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TO

LATIN LEXICOGRAPHY

BY

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Oxford

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

1889

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Dedicated to

JOHN EDWARD BICKERSTETH MAYOR

PROFESSOR OF LATIN, AND FELLOW OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

P R E F A C E.



IN 1875 the Delegates of the Oxford University Press proposed to me that I should undertake the compilation of a new Latin-English Lexicon, of something the same compass as the Greek-English Lexicon of Liddell and Scott. I acceded to the proposal in the expectation, for which I had at the time what appeared to be good grounds, that I should obtain adequate assistance in the work. My hopes were, however, disappointed. With the exception of some isolated contributions from friends, which will be mentioned in their place, I failed to get anything like the amount of steady co-operation which I had looked for, and without which it would have been madness to put my hand to such a task.

By the summer of 1887 I had completed nearly all the letter A (a tenth part of the whole work), and had also written a number of articles and notes under the other letters. The Delegates of the Press then made a second proposal, that I should publish, in a volume of moderate size, such parts of my manuscript as appeared to me to contain additions to, or improvements upon, what may be found in the current Latin-English dictionaries.

It is necessary to recapitulate these facts, in order to explain the fragmentary character of the present work. The volume contains about half of what I had written under the letter A, and most of my notes and articles under the other letters.

In making the selection I have taken Lewis and Short's Dictionary as my basis; and have published nothing which I do not, on full consideration, deem to be a necessary improvement upon that work. Either the arrangement of the instances and the general treatment of a word have been

altered; or new views of its interpretation have been advanced; or references have been corrected; or new instances, or new words, or new explanations, have been added; or wrong readings and wrong explanations expunged.

Throughout the whole of the letter A, and indeed in writing almost all the longer articles, I have systematically had three dictionaries before me, De Vit's edition of Forcellini, Georges's German-Latin *Hand-wörterbuch* (7th edition, 1879-1880), and the work of Lewis and Short. I have also, in some important articles, used the collections of instances in Georges¹ and Mühlmann's half-finished *Thesaurus Der Classischen Latinität* (Leipzig, 1854-1868). Of these lexicons, De Vit's Forcellini is, as a rule, the fullest, and that of Georges the most critical. The latter, however, labours under one disadvantage. It omits a great number of special references, and cannot, therefore, be used to the exclusion of other dictionaries.

I have also uniformly consulted a great number of *indices* and *special lexicons*; as, for instance, Merguet's *Lexicon to Cicero's Speeches*, that of Gerber and Greef to *Tacitus*, Eichert's to *Caesar*², Polle's to the *Metamorphoses of Ovid*, Bonnell's to *Quintilian*, Dirksen's to the *Digest*, *Institutes*, and *Codes of Theodosius and Justinian*; Dietsch's index to *Sallust*, Nohl's to *Vitruvius*, the *Delphin indices* to *Lucretius* and *Vergil*, and the *indices* to the *ecclesiastical writers* whose works have so far appeared in the new *Vienna Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum*, besides those of several volumes of the Berlin *Corpus Inscriptionum*, and Wilmann's *Sylloge Inscriptionum*.

Among modern works directly dealing with Latin lexicography, I am specially indebted to the *Itala und Vulgata* and *Das Neue Testament Tertullians* of the late Dr.

¹ The first instalments of Georges's *Lexicon Der Latcinischen Wortformen*, and Wagener's new edition of Neue's *Formenlehre*, appeared while these sheets were going through the press.

² I should, of course, have used Merguet's *Lexicon to Caesar*, but it appeared too late. As it is, I have on several occasions consulted it.

Hermann Rönsch, as well as to his last pamphlet, *Semasiologische Beiträge*, presented by its author to the Delegates of the Clarendon Press. I also owe much to the collections of Dr. Carl von Paucker, to be found in the following monographs, namely, *De Latinitate Scriptorum Historiæ Augustæ* (Dorpat, 1870), *Subindenda Lexicis Latinis* (Petersburg, 1872), *Kleine Beiträge zur Lateinischen Lexicographie* (Petersburg, 1872), *Addenda Lexicis Latinis* (Dorpat, 1872), *Meletemata Lexistorica Altera* (Dorpat, 1875), *Meletematum Lexistoricorum Specimen* (Dorpat, 1875), *Anhang zu Beiträge*, etc. (Dorpat, 1875), *Spicilegium Addendorum Lexicis Latinis* (Mitau, 1875). The great Latin Thesaurus, instalments of which are now being published in the *Archiv für Lateinische Lexicographie und Grammatik* edited by Professor Edward Wölfflin, I have had constantly before me since its first appearance in 1884. I have, however, made no attempt to embody all, or anything like all, the matter which it contains. Had I done so, this volume must have been enlarged far beyond the proposed limits; nor, indeed, would there have been any advantage in merely repeating or abridging articles which, being written in Latin, are accessible to the scholars of every country, and which are projected on a scale large enough to exhaust well-nigh all the instances of every word which they treat.

For special contributions, I am indebted to Mr. T. W. Jackson, Fellow of Worcester College, who furnished me with an excellent index to Terence; to Mr. A. C. Madan, Student of Christ Church, who did the same for Propertius and the first decade of Livy; to Mr. J. H. Onions, Student of Christ Church, who made an index to the second volume, and the first part of the sixth, of the Berlin *Corpus Inscriptionum*, and who has given me other valuable assistance; to Mr. Evelyn Abbott, Fellow of Balliol College, and to Mr. E. A. Whittuck, Fellow of Oriel College, who furnished me with notes on Plautus and on Gaius respectively. These contributions, with the exception of Mr. A. C. Madan's, extend

only to the letter A. Mr. W. M. Lindsay, Fellow of Jesus College; Mr. J. T. A. Haines, Fellow of University College; Mr. E. C. Owen, Fellow of New College; and Mr. Sidney Hamilton, Fellow of Hertford College, also contributed work under the letter B, which would have proved serviceable, had any hope appeared of continuing and completing the lexicon. I have also quoted notes kindly communicated by Mr. F. Haverfield and Professor J. E. B. Mayor. The work of compilation, which, with the best will in the world, must form a large part of a lexicographer's task, I have endeavoured to supplement throughout, as far as possible, by constant reading in Latin literature. I have verified, and examined with regard to its context, every reference in the book, with the exception (1) of those under the letter A to Terence, Livy, Gaius, and the second and sixth volumes of the *Corpus Inscriptionum*, and (2) of those which are expressly cited on the authority of some other scholar.

The arrangement of the meanings, and the general treatment of the words, are in all cases my own. The names of the authors referred to are given, under each head of interpretation, in chronological order; an arrangement which, though obviously desirable and even necessary, I have found in none of the current Latin dictionaries, although, as might be expected, it is observed in the articles in Wölfflin's *Archiv*.

I have inserted a great number of proper names, mainly from the *Corpus Inscriptionum*, and could, had space permitted, have given a great many more. Historical information about persons and places seems to me out of place in any but a classical dictionary (*Reallexicon*), and all such I have therefore rigidly excluded; but the forms of proper names, which are only petrified nouns, may be of service to the etymologist, if only by indicating the extent to which a given language employed a particular base or root.

If, as Mark Pattison said, 'the librarian who reads is lost,' so is the lexicographer who specializes. But I have

thought it my duty to devote a great deal of time to the remains of ancient Latin scholarship which are preserved in the lexicographical works of Verrius Flaccus (or rather his epitomators), Nonius, Placidus, and Isidore, and in the commentaries of Servius, Aelius and Tiberius Donatus, Asconius and the Pseudo-Asconius, Placidus, Eugraphius, and the anonymous *scholia* to various authors. I have also worked a great deal at such of the ancient Latin glossaries as are in print, besides one or two in manuscript. These glossaries, to the proper use and understanding of which Gustav Löwe has introduced us in his *Prodromus Glossariorum*, clearly contain a *substratum* of very ancient and valuable work. The earliest pure Latin glossaries are probably based ultimately upon the collections of the first and second century A. D. A second stage is marked by the Latin-Greek and Greek-Latin glossaries, and the *Idiomata Generum*, or comparisons of Greek and Latin gender, taken from them. These are, in all probability, later than the transference of the seat of government to Constantinople. A third stage is that of the medieval glossaries, whether large collections of pure Latin glosses, or mixed compilations of pure Latin with Latin-Greek, Latin-German, and Hebrew-Latin.

The great difficulties which at present beset many problems of Latin etymology have made me very cautious in advancing new theories of derivation. Latin etymology offers a number of perplexing questions peculiar to itself. The fact is easily accounted for by the consideration that Latin, as we know it, has no really old literature. It follows that the historical investigation of the derivation of Latin words has to start at a comparatively late period. Many of the most ordinary terms had been long fixed in their meaning before the date of the earliest literary documents; and the steps by which that meaning has been developed cannot be traced. For the same reason, it is extremely difficult to trace the early history of the Latin vowel sounds and accents, and to explain the apparent

anomalies often presented. Again, it is hard to disentangle the various dialectical elements of which literary Latin, as we know it, is composed. I should also add that the labour which I have given to the general study of Latin literature, and to the collection, verification, and arrangement of instances, has been so great as to leave me but little time for keeping abreast with the advances in method made by the new school of comparative philologists, fully as I recognize the importance of those advances.

When, therefore, I have started a new hypothesis in etymology¹, I have based it, in most cases, largely upon considerations affecting the meaning and usage of the word. These are facts which, though they cannot be brought under such rigid laws as govern the changes of sound and accent, are still of very great importance; though they are sometimes overlooked, even by the most careful investigators.

I am well aware that this volume embodies no more than an insignificant fragment of the work which Latin lexicographers must go through before their task is completed. I shall be satisfied, however, if I succeed in opening the eyes of English scholars to the magnitude and importance of the subject. I shall be grateful to any reader who will offer me either new suggestions of any kind, or corrections of errors; for errors there must be in so large a mass of references, though I have conscientiously done my best to avoid them.

My thanks are due to the editors and publishers of the *Journal of Philology*, for their permission to reprint the notes on Latin Lexicography which I have from time to time published in that periodical.

HENRY NETTLESHIP.

OXFORD, *January*, 1889.

¹ As in the case of the following words: *adminiculum*, *adulter*, *alea*, *amnis*, *aperio*, *arcesso*, *Argei*, *armentum*, *armilaysia*, *as*, *assula*, *auctor* II, *augur*, *aura*, *baro*, *caerimonia*, *calvus*, *carina*, *cavilla*, *coniveo*, *dierectus*, *honor*, *ianto*, *indigites*, *instar*, *invito*, *laquear*, *lustrum*, *mundus*, *noxa*, *obessus*, *obnoxius*, *obscenus* and *obscurus*, *recens*, *supplicium*.

