so, pervellere, Sen. Ben. 4, 36; id. Ep. 94; dare, or servire auribus, to gratify the ears, to flatter, Treb. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 16; Caes. B. C. 2, 27; in

atramvis or in dextram aurem dormire, to sleep soundly, i. e. to be unconcerned, Ter. Heaut. 3, 101 (cf. Menand. ap. Gell. 2, 23: ἔπ' αὐροτόγῳ... μ' ἄλλαι καθυδοῦσεν); Plaut. Ps. 1, 122; Plin. Ep. 4, 29: aures aliquid aperire (eccl. Lat. after the Heb.), to open one's ears, i. e. to restore his hearing; Vulg. Marc. 7, 35.—**II.** Meton. **A.** (a) The hearing, so far as it judges of the euphony of a discourse: offendunt aures, quam est iudicium superbiussum, Cic. Or. 44, 150; so Auct. ad Her. 4, 23, 32: Atticorum aures teretes et religiosae Cic. Or. 9, 27; so id. Brut. 32, 124; id. Font. 6; Hor. A. P. 387.—(β) *Hearers, auditors*: Cum tibi sol tepidus plures admoverit aures, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 19.—**B.** Also, from its shape, the ear of a plough, the mould, or earthward by which the furrows is widened and the earth turned back, Verg. G. 1, 172; cf. Voss ad h. l.; Smith, Dict. Antiq., and Pall. 1, 43.

auriscalpium, ii, n. [auris-scalpo]. **I.** An ear-pick, Mart. 14, 23. **II.** A surgical instrument, a probe, Scrib. Comp. 41; 228; 230.

* **auritulus**, i, m. dim. [auritus], the long-eared animal, i. e. the ass, Phaedr. 1, 11, 6.

auritus, a, um, adj. [auris]. **I. A.** Furnished with ears (acc. to auris, l.), having long or large ears: auritus a magnis auribus dicitur, ut sunt asinorum et leporum, alias ab audiendi facultate, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll.; leporis, Verg. G. 1, 305; so, aselus, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 15: si meus aurita gaudet glaucopide Flaccus, Mart. 7, 87, 1.—Hence, subst.: **auritus**, i, m., the long-eared animal, i. e. the hare, Avien. Phaen. Arat. 788.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Attentive, listening: face jam nunc tu, praeco, omnem aurium populum, Plaut. As. prol. 4: ne quis Nostro consilio venator assit cum auritis plagis, id. Mil. 3, 1, 14.—So of the trees and walls which listened to the music of Orpheus and Amphion's lyre: quercus, Hor. C. 1, 12, 11: muri, Sid. Carm. 16, 4.—**2.** Testis auritus, a witness by hearsay, who has only heard, not seen, something, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 8.—* **3.** Pass. (as if part. of aurio, frē), heard: leges, Prud. Apol. 835.—**II.** Formed like the ear, ear-shaped: aurita adunatius rostri, Plin. 10, 49, 70, § 136.—**III.** (Acc. to auris, II. B.) Furnished with an ear or mould-board: aratra, Pall. 1, 43.

auro, āre, v. a. [aurum], to overlay with gold; to gild: a metallorum quoque nominibus solent nasci verba, ut ab auro auras, ab aere aera, aeras, unde aeratus et auratus, etc., Prisc. p. 28 P.—As a finite verb only in one (doubtful) example in Tert. Coron. Mil. 12.—But very freq. **auratus**, a, um, P. a. **A.** Furnished, overlaid, or ornamented with gold, gilded, gilt: auratus aries Colchorum, Enn. ap. Cic. Or. 49, 163: aurata metalla, metals rich in gold, Lucr. 6, 811: tecta, id. 2, 28, and Cic. Part. Or. 6, 3: tempora, covered with a golden helmet, Verg. A. 12, 536: lacerti, Prop. 4, 12, 57: sius, ornamented with a golden buckle, clasp, pin, etc., Ov. F. 2, 310: vestes, id. M. 8, 448: amictus, id. ib. 14, 263: stola, * Vulg. 2 Macc. 5, 2: milites, with golden shields, Liv. 9, 40, 3 al.—Comp.: aurator hostia, Tert. Idol. 6 fin.—**B.** Of gold, golden: pellis, Cat. 64, 5; Ov. M. 1, 470: monilia, id. ib. 5, 52; cf. regum auratis circumdata colla catenis, Prop. 2, 1, 33: lyra, id. 2, 14; Ov. M. 8, 15 al.—**C.** Gold-colored: gemma nunc sanguineis, nunc auratis guttis, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 179.—Hence, subst.: **aurata**, ae, f. (**orata**), Paul. ex Fest. pp. 182 sq. Müll.; cf. aurum init.; Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 59), a fish, the gilt-bream: Sparus aurata, Linn.; Cels. 2, 28, 2; Plin. 9, 16, 25, § 58; Mart. 13, 90.

† **aurora**, ae, f. [acc. to Curtius, a reduplicated form for ausosa, from Sanscr. ush, to burn; cf. aṁśas = dawn; ἄλιος, the sun; and Etrusc. Usil, the god of the sun; but its idea of brightness, splendor, easily connects it with the same group as aurum; v. aes]. **I. A.** The dawn, daybreak, morning (mostly poet.): ost autem aurora diei clarescentis exordium et primus splendor arctis, quae Graecae ἠὸς dicitur, Isid. Orig. 5, 31, 14: usque ab aurora ad hoc quid diei est, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 8: Nec nox ulla diem neque noctem aurora secutast, Lucr. 2, 578;

4, 538; 4, 711; 5, 657; Cic. Arat. 65: ad primam auroram, Liv. 1, 7, 6; Plin. 11, 12, 12, § 30.—**B.** Personified, the goddess of the morning, ἠὸς, ἡὸς, daughter of Hyperion (hence Hyperionis, Ov. F. 5, 159), wife of Titanus (hence Tithonia conjux, Ov. F. 3, 403, and Tithonia, id. ib. 4, 943), and mother of Menon, Verg. A. 4, 585: Aurora novum cum spargit lumine terras, Lucr. 2, 144; imitato by Verg. l. 1; 9, 459: lamque rubescat stellis Aurora fugatis, id. ib. 3, 521; 6, 535; 7, 26: Proxima prospiciet Titanum aurora relictos, Ov. F. 1, 461; id. M. 13, 576 sq.; she rebuffs Procris of her husband, Cephalus, id. ib. 7, 769; but gave him back, id. ib. 7, 713.—**II.** Meton., the East, the Orient: ab Aurora populis et litore rubro, Verg. A. 8, 686; Eurus ad Auroram Nabataeae regna recessit, Ov. M. 1, 61: quae (terrae) sunt a Gadibus usque Auroram et Gangem, Juv. 10, 2; cf. Verg. A. 7, 606 sq.; so Claud. Laus Seren. Reg. 116; id. in Eutr. 1, 427; also, the people of the East, id. Laud. Stil. 1, 154; id. in Rufin. 2, 100; id. B. Gild. 61; id. in Eutr. 2, 527.

aurosus, a, um, adj. [aurum], of the color of gold, like gold (post-class.): pulvis, Pall. 1, 5, 1: harena, Lampr. Elag. 31 fin.: color, Veg. Art. Vet. 3, 17, 1.

* **auruginus**, a, um, adj. [aurugo], jaundiced, yellow: color, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 11.

* **aurugino**, āre, v. n. [id.], to be affected with the jaundice, to have the jaundice, Tert. Anim. 17.

aurugo, inis, f. [aurum]. **I.** The jaundice (from its color), Isid. Orig. 4, 8, 13: aurugo, quam quidam regium, quidam arquam morbum vocant, Scrib. Comp. 110; 127; App. Herb. 85; cf. Apul. Orth. § 41; hence, sickly look, paleness, Vulg. Jer. 30, 6.—**II.** Of plants, mildew, Vulg. 2 Par. 6, 28; ib. Amos, 4, 9.

aurula, ae, f. dim. [aura], a gentle breeze; trop. (in eccl. Lat.): famae aurula, a puff of fame, Tert. Anim. 28 (an imitation of Vergil's tenuis famae aura, A. 7, 646): Graecarum litterarum, a whiff of, Hier. Ep. 34.

* **aurulentus**, a, um, adj. [aurum], of the color of gold: lux, Prud. nep. strep. 6, 49.

aurum (Sab. **ausum**, Paul. ex Fest. p. 9 Müll.; vulg. Lat. **örum**, ib. p. 183; cf. Ital. and Span. oro and Fr. or), n. [v. aes]. **I.** Gold: as a mineral, v. Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 66 sqq.: auri venas invenire, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: venas auri sequi, Lucr. 6, 808; Tac. G. 5: aurum igni perspicere, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: eruere terrā, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 53: auri fodina, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 78; Vulg. Gen. 2, 11; id. 2 Par. 2, 7; ib. Matt. 2, 11; Naevy, ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 797: ex auro vestis, id. 2, 22 (ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 20) et saep.—**PROV.**: montes auri polliceri, to promise mountains of gold, Tert. Phorm. 1, 2, 18: carius auro, more precious than gold, Cat. 107, 3 (cf. χρυσάουρα χρυσοῦ, Aesch. Choryph. 872; χρυσῶν χρυσάουρα, Sapph. Fr. 122, Ellis).

II. Meton. **A.** Things made of gold, an ornament of gold, a golden vessel, utensil, etc.: Nec domus argento fulget hec auro renidet, gold plate, Lucr. 2, 27. **So 1.** A golden goblet: et pleno se proliit auro, Verg. A. 1, 739: Regulae epulae mensis et Bacchus in auro Pontiar, Ov. M. 6, 488: tibi non committitur aurum, Juv. 5, 39; 10, 27; Stat. Th. 5, 188; and in the hendecasyms: pateris libanus et auro = pateris aureis, Verg. Or. Tert. Heaut. 3, 1, 43: Donec cum conjux fatale poposcerit aurum, Ov. M. 9, 411; 14, 394.—**2.** A gold ring: Ventile aedium digitis sudantibus aurum, Juv. 1, 28.—**4.** A golden belt: fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum, Verg. A. 7, 279; 5, 817.—**5.** The golden fleece: auro Heros Aesonius potitur, Ov. M. 7, 155.—**6.** A golden hair-band, χρυσῶν ἄλος: crines nodantur in aurum, Verg. A. 4, 138 Serv.—**7.** Esp. freq., gold as coined money: si quis illam invenerit Aulam onustam auri, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 4: De Caclio vide, quae no, quae lacuna sit in auro, Cic. Att. 12, 6, 1: Aurum omnes victa jam pietate colunt, Prop. 4, 12, 48 sq.; quid non mortalia pectora cogis Auri sacra fana? Verg. A. 3, 56; cf. Plin. 37, 1, 3, § 6; so Hor. C. 2, 16, 8; 2, 18, 36; 3, 16, 9; id. S. 2, 2, 25; 2, 3, 109; 2, 3, 142; id. Ep. 2,

2, 179; Vulg. Matt. 10, 9; ib. Act. 3, 6 et saep.—**B.** The color or lustre of gold, the gleam or brightness of gold, Ov. M. 9, 689; anguis cristis praesinit et auro (hendecasyms for cristis aureis), id. ib. 3, 32: saevo cum nox accenditur auro, Val. Fl. 5, 269 (i. e. mala portendente splendore, Wagn.); so, fulgor auri, of the face, Cat. 64, 100, ubi v. Ellis.—**C.** The Golden Age: redeant in aurum Tempora prisca, Hor. C. 4, 2, 39: subit argentea proles, Auro deterior, Ov. M. 1, 115; 15, 260.

Aurunci, ōrum, m., = Ausones, q. v., = Ἀυρονῶναι Tzetz. **I.** The Aurunci, Verg. A. 11, 318; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 56.—Hence, **II. A.** **Aurunca**, ae, f., an old town in Campania (acc. to the fable, built by Auson, the son of Ulysses and Calypso, Fest. s. v. Ausoniam, p. 15): magnus Auruncae Alumnus, i. e. the satirist Lucilius, whose paternal city, Suessa Aurunca, was a colony of the Aurunci, Juv. 1, 20 Rup.—Hence, **B.** **Auruncus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Aurunca, Auruncian: senes, Verg. A. 7, 206: patres, id. ib. 7, 727: manus, id. ib. 7, 795: Suessa Aurunca, now Sessa, Vell. 1, 14.

Aurunculeus, i, m., a Roman nomen: L. Aurunculeus Cotta, Caes. B. G. 2, 11.

Auruspia, ōrum, m., a people of Ethiopia, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 192.

† **auscūlari** and **auscūlum**, v. osculor and osculum.

auscultatio, ōnis, f. [ausculto]. **I.** A listening, attending to: auscultatio et publicorum secretorumque inquisitio, Sen. Traqu. 12.—**II.** An obeying: Quid mihi sceleris tibi erant auscultatio? Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 18.

auscultator, ōris, m. [id.]. **I.** A hearer, listener, * Cic. Part. Or. 3, 10.—**II.** One who obeys: mandati, App. M. 7, p. 195, 1.

auscultatus, ūs, m. [id.], a hearing, listening: auscultatu, App. M. 6, p. 178, 21: auscultatibus, Fulg. Cont. Verg. p. 142.

ausculto, āvi, ātum, i, v. freq. [perh. a union of two roots, that of audio, auris ausis, and of the Sanscr. cru = to hear; v. Bopp, Gloss. p. 396 b.], to hear any person or thing with attention, to listen to, give ear to, ἀκούσθαι (cf. audio int.); in the ante-class. per. freq., but not in Lucr.; in the class. per. rare. **I.** In gen.: Ita est cupidus orationis, ut conductat qui auscultat, Cato ap. Gell. 1, 15, 9: ausculto atque animum adverto sedulo, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 40: In rem quod sit praevortaris quam re adversā animo auscultes, id. Ps. 1, 3, 8; id. Trin. 3, 3, 50; id. Truc. 2, 4, 46: nimis eum ausculto libens, id. Poen. 4, 2, 19; id. Aul. 3, 5, 22: Auscultat paucis, nisi molestumst, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 20; id. And. 3, 3, 4 and 5: jam seiscite Auscultat, id. Phorm. 5, 8 (9); 7: illos ausculto lubens, Afran. ap. Non p. 246, 15: Nec populum auscultare, * Cat. 67, 39: sermonem, Vulg. Gen. 4, 23: verba, ib. Tob. 9, 1: aures diligenter auscultabant, ib. Isa. 32, 3.—**II.** Esp. **A.** To listen to something believably, to give credit to, etc. **a.** With acc.: crimina, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 12.—**b.** With dat. of pers.: cui auscultabant, gave heed, Vulg. Act. 8, 10.—**B.** To listen in secret to something, to overhear: quid habet sermionis, auscultabo, Plaut. Poen. 4, 1, 6: omnia ego istaec auscultavi ab ostio, id. Merc. 2, 4, 9.—**C.** Of servants, to attend or wait at the door, as in Gr. ὑπακούειν, ad fores auscultato atque serva has aedis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 1: jam dudum ausculto et cupiens tibi dicere servus Pauca, reformido, * Hor. S. 2, 7, 1 Heind.—**D.** Alicui or absol., to hear obediently, to obey, heed (cf. audio): hi auscultare dicuntur, qui auditis parent, Varr. L. 6, § 83 Müll.: auscultare est obsequi: audire ignoti quod imperant solco, non auscultare, Non. p. 246, 9 sq.: magis audientium quam auscultantium ceuseo, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131: Age nunc vincito me auscultato filio, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 14: Qui mi auscultabant, id. As. 1, 1, 50; id. Cure. 2, 1, 8; id. Most. 3, 1, 58; 3, 1, 99; id. Mil. 2, 6, 16; id. Ps. 1, 5, 38; id. Poen. 1, 1, 69; 1, 2, 98; id. Rud. 2, 6, 56; 3, 3, 32; id. Stich. 1, 2, 89: seni auscultare, Ter. And. 1, 3, 4: vin tu homini stulto mi auscultare? id. Heaut. 3, 3, 24; id. Ad. 3, 3, 66; 5, 8, 12: mihi auscultat: vide, ne tibi desis, * Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 104.—With acc.: nisi me

auscultans, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 36 (we should perhaps here, in accordance with the general idiom, read *mi*; so Ritschl).—In pass. *impers.*—De ad portum ne bitas, dico jam tibi. Ch. Auscultabitur, you shall be obeyed, it shall be done. Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 127.

It is difficult to believe, in the verse of Afranius, videt ludos, hinc auscultavi procul, that auscultare is equivalent to videre, spectare, acc. to Non. p. 246, 16.

† **Ausēlius**, v. Aurelius.

Auser, *enis* (**Ausar**, Rutil. Itin. 1, 566), *m.* = *Avēap* (Strabo), a tributary stream of the river Arno, in Etruria, near Lucina, now *Serchio*. Plin. 3, 5, 8, 50; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 350.

Ausētānus, *a, um, adj.*, of or pertaining to the city *Ausa*, in Hispania Tarraconensis: ager, Liv. 29, 2, 2.—Hence, **Ausētāni**, *ōrum, m.*, the *Ausētani*, Caes. B. C. 1, 60; Liv. 21, 23, 2; 21, 61, 3; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 22; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 404.

ausim, v. audio *init.*

Auson, *gnis, v.* Ausones, II. E.

Ausōna, *ae, f.*, an ancient town of the *Ausones*, near *Minturnae*, Liv. 9, 25, 4.