LIST OF AUTHORS OR BOOKS QUOTED, AND
EDITIONS GENERALLY REFERRED TO.



- Accius. In RIBBECK'S *Fragmenta Tragicorum Latinorum*, both editions.
 Acron or Pseudo-Acron. In HAUTHAL'S edition of the *Scholia to Horace*.
 Acta Fratrum Arvalium. HENZEN.
 Aetna. Editions of MUNRO, and BAEHRENS in his *Poetae Latini Minores*.
 Afranius. In RIBBECK'S *Fragmenta Comidarum Latinorum*, both editions.
 Africanus. See Scipio Aemilianus.
 Africanum Bellum. *Scriptor Belli Africani* in OEHLER'S *Caesar*: and
 DINTER'S edition in the new Teubner series.
 Agroecius. In KEIL'S *Grammatici Latini*, vol. 7.
 Alimus Avitus. In MIGNE'S *Patrologia*, vol. 59.
 Alexandrinum Bellum. *Scriptor Belli Alexandrini* in OEHLER'S *Caesar*,
 and DINTER'S edition in the new Teubner series.
 Ambrosius. In MIGNE'S *Patrologia*, vol. 15.
 Ammianus Marcellinus. GARDTHAUSEN, 1874.
 Ampelius. Wölflin in HALM'S *Florus*, 1863.
 Anecdota Helvetica. In KEIL'S *Grammatici Latini*, vol. 8.
 Anthimus. In VALENTINE ROSE'S *Anecdota Graeca et Graeco-Latina*, 1870.
 Anthologia Latina. RIESE, 1869; BAEHRENS, in the fourth volume of his
Poetae Latini Minores, 1882.
 Apicius. SCHUCH, 1867.
 Apuleius of Madaura. HILDEBRAND, EYSSENHARDT.
 Apuleius *De Herbarum Virtutibus*. ACKERMANN, 1788.
 Aquila Romanus. In HALM'S *Rhetores Latini Minores*.
 Arator. MIGNE'S *Patrologia*, vol. 68.
 Arnobius. REIFFERSCHIED, in the new Vienna *Corpus Scriptorum Eccle-*
siasticorum.
 Arnobius Junior. MIGNE'S *Patrologia*, vol. 53, p. 238 foll.
 Ars Anonyma Bernensis. In KEIL'S *Grammatici Latini*, vol. 8.
 Arusianus Messius. In KEIL'S *Grammatici Latini*, vol. 7.
 Asconius, and Pseudo-Asconius, on Cicero. In ORELLI'S Cicero, vol. 5,
 part 2.
 Atta. In RIBBECK'S *Comidarum Latinorum Fragmenta*, editions 1 and 2.
 Auctor ad Herennium. See Cornificius.
 Audax. In KEIL'S *Grammatici Latini*, vol. 7.
 Augustae Historiae Scriptores. CASAUBON; PETER, in Teubner's series.

- Augustinus.** In MIGNE'S *Patrologia*; *De Civitate Dei*, DOMBART, in Teubner's series.
- Avianus.** ELLIS.
- Avienus.** BREYSIG, HOLDER.
- Aurelius Victor.** CAESARES, Delphin edition.
- Ausonius.** PEIPER, in Teubner's series.
- Boethius.** In MIGNE'S *Patrologia*, vols. 63 and 64; his commentaries on Cicero in ORELLI'S Cicero, vol. 5.
- Caecilius Statius.** In RIBBECK'S *Comitorum Latinorum Fragmenta*, editions 1 and 2.
- Caelius Aurelianus.** AMMAN.
- Caesar.** NIPPERDEY, HOFMANN, KRANER.
- Caper.** In KEIL'S *Grammatici Latini*, vol. 7.
- Capitolinus.** In the *Scriptores Historiae Augustae*.
- Carmen de Ponderibus.** In RIESE'S *Anthologia Latina*, no. 486.
- Cassianus.** *Collationes*, PETSCHENIG, in the Vienna *Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum*.
- Cassiodorius.** In MIGNE'S *Patrologia*, vols. 69, and 70; and KEIL'S *Grammatici Latini*, vol. 7.
- Cato.** Fragments of the *Origines* and *Orationes*, and *Carmen De Moribus*, JORDAN; *Res Rustica*, SCHNEIDER and KEIL.
- Catullus.** Text and Commentary by ELLIS and BAEHRENS; MUNRO, *Criticisms and Elucidations of Catullus*.
- Celsus.** *De Medicina*, DAREMBERG.
- Censorinus.** HULTSCH, in Teubner's series.
- Chalcidius.** WROBEL.
- Charisius.** In KEIL'S *Grammatici Latini*, vol. 1.
- Chronicon** of Eusebius and Jerome. SCHÖNE.
- Cicero.** Generally, ORELLI and BAITER; for the orations, C. F. W. MÜLLER; for special orations, HALM, REID, HOLDEN, HEITLAND, WILKINS; for the rhetorical works, SOROF, JAHN, WILKINS, HEERDEGEN, SANDYS; for the correspondence, BOOT, WATSON, TYRRELL; for the philosophical works, KÜHNER, SCHÖMANN, J. B. MAYOR, MADVIG, DU MESNIL, REID, C. F. W. MÜLLER. (N.B. Cicero is always quoted according to the smaller sections.)
- Ciris.** In RIBBECK'S *Appendix Vergiliana*; BAEHRENS, in *Poetae Latini Minores*, vol. 2.
- Claudianus.** JEEP.
- Claudianus Mamertus.** ENGELBRECHT, in the Vienna *Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum*.
- Cledonius.** In KEIL'S *Grammatici Latini*, vol. 5.
- Codex Iustinianus.** HERRMANN, 1872 (in the *Corpus Iuris*).
- Codex Theodosianus.** HAENEL.
- Collatio Legum Mosaicarum et Romanarum.** In HUSCHKE'S *Iurisprudentiae Antejustinianae Quae Supersunt*, Teubner, 1861.

- Columella.** In SCHNEIDER'S *Scriptores Rei Rusticae*.
- Commentator Cruquianus.** In CRUQUIUS'S Horace, 1578.
- Commodianus.** DOMBART in the Vienna *Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum*.
- Consentius.** In KEIL'S *Grammatici Latini*, vol. 5.
- Consolatio ad Liviam, or Epicedion Drusi.** HAUPT, in his *Opuscula*; BAEHRENS, in his *Poetae Latini Minores*, vol. 1.
- Copa.** RIBBECK, *Appendix Vergiliana*, and BAEHRENS, *Poetae Latini Minores*, vol. 2.
- Cornificius, Rhetorica ad Herennium.** In ORELLI'S Cicero; and KAYSER, 1854.
- Culex.** RIBBECK, *Appendix Vergiliana*, and BAEHRENS in *Poetae Latini Minores*, vol. 2.
- Curtius, Quintus.** FOSS, in the Teubner series.
- Cyprian and Pseudo-Cyprian.** HARTEL, in the *Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum*.
- Cyrillus.** See *Glossaries*.
- Dares.** DEDERICH, and MEISTER in the Teubner series.
- Dictys.** The same.
- Digest or Pandects.** TH. MOMMSEN.
- Diocletianum Edictum.** TH. MOMMSEN, in the third volume of the *Corpus Inscriptionum*.
- Diomedes.** In the first volume of KEIL'S *Grammatici Latini*.
- Dirae.** RIBBECK, *Appendix Vergiliana*; BAEHRENS, in the second volume of his *Poetae Latini Minores*.
- Donatus, Aelius.** The commentary or mass of comments bearing his name in KLOTZ'S Terence, 1838. His Grammar in the fourth volume of KEIL'S *Grammatici Latini*. Life of Vergil attributed to him, see *Suetonius*.
- Donatus, Tiberius.** Commentary on the Aeneid, FABRICIUS in his edition of *Vergil*, Basel, 1561.
- Dositheus.** KEIL, in the seventh volume of his *Grammatici Latini*.
- Ennius.** VAHLEN, LUCIAN MÜLLER, RIBBECK (in his *Fragmenta Tragicorum*).
- Ennodius.** HARTEL in the Vienna *Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum*.
- Epicedion Drusi.** See *Consolatio ad Liviam*.
- Eugippius.** In MIGNE'S *Patrologia*, vol. 62; KNÖLL in the *Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum*.
- Eugraphius.** In KLOTZ'S Terence, 1838.
- Eumenius.** In the *Panegyrici*.
- Eutropius.** DIETSCHE, in the Teubner series.
- Eutyches.** KEIL, in the fifth volume of his *Grammatici Latini*.
- Faustus Reiensis.** In ENGELBRECHT'S *Claudianus Mamertus*.
- Festus.** O. MÜLLER.
- Firminus Maternus.** *De Errone Profanarum Religionum*, HALM in the *Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum*.

- Firminus Maternus.** *Matheseos Libri*, in the *Astronomici Veteres*, Basel, 1533 and 1551.
- Florus.** HALM, 1863.
- Fortunatianus, Atilius.** In KEIL'S *Grammatici Latini*, vol. 6.
- Fortunatianus, Chirius.** In HALM'S *Rhetores Latini Minores*.
- Frontinus.** *De Aquae Ductibus*, DEDERICII in Teubner's series; *Strategematon Libri*, GUNDERMANN in the same; *De Agrorum Qualitate*, etc., in LACHMANN'S edition of the *Gromatici*.
- Fronto.** NABER.
- Fulgentius.** *Expositio Sermonum* in GERLACH and ROTH'S *Nonius*; his other writings in the *Mythographi Latini*.
- Gaius.** HUSCHKE.
- Gargilius Martialis.** VALENTINE ROSE, in the Teubner series.
- Gaudentius.** GALEARDI, 1738.
- Gellius.** HERTZ (the large critical edition, 1883-1885).
- Germanicus, (Aratea of),** BREYSIG; BAEHRENS, in the first volume of his *Poetae Latini Minores*.
- Gildas.** In the *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, and MIGNE'S *Patrologia*, vol. 69.
- Glossaries.** (1) Manuscript: (a) The Bodleian Glossary, Auct. T. 2. 24, of the eighth or ninth century (Gloss. Bodl.). This glossary closely resembles that of St. Gallen edited by MINTON WARREN. (b) A thirteenth century glossary in the library of Balliol College (Gloss. Ball.). This is a large compilation of the same character as that of Papias, and is critically of no great value¹. (2) Printed: (a) The Paris Glossary, edited by G. F. HILDEBRAND (1854) (Gloss. Hild.). (b) The Vatican Glosses, printed at the end of the sixth and seventh volumes of MAI'S *Auctores Classici*; see LÖWE, *Prodromus Glossariorum*, p. 143 foll. (c) The Latin-Greek Glossary wrongly bearing the name of Philoxenus, and the Greek-Latin Glossary wrongly bearing that of Cyrillus. These I had consulted in the edition of VULCANIUS (*Thesaurus utriusque linguae*, 1600); but while these sheets were going through the press, the edition of GÖTZ and GUNDERMANN appeared (*Corpus Glossariorum Latinorum*, vol. 2). I have, where possible, corrected my references in accordance with the new edition, but have retained the title Gloss. Philox. and Gloss. Cyrill. On the whole subject, see LÖWE, *Prodromus*, p. 180 foll. (d) The St. Gallen Glossary, edited by MINTON WARREN, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1885 (Gloss. Sangall.). (e) *Glossae Amplonianae*. There are three glossaries in the Amplonian library at Erfurt, edited by Oehler in JAHN'S *Jahrbücher*, 1847. The first of these is a duplicate of the Epinal

¹ Mr. Lindsay has called my attention to the following unedited glossaries in the Bodleian:—(a) Barlow 35 (10th century): this contains the beginning of a Graeco-Latin glossary *apodixen ostentio*, followed by a short glossary, mainly Graeco-Latin, from A to Z. It is very corrupt, and contains nothing, so far as I have seen, of great importance. (b) Marshall 19 (9th century). Latin interpretations of Hebrew proper names in the Bible. (c) Bodl. Addit. C. 144 (11th century?) has a very short and unimportant glossary beginning fol. 46 b.

Glossary edited by SWEET (Gloss. Epinal.): the third has been edited by LÖWE under the title of *Glossae Nominum* (published after LÖWE's death by GÜTZ, 1884). These *Glossae Nominum* have been finally supplemented from the Peterhouse MS. by GÜTZ and GUNDERMANN in the volume above referred to. The second Amplonian glossary is cited as Gloss. Amplon., and the numbers refer to OEHLER's pages. (f) The Berne Glosses quoted in HAGEN's *Gradus ad Criticem*. (g) OSBERN'S *Panormia*, printed in MAI'S *Auctores Classici*, vol. 8, and there entitled *Thesaurus Novus Latinitatis*. See LÖWE'S *Prodromus*, p. 240 foll. (h) I have also quoted a number of glosses discussed by LÖWE either in his *Prodromus*, or in his *Opuscula Glossographica* published by GÜTZ with the *Glossae Nominum* in 1884. These glosses I have simply cited on LÖWE'S authority, with a reference to the pages of the two volumes in question. See also PLACIDUS.

Gracchus, Gaius. In MEYER'S *Fragmenta Oratorum*.

Gratius. HAUPT, and BAEHRENS in the first volume of his *Poetae Latini Minores*.

Gromatici Latini. LACHMANN.

Hieronymus. In MIGNE'S *Patrologia*, vols. 21-30. (See also **Chronicon**.)

Hilarius Pictavensis. In MIGNE'S *Patrologia*, vol. 13.

Hispani Belli Scriptor. In OEHLER'S *Caesar*.

Historici. PETER, *Historicorum Romanorum Fragmenta*.

Horatius. BENTLEY, ORELLI, HAUPT, WICKHAM, MUNKO, A. PALMER, WILKINS, LUCIAN MÜLLER.

Hyginus. *Fabulae*, SCHMIDT, 1872; *De Astronomia*, BUNTE, 1875.

Hyginus. *De Munitioibus Castrorum*, in the *Gromatici*; and in the edition of DOMASZEWSKI, 1887.

Inscriptiones. ORELLI'S *Inscriptionum Latinarum Collectio*, 1828-1856; the Berlin *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, vols. 1-10 (MOMMSEN'S *Inscriptiones Regni Neapolitani* is also often referred to); BRAMBACH'S *Corpus Inscriptionum Rhenanarum*; WILMANN'S *Sylloge Inscriptionum Latinarum*; and the *Ephemeris Epigraphica*. The place where the inscription was found, and where possible the date, are generally given.

Institutiones of Justinian. KRÜGER.

Irenaeus, Latin translation of. In STIEREN'S *Irenaeus*.

Isidorus. In MIGNE'S *Patrologia*, vols. 81-84; AREVALO and LINDEMANN, with occasional references to the Oriel College Manuscript: see the author's *Lectures and Essays*, etc., p. 359 foll.

Itala. The references are taken from RÖNSCH'S *Itala und Vulgata, Das Neue Testament Tertullians, and Semasiologische Beiträge*.

Itinerarium Alexandri. VOLKMANN, 1871.

Iulianus. *Excerpta* in KEIL'S *Grammatici Latini*, vol. 5.

Iustinus. JEEP, in the Teubner series.

Iuvenalis. JAHN, J. E. B. MAYOR.

Iuvenus. In MIGNE'S *Patrologia*, vol. 19.

Laberius. In RIBBECK'S *Fragmenta Comicoorum*.

Lactantius. BÜNEMANN, 1739.

- Lampridius. In the *Scriptores Historiae Augustae*.
- Leges Duodecim Tabularum. WORDSWORTH, in *Fragments and Specimens of Early Latin*; BRUNS, in his *Fontes Iuris Romani*.
- Licinianus. *Philologorum Bonnensium Heptas*, 1858.
- Livius Andronicus. In Wordsworth, *Fragments and Specimens of Early Latin*.
- Livius, T. MADVIG, WEISSENBORN.
- Lucanus. WEBER, HASKINS.
- Lucilius. Fragments edited by LUCIAN MÜLLER.
- Lucretius. LACHMANN, MUNRO.
- Macrobius. IAN, 1848-1852; EYSENHARDT, 1868; KEIL, in the fifth volume of his *Grammatici Latini*.
- Mamertinus. In the *Panegyrici*.
- Mamertus. See Claudianus.
- Manilius. BENTLEY, JACOBS.
- Marius Mercator. MIGNE'S *Patrologia*, vol. 48.
- Marius Plotius Sacerdos. In KEIL'S *Grammatici Latini*, vol. 6.
- Marius Victorinus. In KEIL'S *Grammatici Latini*, vol. 6; MIGNE'S *Patrologia*, vol. 8.
- Martialis, M. Valerius. FRIEDLÄNDER.
- Martialis, Gargilius. See Gargilius.
- Martianus Capella. EYSENHARDT.
- Martyrius. In KEIL'S *Grammatici Latini*, vol. 7.
- Maternus. See Firmicus.
- Maurus. See Terentianus.
- Maximus Taurinensis. In MIGNE'S *Patrologia*, vol. 57.
- Maximus Victorinus. In KEIL'S *Grammatici Latini*, vol. 6.
- Mela, Pomponius. PARTHEY, 1867.
- Messius. See Arusianus.
- Minucius Felix. HALM, in the Vienna *Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum*.
- Monumentum Ancyranum. TH. MOMMSEN, editions 1 and 2.
- Moretum. RIBBECK in his *Appendix Vergiliana*, and BAEHRENS in the second volume of his *Poetae Latini Minores*.
- Muscio. In VALENTINE ROSE'S *Anecdota Graeca et Graeco-Latina*.
- Mythographi Vaticani. BODE.
- Mythographi Latini. MUNCKER.
- Naevius. WORDSWORTH, in *Fragments and Specimens of Early Latin*; VAHLEN; LUCIAN MÜLLER; RIBBECK, in his *Fragmenta Comicorum*.
- Namatianus. See Rutilius.
- Nazarius. In the *Panegyrici*.
- Nemesianus. HAUPT; BAEHRENS, in his *Poetae Latini Minores*.
- Nepos, Cornelius. NIPPERDEY, CCBET.
- Nonius Marcellus. MERCIER, QUICHERAT, LUCIAN MÜLLER. The references are to Mercier's paging.
- Notae Tironianae. KOPP.

- Notae Bernenses. W. SCHMITZ, *De Romanorum Tachygraphia*, 1879.
- Novellae Iustinianae. In HERMANN'S *Corpus Iuris*.
- Orosius. ZANGEMEISTER in the Vienna *Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum*.
- Osbern. *See* Glossaries.
- Ovidius. MERKEL, ZINGERLE, ELLIS.
- Pacuvius. In RIBBECK'S *Fragmenta Tragicorum Romanorum*, editions 1 and 2.
- Palladius. In SCHNEIDER'S *Scriptores Rei Rusticae*.
- Panegyrici. DE LA BAUNE, 1676; BAEHRENS, in the Teubner series.
- Paulinus Diaconus. In MIGNE'S *Patrologia*, vol. 20.
- Paulinus of Nola. In MIGNE'S *Patrologia*, vol. 61.
- Paulinus of Petricordia. PETSCHENIG in the Vienna *Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum*.
- Paulus, the jurist. In HUSCHKE'S *Fragmenta Iuris prudentiae Anteiustinianae*.
- Paulus, the epitomator of Festus. O. MÜLLER.
- Periegesis, bearing the name of Priscian. In WERNSDORF'S *Poetae Latini Minores*, vol. 5, p. 265 foll.
- Persius. JAHN and CONINGTON.
- Petronius. BÜCHELER.
- Petrus Chrysologus. In MIGNE'S *Patrologia*, vol. 52.
- Peutinger. *Tabula Peutingeriana*, RUELENS.
- Phaedrus. LUCIAN MÜLLER, in the Teubner series.
- Philargyrius. In LION'S *Servius*.
- Philoxenus. *See* Glossaries.
- Phocas. In KEIL'S *Grammatici Latini*, vol. 5.
- Placidus. Glosses, DEUERLING. Commentary on *Statius*, in LINDENBROG'S and BARTH'S editions of *Statius*.
- Plautus. *Amphitruo, Asinaria, Aulularia, Captivi, Epidicus, Bacchides, Mercator, Pseudolus, Poenulus, Rudens, Stichus, Trinummus, Truculentus*, in LÖWE'S, GÖTZ'S, and SCHÖLL'S revision and continuation of RITSCHL'S edition. *Menaechmi, Persa*, in RITSCHL'S edition. *Mostellaria*, RITSCHL and LORENZ. *Miles Gloriosus*, RITSCHL, LORENZ, SONNENSCHIEIN, RIBBECK. *Casina* and *Cistellaria*, WEISE. FLECKEISEN has also been much consulted. Quoted generally by the number of lines.
- Plinius (the elder). IAN and DETLEFSEN. Quoted according to the numbers of the smallest sections.
- Plinius (the younger). KEIL.
- Plinius Valerianus. VALENTINE ROSE, in the Teubner series.
- Plotius Sacerdos. *See* Marius.
- Pompeius. In KEIL'S *Grammatici Latini*, vol. 5.
- Pomponius. In RIBBECK'S *Fragmenta Comicorum*.
- Porphyrio. In HAUTHAL'S edition of the *Scholia to Horace*.
- Priapea. In BAEHRENS'S *Poetae Latini Minores*, vol. 1.
- Priscian. In the edition of HERTZ, *Grammatici Latini*, vols. 2 and 3 (KEIL). Cited as Priscian 1 and 2.