Ausōnes, *um, m.* = *Avōaves* [prob. of the same root as *Osus* or *Opicus*, Butt. and Donald]. **I.** The *Ausonians*, a very ancient, perhaps Greek, name of the primitive inhabitants of Middle and Lower Italy; of same import, prob. with *Atrunci* (*Atruneri*, *Auruni* = *Auseni*, *Ausones*), *Opici*, and *Osci*; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. *Ausonianum*, p. 18 Müll.; Arist. ap. Polyb. 7, 10; Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 527; Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 71 sq.; Wachsmuth, Röm. Gesch. p. 65 sq.—Poet., the general name for the inhabitants of Italy, Stat. S. 4, 3, 37.—Hence, **II.** Deriv. **A. Ausōnia**, *ae, f.* = *Avōvicia*, the country of the *Ausonians*, *Ausonia*, Lower Italy, Ov. M. 14, 7, 15, 647; and poet. for Italy, Verg. A. 10, 54; Ov. F. 4, 290 et saep.—**B. Ausōnius**, *a, um, adj.*

1. *Ausonian*: mare, on the southern coast of Italy, between the Iapygian Peninsula and the Sicilian Straits, Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 95; 14, 6, 8, § 69; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 13 sq.—**2.** In the poets, *Italian, Latin, Roman*: terra, Verg. A. 4, 349; Thyris, id. ib. 5, 83; coloni, id. G. 2, 385; urbes, Hor. C. 4, 4, 56; montes, Ov. F. 1, 542; humus, Italy, id. ib. 5, 658; Pelorum, id. M. 5, 350 (quod in Italian vergens, Mel. 2, 7, 15); impetrum, Roman, id. P. 2, 2, 72; os, *Ausonian lips*, i. e. the *Roman language*, Mart. 9, 87; aula, the imperial court, id. 9, 92.—*Subst.*

Ausōniū, *ōrum, m.* = *Ausones*, the *Ausonians*, or, poet., the inhabitants of Italy, Verg. A. 12, 834.—**C. Ausonidae**, *arum, m.*

a. The inhabitants of *Ausonia*, Verg. A. 10, 564.—**b.** Poet., the inhabitants of Italy, Verg. A. 12, 121; Lucr. 9, 998.—**D.** **Ausōnis**, *idis, adj. f.*, *Ausonian*; and poet., *Italian*: ora, Ov. F. 2, 94; aqua, Sil. 9, 187; matres, Claud. B. Get. 627 et.—**E.**

Auson, *gnis, m.*, the mythical progenitor of the *Ausonians*, son of *Ulysses* and *Calypso*, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. *Ausonianum*, p. 18 Müll.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 171.—As *adj.*: *Ausone voce*, i. e. *Roman, Latin*, Avien. Arat. 102.

Ausōnius, *ii, m.*: Decimus Magnus *Ausonius*, a distinguished poet, rhetorician, and grammarian of the fourth century, teacher of the emperor *Gratian*; cf. Babr. Lit. Gesch. p. 227 sq.; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 414.

auspex, *spiciis, comm.* [a contraction of *avis-spex*, from *avis-spicio*], a bird inspector, bird-seer, i. e. one who observes the flight, singing, or feeding of birds, and foretells future events therefrom, an augur, soothsayer, diviner (in a lit. signif. far more rare than popular). **I.** Lit.: latores et auspices legis curatae, Cic. Att. 2, 7; ego cui timebo Provodus auspex, Hor. C. 3, 27, 8.—Of the birds from which auguries were taken: (galli, gallinae) victoriarum omnium auspices, Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 45.—Since little of importance was done in Rome without consulting the auspices, hence, **II. Transf.**

1. In gen., an author, founder, director, leader, protector, favourer: divis Auspicius, ceptorum operum, Verg. A. 3, 20; Dis equidem auspicius reor ete, id. ib. 4, 45; and Ov. F. 1, 615; auspice Musa, i. e. under the inspiration of the muse, Hor. Ep.

1, 3, 13; Nil desperandum Teucro duce et auspice Teucro, id. C. 1, 7, 27.—**2.** Esp., as t. v., the person who witnessed the marriage contract, the reception of the marriage portion, took care that the marriage ceremonies were rightly performed, etc., παραμυχιος: nihil fere quondam maioris rei nisi auspicio ne privatum quidem gereretur, quod etiam nunc nuptiarum auspices declarant, qui re omnia nomen tantum tenent, Cic. Div. 1, 16, 28; cf. Val. Max. 2, 1, 1; Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 346; Plaut. Cas. prol. 86; nubit genero socrus nullis auspiciis, nullis auctoribus, etc., Cic. Clu. 5, 14; so Liv. 42, 12, 4; auspium verba, Tac. A. 11, 27; 15, 37; alicui nubere dote inter auspices consignata, Suet. Claud. 26; veniet cum signatoribus auspex, Juv. 10, 336 Schol., Luc. 2, 371 Schol.—In *fron.*, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 1, 83; cf. promibus: auctor, II. F. 3; and Smith, Dict. Antiq.—**B.** A beginning (post class.), Eum. Pan. Const. 3; Pacat. Pan. Theod. 3.—**C. Adj.**, fortunate, favorable, auspicious, lucky (post-class.); clamor, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 610; victoria, id. VI. Cons. Hon. 653; purpura, id. Ep. ad Seren. 57.

auspicābilis, *e, adj.* [auspicio], of favorable omen, auspicious (post-class.), Arn. A. p. 131; 7, 3, 237.

auspiciālis, *is, adj.* [id.], of or pertaining to divination, suitable for auguries, auspicial: pisciculus, Plin. 32, 1, 1, § 4; dies, Mamert. Pan. Maxim. 6.—* *Adv.*: **auspicāliter** = auspicio, with the appropriate taking of auguries: ponere gromam, Hyg. Limit. Constit. p. 153 Goes.

auspicātō, *v.* auspicio *fin.*

1. **auspicātus**, *a, um, Part. and P. a.*, v. auspicio.

2. **auspicātus**, *ūs, m.* [auspicio], the taking of auspices, augury: Pici in auspiciate magni, Plin. 10, 18, 20, § 40 (on Cic. Rep. 2, 29, 51, v. Moser).

auspicium, *ii, n.* [auspex], divination by observing the flight of birds, augury from birds, auspices (cf. augurio). **I. A.** Lit.: auspicia avium, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 203 (as if overlooking the origin of auspicij); praetor auspiciat auspicium prosperum, Naev. ap. Non. p. 468, 28; dant (Romulus et Remus) operam simul auspicio augurisque ete, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 81 sq. Vahl.); pullarium in auspicium mittit, Liv. 10, 40, 2; ab auspicio bono proficisci of marriage, Cat. 45, 19 Ellis (cf. auspex, II. A. 2.) et saep.; cf. the class. passives, Cic. Div. 1, 47 sq.; 2, 34 sq.; Liv. 6, 41, 4 sq.—So auspicium habere, to have the right of taking auspices (which, in the performance of civil duties, was possessed by all magistrates, but, in time of war, only by the commander-in-chief); omnes magistratus auspicium iudiciumque habent, Cic. Leg. 3, 10; quod nemo plebeus auspicia habere, Liv. 4, 6, 2.—Of the commander-in-chief: expugnatum oppidum Imperio atque auspicio mei oris Amphitruonis, Plaut. Am. 1, 37; Ut gesserit rem publicam ductus imperio, auspicio suo, id. ib. 1, 1, 41; 2, 2, 25; qui ducto auspicioque ejus res prospere gesserant, Liv. 5, 46, 6; 8, 31, 1; 10, 7, 7; 41, 28, 1 al.; 21, 40, 3; recepta signa ductu Germanici, auspiciis Tiberii, Tac. A. 2, 41; Septentrionalis oceanus navigatus est auspiciis divi Augusti, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 167; alia ductu meo, alia imperio auspicioque perdomui, Curt. 6, 3, 2; domuit partum ductu partim auspiciis suis Cantabrigam, etc., Suet. Aug. 21 Rühnk.—And so *absol.*: rates regis vatis habenas, Auspicio felix totus ut annus cat (sc. tuo), Ov. F. 1, 26 Merck.—Hence for the chief command, guidance: tuis auspiciis totum confecta duella per orbem, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 254 Schmid; Illius auspiciis obsessae moenia pacem Vieta petent Mutinae, Ov. M. 15, 822.—And, in gen., right, power, inclination, will: Me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam Auspiciis et sponte mea componere curas, etc., Verg. A. 4, 341; Communem hunc ergo populum paribusque regamus Auspiciis, id. ib. 4, 103 (aequali potestate, Serv.).—**B. Transf.**, in gen., a sign, omen, a divine premonition or token: Liquido exco auspicio foras, Avi sinistra, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 20; so id. Ps. 2, 4, 72; optimum, id. Stich. 3, 2, 6; dicere ausus est optimis au-

spiciis en ferri, Cic. Sen. 4, 11: quae contra rem publicam ferentur, contra auspicia ferri, id. ib.; melius, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 88; vanum, Prop. 1, 3, 28; infanatum, Verg. A. 11, 347; felix, Just. 1, 10 al.—So, auspicium facere, of things which give signs, tokens, omens: augurium haec (mustria) facit, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 10; cur alia laeva, alia dextera datum est avibus, ut ratum auspicium facere possint? Cic. Div. 2, 38, 80; circa summum culmen hominis auspicium, fessisse, Liv. 1, 34, 9.—Poet.: cum (diviti) si vitiosa libido fecerit auspicium, gave him a token (viz. for changing), urged him to a new decision, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 86.—**II. Trop.**, = initium, a beginning (cf. auspicio, II., and auspex, II. B.); auspicia belli a paricidio incipientes, Just. 26, 2; auspicia regni a paricidio coeplit, id. 27, 1.

auspicio, *are, v.* auspicio *fin.*

auspicio, *atus, i, v. dep.* [from *auspex*, as auguror from augur], to take the auspices. **I. Lit.** **A.** In gen.: (Gracchus) cum pomerium transiret, auspiciari esset oblitus, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11; tripudio auspiciari, id. Div. 1, 35, 77; 2, 36, 77; Fabio auspiciari aves non addidit, Liv. 27, 16, 15; 4, 6, 3; 6, 41, 5 sq. al.—**B. Esp.**, atiquid or *absol.*, also with *inf.*, to make a beginning, for the sake of a good omen, to begin, enter upon (first freq. after the Aug. per.): ipsi Kal. Januarii auspiciari causa omne genus operis instaurant, Col. 11, 2, 98; auspiciari gratia tribunal ingredi, Tac. A. 4, 36; non auspiciari causa, sed studendi, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 8; auspiciari est et jurisdictionem, Suet. Ner. 7; auspiciari in Virginem (aquam) desilire, Sen. Ep. 83, 5.—**II. In gen.**, to begin, enter upon a thing: auspiciari culturarum officia, Col. 11, 2, 3; 1, 1: homo a supplicis viae nam auspiciari, Plin. 7, proem. § 3; militum, Suet. Aug. 38; cantare, id. Ner. 22.—**Trop.**: senatorium per militiam auspiciantes gradum, attaining, receiving it through military services, Sen. Ep. 47, 10.

a. *Act.* access. form **auspicio**, *are*, to take the auspices: praetor adventum, auspiciat auspicium prosperum, Naev. 4, 2 (Non. p. 468, 28); (magistratus) publicae [rei] cum auspiciat, Caecil. ap. Non. 1, 1 (Com. Rel. p. 66 Rib.); auspicietis: cras est communis dies, Atia. ib. (Com. Rel. p. 161 Rib.); Non hodie ista rei auspiciari, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 12; mustelam, to receive, accept as an augury, id. Stich. 3, 2, 46; super aliqua ra, Gell. 3, 2.—**b. Pass.** (a) *Abl. absol.*: **auspicatō**, after taking the auspices: Romulus non solem auspicio uteretur, quidam dicit, sed ipse etiam optimum augur fuisse traditur, Cic. Div. 1, 2, 3; Nihil fere quondam maioris rei nisi auspicio ne privatum quidem gereretur, id. ib. 1, 16, 28; qui et consul rogari et augur et auspicio, id. N. D. 2, 4, 11; id. Div. 2, 36, 72; 2, 36, 77; plebeius magistratus nullus auspicio creator, Liv. 6, 41, 5 sq.; 5, 98; 1, 36; 28, 28; Hunc (senatum) auspicio a parente et conditore urbis nostrae institutum, Tac. H. 1, 84; 3, 72 al.—(β) **auspicatus**, *a, um, part.*, consecrated by auguries: auspiciato in loco, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4; non auspiciatos contudit impetus Nostros, Hor. C. 3, 6, 10; auspiciata comitia, Liv. 26, 2, 2 al.—(γ) *Acc.* to auspicio, **II.**, begun: in bello male auspiciato, Just. 4, 5.—(δ) **auspicatus**, *a, um, as P. a.*, fortunate, favorable, lucky, prosperous, auspicious: cum Liviam auspiciatis rei publicae omnibus duxisset uxorem, Vell. 2, 79, 2.—**Comp.**: Venus auspiciatior, Cic. 45, 26; arbor, Plin. 13, 22, 38, § 118.—*Sup.*: auspiciatissimum exordium, Quint. 10, 1, 85; Plin. Ep. 10, 28, 2; initium, Tac. G. 11.—*Adv.*: **auspicatō**, under a good omen, auspiciatiously: to ingreditare auspiciato, at a fortunate moment, in a lucky hour, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 57; Haud auspiciato huc me appuli, Ter. And. 4, 5, 12; qui auspiciato a Chelidone surrexisset, Cic. Verr. 1, 40, 144.—*Comp.* auspiciatius: auspiciatius mutare nomen, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105; gigni, id. 7, 9, 7, § 47.

* **austellus**, *i, m. dim.* [auster], a gentle south wind, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 98, 22.

1. auster, *tri, m.* [Sanscr. ush-, to burn; the burning hot wind], the south wind (opp. aquilo, the north wind). **I. Lit.**: auster fulmine pollens, Lucr. 5, 745; validus, id. 1, 890; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 15; vehementis, Cic. Att. 16, 7; turbidus, Hor. C. 3, 3, 4; nubilus,

209

209

209

209

209

209

209

209

209

209

209

209

209

209

209

209

209

209

209

209

209

209

209

209

209

209

Prop. 3, 8, 56: umidus, *bringing or producing rain*, Verg. G. 1, 462; So. pluvius, Or. M. 1, 66; frigidus, Verg. G. 4, 261, and Prop. 3, 22, 16; hibernus, Tib. 1, 1, 47; Vulg. Cant. 4, 16; ib. Luc. 12, 25 et saep.—**II.** Meton., *the south country, the south*: in aequilonis austrive partibus, Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 22; so Varr. L. L. 9, § 25 Müll.; Plin. 2, 3, 6, § 43; Vulg. Exod. 26, 16; ib. Matt. 12, 42.

2. auster = austerus, q. v.

austrerālis, is, f. *a plant, usually called sisymbrium*, App. Herb. 105.

austeris, adv., v. austerus *fn.*

austreritas, ātis, f. [austerus] (perh. not before the Aug. period). **I.** Lit. **A.**

Of taste, *harshness, sourness* (syn.: acerbitas, tristitia, severitas), Col. 11, 2, 68: vini, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 24; 14, 6, 8, § 15: caepae, id. 19, 6, 32, § 105: picis, id. 16, 1, 3, § 17; Pall. 1, 35, 11; and in *plur.*, id. 1, 35, 8.—**B.** Of colors, *darkness, dinginess*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 97; 9, 38, 62, § 134; 35, 10, 36, § 97; 35, 11, 40, § 134.—**II.** Trop., *severity, austerity, rigor*: magistri, Quint. 2, 2, 5; qui a te hanc austeritatem exigo, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 5: cum austeritate imperare, Vulg. Ezech. 34, 4: ex bono esse austeritatem, ib. 2 Macc. 14, 30.

* **austrerulus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], somewhat harsh; trop.: cratera dialecticae, App. Flor. 20.

† **austrerus**, a, um, *adj.* (auster, Scrib. Comp. 188; sup. austrerrimus, Messala, Corv. Progen. Aug. 5) = *averpōs*. **I.** A. Lit. **A.** Of taste, *harsh, sour, tart* (not before the Aug. per.; syn.: acer, acerbus, tristis, severus, molestus; vinum nigrum, Cels. 3, 24: austerior gustus, Col. 12, 2: herba austerior sapore, Plin. 25, 5, 20, § 43: vinum austerissimum, Scrib. Comp. 142.—**B.** Transf. * **1.**

Of smell, *pungent*: balsami scus: odore austerus, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 120.—**2.** Of color, *deep, dark*: sunt autem colores austeri aut floridi, Plin. 35, 6, 12, § 30.—*Comp.*: (pictor) austerior colore et in austeritate jucundior, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 134.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Severe, rigid, strict, stern, austere* (opp. mollis, facilis, lenis; scarcely before Cic.): illo austero more ac modo, Cic. Cacl. 14, 33; id. de Or. 3, 25, 98: austerior et gravior esse potuisset, id. Pis. 29, 71: Nec gravis austeri poena cavenda viri, Prop. 4, 13, 24: homo austerus es, Vulg. Luc. 19, 21; 19, 22.—Of discourse, *severe, grave, serious*: ita sit nobis ornatus et suavis orator, ut suavitatem habeat austeram et solidam, non dulcem atque decoctam (the epithet borrowed from wine), that he may have a severe and solid, not a luscious and effeminate sweetness, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 103: austeriora poemata, Hor. A. P. 342: oratio, Quint. 9, 4, 128 Spald.—Of style in statuary: genus, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 66.—**B.** As the opp. of kind, *pleasant, severe, gloomy, sad, troublesome, hard, irksome* (so first after the beginning of the Aug. per.): labor, Hor. S. 2, 12: Quae tibi austeras de me ferat una tabellas, Prop. 5, 11, 49: aeger omnem austeram curatio nem recusans, Plin. 24, 7, 28, § 43.—*Adv.*: * **austrere**, acc. to II., *rigidly, austere, severely*: agit mecum auster et Stoico Cato, Cic. Mur. 35, 74.—*Comp.*: cum aliquo austerius agere, * **Vulg.** 2 Macc. 14, 30.

austrālis, e, *adj.* [I. auster, II.], *southern* (syn.: austrinus, meridianus): quae (regio) tum est aequilonia tum australis, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50: cingulus, i. e. the *torrid zone*, id. Rep. 6, 20, 21: ora, the same, id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: plaga, Vulg. Gen. 13, 11: terra, ib. ib. 24, 62: pars, ib. Exod. 40, 32: polus, the *south pole*, Ov. M. 2, 132: nimbi, id. P. 4, 1: annus, *Egyptian*, Claud. Eutr. 1, 403.

Austrānia, ae, f., *an island to the north of Germany, also called Glessaria, now the island of Ameland, in West Frisland*, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 97 (*Austeravia*, Silius).

* **austrifer**, fera, ferum, *adj.* [I. auster-fero], *bringing the south wind*: vertex, Sil. 12, 2.

austrinus, a, um, *adj.* [I. auster, II.], *southern* (poet.; also freq. in post-Aug. prose; esp. in Pliny; syn.: australis, meridianus): calores, Verg. G. 2, 271: dies, on which the south wind blows, Col. 11, 2, 37; Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 12: piscis (a constellation), Col. 11, 2, 63: caelum, Plin. 16, 26, 46, § 109: flatus, id. 17, 2, 2, § 11: tempus, id. 2, 47, § 123: vertex, the south pole, id. 2, 68, 68, 210

§ 173 al.—Also *subst.*: **austrina**, 5rum, n. (sc. loca), the southern regions of a country: Austrina Cypro, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 213: Sardiniae, id. 6, 34, 39, § 214: Cappadociae, id. 6, 34, 39, § 215.

† **Austro**-Africanus, i, m. [I. auster], the south-southwest wind; Gr. Διβροτος, between Auster and Africanus, Isid. Orig. 13, 11, 7 (Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120, and Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 16n. call it Libonotus, and the latter says: Libonotus, qui apud nos sine nomine est).

† **austrō**-nōtus, ii, m. [id.] (sc. polus), the south pole, Isid. Orig. 3, 32, 3, 36; 13, 5, 5 (in the latter passage also **austrō**-nōtus).

ausum, i, v. audeo, P. a.

1. ausus, a, um, v. audeo, P. a.

2. ausus, ūs, m. [audeo], a hazard, attempt, Petr. 123, 184; Imp. Leo et Anthem. Cod. 1, 2, 14.

aut, *conj.* [aut, Osc. auti, Umbr. ote, etc.], may be a modification of autem, as of et, the suffix -t being a relic of the demonstrative -tem, which appears in tem, and is the same as -dem in quidem, and -dam in quodam, and of which the demonstrative adverbs, tam and tum, are absolute forms; the first part of these words may be compared with the Gr. αὐ (cf. αἶρε and αὐρά), and with the Sanscr. vā = or, with which again may be compared ve and vel; v. Corss. Ausspr. 11, p. 595, and also pp. 130, 223, 411), or; and repeated: aut... aut, either... or; so in Sanscr. vā... vā. **I.** In gen. it puts in the place of a previous assertion another, objectively and absolutely antithetical to it, while *vel* indicates that the contrast rests upon subjective opinion or choice; i. e. *aut* is objective, *vel* subjective, or *aut* excludes one term, *vel* makes the two indifferent. **A.** Used singly, or: omnia bene sunt ei dicenda, qui hoc se posse profiteretur aut eloquentiae nomen relinquendum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 2, 5: quibusnam manibus aut quibus viribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: Vincereis aut vincis, Prop. 2, 8, 10: cita mors venit aut victoria laeta, Hor. S. 1, 1, 8: ruminat herbas aut aliquid in magno sequitur grege, Verg. E. 6, 55 et persaepe. (cf. on the contrary, Tac. G. 8: quae neque confirmare argumentis, neque refellere in animo est: ex ingenio suo quisque demat vel addat fidem).—**b.** Repeated, aut... aut, either... or: Ubi enim potest illa aetas aut calescere vel apricatione melius vel igni, aut vicissim umbris aquis refrigerari salubrius? Cic. Sen. 16, 57: Nam jure per unam, ut audio, aut vivam aut moriar sententiam, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 19; id. Heaut. 3, 1, 11 sq.; aut, quicquid igitur eodem modo concluditur, probabitur, aut ars ista nulla est, Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 96: partem plantinae aut Jovis templum aut oppidum tenet, Liv. 44, 15: terra in universum aut silvis horrida aut paludibus foeda, Tac. G. 5: hoc bellum quis unquam arbitraretur aut ab omnibus imperatoribus uno anno aut omnibus annis ab uno imperatore confici posse? Cic. Imp. Pomp. 11, 31.—**c.** More than twice repeated: aut equos Alerae aut canes ad venandum, aut ad philosophos, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 29: Uxor, si cesses, aut te amare cogitat Aut tete amare aut potare atque animo obsequi, id. Ad. 1, 1, 7 sq.; so four times in Lucr. 4, 935 sq.; five times in Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28; id. N. D. 3, 12, 30; and Prop. 4, 21, 26 sqq.; and six times in Plin. 17, 10, 9, § 58.—**d.** Sometimes double disjunctive phrases with aut... aut are placed together: Adsentior Crasso, ne aut de Ca. Laelii soceri mei aut de hujus generi aut arte aut gloria detrahatur, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 35: res ipsa et rei publicae tempus aut me ipsum, quod nolum, aut alium quemquam aut invitabit aut dehortabitur, id. Pis. 39, 94.—**e.** Repeated after negatives: ne aut ille alicerit Aut ceciderit atque aliquid profregerit, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 11: ne tanti facinoris immanitas aut existisse aut non vindicata esse videatur, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 14; id. Sull. 43; id. Sest. 37; 39: neque enim sunt aut obscra aut non multa post commissa, id. Cat. 1, 6, 15; id. Off. 1, 20, 66; 1, 11, 36; 1, 20, 68; id. de Or. 2, 45, 189: nec milites ad scelus missos aut numero validos aut animo promptos, Tac. A. 14, 58; id. H. 1, 18; id. Or. 12: nec erit mirabilis illic aut Stratocles aut cum molli Demetrius Haemolus, Juv. 3, 98 sq.; neque aut quis esset ante detexit aut gubernatorem cedere adversate tempestati passus est, Suet. Caes. 58;

id. Ner. 34: Nec aut Persae aut Macedones dubitavere, Curt. 4, 15, 28: Non sum aut tam inhumanus aut tam alienus a Sardinis, Cic. Scour. 39; id. Cat. 1, 13: Nil est tibi aut fragile aut flexibile quam etc., id. Mil. 36 al.—**f.** In interrogations: quomodo aut geometres cerere ea potest, quae aut nulla sunt aut internosci a falsis non possunt aut is, qui fidibus utitur, explorare numeros et conficere versus? Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 22; so id. de Or. 1, 9, 37; id. Rosc. Am. 40, 118; id. N. D. 1, 43, 121.—**g.** In comparative clauses: talis autem simulatio vanitatis est conjunction quam aut liberalitati aut honestati, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 44.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Placed singly, to connect to something more important that which is less so, or at least. **a.** *Incupe*: Incupe vim ventis submersasque obrue puppes, Aut age diversos et dissicce corpora ponto, Verg. A. 1, 69 sq. Rib. (furens Juno et irata, quod gravissimum credebatur, optavit, deinde quod secundum intulit, Diom. p. 411 P.): quero, num injuste aut improbe fecerit, or at least *unfairly*, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 54: a se postulari aut expectari aliquid suspicatur, id. ib. 2, 20, 69: quae re vi aut clam agendum est, or at least *by stealth*, id. Att. 10, 12: profecto cuncti aut magna pars Sicensium fidem mutavissent, Sall. J. 56, 6: Audendum est aliquid universis aut omnia singulis patienda, Liv. 6, 18, 7: pars a centurionibus aut praetoriarum cohortum militibus caesi, Tac. A. 1, 30: potentia sua nunquam aut raro ad impotentiam usus, Vell. 2, 29.—**b.** With *certe*, etc., v. infra, F. 2.—**B.** To connect something which must take place, if that which is previously stated does not, or otherwise, or else, in the contrary case, = *alioqui*: Redde uxorem, aut quam obrem non opus sit cedo, Ter. Heec. 4, 4, 76: id (principium) nec nasci potest nec mori, aut concidat omnia caelum etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54 (Seyffert ad h. l., but preferring *ad non*; B. and K. and Kühner, *vel*): nunc manet insonitem gravis exitus: aut ego veri Vana feror, Verg. A. 10, 630: effoduntur bulbi ante ver: aut deteriores flunt, Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 96: Mutatione recrebitur sicut in cibus... Aut dicant iste mihi, quae sit alia ratio discendi, Quint. 1, 12, 6; 2, 17, 9.—**C.** To restrict or correct an expression which is too general or inaccurate, or, rather, or more accurately. **a.** *Absol.*: de hominum genere, aut omnino de animalium loquor, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33; 5, 20, 57; id. Ac. 2, 8, 23: Aut scilicet tua libertas disserendi amissa est, aut tu is es, qui in disputando non tuum iudicium sequare, id. Leg. 1, 33, 36: cenaena causa, aut tuae mercedis gratia Nos nostras aedis postulas comburere? or rather, etc., Plaut. Aut. 2, 6, 11.—In this signification aut sometimes begins a new clause: Potestne igitur quisquam dicere, inter eum, qui doleat, et inter eum, qui in voluptate sit, nihil interesse? Aut, ita qui sentiet, non apertissime insaniat? or is not rather, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 20: Quid est enim temeritate turpius? Aut quid tam temerarium tamque indignum sapientis gravitate atque constantia, quam, etc., id. N. D. 1, 1, 1; id. Fin. 4, 26, 72; Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 3.—**b.** With *potius* (v. infra, F. 4).—**D.** Neque... aut sometimes, but chiefly in the poets, takes the place of neque... neque: Neque ego hanc abscondere furto Speravi, ne fluge, fugam; nec conjugis unquam Praetendit taedas aut haec in foedera veni, Verg. A. 4, 339: Si neque avaritiam neque sordes aut mala Iustra Obicet vere quisquam mihi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 68 Bentl., but ac, K. and H.: Nunc neque te longi reucentem pompa triumphi Excipit aut sacras poscent Caputola lauros, Luc. 1, 287: Nam neque plebeiam aut dextro sine numine cretam Servo animam, Stat. S. 1, 4, 66: Neque enim Tyriis Cynosura carinis Certior aut Grais Helice serpendis magistra, Val. Fl. 1, 17; so also Tacitus: nec litore tenus addescere aut resorberi, Agr. 10; G. 7 ter; H. 1, 32; so after *non*: Non eo dico, quo mihi veniat in dubium tua fides, aut quo etc., Cic. Quint. 5, non jure aut legibus cognoscunt, Tac. Or. 19; id. Agr. 41; id. G. 24; after *haud*: Haud alias populus plus occultae vocis aut suspicacis silentii permisit, id. A. 3, 11; after *nihil*: nihil caedis aut praedae, id. A. 15, 6; 13, 4; id. H. 1, 30.—**E.** The poets connect by aut... vel, vel... aut, instead of aut... aut, or vel... vel: Quotiens te votui Argu-

rippum Compellare aut contractare conto-
quive aut contu? Plaut. As. 3, 1, 19: aut
appone dapes. Vare, vel aufer opes, Mart. 4,
78, 6 (this epigram is rejected by Schneid.);
Non ars aut astus belli vel dextera deerat,
Sil. 16, 32.—**F.** In connection with other
particles. **I.** Aut etiam, to complete or
strengthen an assertion, or *also*, or *even*:
quid ergo aut hunc prohibet, aut etiam
Xenocratem, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 51: con-
jectura in multas aut diversas, aut etiam
in contrarias partes, id. Div. 2, 26, 55: id.
Off. 1, 9, 28: si aut ambigue aut inconstan-
ter aut incredibiliter dicta sunt, aut etiam
aliter ab alio dicta, id. Part. Or. 14,
51: etsi omnia aut scripta esse a tuis ar-
bitror, aut etiam nuntias ac rumore per-
lata, id. Att. 4, 1.—So with one aut: quod
de illo accepterat, aut etiam suscipiaban-
tur, Cic. Fam. 1, 19, 36; Cels. 4, 18: si modo
sim (orator), aut etiam quicumque sim, Cic.
Or. 3, 12; id. de Or. 1, 17, 76.—**2.** Aut certe,
aut modo, aut quidem, or aut sane, to re-
strict a declaration, or *at least* (cf. II. A.).

3. Aut certe: ac video hanc primum in-
gressionem meam aut reprehensionis ali-
quid, aut certe admirationis habituram.
Cic. Or. 3, 11; id. Top. 17, 64: quo enim uno
vinceremur a victa Graecia, id aut ercep-
tum illis est, aut certe nobis cum illis com-
municatum, id. Brut. 73, 254; so Dolabella
ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 1; Liv. 2, 1, 4; 40, 46, 2;
Cels. 1, 2; 5, 26; Prop. 4, 21, 29.—**b.** Aut
modo: Si umquam posthac aut amasso Ca-
sinam, aut obceps modo, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4,
22.—**c.** Aut quidem: Proinde desinant qui-
dam quaerere ultra aut opinari. . . aut qui-
dem vetustissima nave impositos jubebo
avehi, Suet. Caes. 66.—**d.** Aut sane: Afer
aut Sardus sane, Cic. Scaur. 15.—**3.** Aut
vero, to connect a more important thought,
or *indeed*, or *truly*: Quem tibi aut homi-
nem, aut vero deum, auxilio futurum pu-
tas? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 78: Quis enim tibi hoc
concesserit, aut intio genus hominum se
oppidis moenibus saepissime? Aut vero
etc., id. de Or. 1, 9, 36.—**4.** Aut potius,
for correction or greater definiteness, or
rather (cf. II. C.): Erravit, aut potius in-
saniavit Pronus? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 119: pro-
ditores aut potius apertos hostes, id. Sest. 35:
nemo est injustus, aut incautus potius ha-
bendi sunt improbi, id. Leg. 1, 14, 40: Quae
est ergo ista ratio, aut quae potius ista
amentia? id. Verr. 3, 173.—**5.** Aut no. . .
quidem: ego jam aut rem aut ne spem
quidem exspecto, Cic. Att. 3, 22, fin.

6. Aut regularly precedes the words of
its clause, but sometimes in the poets it
takes the second place: Saturni aut sacram
me tenuisse diem, Tib. 1, 3, 18 Laechm.: Ju-
stos aut reperire pedes, id. 2, 5, 112: Perse-
quit aut studium linguae etc., Prop. 4, 21,
27: Fer pater, inquit, opem! Tellus aut
hisc, vel istam, etc., Ov. M. 1, 545 (Merk-
l., *ait*): Daltus aut fluxus geminis adstrinxit
amicus, Luc. 2, 362, where some read *haud*.
See more upon this word in Hand, Turs. I,
pp. 325-358.

autem, conj. [v. aut *init.*], on the other
hand, but, yet, however, nevertheless; some-
times an emphasized and (it is never
found at the beginning of a clause, but af-
ter one or more words; v. *fin.*); like *at*, it
joins to a preceding thought a new one,
either entirely antithetical or simply dif-
ferent; it differs from the restricting *sed*
in like manner with *at*; v. *at*, *init.*, and *cf.*
[Popilius imperator tenebat provinciam,
in cujus exercitu Catonis filius triu milita-
bat. Cum autem Popilio videretur unam
dimittere legionem, Catonis quoque filium
... dimisit. Sed cum amore pugnandi in
exercitu permansisset, Cato ad Popiliu[m]
serpsit, etc.], Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36 B and K.
(most freq. in philos. lang.; rare in the lust.,
being used by Caes. only 59 times; by Sall.
23, and by Tac. 31; and very rare in the
poets). **I.** In joining an entirely anti-
thetical thought, on the contrary, but—
at quidem, at vero, *de* *dn*, esp. freq. with the
pronouns ego, tu, ille, qui, etc.: At se ob-
ligasse crux fractum Aesculapio, Apollini
autem brachium, Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 9: Nam
injusta ab justis impetrari non deest, Ju-
sta autem ab injustis petere insipientiat,
id. Am. prol. 35: ego hic cesso, quia ipse
nilhil scribo: lego autem liberrissime, Cic.
Fam. 16, 22; id. de Or. 1, 25, 115; Plaut.