- Probus, Pseudo.** In KEIL'S *Grammatici Latini*, vol. 4; commentary on Vergil's *Eclogues*, in LION'S *Servius*.
Propertius. HERTZBERG, A. PALMER, LUCIAN MÜLLER, POSTGATE, BAEHRENS. The references are to the numbers in BAEHRENS'S edition.
Prosper of Aquitaine. In MIGNÉ'S *Patrologia*, vol. 51.
Prudentius. DRESSSEL.
Publilius Syrus. FRIEDRICH.
Querolus (the). PEIPER, 1875.
Quintilianus. *Institutio Oratoria*, HALM, J. E. B. MAYOR, BONNELL. *Declamationes*, BURMANN; RITTER in the Teubner series.
Rufinianus. In HALM'S *Rhetores Latini Minores*.
Rufinus (Tyrannus, of Aquileia). In MIGNÉ'S *Patrologia*, vol. 21, and LOMMATZSCH'S *Origen*.
Rutilius Namatianus. LUCIAN MÜLLER, in the Teubner series.
Rutilius Lupus. In HALM'S *Rhetores Latini Minores*.
Sallustius. DIETSCH, JORDAN, A. W. COOKE.
Salvianus. PAULY in the Vienna *Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum*.
Sammonicus Serenus. BAEHRENS, in his *Poetae Latini Minores*, vol. 3.
Scaurus, Terentius. In KEIL'S *Grammatici Latini*, vol. 7.
Scholia Bernensia to Vergil's *Eclogues* and *Georgics*, HAGEN.
 ——— **Bobiensia** to Cicero, ORELLI'S *Cicero*, vol. 5.
 ——— to Germanicus's *Aratea*, EYSENHARDT in his *Martianus Capella*.
 ——— to Juvenal, BÜCHELER in his edition of *Juvenal*.
 ——— to Persius, the same in his edition of *Persius*.
 ——— to Lucan, USENER and WEBER.
 ——— **Vindobonensia**, to the *Ars Poetica* of Horace, ZECHMEISTER.
 ——— **Veronensia**, to Vergil, in LION'S *Servius*.
Scipio Aemilianus. In MEYER'S *Fragmenta Oratorum Latinorum*.
Scribonius Largus. HELMREICH, in the Teubner series.
Sedulius. HÜMER, in the Vienna *Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum*.
Seneca, Annaeus (the elder). BURSIAN.
Seneca, L. Annaeus (the younger). FICKERT, HAASE, GERTZ. His tragedies, PEIPER and RICHTER, in the Teubner series.
Sergius. In KEIL'S *Grammatici Latini*, vol. 4.
Servius. THILO; *Servius on Donatus*, in KEIL'S *Grammatici Latini*, vol. 4.
Siculus Flaccus. In LACHMANN'S *Gromatici*.
Sidonius Apollinaris. BARET; and in the *Historiae Germanicae Monumenta*.
Silius Italicus. RUPERTI.
Sisenna. In PETER'S *Historicorum Reliquiae*.
Solinus. TH. MOMMSEN.
Spartianus. In the *Scriptores Historiae Augustae*.
Stadius, Caecilius. See *Caecilius*.
Stadius, Papinius. QUECK, BAEHRENS.
Suetonius. ROTH, REIFFERSCHIED, H. NETTLESHIP in *Ancient Lives of Vergil*.

- Sulpicius Severus.** HALM, in the *Vienna Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum*.
- Sulpitius Victor.** HALM, in his *Rhetores Latini Minores*.
- Symmachus, Q. Fabius Memmius.** In MIGNE'S *Patrologia*, vol. 18.
- Syrus.** See **Publilius**.
- Tacitus.** HALM, HERAEUS, NIPPERDEY, FURNEAUX, ANDRESEN, SCHWEIZER-SIDLER, PETER.
- Terentianus Maurus.** In KEIL'S *Grammatici Latini*, vol. 6.
- Terentius.** WAGNER, UMPFENBACH. Quoted according to lines.
- Tertullianus.** OEHLER.
- Tibullus and Pseudo-Tibullus.** BAEHRENS.
- Titinius.** In RIBBECK'S *Fragmenta Comicorum*.
- Trabea.** In the same.
- Trebellius Pollio.** In the *Scriptores Historiae Augustae*.
- Valerius Flaccus.** THILO, BAEHRENS.
- Valerius Maximus.** HALM, in the Teubner series.
- Varro, M. Terentius.** *De Lingua Latina*, MÜLLER, SPENGLER; *De Re Rustica*, KEIL; *Saturae Menippeae*, RIESE, BÜCHELER (sometimes quoted according to their titles).
- Vegetius.** *De Re Militari*, LANG; *Mulomedicina*, SCHNEIDER.
- Vellius Longus.** In KEIL'S *Grammatici Latini*, vol. 7.
- Vellius Paterculus.** HALM.
- Venantius Fortunatus.** In *Historiae Germanicae Monumenta*.
- Vergilius.** RIBBECK, CONINGTON, and H. NETTLESHIP.
- Victor, Iulius.** HALM in his *Rhetores Latini Minores*.
- Victor Vitensis.** PETSCHENIG in the *Vienna Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum*.
- Ulpian.** In HUSCHKE in his *Fragmenta Iuris prudentiae Antciustinianae*.
- Vitruvius.** ROSE and MÜLLER, STRÜBING.
- Vopiscus.** In the *Scriptores Historiae Augustae*.

ABBREVIATIONS.



Most of these will be explained by a reference to the foregoing list of books. But this is not perhaps the case with the following:—

- A. Ennius A. = ENNIUS, *Annales*.
 Serv. A. = SERVIUS on the *Aeneid*.
 Tac. A. = Tacitus, *Annals*.
 A. P. = *Ars Poetica*.
- Agr. Cic. Agr. = Cicero, *De Lege Agraria*.
- C. Caes. C. = Caesar, *De Bello Civili*.
 Sall. C. = Sallust, *Bellum Catilinae*.
 C. I. L. = *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*.
 C. I. R. = *Corpus Inscriptionum Rhenanarum* (Brambach).
- D. Placidus D. = PLACIDUS, ed. Deuerling.
 Dan.; Serv. (Dan.) = the additional notes in Daniel's Servius, printed by Thilo in italics.
- E. Serv. E. = SERVIUS on the *Eclogues*.
- F. Plautus F. = PLAUTUS, ed. Fleckeisen.
- G. Caes. G. = CAESAR, *De Bello Gallico*.
 Serv. G. = SERVIUS on the *Georgics*.
- I. Sall. I. = SALLUST, *Bellum Jugurthinum*.
 I. R. N. = *Inscriptiones Regni Neapolitani* (Mommsen).
 I. u. V. = *Itala und Vulgata* (Rönsch).
- K. Gramm. Lat. K. = *Grammatici Latini*, ed. Keil.
- L. Plautus Most. L. = PLAUTUS, *Mostellaria*, ed. Lorenz.
 L. F. = *Latcinische Formenlehre* (Neue).
- M. Festus or Paulus M. = FESTUS or PAULUS, ed. Müller.
 Mythographi Lat. M. = *Mythographi Latini*, ed. Muncker.
- P. Löwe, P. G. = LÖWE, *Prodromus Glossariorum*.
- R. After references to Plautus = RITSCHL (both the original and the revised editions, and the new editions of Löwe, Götz, and Schöll).
- S. After references to Plautus = SONNENSCHNEIDER.
 S. B. = the *Semasiologische Beiträge* of Hermann Rönsch.
- W. After references to Livius Andronicus or the Twelve Tables = WORDSWORTH, *Fragments and Specimens of Early Latin*.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.



- P. 4. s. v. *Abactus*. For 107 read 407.
- P. 5. *Abudio*. I now find that *obudio* is the MS. reading of Gloss. Cyrill.
- P. 6. Add *Ablumentum* = *κάθαρσις*, Glossae Servii p. 528 of Götz and Gundermann, Corpus Glossariorum vol. 2.
- P. 14. *Accia*. The reading in Gloss. Philox. is *accia et accela*.
- P. 78. *Afluentia*. The MS. reading of Gloss. Cyrill. is *afluentia*.
- P. 81. *Agea*. *Καί* is not in the MSS., so that I retract my proposed emendation.
- P. 87. *Aggrunda* is evidently corrupt for *suggrunda*: see *Idiomata Codicis Harleiani*, p. 494 of the Corpus Glossariorum vol. 2, *suggrunda*, ἐκθετής, ἐξωστής.
- P. 130. *Allego*. Strike out the words 'Gloss. Philox. . . . μάπτρας.'
- P. 159. *Ambitus*. The neuter form *ambitum* in C. I. L. 6. 2345 is quite uncertain.
- P. 192. *Andes*. See Glück, *Die bei C. Iulius Caesar vorkommenden Keltischen Eigennamen*, p. 42.
- P. 206. *Annihilatio*. For ἐξουδένωσις read ἐξουδένησις.
- P. 267. *Ardelio*. There can hardly be any doubt that *ardalio* is the right form. Georges, in the *Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift* of January 12, 1889, quotes it from Gloss. Cas. 401, Cas. 218 and other glossaries.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO LATIN LEXICOGRAPHY.

A.

A. THE first letter of the Latin alphabet: Lucilius 9. 3 **A** *primum est*, and Gramm. *passim*. The position of the vocal organs in pronouncing the letter is described as follows: Ter. Maur. p. 328 **K** **A** *prima locum littera sic ab ore sumit: Immunia rictu patulo tenere labra, Linguamque necesse est ita pendulam reduci, Ut nisus in illam valeat subire vocis, Nec partibus ullis aliquos ferire dentes*: Mar. Vict. p. 32 **K** **A** *littera rictu patulo suspensa neque impressa dentibus lingua enuntiat*: Mart. Cap. 3. 261 (=Anon. De Litteris, Hagen Anecd. Helv. ap. Gramm. Lat. K vol. 7) **A** *sub hiatu oris congruo solo spiritu memoramus*. Prisc. 1. p. 7 **K** gives (on the analogy of the pronunciation of the Greek *a*) six different pronunciations of the Latin *a*.

A stands as an abbreviation for the names *Afer*, *Albucius*, *Annius*, *Antonius*, *Aquae*, *Augustus*, *Aulus*: and for the words *absolvo*, *actum* or *acta*, *actarius*, *ad*, *aedilicius*, *aerarium*, *aes* or *aeri*, *agens*, *agri* or *agris*, *alter*, *ambove*, *amicus* or *amico*, *animus* or *animo*, *annus* or *anno*, *ante*, *ara*, *arca*, *argentum* or *argento*, *arma* or *armorum*, *as*, *adsigno* or *adsignandis*, *adtribuo* or *adtribuendis*, *aurum*.

Ā, **āb**, **abs**, preposition. 1. In the local sense of *on the side of*, Caesar G. 1. 1. 5 *ab Sequanis*; 1. 23. 3 *a novissimo agmine*; 2. 25. 1 *quidam a novissimis* (wrongly explained by Lewis and Short as=*ex novissimis*); 7. 73. 3 *stipites eminebant ab ramis* (where the branches began); Livy 31. 27. 6 *a novissimo agmine adortus hostes*; 8. 17. 9 *adversus regem escensionem a Paesto facientem*. 2. In the metaphorical sense of *on the side of*, opp. to *contra*; Corn. ad Her. 2. 43 *ab reo faciunt*; 4. 4 *ab ea (ratione) steterunt*; Cic. Inv. 1. 4 *a mendacio contra verum stare*; Rosc. Am. 85 *vir et contra audaciam*

fortissimus et ab innocentia clementissimus; perhaps Cluent. 9 *iudicium . . . pecunia templatum non a Cluentio sed contra Cluentium*; ib. 93; Fam. 2. 16. 2; Lucr. 1. 693 *contra sensus ab sensibus ipse repugnat*.

3. The common use of *ab* with words expressing *beginning* may be further illustrated by the following passages: Lucr. 1. 554, 767 *a certo tempore, tempore ab omni*, 'within a time or distance, beginning from,' Munro, who quotes Livy 24. 46. 4 *imber ab nocte media coortus*; Ov. Pont. 2. 3. 79 *primo nobis a tempore cultus*. *A novo*, C. I. L. 6. 222, 1763 = afresh; *ab inchoato scholam refecerunt*, C. I. L. 6. 103 (Rome, 214 A.D.). *Ab asse*, from savings of pence, C. I. L. 5. 6623, 7647; Petron. 43 *ab asse crevit*. 4. *Of cause*. Plaut. Truc. 231 *R sterilis ab datis* (? owing to what he has given): but this verse is suspected by the latest edd. Ter. Heaut. prol. 13 *hic actor tantum poterit a facundia*; Lucil. 30. 82 *ab ominis impulsu ingressa est*; Cic. N. D. 2. 92 *a tantis ardoribus conflagrare terram*; 138 *ab spiritu calescit*; Lucr. 2. 269 *initum motus a corde creari*; 3. 429 *a tenui causa magis icta movetur*; 6. 709 *a morbo interiisse*; 6. 1266 *interclusa anima nimia ab dulcedine aquarum*; Catull. 64. 275 (*undae*) *ab luce refulgent*; Lucr. 2. 51 *fulgorem ab auro*; Cic. Font. 28 *ab aliqua cupiditate prolapsum verbum*; Caes. G. 1. 22 *a Gallicis armis . . . cognovisse* (knew it from); Prop. 3. 3. 38 *ut reor a facie*; 3. 24. 26 *ab insidiis flere* (from treachery as your motive); 3. 9. 59 *a te est quod ferar* (it is owing to you); Ov. Am. 1. 13. 41 *marcet ab annis*; 3. 2. 33 *quid fiet ab istis* (what will be the effect of); 2. 4. 31 *causa tangor ab omni*; Ov. M. 1. 66 *madescit ab austro*; 2. 602 *animus . . . fervebat ab ira*; Liv. 1. 1. 4 *ab simili clade . . . profugam*; 34. 31. 17 *a censu equitem legitis* (from, according to); 33. 7. 5 *terror ab necopinato visu*; 10. 5. 2 *ira ab accepta . . . clade . . . clamor ab increcente certamine*; 10. 31. 6 *ab ultima dimicantibus spe*; so al. Liv. *ab odio, a spe, ab ira, ab contemptu, ab nimia fiducia, ab gaudio*; C. I. L. 6. 2059. 19 (Rome, 80 A. D.); Acta Fr. Arv. p. 138 Henzen *a vetustate (decidit arbor)*; C. I. L. 6. 2060, 6 (81 A. D.) *a tempestate nivis (decidit arbor)*; 2107, 16 (224 A. D.) *ab ictu fulminis (arduerint arbores)*. Note further *ab arte*, artificially or artistically: Varro R. R. 1. 59. 2 *quod spectaculum datur ab arte*; Ov. Am. 2. 4. 30 *mollis torquet ab arte latus*; 2. 12. 4 *ne qua possit ab arte capi*; 2. 15. 14 *mira laxus ab arte*. *A ratione*, rationally: Lucr. 1. 935 *non nulla a ratione*; Cic. Off. 1. 7 *omnis quae a ratione suscipitur de aliqua re institutio*. 5. *Of instrument*, when the instrument is inanimate. (a) Where personification is obviously intended: Varro, Mutuum Muli 2

Bücheler *pedes nostri ex se ἀκίμητοι, sed ab animo moventur*; Cic. Fam. 7. 26. 2 *a beta et a malva deceptus sum*; Fam. 13. 10. 1 *ab ipso more maiorum commendatur*; ib. 7. 19. 1 *ab ipsa urbe commonitus*; Phil. 14. 32 and elsewhere, *a natura*; Sest. 5, Rab. Post. 2 *a fortuna*; Mil. 9 *gladium ab ipsis porrigi legibus*; Sest. 83 *a nefariis pestibus occisus*; Sull. 71 *ab sua vita damnatum*, etc., etc. (b) Where it cannot certainly be said that personification is intended: Vetus Orator ap. Meyer Fragm. Or. 27 *ut a cluniculis saturi fiant*; Varro R. R. 1. 12. 2 *ab sole toto die inlustratur*; 3. 8 *a stercore ne offendatur* (so Victorius for *ac st.*); Cic. Q. F. 2. 16. 1 *me nunquam a causis et iudiciis districtiorem fuisse*; Fin. 3. 49 *neque ab ulla re (sapientia) contineri potest*; Lucr. 1. 813 *alimur nos Certis ab rebus*; 3. 285 *ut quiddam fieri videatur ab omnibus unum*; 6. 1079 *aerique aus plumbo fit uti iungatur ab albo*; Ov. Ibis 174, 488 *ab orbe rotae, ab ore bovis*. (c) With abstract nouns: Lucr. 3. 522 *flectitur a medicina*; Antonius ap. Cic. Att. 10. 8 A 1 *ab offensione nostra duriores partes mihi impositas*; Cic. Cat. 2. 25 *a virtutibus vitia superari*; Deiot. 30 *a tanta auctoritate approbari*; Sest. 92 *ut virtus ab audacia vinceretur*; Phil. 14. 13 *a consensu civitatis datur (testimonium)*; Sall. I. 31. 2 *ab ignavia atque socordia corruptus*; Liv. 33. 11. 7 *ab ea cupiditate invicti animi*. (d) Especially with words implying abandonment or desertion: Corn. Her. 4. 12 *ab humanitate relictos homines*; Cic. Fam. 5. 2. 10 *desertus ab officiis tuis*; Att. 4. 10. 1 *a ceteris oblectationibus deseror*; Cluent. 110 *forum desertum a voce tribunicia*; ib. 183 *a consiliis malitiae deseruntur*; Cat. 1. 25 *a fortuna, spe derelictus*; Rab. Perd. 23 *ab omni honestate relictus*; Verr. 1. 61 *relicta ac destituta a ceteris signis*; Dom. 67 *a firmissimo robore copiarum suarum relictus*; Liv. 31. 24. 3 *a qua spe destitutus*. 6. In late writers *ab* is very common after comparatives instead of the simple abl. I. N. Ott, Neue Jahrbücher, 1875, and Rönsch, Rhein. Mus. vol. 31 give a number of instances from Arnobius, Caelius Aurelianus, Augustine, Irenaeus, Porphyrius. E. g. Pompeius, p. 156 Keil *plus a positivo*; Anth. Lat. (343. 2 Riese) *cum sis phoenicis grandior a senio*; Cypr. Ep. 77. 2 *quia non est a centesimo praemio minor tua innocens anima*; Arnob. 2. 46 *quod minus esset a recto*. 7. In vulgar and late Latin *ab* is found with acc.: C. I. L. 4. 1940, 2155 (Pompeii) *a muthunium, a pulvinar*, and often at Pompeii; at Rome also C. I. L. 6. 1537, 2104, 2234, 2963, 3414; Ps. Cypr. de Aleatoribus 8 *a Dei servos*; 11 *ab illos*; ib. de montibus Sina et Sion 8 *a Babylones*. See, for more instances, Rönsch I. u. V. p. 409.

Aaha, interjection, expressive of joy, Iulius Romanus ap. Charis. p. 239 K; Cominianus ib. p. 238 K.

Ābactīvus, -a, -um, adj. from *abactus* (part. pass.), driven off; I. R. N. 4916 (where the old editions of the Inscr. give *abactia*, and Mommsen reads *abactica*; Wilmanns *abactiva* in the index to his *Exempla Inscriptionum*).

Ābactor, in the general sense of one who drives away (not only of a cattle-lifter); Hieron. Comm. Zach. 2. 9. v. 5 *nequaquam superveniet eis abactor*; Mar. Vict. 8. 1009. 3 (Migne).

Ābactus ventris, an abortion: Lex Rom. Visigoth. p. 107 (Haenel): Epit. Guelph. 13.