Men. 2, 1, 43: i sane cum illo, Phrygia; tu
autem, Eleusium, Huc intro abi ad nos, id.
Aul. 2, 5, 7; id. Capt. 2, 3, 4; id. Bacch. 4,
8, 58; id. Mil. 4, 4, 13; id. Ep. 5, 2, 7; Cic.
Ac. 2, 19, 61: mihi ad enarrandum hoc
argumentum comitas. Si ad auscultan-
dam vestra erit benignitas. Qui autem
auscultare nolit, exurgat foras, Plaut. Mil.
2, 1, 3; so id. Ep. 2, 2, 95: id. Capt. 3, 4, 24:
Quid tu ais, Gnatho? Numquid habes quod
contemas? Quid tu autem, Thraso? Ter.
Eun. 3, 2, 22: e principio oriuntur omnia;
ipsum autem nulla ex re alia nasci potest.
Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54.—**II.** In joining a
thought that is simply different. **A.** In
gen. on the other hand, but, moreover.

a. *Absol.*, as the Gr. *ae*: Vehit hic clittellas, ve-
hit hic autem alter senex, Plaut. Most. 3, 2,
91: cum Speusippum, sororis filium, Plato
philosophiae quasi heredem reliquisset,
duo autem praestantissimos studio atque
doctrina, Xenocratem (Chalcedonium et Ar-
istotelem Stagiritem, etc., Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 17;
id. Off. 1, 5, 16: Alexandrum consultum,
qui relinquere regnum, voluisse optimum
deligi, judicatum autem ab ipso optimum
Perdiccam, cui anulum tradidisset, Curt.
10, 6, 16: Atque haec in moribus. De be-
nevolentia autem, quam etc., Cic. Off. 1, 15,
46 sq.; 1, 23, 81: Sed potaet quid quemeque
deceat ex persona judicabunt; nobis au-
tem personam impositum natura etc., id. ib.
1, 28, 97; 1, 28, 98; 1, 43, 152: Quod semper
movetur aeternum est: quod autem mo-
tum adfert alicui etc., id. Tusc. 1, 23, 53; 1,
28, 68 sq.; 1, 30, 74; 1, 36, 87.—So sometimes
when one conditional sentence is opposed to
another, si—sin autem, in Gr. *ei me*—
ei ae: Nam si supremum ille dies non ex-
stinctionem, sed commutationem adfert
loci, quid optabilis? Sin autem etc., Cic.
Tusc. 1, 49, 117; 1, 49, 118 al.—In adding an
example of a rule: Et Demosthenes autem
ad Aeschinen orationem in proemio con-
vertit, et M. Tullius etc., Quint. 4, 1, 66
Spald.; also in passing from a particular
to a general thought: Et sane plus habemus
quam capimus. Insatiabilis autem
avaritia est etc., Curt. 8, 8, 12.—**b.** Pre-
ceded by *quidem*, as in Gr. *mev—de* (perh.
most freq. in Cicero's philosophical works,
under the influence of Greek style): Et
haec quidem hoc modo, nihil autem me-
lus extremo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 99: Sed nunc
quidem valetudini tribuimus aliquid, cras
autem etc., id. ib. 1, 49, 119; id. Off. 1, 7, 24;
and thus in Tac. several times, but only in
Ann. and Or.: bene intellegit ceteros quidem
iis niti. . . Marcellum autem et Crispum
attulisse etc., Or. 8, 18 *bis*; 25; A. 3, 53; 3, 73; 4,
28.—So often in transitions from one subject
to another: Ac de inferenda quidem inju-
ria satis dictum est. Praetermittendae au-
tem defensionis etc., Cic. Off. 1, 8, 27 sq.;
1, 13, 41; 1, 45, 160.—So very often in Vulg.
in direct reproduction of *mev—de*: Ego qui-
dem baptizo vos in aqua in paenitentiam;
qui autem post me etc., Matt. 3, 11; 9, 37;
13, 23; 13, 32; 17, 11 sq.; 23, 28; 25, 33; 26, 24.
—**B.** Esp. **1.** In any kind of transition:
M. Antonius in eo libro, quem unum reli-
quit, disertos ait se vidisse multos, eloquen-
tium omnino neminem. Vir autem acerrimo
ingenio (sic enim fuit) multa etc., Cic. Or.
5, 18: hic (pater) prout ipse amabat lit-
teras, omnibus doctrinis, quibus puerilis
aetas impertiri debet, filium erudit: erat
autem in puero summa suavitas oris, Nep.
Att. 1, 2; also in questions: Quid autem
magno opere Oppianicum metuebat, etc.,
Cic. Clu. 60, 167. Freq. several times re-
peated: Expetuntur autem divitiae cum ad
usus vitae necessarios, tum ad perfrendas
voluptates: in quibus autem major est ani-
mus, in iis pecuniae cupiditas spectat ad
opes, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 8, 24 and 25; of Wop-
kens, Lect. Tull. pp. 53 and 122: Orbis si-
tum dicere adgreddor. . . Dicam autem alias
plura et exactius. Mel. proem. 2.—**2.** In
repeating a word from a previous clause, in
continuing a train of thought: admoneri
me satis est: admoneri autem nemo alius
nisi rei publicae tempus, Cic. Pis. 38, 94: di-
cesse quam diu voles; tam diu autem velle
debebis, quoad etc., id. Off. 1, 1, 2: nunc quod
agitur, agamus: agitur autem, libere vira-
mus ad mortem obeamus, id. Phil. 11, 10, 24.
—So esp. in impassioned discourse, Plaut.
Mil. 3, 1, 84: humanum amare est, huma-
num autem ignoscere est, id. Merc. 2, 2, 48;

id. Fs. 4, 8, 1: quot potiones mult! quot
autem prandia! id. Stich. 1, 3, 68; id. Ep.
5, 2, 6: qua pulchritudine urbem, quibus
autem opibus praeditam, servitute oppres-
sam tenuit civitatem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 57.—
3. Like *sed*, vero, igitur, etc., in resuming
a train of thought interrupted by a paren-
thesis: Omnino illud honestum, quod ex
animis excellso magnificoque quaerimus,
animi efficitur non corporis viribus: exer-
cendum tamen corpus et ita adficiendum
est, ut obediens consilio rationique possit
in exsequendis negotiis et in labore tole-
rando: honestum autem id, quod exquiri-
mus, totum est positum in animi cura, etc.,
Cic. Off. 1, 23, 79; 1, 43, 153.—**4.** In intro-
ducing a parenthetical clause itself: quae
autem nos ut recta aut recte facta dicamus,
si placet (illi autem appellat *κατορθωματα*)
omnes numeros virtutis continent, Cic. Fin.
3, 7, 24: quod vitium effugere qui vult (om-
nes autem velle debent) adhibebit etc., id.
Off. 1, 6, 18; 1, 33, 120; id. Tusc. 1, 33, 80;
1, 36, 88: In primis foedera ac leges (erant
autem eae duodecim tabulae et quaedam
regiae leges) conquiri etc., Liv. 6, 1, 10;
Curt. 4, 6, 2: ex hoc Quodcumque est (nilu-
sus est autem quam rhetoris aera) Disci-
puli custos praemordet, Juv. 7, 27.—**5.** In
enumerations, for the purpose of adding an
important circumstance: magnus dicens
labor, magna res, magna dignitas, summa
autem gratia, but, and *indeed*, Cic. Mur. 13,
29: animi omnes tenduntur insidiae . . .
vel ab ea, quae penitus in omni sine im-
plicata insidet, imitatrix boni, voluptas, ma-
lorum autem mater omnium, *qua*, the *par-*
ent of all evil, id. Leg. 1, 17, 47; id. N. D.
2, 22, 58: adicit ratio mathematicorum, luna
quantum absit a proxima Mercuri stella,
multo autem longius a Veneris, id. Div. 2, 43,
91.—**6.** In the syllogism, to introduce the
minor proposition (the assumption or propo-
sition minor; cf. atque, IV. 9., and atqui,
II. D.), *nov*, but; *but now*: Aut hoc, aut il-
lud: hoc autem non, igitur illud. Itemque:
aut hoc, aut illud: non autem hoc: illud
igitur, Cic. Top. 14, 56: Si licet, licet: licet
autem, licet igitur, id. Ac. 2, 30, 96: Si dicis
te mentiri verumque dicis, mentiris: dicis
autem te mentiri verumque dicis: menti-
ris igitur, id. ib. 1, 2, 2, 9; id. Tusc. 5, 16,
47.—**7.** Like the Gr. *ae* or *di*, in adding an
emphatic question (freq. in the comic poets),
but, *indeed*. **a.** In gen.: Quem te autem
deum nominem? Plaut. As. 3, 3, 126: Perih:
quid hoc autem mali? Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 5:
Qui istuc? Quae res te sollicitat autem? id.
Heaut. 2, 3, 10: Quae autem divina? Vige-
re, sapere, invenire, meminisse, Cic. Tusc.
1, 26, 65: Quo modo autem moveri animus
ad appetendum potest, si id, quod videtur,
non percipitur? *πως δη*, id. Ac. 2, 8, 25: Quo
modo autem tibi placebit *JOVEN LAPIDEM*
jurare, cum scias etc., id. Fam. 7, 12, 2:
Veni ad Caesarem: quis est autem Caes-
ar? Flor. 3, 10, 11.—So in exclamations:
Quant! delectatione autem adficerer, cum
etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98.—**b.** In questions
implying rebuke, reproach: *Ba*. Metuo
credere. *Ps*. Credere autem? eho, etc.,
Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 70: *Th*. Ego non tangam
meam? *Ch*. Tuam autem, furcifer? *your*
do you say? yours indeed! Ter. Eun. 4,
7, 28.—**c.** In a question where a correc-
tion is made: Num quis testis Postumum
appellavit? testis autem? (*witness did I*
say?) num accusator? Cic. Rab. Post. 5, 10:
Allo me vocat numerosa gloria tua: allo
autem? quasi vero etc., Plin. Pan. 28: Quid
tandem isti mali in tam tenera insula non
fecissent? non fecissent autem? imo qui-
ante adventum meum non fecerunt? Cic.
Att. 6, 2; 5, 13; 7, 1: *Adimas* etiam Hispania
fendit? Et si inde cessero, in Africam tran-
scendes. *Transcendes autem dico?* Liv. 21,
44, 7 Weissenb.—**8.** And in questions *sed*
autem are sometimes both used, especially by
the comic poets, but *indeed*, but *now*, like the
Gr. *alla*—*de* (*Αλλά πού δε βούλει καθέ-*
μνοι αναγνώμεν; Plat. Phaedr. 228 E.): *Sed*
autem quid si hanc hinc apstulerit quispi-
am Sacram urnam Veneris? Plaut. Rud.
2, 5, 15; and separated: *Sed* quid haec
hic autem tam diu ante aedis stetit? id.
Truc. 2, 3, 14: Attat Phaedriae Pater venit,
Sed quid pertinui autem, belua? Ter.
Phorm. 4, 2, 11: *Sed* quid ego haec autem
neququam ingrata revolvo? *Verg. A. 2,
101.—Once *ast* autem: *ast* autem tenui

quae candent lumine Phatnae, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 1170 P. (IV. 2, p. 555 Orell.). — **9.** With interjections. Hea autem inimicos! Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 20: Ecce autem itum, but to! id. Men. 5, 2, 34; so id. Cure. 1, 2, 41; id. Most. 2, 1, 35; id. Mil. 2, 2, 48; id. Most. 3, 1, 131; 3, 1, 146: Ecce autem alterum. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 6 Rubnk.: Ecce autem subitum virtutum, Cic. Clu. 5, 14; so id. Verr. 2, 5, 34; id. Leg. 1, 2, 5; id. Rep. 1, 35, 85; id. Or. 9, 30: Ecce autem aliud minus dubium. Liv. 7, 85, 10: Ecce autem capite mutata. Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 52; so id. Pers. 2, 4, 29: ecce autem non proditor [revertenti]? Cic. Mur. 33, 68.

10. In good prose writers autem is usu. placed after the first word of a clause; but if several words, a substat. and prep., the verb esse with the predicate, a word with a negative, etc., together form one idea, then autem stands after the second or third word. But the poets, especially the comic poets, allow themselves greater liberty, and sometimes place this particle, without any necessity in the nature of the clause, in the third, fourth, or fifth place; but autem is never found in good writers at the beginning of a clause or sentence; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 39. See more upon this word in Hand, Turs. I. pp. 558-588.

† **authenta**, ae, m., = ἀυθηντα, a chief prince, head, Fulg. Cont. Verg. p. 161 Munciker.

† **authenticus**, a, um, adj., = ἀυθεντικός, that comes from the author, authentic, original, genuine (in the jurists and Church fathers; syn.: verus, germanus): testamentum, the original will, Dig. 29, 3, 12: tabulae, the same, ib. 10, 2, 4. — Also subst.: **authenticum**, i, n., the original writing, the original, Dig. 22, 4, 2.

† **authepsa**, ae, f., = αυθήςψα [αυθήςψω, a self-cooker], a utensil for cooking (somewhat like our tea-urns): in quibus (vasis) est authepsa illa, quam tanto pretio nuper mercatus est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: argenteae, Lampr. Flag. 19.

author, **authoritas**, etc., v. auctor, auctoritas, etc.

† **autochthones**, um, m., = αυτοχθόνες, aborigines, = indigenae, App. M. 11, p. 259.

† **autographus**, a, um, adj., = αυτογραφοῦ, written with one's own hand, autograph: Autographa quaedam epistulae Censorii ait mihi Tiberi, cum isdem, Suet. Aug. 71: litterae, id. ib. 87. — Also subst.: **autographum**, i, n., an autograph, Symm. Ep. 3, 11.

Autololes, um, m., a *Getulian people on the west coast of Africa, north and south of Mount Atlas*, Plin. 5, 1, 1, 9; 6, 31, 36, 3 201; Luc. 4, 677; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 306; Sil. 3, 306; Suet. Carm. 5, 337.

Autolyclus, i, m., = Αὐτόλυκος, son of Mercury and Chloris, father of Anticlea, and maternal grandfather of Ulysses (cf. Hom. Od. 11, 85), a very dexterous robber, who could transform himself into various shapes, Ov. M. 11, 313; Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 79; Mart. 8, 69. — Hence, meton., a thensish man: Autolyco hospiti aurum credidit, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 41 Ritschl.

automatarus, a, um, adj. [v. automatus]. **I.** Of or pertaining to an automaton, automatic: hence, **II.** Subst. **A. automatarus**, ii, m., a maker of automata, Inscr. Orell. 4150. — **B. automatarium**, ii, n. (sc. opus), automaton-work, Dig. 30, 41 fin.

† **automotus**, um (os, on), adj., = αὐτόματος, self-moving, voluntary, spontaneous: plausus, Petr. 50, 1. — Hence, subst.: **automoton** or **-um**, n., a self-moving machine, an automaton, Vitr. 9, 9; Petr. 54, 4; 140, 10; *Suet. Claud. 34 fin.

Automedon, ontis, m., = Αὐτομέδων, **I.** A son of Diodes and charioteer of Achilles, Verg. A. 2, 477. — Hence, **II.** Meton. for a charioteer, in gen., Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 98; Juv. 1, 61.

Autonoe, es, f., = Αὐτόνοη, **A.** Daughter of Cadmus, wife of Aristaeus, and mother of Actaeon, Ov. M. 3, 720; id. Ib. 469. — Hence, **B. Autonoeius**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Autonoe: heros = Actaeon, Ov. M. 3, 198.

† **autopyrus** (-os), i, m., = αὐτοπυρός, a coarse bread made of unbolled flour, Plin. 22, 25, 68, § 138; Petr. 66, 2.

autor, **autoritas**, etc., v. auctor, etc.

autumnalis, -nesco, -nitas, -no, -num, -nus, v. autumnalis, etc.

autumo, avi, atum, i, v. n. [for autumo, as a lengthened form of aio; cf. negumo for nego; for the termination -tumo, cf. aes, aestimo, q. v., aedutimus, imtutimus, and maritumus]. **I.** I. t. to say aye, to affirm (mostly of questionable assertions, Ellis ad Cat. 44, 2; opp. nego, to say nay); hence, to assert, aver, say, name (chiefly ante-class.; esp. freq. in Plaut.; syn.: dico, affirmo, confirmo; used only once by Ter. and Hor., and never by Cic., Lucr., or Verg.): Ipus sese ut negot esse cum qui siet, Meque ut esse automet qui ipus est, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 21: factum id esse hic non negat. . . et deinde facturum autumat, *Ter. Heaut. pro. 19: flexa non falsa autumare dictio Delphis solet, Pac. ap. Non. p. 237, 3; so Lucil. ib.: aut hic est aut hic affore actutum autumo, id. ib.: quas (res) si automet omnis, nimis longus sermo, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 8; id. Am. 1, 1, 150; 1, 1, 260; id. Capt. 4, 2, 105; 4, 2, 117; 5, 2, 2; 5, 2, 8; id. Ep. 5, 1, 37; id. Bacch. 4, 7, 24; id. Men. pro. 8; id. Merc. 5, 2, 103; id. Pers. 1, 3, 71; 2, 2, 32; id. Ps. 4, 2, 28; id. Rud. 3, 3, 42; id. Trin. 2, 2, 48; 3, 2, 77; 3, 3, 15: te esse Tiburtem autumat, *Cat. 44, 2; Hor. S. 2, 3, 45: ab Elissis Tyria, quam quidam Dido autumat, Carthago conditur, Vell. 1, 6, 4 Halm. — In pass: quasi salsa muricata esse autumantur, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 32. — **II.** Meton. effect for cause, to think, believe: bene quam meritam esse autumas, Deis male mereri, auct. ap. Cic. Or. 49, 166; id. Top. 13, 55 (Trag. Rel. p. 265 Rib.).

Avonā, ae, m., a river in Britain, now the Avon, Tac. A. 12, 31; cf. Mann. Brit. p. 179.

***auxiliabundus**, a, um, adj. [auxilior], inclined to give help, aid, aiding, helping, App. de Deo Socr. p. 48, 10 Elm.

auxiliāris (AVXSILIARIS, Inscr. Momm. 5778), e, adj. [auxilium]. **I.** Bringing help or aid, aiding, helping, assisting, auxiliary (syn.: auxiliarius, opem ferens): undae, Ov. M. 1, 275: Dea (sc. Lucina), id. ib. 9, 699: nomen, Luc. 6, 523: carmen, a formula of incantation in aid of Jason, Ov. M. 7, 138; cf. Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 21: arma (poet. periphrastically for the prose auxilia; v. infra), auxiliāris, Ov. M. 6, 424: aera, the cymbals, trumpets, kettles, etc., by rattling which the ancients believed that they were able to drive away an eclipse of the moon, id. ib. 4, 333: oleum auxiliare lethargicis, Plin. 23, 4, 40, § 82 al.: auxiliaria fulmina, quae advocata seu advocatum bono veniunt, Sen. Q. N. 2, 49 fin.: auxiliāres milites, cohorts, etc.; or absol.: **auxiliāres** (iur. m., auxiliary troops, auxiliārii, opp. legiones): auxiliāres dicuntur in bello socii Romanorum exterarum nationum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.: cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 63; Tac. A. 12, 39: equites, id. ib. 1, 39 fin.: auxiliāres, Caes. B. C. 3, 25; id. B. C. 1, 78; Vell. 2, 112; Liv. 30, 34, 5; Tac. Agr. 18; Just. 2, 9, 9; and sing.: qui (Gannascus) auxiliāris et diu meritus Gallorum oram vastabat, Tac. A. 11, 18 Halm. — **II.** Of or pertaining to auxiliārii: auxiliāria stipendia, Tac. A. 2, 62.

auxiliārius (AVXSILIARIUS, Corp. Inscr. III. 4753), a, um, adj. [id.], bringing help, aiding, auxiliary (less freq. than the preceding): magis consiliarius amicus quam auxiliārius, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 6. — In milit. lang., **A.** With milites, equites, cohors, auxiliārii troops, auxiliārii (opp. legiones): miles, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32 fin.: cohors, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7; Sall. J. 87, 1; Auct. B. Alex. 62; Liv. 40, 40, 13: equites, Sall. J. 46, 7. — **B.** Absol. (ecccl. Lat.): assumpti sibi auxiliārii, Vulg. Judith, 3, 8: fortes auxiliārii, id. 1 Macc. 3, 15.

***auxiliatio**, onis, f. [auxilior], a helping, aiding, Non. p. 4, 403 dub.

auxiliator, oris, m. [id.], a helper, assistant (post-Aug. and rare): litigantium, Quint. 12, 3, 2: haud inglorius, Tac. A. 6, 37: agris auxiliator adest, Stat. S. 3, 4, 24: auxiliator tuus, Vulg. Deut. 33, 26: noster, ib. 2 Par. 32, 8: ejus, ib. Ezech. 80, 8 al.

auxiliātrix, icis, f. [auxilior], she

that helps or aids, that which aids: gratia, Cassiod. Ep. 2, 40: sapientia, Mythogr. Vat. 2, 113 Mat.

***auxiliātus**, ūs, m. [auxilior], a helping, aid: altitum genus videmus a pinnis tremulum petere auxiliatum, Lucr. 5, 1046.

auxilio, v. auxilior fin.

auxilior, atus, i, v. dep. [auxilium], to give help or aid, to help, aid, assist, succor (syn.: juvo, adjuvo, opulitor, subvenio, succorro). **I.** In gen. (class. but rare; in Cic. perh. only once in his Epist.), constr. with dat.: alicui, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 102: nonne id flagitum est alicui consilium dare, tibi non potius esse auxiliāre? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 50; Cic. Fam. 5, 4; Caes. B. G. 7, 50 fin.; 4, 29; Sall. J. 24, 3; Plin. 10, 8, 9, § 22; Vulg. 4 Reg. 14, 26; ib. Ps. 88, 44; ib. Heb. 2, 18: nihil Numantini vires corporis auxiliātae sunt, Auct. ad Her. 4, 27. — **II.** Esp. of the aid of a physician, to aid, to relieve, heal, cure; constr. with dat. or contra: Nec (medicina) formidatis auxiliāre aguis, Ov. P. 1, 3, 24: ferulam quibusdam morbis auxiliā: dicunt medici, Plin. 13, 22, 43, § 125: phlangites auxiliātur contra scorpionum ictus, id. 27, 12, 98, § 124.

3. a. Act. access. form auxiliō, āre, to give aid, etc.: alicui, Gracch. ap. Diom. p. 395 P.; cf. Prisc. p. 797 P. — b. Auxilior in pass. signif.: a me auxiliāte, Lucil. ap. Prisc. pp. 791 and 927 P.: consonantes sunt in quibus (vox) ab imis auxiliāta egrediat ad aures disertā verborum claritate, Vitr. 5, 8, 2.

auxilium, ii, n. [augeo], help, aid, assistance, support, succor (syn.: adjumentum, opes, praesidium, subsidium). **I.** In gen.: Fer mi auxiliū, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89: quo praesidio, frutus, auxiliis quibus? Pac. ap. Non. p. 262, 32; anulum argentarium, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 103; id. Ep. 1, 2, 14: non habeo ad auxiliū oppiam Ter. And. 2, 1, 20: navita indigus omni vitali auxiliō, Lucr. 5, 224: venient ad auxiliū, Vulg. Jud. 5, 23; ib. Isa. 10, 3 al. — Hence the phrases: auxiliū esse alicui — to assist one, Plaut. Cure. 2, 2, 17; and more freq.: auxiliū esse alicui, Enn. ap. Non. p. 111, 16; Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 18; 5, 4, 107; Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 39; Nep. Milt. 5, 4; id. Att. 11, 1; Hor. S. 1, 4, 141; Ov. M. 12, 90 al.: auxiliū ferre alicui, to bring assistance, to aid, succor, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 5; Ter. And. 1, 1, 115; id. A. 2, 1, 1; Ter. 1064; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8; (contra aliquem), id. Cat. 2, 9, 19; Caes. B. C. 1, 13; Hor. Epod. 1, 21; Ov. M. 6, 580; 4, 693; 13, 71; Vulg. Jud. 20, 14; ib. Job, 30, 13 al.; once adferro, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 2; dare, Verg. A. 2, 691; Vulg. Ps. 59, 13; 107, 13; praebere, ib. Jud. 12, 9; 1 Par. 12, 21: auxiliū sibi adungere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 116: expetere, Ter. And. 2, 1, 19; sc. unde auxiliū petam? id. Phorm. 5, 1, 2: petere ab aliquo, Cic. Or. 41, 141; Cic. M. 7, 507; 5, 178; 14, 461; Vulg. 1 Esdr. 8, 29; ib. Judith, 6, 21 et saep. — In plur.: cum (magis) tumet, auxiliis adsidet ille (navita) sms, Ov. A. 3, 280: auxilia portare, Sall. C. 6, 5 Kritz: magna duo auxilia, sources of aid, Liv. 31, 33, 3: ne auxilia liberorum innocentes deessent, Quint. 7, 1, 56 et saep. — Meton. (abstr. for concr.), a place of succor, refuge (ecccl. Lat.): sex (oppida) erunt in vigintivorum auxilia separata, Vulg. Num. 35, 6.

II. Esp. **A.** In milit. lang. very freq., and commonly in plur.: **auxilia**, ōrum, auxiliary troops, auxiliāries (mostly composed of allies and light-armed troops; hence opp. to the legions): auxiliū appellatum ab actu, cum accesserent ei qui adjuvento essent alienigenae, Varr. I. 1, 5, 90 Müll.; Verg. 2, 2; cf. auxiliāres, and Smith, Dict. Antiq.: quibus (copiis) rex Deiotarus imperatoribus nostris auxilia mitteret, Cic. Deiot. 8, 22; so Sall. J. 7, 2; Liv. 5, 5, 8 al.: auxiliis in mediā aciem conjecit, Caes. B. G. 3, 24; so, dimittere, Sall. J. 8, 2; ab sociis et nomine Latino accersere, id. ib. 39, 2; cf. id. Ib. 84, 2: facere necedere, Tac. A. 6, 33; Vulg. 1 Macc. 9, 52; id. 2 Macc. 8, 15 et saep. — Opp. to the legions: sex legiones et magna equitum ac pedum auxilia, Cic. Part. Or. 6, 1; so Suet. Aug. 23; 49; id. Tib. 16; 30; id. Galb. 44; id. Galb. 10 al. — In sing.: Oroden auxilio Pharasmanes vocare ad pugnam, Tac. A. 6, 34; Ov. M. 11, 387. — Borrowed from milit. lang.: Duodecim deis plus quam in caelo

deorumst immortalium Mibi nunc auxilio adjuutores sunt, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 10 sq: Auxilia ac socios jam pacto foedere habebant, Lucr. 5, 1443.—In gen.: *auxil. a. military force, power*: Caesar confusus fama rerum gestarum, infirmis auxiliis proficisci non dubitaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 106; Flor. 2, 8, 15; Just. 1, 6.—**B.** In medic. lang. *an antidote, remedy*. In the most extended sense of the word: corporis, Cels. 2, 9; so d. 2, 11 fin.; 4, 22; 5, 26, n. 21 al.: adversae valetudinis, id. 1 praef.; Plin. 25, 3, 6, § 20.—**C.** Auxilium as a personified existence, like Fides, Salus, etc., in Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 6. † **auxilla**: olla parvula, a small pot, Paul. ex Fest. p. 24 Müll.; cf. olla.

auxim, s. t. etc., v. augeo *init.*
Auximum, i. n., a town of the Piceni, now *Osimo*, Caes. B. C. 1, 15; Vell. 1, 15; Inscr. Orell. 3668; 3899.—Hence, **Auximates**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Auximum, Caes. B. C. 1, 13; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 489 sq.

Auxo, onis or us, f., = *Ἀύξω*, one of the *Itours* (daughter of Jupiter and Themis, Hyg. Fab. 153).

Auzēa, Auzia, or Audia, ae, f., a place in Mauretania Caesariensis, afterwards a Roman colony: castellum semirutum, cui nomen Auzēa, Tac. A. 4, 25 Halm; Itin. Ant.

ava, ae, v. avia.
avare, *adv.*, v. avarus *fin.*
Avāricum, i. n., a large and fortified town of the Bituriges, in Gaul, now *Bourges*, in the *Dép. du Cher*, Caes. B. G. 7, 13; 7, 31; 7, 47.—Hence, **Avāricensis**, e, *adj.*, of or pertaining to Avāricum: praemia, Caes. B. G. 7, 47.

avariter, *adv.*, v. avarus *fin.*
avaritia, ae, f. [avarus], a greedy desire for possessions, greediness, avarice, covetousness (opp. abstinentia, Suet. Dom. 9; periphrastically, pecunia cupiditas, id. Vesp. 16; syn.: aviditas, cupidio). **I.** Lit.: Est autem avaritia opnatio vehementis de pecunia, quasi valde expectanda sit, inhaerens et penitus insita, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26: avaritia est injuriosa appetitio alienorum, Auct. ad Her. 4, 25: avaritiam si tollere vultis, mater ejus est tollenda luxuries, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 171: avaritia hians et inimicinis, a gaping and eager avarice, id. Verr. 2, 2, 54: pueris talorum numquam avaritia est: viris auri argentique et urbium, Sen. Const. 12: avaritia (sc. nimiae parsimoniae) singularis increpanda, Suet. Calig. 39 et saep.—In plur.: omnes avaritiae, every kind of selfishness, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 75.—**II.** Transf., of eagerness for good, gluttony: Quam si quis avidus poscit escam avariter, Decipitur in transenna avaritia sua, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 13.—Trop.: avaritia gloriæ, eager desire for renown or glory, Curt. 9, 2.

avarities, ci, f., for avaritia, avarice: avarities et honorum caeca cupido, Lucr. 3, 59; and besides perh. only Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 185; v. Neue, Forment. I. p. 372.

avarus, a, um, *adj.* (gen. plur. *fen. avārum*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 9 dub.; Speng. *aurum*) [1. aveo, Gell. 10, 5, 13], eagerly desirous of something, esp. of possessions, avaricious, covetous, greedy (opp. largus, Quadrig. ap. Non. p. 510, 20: avārum et avidum ita discernuntur: avārum semper in reprehensione est; avidum autem malis aliquando, aliquando bonis adiungitur, Non. p. 442, 12 sq.: v. II.; syn.: avidus, cupidus, tenax, sordidus). **I.** Lit.: meretrici, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 5, and Cat. 110, 7; cf.: Carmine formosae, pretio capiuntur avarae, Tib. 3, 1, 7; leno, Ter. Heaut. prol. 39: avarus et furax homo, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 268: semper avarus eget, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 56: quantum discordat parcus avaro, id. ib. 2, 2, 194.—With gen.: pubcae pecuniae, Tac. H. 1, 49: caecidis, Claud. B. Get. 606 et saep.—P oet transf. to inanimate things: fuge litis avārum, Verg. A. 3, 44 (= avarorum, Serv.): Troja, i. e. with reference to the perjured avārum of Laomedon, Ov. M. 11, 203 (cf.: perjura Troja, Verg. A. 5, 811; Ov. M. 11, 215): fraus, Hor. C. 4, 9, 37: spes, id. ib. 4, 1, 25: venter, id. Ep. 1, 15, 32: mare, id. C. 3, 29, 61: Acheron, Verg. G. 2, 492: ignis, Prop. 3, 26, 10 al.—**II.** Transf., in the poets sometimes without the access. idea of reproach:

Gravis praeter laudem nullius avaris, eager only for glory, Hor. A. P. 324: agricola, Verg. G. 1, 48.—*Comp.*: avariores magistratus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 82: ruberens in terrens teris te si quis avarior uno, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 157.—*Sup.*: homo avarissime et spurcissime, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 37.—*Adv.*, covetously, greedily, avariciously, etc. **a.** Ante-class. form **avariter**, Cato and Quadrig. ap. Non. p. 510, 17: ingurgitare, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 35.—Of gluttony: si quis avidus poscit escam avariter, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 12; cf. avaritia, II.—**b.** Class. form **avare**: avare pretium statui arti meae, Ter. Heaut. prol. 48: aliquid facere, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 37; Nep. Lys. 4, 1: superbe avareque imperitare victis, Liv. 21, 1, 3; cf. Curt. 4, 7.—*Comp.*, more eagerly, more greedily: avarius exigere opus, Col. 1, 7, 1.—*Sup.*: avarissime horas suas servare, Sen. Ot. Sap. 32.

ā-veho (in MSS. **avēho**; v. ab *init.*), vexti, vectum, 3, v. u. (avexti = avexisti, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 24), *v. to carry off or away, to bear off* (of chariots, ships, horses, etc.; v. veho; class., but perh. not in Cic.; syn. aufero): Pl. Rogas? Quine eam hinc avexti? La. Non avexi, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 24; 3, 6, 25: aliquid a patria, id. Men. 5, 9, 56: ex Samo, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 2: Athenis, id. Mil. 2, 1, 36: domum, Liv. 45, 33, 4: in finitimis urbes, id. 5, 51, 9: in alias terras, Tac. H. 5, 3; so Suet. Caes. 66; id. Tit. 8: ad aras, Stat. Th. 6, 188.—With the simple acc.: penitusque alias avexerat oras, Verg. A. 1, 512 Wagn.: equites Aegyptum avexit, Liv. 31, 43, 5.—*Pass.*, to be carried away, to ride away, to depart: avectus (sc. equo) ab suis, Liv. 9, 27, 11: creditus avectos hostes? Verg. A. 2, 43 al.

Avella, v. Abella.

Avellānus, v. Abella.
ā-vello, velli or vulsi, vulsum or vulsum, 3, v. a. (pluperf. avellerat, Curt. 5, 6, 5; perf. avulsi, Lucr. 9, 761), *to tear off or away, to pull or rend off* (syn.: abripio, extimo). **I.** In gen. (class.): avellere, tigna trabesque, to tear away planks and beams, Lucr. 6, 241: avolsaque saxa Montibus, the rocks rent from the mountains, id. 4, 141: avolsum unguis caput, Verg. A. 2, 558; so Ov. M. 3, 727; 2, 358: avolsos silices a montibus altis, Lucr. 5, 313: avolsus radicebus oculus, id. 3, 563: poma ex arboribus, si cruda sunt, vix avelluntur, si matura et cocta, accidunt, Cic. Sen. 10, 71; id. Verr. 2, 4, 49 fin.: Cum ripa simul avolsus ferat, Aufidus acer, Hor. S. 1, 1, 58; 2, 8, 89: Avellit frondes, Ov. M. 2, 351: summatiter, frondum ejus avulsit, Vulg. Ezech. 17, 4 al.: Ex ead. avolsa postea Therasia, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 70: Euboea avolsa Boeotia, id. 4, 12, 21, § 63.—**II.** Esp. **A.** To take away by force, to tear away: rus ab aliquo, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 14: pretium alicui, Hor. S. 1, 2, 104: Praesacra avellere templo Palladium, Verg. A. 2, 105: fundum emptori, Dig. 23, 7, 17, § 40, 7, 3: avellamus eum ad nos, Vulg. Isa. 7, 6; so of carrying off the bride, Cat. G. 2, 21 Ellis.—**B.** To separate from something by pulling, to part, to remove: aliquem de matris complexu avellere atque abstrahere, Cic. Pont. 17: ab uberibus avellere, to wean, Vulg. Isa. 28, 9: ut sperem posse (eum) avelli, Ter. And. 3, 3, 21: Non potes avelli simul, alii simul libamus, inquit, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 81: complexu avolsus Juli, Verg. A. 4, 616: ut avellerentur castris, Tac. A. 1, 44: esse, to tear one's self away, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 39. And in *pass.* without the notion of violence, to withdraw: Et ipse avulsus est ab eis, Vulg. Luc. 22, 41 Tisch.—Trop.: aliquem a tanto errore, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 83.

avēna, ae, f. [v. 1. aveo *init.* and orig. nourishment]. **I.** A. Oats: and spec. f. common oats, Gr. *βρώσιος*: Avena sativa, Linn.; Verg. G. 1, 77; Col. 2, 10, 32; Hor. S. 2, 6, 84.—**B.** Wild or barren oats, a weed, Gr. *αἰγίωλον*: Avena fatua, Linn.; Cato, B. R. 37, 4; Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 154; Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 149.—**II.** In gen. **A.** Any stem or stalk of grass or grain, a straw, etc.: (Innum) tam gracili avēna, Phin. 19, 1, 1, § 5; 24, 18, 103, § 168.—Used for a shepherd's pipe, Ov. M. 8, 192.—**P** oet., a shepherd's pipe, red-pipe: Silvestrem tenui Musam meditaris avēna, Verg. E. 1, 2: perlucenti cantus meditatavēna, Tib. 3, 4, 71: est modulatus avēna Carmen, id. 2, 1, 53: pastor junctis pice cantat avēnis, Ov.