Ābācus or **ābax** (Prisc. 1, p. 322 K) is now supposed to be derived from the Semitic (Hebrew and Phoenician) *abac*, to lift up.

Abaddir, -is or **abidir**, a meteoric stone: Prisc. 2, p. 47 K *abaddir vel abaddier*; Mythogr. Vat. 1. 17. 2 (33. 83. 2 M) *gemmam quam Abidir vocant*; n. pl. *abaddires*, Augustin. Ep. 1. 17. 2. (Supposed to be derived from the Phoenician *eben dir* or *aban dir* = *lapis sphaericus*.)

Ābaeto, -is, to go away; Plaut. Truc. 96 R; Rud. 777 R; Epid. 304 R, where *abito*; doubtful in Lucil. 9. 27, where MSS. have *abbire*. In Placidus p. 8 D *abstiteres abires* is probably corrupt for *abacteres abires*.

Ābālīēnātio. 1. Repudiation, rejection: Itala Iob 31. 3 (Cod. Maj. Monast.). 2. Liberation; Augustin. Ps. 4. 9 (Migne 36. 82. 9) *mentis ab. a mortalibus rebus*.

Ābālīēno, to remove, get rid of: Tert. Nat. 2. 12 *nato mox et abalienato Iove*; Vulg. Eccl. 11. 36 *abalienabit te a tuis propriis*; so elsewhere in later Latin.

Ābalterutrum, adv., from each other: Hygin. Mun. Castr. 43.

Ab ante or **abante**. 1. Adv., in front: C. I. L. 6. 2899 *ab ante (et dextra laevaque pura terrula)*; 11. 147 (= Orelli 4396) *petimus ne quis nos inquietet ex arca nostra neque ab ante aliam ponat*.

2. Preposition, in front of, or temporal, before. (a) With abl., Gloss. ap. Löwe, Prodr. Gloss. p. 139 *abante nocte, vespere incidente*. (b) With acc., Itala Naum 1. 6 *ab ante eum*; Vulg. Esdr. 3. 9. 1 *ab ante atrium templi*; Ps. Cypr. Orat. 2. 2 *ab ante virtutem tuam*. (See Rönsch, Itala und Vulgata, p. 234, and Wölfflin, Archiv, 1. p. 438, who gives other instances.)

Ābarceo, to keep off: Paul. p. 25 M, according to good MSS., *abarcel, prohibet*.

Ābaudio=Greek ἐπακούω; Gloss. Cyrill. ἐπακούω, *abaudio, exaudio* (? ἀπακούω or *obaudio*?).

Abblandior (adb-), to flatter, caress: Hilar. Pict. in Ps. 140. 6 *mulier . . . abblandiens pellexit*; Script. Eleg. de Fortunae Viciss. 21 *ut facile amissos abblandiar ore favores* (perhaps *ablandiar*, wheedle away).

Abcaecātīō, blinding: Gloss. Cyrill. ἀποτύφλωσις, *abcaecatio*.

Abdēcet, it is unseemly: Glossae Nominum, etc., p. 163, Löwe.

Abdo, -is, Thielmann, in Wölfflin's Archiv, remarks that this word was confined to good authors, and seems never to have become popular.

Abdōmen, spelt *abdumen*: Charis. 1. p. 28 K; Script. Id. Gen. Gramm. Lat. 4. p. 582 K; Gloss. Nom. p. 4, Löwe; Gloss. Philox.

Abdūco, in the sense of to take home and entertain: Transl. Matth. ap. Cypr. Op. et Eleem. 23 *hospes fui et abduxistis me*. No doubt a development of *abducere convivam* (Ter. Eun. 407) or *abducere ad cenam* (Id. Heaut. 183).

Abducta, title of a comedy by Afranius.

Ābhinc in a local sense is apparently not earlier than Apuleius (Flor. 16 *toto abhinc orbe*); it is found in Augustine, Claudianus Mamertus, and other late writers. (Ploess in Wölfflin's Archiv 4. p. 114.)

Abicītāle (abecet-), the alphabet: Löwe, Gloss. Nom. p. 43 *elementarius qui discit abicitale*.

Abiectīō, concr., an object of scorn: Vulg. Ps. 21. 7 *ego autem sum . . . abiectio plebis*. (Rönsch, Semasiologische Beiträge p. 5.)

Abīegnīus for *abiegneus*, Edict. Diocl. 12. 1.

Ābīgo, in the sense of miscarrying: Serv. G. 3. 139 *tunc enim diligentius tractandae sunt, ne abigant*.

Abiūgasso, to unyoke: Gloss. Philox. *abiugassere, ἀποζεύξαι*.

Abiunctus, 1. distant: Prud. περιστεφ. 2. 441 *abiunctas plagas*. 2. *abiunctum genus dicendi*, a style in which the sentences are not connected by conjunctions, Carmen De Figuris 55 (Halm, R. L. M. p. 65).

Abiūro, to deny on oath. 1. With acc. of the object of which the possession or receipt is denied: Plaut. Rud. Prol. 14 *abiurant pecuniam*; Curc. 496 *qui abiurant si quid creditum est*; Lex

Iul. Mun. C. I. L. 1. 206. 113 [*bonam copiam*] *abiuraverit* (suppl. Mommsen); Sall. Cat. 25. 4 *creditum abiuraverat*; Verg. A. 8. 263 *abiuratae rapinae*. 2. With acc. and inf., Ps. Quint. Decl. Trib. Marianis 7 *abiurandus est non esse sanguis tuus*. 3. Abs., Plaut. Pers. 478 R *ne qui mihi in iure abiurassit*; Cic. Att. 1. 8. 7 *me ut sponsorem appellat; mihi autem certius est abiurare quam dependere*. 4. To perjure oneself: Lactant. Inst. 6. 1. 8 *spoliant, insidiantur, abiurant*. 5. To refuse a thing to a person: Prudent. Apoth. 223 *abiurare Deo titulum nomenque paternum Credimus esse nefas*.

Ablăquĕo, to dig round a tree. The better form seems to be *ablacuo*, preserved in Varro R. R. 1. 29. 1. And the question must be asked whether the real word is not *oblacuo*, as, while *ob* in composition often means around, about, *ab* cannot have that meaning. *Oblacuiatio* (sic) *arborum* I. R. N. 6746. 3. 16; Tert. Res. Carn. 7; Isid. Or. 17. 5. 30, 31.

Ablătīvus, that has to do with taking away. 1. *Ablativus casus*, the sixth or ablative case, called by Varro *casus sextus* or *Latinus* (Diom. p. 302 K). The name is at least as old as Quint. (1. 4. 26) and may have been invented by Pliny the Elder; Lersch (Sprachphilosophie der Alten 1. p. 231) thinks Julius Caesar first coined it. There was a question in the first century A. D. (Quint. 1. c.) whether *ablativus* was applicable to the instrumental uses of the case; and some scholars wished to make a seventh case, though not always agreeing as to its meanings: see Pompeius p. 171 K; Ars. Anon. Bern. p. 87 K; Sergius in Don. p. 145 K. 2. **Ablativa praepositio**, a preposition taking the abl.; Pompeius p. 273 K.

Ablĕgūrigo, voracity: Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. p. 54; Gloss. Ball. *abligurigine*; Lib. Glossarum. The form *ablegurrire* is given by a seventh century glossary (Vat. 3321) quoted by Löwe P. G. p. 419 (see Löwe, Glossae Nom., etc., p. 163).

Abnormitas, irregularity: Gloss. Cyrill. ἀρρυθμία, *abnormitas, enormitas*.

Abnūtīvus, negative: Gloss. Philox. *abnutivum, ἀπομοτικόν*; Dig. 45. 1. 83 init. *qui spondet dolum malum abesse abfuturumque esse, non simplex abnutivum spondet*; Diom. p. 455 K *duae abnutivae unam confirmativam faciunt*.

Ābōlēo, -ēs, -ēvi, -ītus (Diom. p. 373 K): perf. also *abolui*, Prisc. 1. p. 490 K; and supine also *aboletum* ib. 1. Apparently the original meaning is to wash thoroughly, or wash away: Verg. G.

3. 560 *nec viscera quisquam Aut undis abolere potest aut vincere flamma*, where Serv. explains *undis abolere* as = *lavare*: Arnob. 7. 43 *innoxias urere atque abolere personas* (to destroy by fire or water); C. I. L. 6. 526 (Rome, A.D. 483) *abolere incendium*. 2.

In the general sense of destroying it is common from the Augustan age onwards: Tac. is fond of it, and uses it of destruction by fire, A. 2. 49 *deum aedes vetustate aut igni abolitas*; 16. 6 *Poppaeae corpus non igni abolitum*. The other usages are sufficiently illustrated in the Lexx. (The base *ol-* or *ul-* may be the same as that of *ul-va* (marsh-plant), *Ul-ubrae* (marsh-town) possibly as that of *öl-ēt-um* and *ad-ul-ter*, and mean to wet. See further under *adulter*¹.)

Äbölitō iudicii, the quashing or annulling of a suit or trial already begun: Quint. Declam. 249 (p. 19 Ritter).

Äbōmīnārīum, = *liber ubi abominaciones* (curses) *scribuntur*, Osbern. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. p. 41.

Äbōmīnīum, an execration, curse: Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. p. 41.

Äbōmīnōsus, ill-omened: Diom. p. 476 K. (In Solinus 1. 40, where *abominosus* used to stand, the true reading is *ominosus*).

Äbortīō. 1. The causing of abortion: Plaut. Truc. 202 R *ut abortioni operam daret puerumque ut enicaret*; Cic. Cluent. 34 *merces abortionis*: 125 *qui pecuniam pro abortione dederit*; Dig. 48. 19. 38. 5 *abortionis aut amatorium poculum*. 2. Miscarriage: Gell. 3. 16. 20 *abortio quibusdam, non partus, videretur mensis octavi intempesivitas*; Cypr. Ep. 52. 2.

Äbortīcius, born out of time: Gloss. Philox. *aborticium*, ἐκτροματικόν.

Äbortus, -ūs, the causing of a miscarriage: Quint. 8. 4. 11 *pro abortu pecuniam accipere*.

Abreptīcius, mad: Gloss. Sang. ed. Minton Warren, p. 141 (corrupt for *arrepticus*).

Abreptīō, a carrying off: C. I. L. 6. 142 (Rome) *abreptio Vibies et discensio* (title of a piece of sculpture).