Tr. 5, 10, 25: et structis cantat avēnis, id. M. 1, 677: Angusta cantare hec videaris avēna, Dum tua multorum vincat avēna tubas, Mart. 8, 3 fin.

avēnācus, a, um, *adj.* [avena], of oats. *avena*: farina, Anteaquil. Plin. 22, 25, 67, § 137; 30, 8, 22, § 75.

* **avēnarius**, a, um, *adj.* [id. j. of or pertaining to oats. Plin. 11, 26, 32, § 94.

Avenio (**Avēnio**), Tab. Peut., and **Avēniōn**), *ōnis*, f., = *Avēniōn*, a town in Gallia Narbonensis, now *Arignon*, Mel. 2, 5, 2; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 94.

avēns, avēntis, v. 1. aveo, II.

avēnter, *adv.*, v. 1. aveo, *fin.*
Avēntinus, i, m. **I. A.** (sc. mons.) *The Aventine, one of the seven hills of Rome, extending from the Palatine to the Caelian Mount*; until the reign of Ancus Marcius, without the city proper, Cic. Rep. 2, 18; Sen. Brev. Vit. 14; Gell. 13, 4. The origin of the name is uncertain; acc. to Liv. 1, 3, 9, it was named from Aventinus, an Alban king buried there; other etymologies are given by Varr. L. L. 5, § 43 Müll.; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 657, where besides the etymologies given and referred to, another is given from Varro; cf. Cruz, Antiq. p. 23 sq.; Smith, Dict. Antiq.—*Neutr.*: **Avēntinum**, i, Liv. 1, 33, 1 and 5; 21, 62, 8.—Hence, **B.** The *adj.*, **1. Avēntinus**, a, um, of *Mount Aventine*: cacumen, Ov. F. 4, 816: jugum, id. ib. 6, 3, 884: arx, id. ib. 6, 728: humus, id. ib. 6, 82: Remus, because he consulted the auspices there (therefore its summit was called Remuria; v. Remurinus), Prop. 5, 1, 50: Diana, because she had there an ancient and very distinguished temple, id. 5, 8, 29; cf. Hor. C. S. 69; Mart. 12, 18, 3; 7, 73, 1.—**2. Avēntinensis** (Fest. s. v. hesi, p. 165 Müll.) or **Avēntiniensis** (Val. Max. 7, 3, 1), e, of or belonging to *Mount Aventine*: Diana, who had a temple upon the Aventine Hill.—**II.** A son of *Hercules*, Verg. A. 7, 657.

1. aveo, ere, v. a. [from Sanscr. av, to love, to wish; to satisfy one's self, to be content, to do or fare well], *to wish, desire earnestly, to long for, crave* (syn.: volo, cupio): averse nihil aliud est quam cupere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 14 Müll.: ab ludis annuis atque aures avent Avidē expectantes nuntium, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 70 (Trag. v. 70 Vahl).—*Constr.* with *inf.*, *acc.*, and *absol.* (a.) With *inf.*: te imitari, aveo, Lucr. 3, 6: Illud in his quoque te rebus cognoscere avemus, id. 2, 216: res exponere, id. 4, 778: rationem reddere, id. 3, 259: discedere aventes, id. 4, 1263: Non est mihi tempus aventi *Ponere signa novis praecipitis*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 1; 2, 6, 99: propiusque accedere aventi figere pectora, Ov. M. 2, 503: valde aveo scire quid agas, Cic. Att. 1, 15; 2, 18; id. Fin. 2, 14, 46; id. Off. 1, 4, 13; id. Div. 1, 6, 11: Jam mens praetrepidans avet vagari, Cat. 46, 7: avete (ara) spargier agno, Hor. C. 4, 11, 7: ipsum L. Paulum omnium oculi conspiciere urbem curru ingredientem avent, Liv. 45, 39, 8; 33, 32, 8; Col. 3, 21, 6: avebat animus antre statimque memorare exitus, Tac. A. 4, 71; 12, 36.—(β) With *acc.*: quia semper aves quod abest, praesentia temis, Lucr. 3, 957; so id. 3, 1082; 3, 1083: parto, quod avebas, Hor. S. 1, 1, 94: aveo genus legationis ut, etc., Cic. Att. 15, 1 fin. (acc. to conj. of Gronov.; so B. and K. [v. Orell. ad h. l.]); Sil. 9, 371.—(γ) *Absol.*: Et mora, quae fuivus passim referant aventes, quae restrains the eager river, Lucr. 6, 631, where Lachm. and Munro read *avitis*: Talem dira sibi scelerisque dolique ministrum Quaerit avens, Val. Fl. 2, 123; Aur. Vict. Caes. 3.—**II.** Avens = libens, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7.—**avēnter**, *adv.*, eagerly, earnestly (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 2, 2; v. Amm. 18, 5 and 19.

2. aveo (or, acc. to Quint. 1, 6, 21, **hāveo**; cf. Spald. ad l. l. and Schneid. Gr. I. p. 185), ere, v. n. [v. 1. aveo *init.*], *to be or fare well*; except once in Mamert., used only in the *imper.* ave, aveto, avete, and *inf.* avere, as a form of salutation, both at meeting and separating, like *salve* and *farewell* (hence, Fest. p. 13 explains it by *gaudeo*). **I.** In gen. *Haui! God bless thee, farewell!* **avēri** (prob. not used by Cic.): Caesar simulatque. Haue, mihi dixit, statim expo-

aut, i. e. *had saluted me*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 16, 4: numquam dieis Ave, sed reddis etc. Mart. 3, 95, 1: Ave! gratia plena, Dominus tecum! Vulg. Luc. 1, 28: Jesus occurrit illis dicens Ave! ib. Matt. 28, 9.—In mock homage (eccl. Lat.): dixit Ave! Rabbi, Vulg. Matt. 26, 49; 27, 29; ib. Marc. 15, 18; ib. Joan. 19, 3.—Have to at the end of a letter, Cato ap. Sall. C. 35, 6; and Ave at the beginning, August. ap. Gell. 15, 7, 3: Marcus avere jubet, Mart. 3, 5, 10 al.—**II. Esp. A.** As a morning greeting (diff. from vale, a greeting at separating in the evening; cf. Suet. Galb. 4: ut liberti servique mane salvere, vesperi valere sibi singuli dicerent): et matutinum portat inquit ave, Mart. 1, 56, 6; 1, 56, 109 fin.; 4, 79, 4; 7, 39, 2.—**B.** As a farewell to the dead, = vale: Atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale, *Cat. 101, 10; and so frequently in inscriptions, Inscr. Orell. 2663; 4732; 4734; 4735; 4742. But in Martial avere is distinguished, as a greeting to the living, from valere, a greeting to the dead: Jam satis est, Afer: non vis avere: vale! Mart. 9, 7, 4. And thus the ambiguity of avere in the anecdote in Suet. Claud. 21 is to be explained: Emissurus (Claudius) Pucium lacum naumachiam ante commisit. Sed cum proclamantibus naumachiaris, Ave (*farewell*), Imperator, morituri te salutant: respondisset, Averte vos (i. e. as *dying*), neque post hanc vocem, quasi venia data (since they interpreted the exclamation as *live!*), quisquam dimicare vellet, etc.—**C.** As a mere expression of goodwill (eccl. Lat.): nec Ave ei dixeritis, *nor bid him God-speed*, Vulg. 2 Joan. 10, 11.

As finite verb: avevo plane Imperator et avevo... cum is avere jubetur, qui jam fecit, ut averem, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Julian.

Avernalis, e, adj. [Avernus], *of or pertaining to Lake Avernus*: aquae, Hor. Epod. 5, 26: Nymphae, Ov. M. 5, 540: Naides, Stat. S. 2, 6, 101: Sibylla, i. e. *dwelling by the lake*, Prop. 5, 1, 49.

†Avernus, a, um, adj., = ἄορπος. I. Without birds: loca, *where no birds can live, on account of the pestiferous exhalations*, Lucr. 6, 738 sq.; 6, 818: aestus, *the vapor of Avernus*, id. 6, 830.—But esp. Avernus lacus or absol. Avernus, *Lake Avernus, near Cumae, Puteoli, and Baiae, almost entirely enclosed by steep and wooded hills (now Lago Averno), whose deadly exhalations killed the birds flying over it*; therefore the myth placed near it the entrance to the lower world, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 61; Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37; Lucr. 6, 746; Verg. A. 6, 201 al.; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 718 sq.; Heyne, Excurs. II. ad Verg. A. 6.—The renowned Cumæan Sibyl also dwelt in a grotto near it.—Poet., *the lower world, the infernal regions*, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 27; Luc. 6, 636; Mart. 7, 46 al.—Also = Acheron: pigris sulcator Avernus, Stat. Th. 11, 583.—Personified as a deity, *as to* Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 164.—Hence, **II.** Another adj.: **Avernus, a, um. A.** *Belonging to Lake Avernus*: luci, Verg. A. 6, 118; 6, 564: valles, Ov. M. 10, 51: freta, *Lake Avernus*, Verg. G. 2, 164.—Also absol.: **Averna, orum, n.** (sc. loci), Verg. A. 3, 442: 7, 91; Ov. M. 14, 105.—**B.** *Of or belonging to the infernal regions*: stagna, Verg. G. 4, 493: tenebrae, Sil. 15, 76: Juno, i. e. *Proserpina*, Ov. M. 14, 114; Sil. 13, 601 (cf.: Juno inferna, Verg. A. 6, 138).

***a-verro, verri, cre, v. a., to sweep or brush off or away**; hence, in gen., *to take away*, Licin. Maecr. ap. Prisc. p. 900 P.

ā-verruncō, āre, v. n., a very ancient word, peculiar to the lang. of religion, to avert, remove: uti calamitates intertempereque prohibeas, defendas averruncesque, Cato, R. R. 141, 2; di averruncem, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 2, A.: quorum (prodigiorum) averruncandorum causā supplicationes senatus decrevit, Liv. 10, 23, 1; 8, 6, 11: haec proci a nobis averruncetur amentia, Arn. 1, p. 18.—So in the old Optat. form averruncassint = averruncem, Pac. ap. Varr. L. 7, § 102 Müll.; in Paul. ex Fest. s. v. verruncem, p. 373 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 90 Bib.; by Non. p. 74, 23, erroneously ascribed to Lucilius); and in the very ancient *inf. fut.*: possum ego istam capite cladem averruncassere, Pac. ap. Non. p. 74, 25 (Trag. Rel. p. 106 Rib.).

Averruncus, i. m. [averruncō], *an averting deity*: avertendo Averruncare, ut deus, qui eis rebus praecet, Averruncus, Varr. L. L. 7, § 102 Müll.; cf.: In istis diis, quos placari oportet, uti mala a nobis vel a frugibus natis amolantur, Av(er)uncus quoque habetur Robigus, Gell. 5, 12, 14 Hertz.

aversabilis, e, adj. [aversor], *that before which one is obliged to turn away, abominable*: scelus, Lucr. 6, 390: foeditas, Arn. 7, p. 249.

aversatio, ōnis, f. [id.], *a turning of one's self away, aversion* (post-Aug. and rare): tacita aversatio, Quint. 8, 3, 65: alienorum processuum, Sen. Tranq. 2 med.

***aversatrix, icis, f.** [id.], *she that turns away from, abominates*: crudelitas, Tert. Anim. 51.

***aversim, adv.** [averto], *avertedly, sideway*: lineae aversim positae, Mamert. Stat. Anim. 1, 25 dub.

aversio, ōnis, f. [id.]. **I. A turning away**: only in the adverb phrases. **A.** Ex aversione, *from behind*: illi de praesidio insecuti ex aversione legatos jugularunt, Auct. B. Hisp. 22 Moeb.—**B.** In the Latin of the jurists: per aversionem or aversione emere, vendere, locare, etc., *to buy, sell, etc., something with a turning away, turned away, i. e. without accurate reckoning, in the gross*, by the *lot*, Dig. 18, 6, 4; 18, 1, 62; 14, 2, 10; 19, 2, 36; 14, 1, 1 al.—**II. A.** In rhet., *a turning away, a figure by which the orator turns the attention of his hearers from the theme before them, a kind of apostrophe* (e. g. Cic. Cael. 1; id. Rosc. Am. 49; Verg. A. 4, 425), Quint. 9, 2, 39; Aquil. Rom. 9, p. 102 Ruhnk. Frotsch.—**B.** Trop., *aversion, loathing* (post-class.): non metu mortis se patriam deserere, sed Deorum coactum aversione, Dietsy. Bell. Troj. 4, 18: aversione stomachorum di laborant, Arn. 7, p. 231.

1. aversor, ōtis, i. v. dep. freq. [id.], *to turn one's self from, to turn away* (from displeasure, contempt, loathing, shame, etc.). **I.** In gen.: nulla vis tormentorum acerrimorum praetermittitur; aversari advocati et jam vis ferre posse, Cic. Clu. 63, 177: haerere homo, aversari, rubere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 76 fin.—**II. Esp.**: aliquem or aliquid, *to turn away a person or thing from one's self, to send away, repulse, reject, refuse, decline, shun, avoid*: filium (consul) aversatus, i. e. *not permitting his presence*, Liv. 8, 7, 14 Drak.: afflictum non aversatus amicum, Ov. P. 2, 3, 5: principes Syracusanorum, Liv. 26, 31, 4: aversatur [dicentem], Tac. Or. 20 Halm.: petentes, Ov. M. 14, 672; 1, 478; 10, 394 al.: preces, Liv. 3, 12, 9: effeminatas artes, Plin. Pan. 46, 4 Schwarz; so, crimina, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 38: honorem, id. F. 1, 5: sermonem, Tac. A. 6, 26: adulationes, Suet. Tib. 27 Oud.: latum clavum, id. Vesp. 2: imperium, Curt. 3, 10: scelus, id. 6, 7.—With *inf.*: aversati sunt proelium facere, *declined*, Auct. B. Hisp. 14. **Pass.**: vultu notare aversato, Aur. Vict. Epit. 28.

***2. aversor, ōtis, m.** [id.], *a thief, pilferer, embezzler* (cf. averto, I. B.): pecuniae publicae, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, § 152.

aversus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from averto.

†averta, ae, f., = ἄορπις, a portmantau or saddle-bags (in pure Lat. *mantica*; cf. Acon. ad Hor. p. 1, 6, 106), Cod. Th. 8, 5, 47; Imp. Leo Cod. 12, 51 al.

***avertarius, i, m.** [averta] (sc. equus), *a horse that bears the averta*, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 22, § 1.

ā-verto (arch. **-vorto**; in MSS. also **averto**; cf. *ab int.*), *ti, sum, 3, v. a., to turn something away from a place, to avert, turn off, remove, etc.* (opp. *adverto*). **I. Lit.** **A.** In gen. **a.** Constr. *aliquem* or *aliquid* with the simple *abl.*; the limit designated by *in* with *acc.* (more rarely by *ad*): ab saxo avortit fluctus ad litus scapham, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 76: *Jup.* Te volo, uxor, conloqui. Quor tede avortisti? *Ale.* Est ita ingenium meum: Inimicos semper osa sum optineri. id. Am. 3, 2, 18: (M. Lepidus) Antonio diademata Caesari impoñente se avertit, Cic. Phil. 5, 14; id. Balb. 5, 11: aliquid ab oculis, id. N. D. 2, 56, 141: nos flumina arcemus, dirigitus, avertimus, *turn off*, id. ib. 2, 60, 152; so Liv. 41, 11, 3: quod iter ab Arari Helvetii aver-

terant, *had turned aside their march* from, Caes. B. G. 1, 16 et saep.; locis seminis tectum, Lucr. 4, 1273: Italia Teucorum regem, Verg. A. 1, 42: a ceteris omnium in se oculos, Liv. 2, 5, 6: in comitiorum disceptationem ab lege certamen, id. 3, 24, 9; ab hominibus ad deos proces, id. 6, 20, 10; se aliquid, instead of *ab aliquid*, Col. 6, 37, 10.—And poet. with *acc.*: quo regnum Italiae Libycae averteret oras, Verg. A. 4, 106.—With *dat.*: Quod mihi non patri poterant avertere amici, Prop. 4, 24, 9; so Val. Fl. 3, 491.—Also without an antecedent *ab* (since this is included in the verb) with *in* with *acc.*: in fugam classem, Liv. 22, 19, 11: dissipatos in fugam, id. 34, 15, 2; hence *absol.*: mille acies avertit averteque (sc. in fugam), *put to flight*, id. 9, 19, 17.—**B. Pass.** in mid. signif. with the *acc.*, in the Greek manner, *to turn away from*: equus fontes avertitur, Verg. G. 3, 499 (cf. the Gr. ἀποστρέφεται τὸ ὕδωρ, and aversari): oppositas impasta avertitur herbas, Stat. Th. 6, 192; Petr. 124, 248.—**C.** As *v. n.* *avertere* = *se avertere, to turn one's self away, to retire*: ob eam causam huc abs te avorti, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 83: ecce avortit, id. ib. 2, 60: dixit et avertens roseā cervicē refulsit, Verg. A. 1, 462: tum proa avertit, id. ib. 1, 104: avertit et ire in Capitolium coepit, Gell. 4, 18, 4 al.—**B.** *To take away, drive away, carry off, steal, embezzle, to appropriate to one's self*: pecuniam publicam, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4: comertium publicam pecuniam avertisse, Tac. H. 1, 53: aliquid domum tuam, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 19: praedam omnem domum avertebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 59: intellexistis innumerabilem frumenti numerum per triennium aversum a re publica esse erupitque aratoribus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69 fin.: auratam Colchis pellem, *to carry off*, Cat. 64, 5: quattuor a stabulis tauros, Verg. A. 8, 208: avertete praedas, id. ib. 10, 78: carā piscis avertete mensa, Hor. S. 2, 4, 37.—**II. Trop.**