Abrepto, to creep off: Glossae Nominum etc., p. 82, Löwe, *abreptabat, ire incipibat*.

Abreptus, -ūs, a carrying off: Schol. Germ. Aratea (p. 396 Eyssenh.).

¹ Since writing the above I have seen Wölflin's exhaustive article on this word in his Archiv. He connects it with *ol-* to grow; see on *adoleo*.

Abscessiō, = Greek ἀποστασία, a falling away: Itala Jerem. 2. 19. 2; Thess. 2. 3 (ap. Iren. 4. 37. 7, 5. 25. 1); (Rönsch, S. B. p. 5).

Abseondo, perf. *abscondidi*: Plaut. Merc. 360 R; Caec. 40; Pompon. 68; Sil. 8. 192; Tert. Marc. 4. 25. Part. pass. *absconsus* in late Latin, e.g. Tert. Jud. 11, Firm. Prof. Rel. 15. 4, Vulg., Serv. A. 2. 19 *absconsurus*: adv. *absconse* Augustin. C. D. 18. 32.

Abseonsiō. 1. A shelter, Vulg. Is. 4. 6 *absconsionem a turbine et a pluvia*. 2. In astronomy, t. t. for the disappearance of a star: Chalcid. Tim. Comm. 124 (see Wrobel's Index).

Abseonsor, one who hides: Firmic. Math. 3. 11. 1 *pecuniarum abseconsores*.

Absectus, part. pass. from lost verb *abseco*, Prisc. 1. p. 34 K; Cod. Just. 12. 34. 5.

Absēdeo, to sit away from: Boeth. De Per. et Nat. c. Eutyech. et Nest. prooem. *absederam ab eo longius*.

Absentiō, -ās, to be absent: Petr. Chrysol. Serm. 71 (p. 402 Migne) *Christi regnum prolongat et absentiat a nobis*.

Absigno, to unseal: Gloss. Philox. *absigno*, ἀποσφραγίζω.

Absōlūbīlis, to be got rid of: Ambros. in Ps. 118; Serm. 12. 7.

Absolvo, in the sense of solving or deciding a question: Serv. A. 11. 326 *quaeritur . . . sed ita absolvitur*; Vulg. Act. 19. 39 *in legitima ecclesia poterat absolvi*; Sulp. Sev. Mart. 25. 6 *absolvere quaestionem*; Chron. 1. 4. 6, 2. 2. 4 *abs. somnium, visa* (interpret): and elsewhere in late Latin.

Absōlūtīō. 1. Explanation or clearing up, Hil. in Ps. 55. 14; Trin. 7. 22: Int. Iren. Contra Haer. 1. 19, and elsewhere in Iren. 2. In Grammar, the declension of an adjective in the positive degree: Diom. p. 324 *absolutio est elatio sine comparatione*.

Absōlūtīvus. In Grammar. (a) Of moods, independent: Charis. p. 263 K *sermo dum finitivus est absolute effertur, aut dum optamus, aut dum ut repleatur sensus necessario subiungimus*. (b) Of neuter verbs: Diom. p. 337 K (*sedeo, sudo, dormio*, etc.) *quae quidam supina dixerunt, alii absoluta appellat*. (c) Of the positive degree: Charis. p. 234 K.

Absōlūtus, perf. part. pass. as adj. A. 1. finished, perfect, complete. Corn. Her. 2. 27 *ornate et absolute tractare aliquid*; ib. 28 *absolutissime uti his partibus*; Cic. Fin. 3. 33 *id quod esset natura absolutum* (= τὸ κατὰ φύσιν τέλειον); Varro ap. Gell. 13. 14 *convivium omnibus numeris suis absolutum* (so also Quint.); Cic. Ac. 2. 55 *absolute pares*; Tusc. 4. 38 *absolute beatus* (in both

instances with *perfecte*); Orat. 171 *oratio absolute concluderetur*; Tusc. 5. 53 *omnia profluenter, absolute, prospere, igitur beate*; and elsewhere. Compar., Quint. 1. 1. 37 *quo sit absolutius os*; Superl., Corn. l. c.; Plin. 35. 74; Tac. D. 5. 2. Of an argument, complete, comprehensive: Corn. Her. 2. 37 *non universa neque absoluta, sed extenuata ratione*. 3. In rhet. (a) *absoluta causa*, defined by Cic. Inv. 1. 15 as *causa quae ipsa in se continet iuris et iniuriae quaestionem*. (b) *absoluta pars* or *qualitas*, of a plea admitting and justifying the fact in question, Corn. Her. 1. 24 *absoluta pars iuridicialis constitutionis, cum id ipsum quod factum est recte factum esse dicimus*: comp. ib. 2. 19; Fortunat. ap. Halm R. L. M. p. 92. B. Absolute, without conditions, qualifications, or additions. 1. Cic. Inv. 1. 60 *absoluta propositio* (simple, opp. to *adsumptio*); ib. 2. 171 *quasdam cum adiunctione necessitudines, quasdam simplices et absolutas*. Top. 34 *absolute* = simply, without addition: Plin. Praef. 27; Sen. Ep. 52. 1; Diom. 1. p. 342 K *semel et absolute aliquid facere*; Dig. 39. 6. 34 (35). 2 *vera et absoluta donatio*. 2. In grammar: general meaning, absolute, independent of all else in the sentence. (a) Of the form of verbs, as opposed to *incohativa, iterativa species*, etc., simple: Diom. p. 342 *absoluta verborum qualitas est quae semel vel absolute facere nos indicat, ut 'caleo,' 'curro,' etc.*: so Consentius p. 366 K. (b) Of the perfect tense: Martianus Capella 3. 314 *specie absoluta et exacta*; Charis. pp. 176, 562; Prob. Inst. p. 160 al. (c) Of substantives, absolute, independent: = ἀπολελυμένον, ὃ καθ' ἑαυτὸ νοεῖται, οἷον θεός, λόγος (Dion. Thrax p. 44 Uhlig): Prisc. 1. p. 62 K. (d) Of pronouns, = *finitus*, definite: Charis. p. 158 = Diom. p. 329 K *pronominum declinationes finitae sive absolutae, 'hic,' 'huius,' 'huic,' et cetera*. (e) Of adjectives, positive: Quint. 9. 3. 19; Palaemon ap. Charis. p. 232 K; Charis. pp. 112, 156; Consent. p. 346 K; Prob. Inst. p. 56. (f) Of a verb used without a case: Prisc. 1. p. 389 K. (g) Of an adjective used independently, i.e. substantivally: Serv. A. 2. 26 *'omnis Teucria,' subaudi gens, et absoluta est elocutio*; ib. A. 11. 309 *'cetera' absolute dixit*, so often in Serv. and later gramm. Of an adjective form such as *magna, gracilis*, used *sine numero et genere et casu*, Prob. Inst. 52 K. (h) Of two words written apart, but really forming one: Serv. A. 766 *'per mutua,' invicem, et est absolutum*. 3. The phrase *in absoluto* means (a) undetermined, unlimited: so in the Agri Mensores, and met. Hil. Comm. Matth. 13. 7 *evangeliorum praedictio in absoluto est, sed utendi potestas non*

potest esse sine pretio. (b) = clear, obvious: Hil. Trin. 3. 34 *cuius in absoluto est et causa et ratio* (properly, in an independent position).

Absorbĭtĭō, the power of absorbing: Augustin. Serm. 162. 2 *quodam modo absorbitio . . . concupiscentiae* (the absorbing power of desire).

Abstentĭtĭō, holding off: Gloss. Philox. *abstentatio*, ἀποστήθεις ἀπὸ σώματος (emend. Scaliger).

Abstĭnĕo: properly intr., to continue away, remain away from a thing (see s.v. *teneo*). 1. Intrans., to keep off, abstain from: constructed abs., with *ab*, simple abl., infin., *quin* with subj. Plaut. Aul. 602 R *abstinebit censione bubula*; Men. 768 R *abstinent culpa*; Curc. 177 F *dum me abstineant invidere quin . . .*; Bacch. 915 R *apstinere quin attingas non queas*; Pers. 166 R *quid olet? abstines?* Ter. Hec. 139 *sese illa (virgine) abstinere*; ib. 411 *ea me abstinuisse in principio*; Cic. Sull. 80 *a ceteris coniurationis causis abstinimus*; Caes. G. 1. 22 *proelio*; 7. 47 *a mulieribus*; Sall. I. 64. 5 *neque facto neque dicto*; Verg., Liv. 2. 16. 9 *ne ab obsidibus quidem ira belli abstinuit*; 2. 45. 10 with *quin*; in Tac. very common, and always apparently with simple abl. With *quominus* Suet. Gramm. 3; with inf., id. Tib. 23. With cogn. acc. neut., Plaut. Aul. 345 R *quod te scio Facile abstinerere posse*. With gen., Hor. 3. C. 27. 69 *irarum calidaeque rixae*. The passive is used impersonally by Sall. Hist. 3. 62. 25; Liv. (e. g. 5. 50. 7), and Tac. The part. pres. *abstinens* is used adjectivally (with regular comp. and sup.) in the sense of temperate, self-restraining, by Cic. and other authors: with abl. of respect, Col. 12. 5. 3 *abst. rebus Veneriis*: with gen., Hor. 4. C. 9. 27 *abst. pecuniae*: Plin. Ep. 6. 8. 5 *alieni abstinentissimus, sui diligens*. 2. Transitive. (a) To hold back, i. e. keep in retirement: Cato Orat. 11. 1 *abstinui omnem adolescentiam meam in duritia*. (b) To hold off, keep off: with *manum* and *manus* very common, e. g. Plaut. Trin. 288; Ter. Heaut. 565; Cic. Att. 3. 7. 2; Liv. 7. 27. 8 *ab aede ignem*; 42. 26. 6 *ab sociis iniuriam*. With reflexive and personal pronoun: Plaut. Cas. 1. 13 *urbanis rebus te abstines*; Cic. Phil. 2. 5 *quod te abstinueris nefario scelere*; Phil. 13. 17 *qui si reliquis flagitiis et sceleribus se abstinerere potuisset*. So Caes. and other authors. (c) To keep at a distance: Mart. 9. 86 *non se, convivas abstinet ille suos*. Imper. *abstine!* away with! Plaut. Most. 884 L *abstine sermonem de istis rebus!* Ter. Heaut. 373 *gemitus, sreatus, tussis, risus abstine!* (d) Eccl., to exclude from the community of the faithful: Cypr. Ep.