A. *To turn, divert a person from a course of action, purpose, etc.*: accusandi terrores et minae populi opinionem a se adipiscendi avertunt, Cic. Mur. 21: avertant animos a spe recuperandae arcis, Liv. 9, 24, 11: qui mentem optimi viri a defensione meae salutis avertent, Cic. Sest. 31: ut nec vobis averteteret a certamine animus, Liv. 1, 28, 5: animum a pietate, id. 7, 6, 7: aliquem ab incepto avertit, id. 23, 18, 9: a philosophia, Suet. Ner. 52.—**B.** *Aliquem, to turn away from one in feeling, i. e. to make averse or disinclined to, to alienate, estrange*: legiones abducis a Bruto, Quas? nempe eas, quas ille a C. Antonii scelere avertit et ad rem publicam sua auctoritate tradidit, Cic. Phil. 10, 3: ipse Pompeius tunc se ab ejus (sc. Caesaris) amicitia avertit, *had quite alienated himself from*, Caes. B. C. 1, 4: civitates ab alcujs amicitia, id. ib. 3, 79: popularium animos, Sall. J. 111, 2: futurum, uti totius Galliae animi a se averteterent, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: nobis mentem deorum, Cat. 64, 6, 1.—Hence, **āver-**

sus, a, um, P. a. **A.** *Turned off or away*: aversum hostem videre nemo potuit, *turned away, i. e. turned in flight*, Caes. B. G. 1, 26; hence, *backwards, behind, back* (= a tergo; opp. *adversus*), *distant*: et adversus et aversus impudicus es, *before and behind*, Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 256: cantiles homini semper a priori parte capitis tum dente ab aversa, Plin. 11, 37, 47; § 131; 11, 52, 113, § 272: ne aversos nostros aggrederentur, *fall upon our troops in the rear*, Galba ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 3: ne aversi ab hoste circumvenirentur, *from behind, in the rear*, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: aversos proterer, id. B. C. 2, 41: aversi vulnerant, Auct. B. Alex. 30; 32: aversum ferro transfixit, Nep. Dat. 11, 5: aversos boves caudis in spluncam traxit, *backwards*, Liv. 1, 7, 5 (cf. Prop. 5, 9, 12: Aversos caudā traxit in antra boves): aversa hosti porta, Tac. A. 1, 66: scribit in aversa Picens epigrammatica charta, *upon the back of the paper*, Mart. 8, 62 (cf. Juv. 1, 6: liber scriptus in tergo), and so al.—**Trop.**: milites aversi a proelio, *withdrawn from the battle*, Caes. B. C. 2, 12.—**Subst.**: **āversum, i, n., the hinder or back part, the back** (as *subst.* only in the plur.): per aversa castrorum receptus est, Vell. 2, 63 Ruhnk.; per aversu ubi fugam dederat, Liv. 5, 20, 4: ad aversa insulae, id.

37, 27, 2: *aversa montis*, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41: *aversa Indiae*, the back or remoter parts of India, id. 37, 8, 33, § 110.—So in adverb. phrase: in *aversum*, backwards: Cetera animalia in *aversum* posterioribus pedibus quam prioribus, Plin. 11, 45, 101, § 248 (Jan. in *aversum*): collum circum agit (lynx) in *aversum*, id. 11, 47, 107, § 256 (Jan. in *aversum se*; Sillig. in *aversum*).

B. *Distinclined, alienated, unfavorable, opposed, hostile, averse*; constr. with *ab*, with *dat.*, or *absol.* (a) With *ab* (so most frequently in Cicero): *aversus a Musis*, Cic. Arch. 9, 20: *aversus a vero*, id. Cat. 3, 9, 21: turbid animorum motus, *aversi a ratione* et inimicissimi mentis vitiæque tranquillæ, id. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: Quintus *aversissimò a me animo fuit*, id. Att. 11, 5, fin.; Col. 11, 1, 14: *aversissimus ab istis prodigiosis sum*, Sen. Ep. 50.—(b) With *dat.*: *aversus mercaturis*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 107: *vilius aversus contubernio*, Col. 12, 1, 2: *defensio aversior*, Quint. 7, 1, 11 (but acc. to the MSS., *adversior* seems here to deserve the preference; so Halm; cf. Spald. and Zumpt ad h. l.).—(c) *Absol.*: *aversa deæ mens*, Verg. A. 2, 170: *aversa voluntas*, id. ib. 12, 647: *aversos soliti componere amicos*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 29: *aversus animus*, Tac. H. 4, 80 et saep.: *vultus aversior*, Sen. Ira, 2, 24: *aversi animis*, Tac. A. 14, 26.—*Adv.* not used.

1. avia, or in late Lat. **ava**, ae, f. [avis], a grandmother on the father's or the mother's side: Matres duas habet et *avas* duas, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 34: *avus avia*, Curt. 3, 11, 25; Vulg. 2 Tim. 1, 5: *avia* tam paternam quam maternam, Dig. 38, 10, 10: Inter *avam* et neptem tu mediatâ agas, Ven. For. 8, Carm. 15, 8.—Meton., a *providice*, as it were, inherited from a grandmother: *domum veteres avias tibi de pulmone revello*, *idè viros' fables*, Pers. 5, 92, ubi v. Gilder-sleeve.

2. avia, ae, f., a plant; = senecio or erigeron, *groundsel*, Col. 6, 14, 3; 6, 14, 6; Veg. Art. Vet. 4, 14, 2; 4, 15, 4; cf. Schneid. ad h. l.

aviarius, a, um, adj. [avis]. **I.** Pertaining to birds, of birds, *bird-*: *rete, bird-net*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 13.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.* (like *apiarius*, etc.). **A. aviarius**, ii, m., a bird-keeper, Col. 8, 3, 4; 8, 5, 14; 8, 11, 12 al.—**B. aviarius**, ii, n., a place where birds are kept, an *aviary*, *ovipôv*, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 7; 3, 4, 3; 3, 5, 5; Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; Col. 8, 1, 3 sq.; Plin. 10, 50, 72, § 141.—Also, the abode of wild birds in the forest: *Sanguineusque inculca rubent aviaria bacis*, Verg. G. 2, 430 (—*secretâ* *memorum*, quæ aves frequentant, Serv.).

avicella, v. *aucella*.
avicula, ae, f. *dim.* [avis], a small bird: *aviculae indulus*, Gell. 2, 29, 2: *canoræ*, App. M. 11, p. 260, 21.

*** avicularius**, ii, m. [avicula], = *aviarius*, a bird-keeper; Apic. 8, 7.

avidæ, adv., v. *avidus* fin.

aviditas, âtis, f. [avidus], an eagerness for something (either lawful or unlawful), *avidity*, *longing*, *vehement desire*. **I.** In gen.: *habeo senectutis magnam gratiam*, quæ mihi sermone aviditatem auxit, *potionis et cibi sustulit*, Cic. Sen. 14, 46: *aviditas legendi*, id. Fin. 3, 2, 7: *suscipere verbum cum omni aviditate*, Vulg. Act. 17, 11: *gloriae*, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16: *pecunie*, id. Part. Or. 6, 1: *rapiendi per occasionem triumphali*, Liv. 31, 43, 2: *imperandi*, Tac. H. 1, 52: *vini*, Suet. Tib. 42 al.: *ad cibos*, Plin. 20, 16, 65, § 173.—In *plur.*: *bestiolarum aviditates*, Plin. 11, 6, 5, § 15: *feminarum*, id. 20, 21, 34, § 227.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *Eagerness for money, covetousness, avarice*: *inhaeret etiam aviditas, desidia, injuria*, etc., Plaut. Merc. prol. 29: (*Justicia*) *cas res spernit et negligit, ad quas plerique inflammatis aviditate rapiuntur*, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 38: *utrumque incredibile est, et Roscium quicquam per aviditatem appetisse et Fannium quicquam per bonitatem amississe*, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 21 (B. and K., *avaritiam*).—**B.** *Eagerness in eating, appetite, lactucæ*, in *cibus aviditatem incitat* *inhibetque eadem*, Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 64: *so, aviditatem excitare*, id. 23, 1, 7, § 12: *facere*, id. 23, 8, 75, § 144; Vulg. Eccli. 37, 33.

aviditer, adv., v. *avidus* fin.

avidus, a, um, adj. [1. *avo*]. *longing eagerly for something* (either lawful or un-

lawful), *desirous, eager, earnest, greedily* (diff. from *avarus*, q. v.). **I.** In gen., constr. with *gen.*, in *with acc.*, *dat.*, or *absol.* (a) With *gen.*: *cibi*, Ter. Eun. 3, 16: *Romani semper appetentes gloriae praeter ceteras gentes atque avidi laudis*, Cic. Inup. Pomp. 3, 7: *festinatio victoriae avida*, id. Phil. 3, 1; so, *potentia, honoris, divitiarum*, Sall. J. 15, 4: *avidissimus privatae gratiae*, id. H. Fr. (Orat. Cottae ad Popul. p. 247 Gerl.); *turba avido novorum rerum*, Liv. 1, 8, 6: *avidus poenae* (sc. *sumendae*), id. 8, 30, 13: *libidinum*, Hor. C. 1, 18, 11: *futuri*, A. P. 172 et saep.: *belli gerundi*, Sall. J. 35, 3: *malefaciundi*, id. H. Fr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 843 (p. 251, n. 136 Gerl.): *avidior properandi*, id. H. Fr. 4, 30 Gerl.: *videndi*, Ov. M. 10, 56 et saep.—*P*oet. with *inf.* (inst. of *gen.* of *gerundi*): *avidè committere pugnam*, Ov. M. 5, 75: *avidè gnoscere amantem*, id. ib. 10, 472: *Chaos innumeris avidum confundere mundos*, Luc. 6, 696 al.—A more remote gen. relation is found in *Lucr.*: *Humanum genus est avidum nimis auricularum*, in *respect* of *Lucr.* 4, 594.—(b) With *in with acc.*: *avidam in vias res ingenia*, Liv. 22, 21, 2: *avidas in dirreptiones manus*, id. 5, 20, 6. * (c) With *dat.*: *servorum manus subitis avidae*, Tac. H. 1, 7.—(d) *Absol.* and *transf.* to inanimate things: *ita sunt avidae* (*aures meae*), etc., Cic. Or. 29, 104: *avidus cursus freno retentæ equi*, Ov. P. 3, 9, 26: *avidæ libidines*, Cic. Sen. 12, 39: *amor*, Cat. 68, 38: *cor*, Ov. Tr. 11, 58: *pectus*, id. H. 9, 161: *plexures*, id. M. 7, 143.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *Eager for gain, avaricious, covetous, greedy of money*, = *avarus*: *me dices avidum esse hominem*, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 34; id. Aul. prol. 3, 5, 12; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 43: *Sed habet patrem quendam avidum, miserum atque aridum*, Ter. Haut. 3, 2, 15: *divitiasque Conduplicant avidi*, Lucr. 3, 71: *aliquantum ad rem avidior*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51: *grati animi, non appetentis, non avidi signa proferri perule est*, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 182; id. Rosc. Com. 7, fin.: *avidæ manus heredis*, Hor. C. 4, 7, 19 al.—**B.** *Eager for food, hungry, greedy, voracious, gluttonous*: *Avidos vicium finus et aegros Exanimat*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 126: *convivæ*, id. ib. 1, 5, 75: *Noli avidus esse in omni epulatione*, *Vulg. Eccli. 37, 32.—*P*oet.: *Efficat ut largis avidum mare fluminis undis, insatiabile*, Lucr. 1, 1031: *Exiit est avidum mare nautis*, Hor. C. 1, 28, 18: *morbus*, Lucr. 6, 1235: *manus Mortis*, Tib. 1, 3, 4: *ignis*, Ov. M. 9, 234; 12, 280: *flammae*, id. ib. 9, 172: *morsus*, id. ib. 4, 724 et saep.—**C.** In *Lucr.* of space as swallowing up objects, *avidæ, largæ, vastæ*: *Inde avidè partem montes silvaeque ferarum Possedere*, Lucr. 5, 202: *avidò complexu quem tenet aether*, id. 2, 1066; so, id. 5, 470.—*Adv.*, *eagerly, greedily*, etc. **a.** *Ante-class.* form **aviditer**; *invadere pocula*, Val. Antias ap. Arn. 5, p. 155; so App.: *merum ventri ingurgitare*, Met. 4, p. 145, 27.—**b.** *Class. form avidè*; *ab ludis animus atque aures avent avidè expectantes mentium*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. 6, § 83 Müll. (Trag. v. 71 Vahl.); *Lucr.* 4, 1108: *adriperæ Graecæ litteras*, Cic. Sen. 8, 26: *adpetere aliquid*, id. ib. 20, 72: *expectare aliquid*, id. Att. 12, 40: 16, 10: *jam bibit avidè*, Suet. Tib. 59: *pransus*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 127 al.—*Comp.*: *avidus se in voluptates mergere*, Liv. 23, 18, 11: *procurrere*, id. 34, 15, 4: *avidus vino ciboque corpora onerant*, id. 41, 2, 13: *vesci*, Suet. Calig. 18.—*Sup.*: *avidissime expectare aliquid*, Cic. Phil. 14, 1: *credere aliquid*, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 4: *adprehendere palmam*, id. 14, 22, 28, § 147.

Aviënius, i, m.: Rufus Festus Aviënius, a Roman poet in the last half of the fourth century, whose most distinguished work is a Metaphrasis Periegeses Dionysii, and a metaphrasis of the Phænomena of Aratus; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. pp. 128 sq. and 153; Teuffel. Rom. Lit. § 413.

avi-pēs, pēdis, adj. [avis], *bird-footed, swift-footed*: *avipedis animula leporis*, Senecus ap. Mart. Cap. 5, § 518 (also in Ter. Maur. p. 2415 P., and in Mar. Vict. pp. 2546 and 2595 P.).

avis, is, f. (*abl.* *sing.* *avi* and *ave*; cf. Varr. L. 8, § 66 Müll.; Prisc. p. 765 P.; Rhem. Palaem. p. 1374 P.; Neue, Formenl. 1, pp. 218, 222; in the lang. of religion, the form *avi* is most common; v. *infra*) [cf. Sanscr. *vā* (which may imply *av*), to blow

(to wave); *avis*, a bird; Zend, *vī*; *with* which Curt. compares *oi-avis*, a large bird, and Benfey *ai-er-ā*, an eagle]. **I.** Lit., a bird; or collect., the winged tribe: *Liber captivus avis ferac* *consimilis est*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 7: *videmus novis avibus canere undique silvas*, Lucr. 1, 256: *arguta*, Prop. 1, 18, 30: *istæ enim avi* (sc. *aquilâ*) *volat nulla vehementius*, Cic. Div. 2, 70, 144: *ave ad perfugiâ litorum tendente*, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 9; Vulg. Gen. 1, 2; ib. Deut. 4, 17; ib. Marc. 4, 32: *ib. Luc. 13, 34 et saep.*—In *Varr.* once of bees: *de incredibili feracium avium naturâ audi*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 3.—A description of birds is found ap. Plin. lib. 10; of their habits, ap. Varr. R. R. 3, 3 sq. and ap. Col. 8, 1sq.—**II.** *Transf.* **A.** Esp., in reference to auguries, since the Romans took their omens or auguries from birds (v. *augurium* and *auspicium*): *postquam avem aspexit templo Anchises, Naev. ap. Prob. ad Verg. E. 6, 31*—Hence, *avis*, *meton.* = *omen, a sign, omen, portent*, freq. with the epithets *bona, mala, sinistra* (= *bona, v. sinistra*), *adversa*, etc.: *liquido exo foras Auspicio avi sinistra*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 2: *ducam Iogiones meas Avi sinistra auspicio liquido atque ex sententiâ*, id. Ps. 2, 4, 72: *solvere secundo rumore aversæ avi post. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 16, 29*, where B. and K. read *aversâ*: *malâ ducis avi donum, with a bad omen*, Hor. C. 1, 15, 5: *este bonis avibus visci natoque mibique*, Ov. F. 1, 513; so id. M. 15, 640: *di qui secundis avibus in proclium miserint*, Liv. 6, 12, 9: *Quâ ego hunc amorem mihi esse avi dicam datum?* Plaut. Cas. 3, 4, 26: *Hac veniat natalis avi*, Tib. 2, 2, 21.—In *abl.* form, *ave*: *tunc ave deceptus falsâ*, Ov. M. 5, 147.—**B.** *Comically*, for a man in the garb of a bird: *Sed quæ nam illacæ est avis, quæ hac cum turicis adventi?* Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 15.—**C.** *Avi* *alba*, v. *albus*, I. B. 3.

avitæ, adv., v. *avidus* fin.
*** avitium**, ii, n. [avis], the winged race: *tam pulcra alæ, quæ ex omni avitio longè præcellit*, App. de Deo Scr. prol. p. 186 Hildebrand.

1. avitus, a, um, adj. [avis], of or belonging to a grandfather, coming from a grandfather, *ancestral*. **I.** Lit.: *paternæ avitæ possessiones*, Cic. Agr. 2, 30, 81: *bona paternæ et avitæ*, id. Cael. 14, 34: *res patriæ et avitæ*, id. Verr. 1, 5, 13: *patria illa et avita philosophia*, id. Tusc. 1, 19, 45: *avitus ac patritus mos*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 161, 5: *leges avitæ et patriæ*, id. ib.: *hospitium*, Cic. Fam. 13, 34: *divitiæ*, Cat. 68, 121; so, res, Hor. S. 1, 6, 79: *quæ (pallium, sudarium etc.) palam soles habere tamquam avitæ*, Cat. 25, 8: *solum*, Verg. A. 7, 169; Ov. M. 6, 650: *fundus*, Hor. C. 1, 12, 43: *cellæ*, id. ib. 1, 37, 6: *regnum*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 8, 12; Liv. 1, 15: *sanguis*, Prop. 3, 10, 37: *no-bilitas*, Tac. A. 2, 38: *spes*, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 117 et saep.—**II.** *Transf.* to animals: *asinus fortitudinem celeritatemque avitam refert*, Col. 6, 37, 4: *color*, id. 6, 37, 4, 7.—In gen., *very old or ancient*: *merum*, Ov. A. 2, 695.—*Comp.* and *sup.* not found; cf. Neue, Formenl. II, p. 230.—* *Adv.*: *avitè, from ancient times*, Tert. adv. Val. 39 dub.

2. Avitus, i, m., a Roman cognomen: A. Cluentius Avitus, Cic. Clu. 5, 11 sqq.

âvius, a, um, adj. [via], that is out of the way, remote, out of the right way; also, *untrodnen, unfrequented, solitary, lonely*, etc. (while *derivus* signifies leading from the right way; and *invius*, having no way, pathless; in the poets and hist. freq.). **I.** Lit. A. *Silvani* *lucus extra murum est avius*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 8: *Avia Piri-dium peragro loca, nullius ante Trita solo*, Lucr. 1, 926: *memora avia*, id. 2, 145: *virgulta*, Verg. G. 2, 328: *montes*, Hor. C. 1, 23, 2: *avis itineribus, through by-ways*, Sall. J. 54, 9: *cujus (Caesaris) sub specie itinere avio occurrit*, Suet. Aug. 96: *solitudo*, Vell. 2, 55: *avia com-tentibus loca*, Liv. 9, 19, 16.—Also, **B.** *Subst.*: **âvium**, ii, m., a by-way, a desert, wilderness; in a pun with *avium*, from *avis*: *hunc avium dulcedo ducit ad avium*, Auct. ad Her. 4, 21, 29.—More freq. in *plur.*: *âvîa*, *orum*: *avia cursu dum sequor, et nôta excedo regione viarum*, Verg. A. 2, 737: *per avia ac derupta*, Tac. A. 6, 21: *per avia*, Ov. M. 1, 701; 2, 205.—So with *gen.*: *avia*

finerum, Vell. 2, 75; nemorum, Ov. M. 1, 479; saltuum, Tac. A. 2, 58; Oceani, id. ib. 2, 15; Armeniae, id. ib. 13, 37. — **C.** Poet., of persons, *wandering, straying*: Continuo in montes sese avius abdidit altos, Verg. A. 11, 810. — **II.** Prop.: Avius a vera longe ratione vagari, *astray*, Lucr. 2, 82; 2, 229; 2, 740; 3, 463; Init nunc avia coepit Consilia, i. e. *leading away from the undertaking*, Sil. 12, 493.

avocamentum, i, n. [avoco], a means of diverting from pain, trouble, etc., an alleviation, diversion, relaxation, recreation (post-Aug.): omnia mihi avocamenta exemit dolor, Plin. Ep. 8, 23: I. admittere avocamenta, id. ib. 8, 5, 3; id. Pan. 82, 3; App. Mag. p. 498; Lact. Opif. Dei, 18; Arn. adv. Gent. 166.

avocatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a calling off from a thing, a diverting of the attention, diversion, interruption (very rare): avocatio a cogitanda molestia, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 33; In his, quae me sine avocatione circumstrepunt, etc., Sen. Ep. 56, 4.

avocator, ōris, m. [id.], one that calls off or away (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Carn. Christ. 5 fin.

avocatrix, icis, f. [avocator], she that calls away (eccl. Lat.): veritatis, Tert. Anim. 1.

āv-ōcio, ūvi, ātum, i, v. a. (arch. inf., AVOCARIO, C. I. L. I. p. 198), to call off or away, **I.** In gen.: partem exercitūs ad bellum, Liv. 4, 61. 3: pubem in arcem praesidio armisque obtinendam, id. 1, 6, 1. Consul ab omnibus magistratibus et contubernatū et contionem avocare potest, Messalla ap. Gell. 13, 16, 1.—With dat. (for ab aliquo): nec avocare alius alii posset, si contionem habere voluit, Messalla ap. Gell. 13, 16, 1.—**Trop.**: a rebus occultis avocare philosophiam, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 15: ut (orator) a propriis personis et temporibus avocet controversiam, id. Or. 14, 45: quibusdam ad Antiochum multitudinis animos avocantibus, Liv. 37, 9, 1.—**II.** Esp. **A.** To call one off from an action, purpose, wish, etc., i. e. to withdraw, divert, turn, remove, separate (the usual signifi. of the word): aliquem ab aliqua re voluptas avocet, Cic. Arch. 6, 12: si te laus adhibere ad recte faciendum non potest, ne metus quidem a foedissimis fictis potest avocare? id. Phil. 2, 45: aliquem ab aliquo conjunctione, id. ib. 2, 10: quos jam aetas a proeliis avocabat, Id. Rosc. Am. 32, 90: senectus avocet a rebus gerendis, id. Sen. 6, 15; so id. Balb. 26, 59: qui omnino avocent a philosophia, id. Fin. 1, 1, 2; id. Leg. 2, 4, 4: hos a bello avocans, Nep. Epan. 5, 3: avocet a cura vocis ille affectus, Quint. 11, 3, 25; Suet. Aug. 40.—**B.** To withdraw the attention, to distract, divert. **1.** To withdraw by interrupting, to interrupt, hinder: multum distringebat frigidis negotiis, quae simul et avocant animum et committunt, Plin. Ep. 9, 2, 1.—**2.** To divert by cheering, to divert, cheer, amuse: ab his quae avocant abductus, et liber et mihi relictus, Plin. Ep. 9, 35, 2; hence, se, to divert, entertain one's self, Arn. 7, p. 215; and pass. with mid. sense: illic avocare et illic lude, *Vulg. Eccl. 32, 15.—**C.** I. In the Lat. of the Jurists.—revocare, to reclaim, recall: partem ejus, quod in fraudem datum esset, Dig. 22, 3, 6; so, possessionem, ib. 19, 1, 3; also with dat. (for ab aliquo): non potest avocari ei res, ib. 35, 2, 1.—**2.** Prop.: factum, to revoke, disavow, Dig. 39, 5, 6: arma, to make a feint in fighting, Quint. 9, 1, 20.

āv-ōlo, avi, ātium, i, v. n., to fly forth or away: per aethera umbras, Cat. 66, 55: aspectum pullos avolasse, Snet. Galb. 18 fin.; Dig. 41, 1, 5.—Hence, of persons, to flee away, to go away quickly, to hasten away (opp. advolare, to flee to); experiar certe, ut hinc avoleam, Cic. Att. 9, 10: avolat ipse, Verg. A. 11, 712: citatis ejus avolat Romam, Liv. 1, 57, 8; 3, 61, 7 (al. avolat).—So of dying: Critoni non persuasit me hinc avolaturum, that I shall flee from this world, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 103.—Of the vanishing of pleasure: Fluit voluptas corporis et prima quaeque avolat, Cic. Fin. 2, 32, 106.

āvulsio (āvōl-), ōnis, f. [avello]; in gardening, t. i., a plucking off, leaving off of the branches of a tree: Aut semine (arboris) proveniunt aut plantis radicis aut propagine aut avulsione, Plin. 17, 10, 9, § 58; 17, 13, 21, § 18

* **āvulsor** (āvōl-), ōris, m. [id.], one that tears off: ubi (spongeae) avolsorem sensere, Plin. 9, 15, 60, § 148.

āvulsus or **āvolsus**, a, um, Part., v. avello.

āvunculus (AVOMCVLVS and AVONCVLVS, Fabr. Gloss. p. 227, a), i, m. dim. [avus; cf. Lith. avynas, uncle], a mother's brother, maternal uncle (a brother of the father, patruus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., Cic. de Or. 2, 84, 341; Verg. A. 3, 343; Plin. 5, 8, 6, § 20; Vulg. Gen. 28, 2; 29, 10: uxor patris vel avunculi, ib. Lev. 20, 10; Isid. Orig. 9, 6, 17; cf. Dig. 38, 10, 10 P.—Hence, **B.** Esp. **1.** Avunculus magnus, a grandmother's brother (aviae frater), great-uncle, Cic. Brut. 62, 222; Dig. 38, 10, 1, 38, 10, 10; Isid. Orig. 9, 16, 26.—**2.** Avunculus major, a brother of the great grandmother, great-great-uncle (proaviae frater), Dig. 1, 1 (in Isid. Orig. l. l. proavunculus).—**3.** Avunculus maximus, a brother of the great-great-grandmother (abaviae frater), Dig. 1, 1 (in Isid. Orig. l. l. abavunculus).—In the histt. sometimes avunculus major = avunculus magnus, brother of the grandmother, Vell. 2, 39; Suet. Aug. 7; id. Claud. 3; and avunculus absol. = avunculus major, Tac. A. 2, 43; 2, 58; 4, 75.—**II.** Tra n s f., the husband of the mother's sister, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 17.

āvus (AVS, Inscr. Fabr. 389, also **āvōs**), i, m. [kindr. with Goth. avo, grandmother; old Norse, afa, grandfather; cf. Heb. אָבִי, ab, father; Chald. אָבִי, אָבָא; and Engl. abbot], a grandfather, grandfater. **I.** Lit.: pater avus, proavus, abavus, atavus, tritavus, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 5; so Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 48; Cic. Cael. 14, 33; id. Mur. 7; Hor. S. 1, 6, 131; Vulg. Exod. 10, 6; cf. Dig. 38, 10, 1, 38, 10, 10; Isid. Orig. 9, 9, 9; 9, 6, 27.—Also transf. to animals (cf. I. avitus, II.), Verg. G. 4, 209.—**II.** In gen. **A.** Ancestor, forefather, Hor. S. 1, 6, 3; Ov. F. 2, 30; id. H. 6, 16 (15), 174; id. M. 9, 491; 17, 428; id. F. 4, 8, 18; Vulg. Gen. 28, 4 al.—**B.** An old man, Albin. 2, 4.

āvāmenta, ōrum, n. [axis, II. F., since they were inscribed on tables of wood], religious hymns written in Saturnian measure, which were annually sung by the Salii, Paul. ex Fest. p. 3 Müll.: axamenta: στιχοὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἱερῶν Ἡρακλέους, Gloss.; cf. Smith, Dict. Antiq. The beginning of such a Salian hymn (in Varr. L. L. 7, § 86 Müll.) runs thus: Divom exta cante, Divom Dio supplicante.

āvāre: nominare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll.

āvax agglōmērati: universi stantes, id est cohortibus aut legionibus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.

* **āvaxō**, ōnis, m. = axis, II. F., a board, plank, Mart. Emp. 33 fin.

āvaxenus, = ἀξενος (inhospitable): Axenus Pontus, an earlier name of the Pontus Euxinus, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 55 sq.

* **āvaxia**, ae, f. [cf. ascia], a pair of shears, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 22 Fleck.

āvaxilū (āvaxic-), i, m. dim. [axis]. **I.** A small axle-tree, Vitr. 10, 14.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A pin, Vitr. 10, 21.—**B.** A small beam or pole, Col. 6, 19, 2.—**C.** A small board or plank, Amm. 21, 2, 16, 8.

āvaxilla, ae, v. ala.

āvaxim, axit = egerim, egerit, v. ago init.

āvaxinomantia, ae, f. = ἀξινωμαντεία, a kind of divination from axes, Plin. 36, 19, 34, § 142; cf. id. 30, 2, 5, § 14.

āvaxiōma, ōtis, n. = ἀξίωμα, a principle, axiom, App. Dogm. Plat. 3; cf. Gell. 16, 8 (in pure Lat., proloquium, pronuntiatum, profatum, etc.; v. Gell. I. l.).

āvaxis, is, m. [kindred with Gr. ἄξων; Sanscr. akshas = axle, wheel; old Germ. Ahsa; mod. Germ. Achse; Engl. axle, Bopp, Gloss. p. 2, a; cf. Aufrecht, Zeitschr. für vergl. Sprachf. 8, p. 71]. **I.** Lit., an axle-tree, about which a round body, e.g. a wheel, turns: fagus axis, Verg. G. 3, 172: axes aeri, Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 30; 7, 33: axis versatilis, ib. Eccl. 33, 5 al.—Meton. (pars prototo), a chariot, car, wagon, Ov. M. 2, 69; id. H. 4, 160; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1442; Sil. 16, 360 al.—**II.** Transf., Ov. M. 2, 148; 4, 634.—**III.** Transf. **A.** The axle of a water-clock, Vitr. 9, 6.—**B.** The axis of the earth: mundum versari circum axem caeli, Cic. N.

D. 1, 20, 52; so id. Ac. 2, 39, 123; id. Tim. 10; Lucr. 6, 1107.—Hence, meton. **a.** The pole, Lucr. 7, 422: axis incoquidus, id. 8, 175: meridianus, Vitr. 6, 1.—**b.** Esp., the north pole, Lucr. 6, 720; Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68; Verg. G. 2, 271; 3, 351; Ov. P. 4, 7, 2; Manil. 4, 589.—**c.** The whole heavens: maximus Atlas Axem umero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum, Verg. A. 4, 482; 6, 536; Ov. M. 1, 255; 2, 75; 2, 297; 6, 175; id. Tr. 1, 2, 46; Stat. Th. 5, 86; id. S. 3, 3, 76 al.—Hence, sub axe, under the open heaven, Verg. A. 2, 512; 8, 28.—**d.** A region of the heavens, a climate: boreus, the north, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 41; hesperus, the west, id. M. 4, 214; Lucr. 3, 359.—**e.** A pin or hook on which a hinge turns, Stat. Th. 1, 346.—**f.** The valve of a pipe, Vitr. 10, 12.—**g.** Axes volutarum, in archit., the axes of a volute, Vitr. 3, 3.—**f.** A board, plank, Caes. B. C. 2, 9; Vitr. 4, 2; 7, 1; Col. 6, 30, 2; Plin. 36, 25, 62; 187; Lucr. 3, 455; Gell. 2, 12 al.—**g.** An unknown wild animal in India, Plin. 8, 21, 31, § 76.

āvixes mulieres sine viri dicebantur una agentes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 3 Müll. [ago].

āvixiosus, a, um, adj. [id.], acting together in combination; of a party: Avixiosae ammoniam caram e villi conceniant vris, Plaut. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 66 Müll.: Mulier es, uxor — Cuius vis? — Ego novi: seco avixiosam, id. ib.

A. Axius, ii, m., a Roman nomen: Q. Axius, a friend of Cicero's and Varro's, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 1; Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 1; Suet. Caes. 9; Gell. 7, 3, 10.

2. Axius, ii, m., = Ἄξιος, a river in Macedonia, now the Vardar, Liv. 39, 53, 15; 44, 26, 7 and 8; 45, 29, 7 sq.; cf. Mel. 2, 3, 1; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 34.

† axon, ōnis, m. = ἄξων. **I.** A line upon the sundial, its axis, Vitr. 9, 5.—**II.** A part of the ballista, Vitr. 10, 17.—**III.** Axōnes, um, the laws of Solon engraved on tables of wood (axibus igneis, Gell. 2, 12; v. axis, II. F.), Amm. 16, 5.

2. Axon, ōnis, m., a river in Caria, Plin. 5, 27, 29, § 103.

Axōna, ae, m., a river in Gaul, now the Aisne, Caes. B. G. 2, 5; Aus. Mos. 461; cf. Mann. Gall. 206.

āvungia, ae, f. [axis-ungo], azle-tree grease, ωγιον grease. **I.** Lit., Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 135; 28, 10, 42, § 156.—Hence, **II.** In gen. grease, fat, Pall. 1, 17, 3; Verg. 4, 10, 3, § 12, 3.

Axylōs terra [ἄξυλος], a poorly wooded region in Galatia, Liv. 38, 18, 4.

Aza, ae, f., a town in Armenia Minor, Plin. 6, 9, 10, § 26.

Azali, ōrum, m., = Ἄζαλοι, a people of Pannonia, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 148.

Azan, ānis, m., = Ἄζαν, plur., Azānes, a people in Arcadia, Stat. Th. 4, 292.

† āzāniāe, ōnis nescit [ἀζάνια, to dry up], pine-nuts, which open while yet on the tree, Plin. 10, 26, 44, § 107.

Azānias, a, um, adj., Azanian, i. e. of or belonging to a region in Aethiopia: sinus, Plin. 6, 24, 28, § 108: mare, id. 6, 28, 32, § 153.

† āzōni dī, = ἀζωνία, gods that possess no definite place in heaven (in pure Lat., communes), Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 118; Mart. Cap. 1, p. 17.

Azorus, i, f., = Ἄζωρος, a town of Thessaly, at the foot of Mount Olympus, Liv. 42, 53; 44, 2.

Azōtus, i, f., = Ἄζωτος or Ἀζωτός, a city of Palestine, near the coast, the Asiddod of Holy Scripture, and now Esud, Mel. 1, 10; Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 68; in Vulg., Asedoth, Jos. 10, 40; 12, 3.

† āzūm (āzūmōn), Prud. Apoth. 421, a, um, adj., = ἀζώμων, unbleached (very freq. in Vulg.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: azynni panes, Vulg. Exod. 12, 8; ib. Jud. 6, 21; panis, Scrib. Comp. 133: lagana azyma, Vulg. Lev. 2, 4; ib. 1 Par. 23, 29; and so subst.: āzūm, ōrum, n., Vulg. Exod. 12, 15; ib. Lev. 8, 2 al.—**B.** Esp., of the Jewish feast of unleavened bread: dies festus azymorum, Vulg. Luc. 22, 1: dies azymorum, ib. Act. 12, 3; 20, 6; also absol.: Erat pascha et azyma (Gr. Ἦν τὸ πάσχα καὶ ἀζύμα), ib. Marc. 14, 1.—**II.** Trop., unbleached, i. e. morally uncorrupted, pure: azymus sinceritatis, ib. ib. 5, 8.