3. 3 and often : so part. pass. *abstentus*, one who is excluded. (e) To hold back from, hinder from, in various contexts and shades of meaning : Sall. H. 4. 61. 12 *quos ignavia armis abstinuit*; Liv. 8. 24. 18 *quamquam Romano bello fortuna eum abstinuit*; 2. 22. 4 *recens accepta clades Latinos ne ab legatis quidem violandis abstinuit*. (f) In law, *abstinere se* (or *abstinere*) *ab hereditate*=to abstain from taking an inheritance : Gaius 2. 158. A tutor is said *abstinere pupillum hereditate*; Scaev. Dig. 12. 6. 61 : comp. ib. 27. 3. 18. (g) In medicine, *abstinere se* (or *abstinere*)=to abstain from food : Cels. 3. 13. 15; pass. *abstineri*, ib. 3. 4. 12; so Sen. Ep. 75. 7 *abstinendus sum*; Col. 8. 5. 17 *abstineri debent* (to be put under starving treatment) : and elsewhere in medical writers.

Abstirpo, -as, to pull up by the roots : Gloss. Paris. (ed. Hill.) *averruncat abstirpat*; Gloss. Ball. *obtruncat* (?) *abstirpat*.

Abstollo, to take away : Max. Taur. (Migne 57. p. 588 d) part. pass. *abstulitus*, Itala 1 Machab. 4. 58. (Archiv.)

Abstrēpītus, -us, a terrible sound : '*abstreptus*' *sonus terribilis*, Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 163.

Absum. Note the use of the exclamation *quod absit, procul absit*, with subj. and inf. Ap. M. 5. 16 *quod absit*; 2. 3 *absit ut . . .* : so Cypr. Ep. 33. 1; ib. Ep. 30. 3 *absit ab ecclesia Romana vigorem suum tam profana facilitate dimittere*; C. I. L. 6. 1756, a 11 (Rome, 395 A. D.) *absit credas*=*noli credere*.

Absurdus. 1. Of sounds, discordant : Cic. Progn. fr. (of frogs) *absurdoque sono fontes et stagna cietis*; De Or. 3. 41 *vox absona atque absurda*; Tusc. 2. 12 *absurde canere*. 2. Of language, ill-sounding, so incongruous, anomalous, incorrect; Plaut. Capt. 71 *scio absurde hoc dictum derisores dicere, At ego aio recte*; Liv. 31. 14. 8 *absurde quaedam percontantes sermo prodidit*; Fronto Ad Marc. Ant. 3. 15 *absurdam orationem et agrestem*; 4. 2 *verbum absurdius aut inconsultior sensus*. 3. Of style, unpleasing; Cic. Q. F. 1. 2. 9 *litterarum absurde et inusitate scriptarum*. 4. In general application, unreasonable, anomalous, inappropriate : Cic. Rosc. Com. 19 *fraudavit Roscius. Est hoc quidem primum auribus animisque absurdum*; Sull. 31 *in quo primum erat illud absurdum, quod non intellegebat se*; Att. 2. 9. 2 *sin autem ab his dissentiet, erit absurdum in nos invehi*; 14. 21. 3 *quid absurdius quam Bruti Neapolitanum a matre tyrannoctoni possideri?* Comp. Sull. 37, 57; Prov. Cons. 37; Phil. 11. 11; Balb. 37; al. 5. With dat., unsuited to; Tac. A. 12. 9 *quod aetati utriusque non*

absurdum erat. 6. Of an action, overdone, uncouth: Tac. H. 5. 5 *Iudaeorum mos absurdus sordidusque*; A. 3. 47 *absurda adulatio*. 7. Often with a neg., *non* or *haud absurdum*, literally = not inappropriate: e.g. Sall. Cat. 3. 1 *pulchrum est bene facere rei publicae, etiam bene dicere haud absurdum* (not ineffective); Tac. H. 4. 48 *pauca . . . repetiero ab initio causisque talium rerum, non absurda* (not irrelevant); 4. 65 *haud fuerit absurdum tradere*; 3. 51 *haud absurde memorabimus*; and so elsewhere in Tac. E.g. A. 13. 14 *ferebatur non absurde dixisse* (not unwittily); so Suet. Gramm. 6; Dom. 3; Vita Verg. 22 *non absurde carmen se ursae more parere dicens et lambendo demum effingere*. 8. Foolish, absurd: Plaut. Epid. 326 R *absurde facis qui te animi angas*: and so very often in all Latin.

Abuccius and **Abuccia**, nomina: I. R. N. 4108 (Formiae), and often in I. R. N.; also C. I. L. 2. 2626 (Conventus Asturum, in Gallaecia).

Abudius and **Abudia**, nomina: several times in C. I. L. 5 (Northern Italy); C. I. L. 3. 2938; Tac. A. 6. 30.

Abullius, **Abulius**, and **Abulia**, nomina: I. R. N. 4996 (Bovianum), 5062. 5063 (Aesernia); C. I. L. 2. 2254 (Spain).

Ābundābilis, plethoric: Cass. Fel. 84. 17 *plethorium, quod nos Latino sermone abundabile dicimus.* (Archiv.)

Ābundantia. 1. (a) an overflow: Vitruv. 5. 9. 7 *exicipiuntur abundantiae aquarum*; 5. 9. 6 *ab. palustris*; Plin. Pan. 30 of the Nile; Plin. N. H. 27. 32 *abundantia sanguinis ex vulneribus*, and so elsewhere in the elder Pliny. (b) Of the stomach, over-fulness: Suet. Claud. 44. 2. (a) Abundance, always with the idea of there being more than is wanted: with gen. of the thing in which there is abundance, and abs. So very common from Cicero downwards. (b) In the moral sense of prodigality, Tac. Agr. 6 *ludos medio rationis atque abundantiae duxit.* (c) Of style, luxuriance: ? Cic. ? ap. Quint. 12. 1. 20 *se ipse (Cicero) multa ex illa iuvenili abundantia coercuisse testatur.*

Abureius, nomen: C. I. L. 6. 127. iii. 8 (Rome, 86 A. D.), ib. 200 (Rome, 70 A. D.).

Aburius, nomen: C. I. L. 1. 305. 306 (Rome); 2. 3669 (Palma in Majorca); I. R. N. 6310. 3 (Aeclanum); Liv. 39. 4. 3. Cognomen *Aburianus*; C. I. L. 6. 3517 (Rome).

Aburnius, nomen: C. I. L. 6. 1421 (Rome, 118 A. D.); cogn. *Aburnianus*, ib. 6. 2083. 33 (Rome, 120 A. D.).

Abursidius, nomen: C. I. L. 6. 2375 a, ii. 15 (Rome, 120 A. D.).

Aburtidius, nomen: C. I. L. 6. 1056, iii. 102 (Rome, 205 A. D.).

Ābūsīō = Greek *κατάχρησις*. 1. In rhetoric and grammar, the use of a word of kindred signification for the proper word: Corn. Her. 4. 45 *abusio quae verbo simili et propinquo pro certo et proprio abulitur* (e. g. *brevis* for *parvus* and the like): comp. Cic. Orat. 94, where it seems to include exaggeration, as *minutum* for *parvum*. Quint. 10. 1. 12 *per abusionem sicarios etiam omnes vocamus qui caedem telo quocunque commiserunt*. Quint. 8. 6. 34 distinguishes *abusio* from *translatio* or metaphor: *abusio* is employed, he says, when a thing has not a name, and the name of a similar thing is given it; *translatio* when one name is used instead of another: comp. 8. 2. 5. 2. Of contempt = *μυκτηρισμός*: Vulg. Ps. 30. 19 *quae loquuntur adversus iustum in abusione*; Itala 2 Macc. 7. 39 *acerbe ferens abusionem ipsius* (see Rönisch S. B. p. 5, where more instances are given). 3. Of misuse in general: Augustin. Doct. Christ. 1. 4 *usus illicitus abusus potius vel abusio nominanda est*; Salv. Gub. Dei 8. 175 fin. *Deum inertiae et abusionis et iniquitatis accusant*. 4. Of degeneracy, degradation: Ps. Cypr. De duod. abusivis 2 *secundus abusionis gradus est*, etc.

Ābūsīvus. 1. Of an expression, wrongly applied. In rhetoric, of the use of a word in a sense not strictly belonging to it: Quint. 8. 6. 35 *poetae solent abusive etiam in his rebus quibus nomina sua sunt vicinis potius uti*; so also 9. 2. 35; so Ulp. Dig. 1. 3. 2. 1; Dig. 47. 10. 15. 40; Serv. on Verg. passim; and elsewhere in later Latin, e. g. Paneg. Const. 4 *abusiva appellatio*. 2. Of a person, wrongly named: Ps. Cypr. De duod. abusivis 6 *abusivus Christianus*. 3. In general sense, wrong: Amm. 24. 4. 18 *abusive incusso ariete*. 4. Subst. n. *abusivum*, an abuse: *De duodecim abusivis*, title of a work falsely attributed to Cyprian.

Ācālanthis, a small bird usually said to be the goldfinch: but Mr. W. W. Fowler thinks it was one of the warblers, willow or sedge: Verg. G. 3. 338 *litora que alcyonen resonant, acalanthida dumi*.

Acca Larentia is generally taken to mean the mother of the Lares, and *Acca* to be an earth-goddess, identified in legend with the nurse of Romulus and Remus (Varro L. L. 6. 23; Ov. F. 3. 55). *Acca* appears as a cognomen C. I. L. 4. 1550 (Pompeii), and C. I. L. 2. 2808 (Clunia Sulpicia in Tarraconensis). The following proper names seem to be connected with *Acc-a*:—*Accavus*, nomen, I. R. N. 5342 (Interpromium); and elsewhere in

I. R. N.; cognomen, Val. Max. 3. 20; *Accēius*, nomen, C. I. L. 6. 2198 (Rome); *Accellius* and *Accellia*, nomina, often in C. I. L. 5 (N. Italy); *Accenna*, nomen masc., C. I. L. 2. 1262 (Spain); *Accius*, nomen. *Acceia* is explained in Gloss. Philox. as = ἀσκαλάφη, a woodcock.

Accantĭto, freq. from *accanto*, to sing in accompaniment: conj. by Ribbeck in Livius Andr. Tr. 9.

Accēdo: the following special usages deserve notice. 1. Of additional payments: Plaut. Curc. 344 R *et pro his decem accedunt minae*; Pers. 668 R *pro vestimentis huc decem accedunt minae . . . Abscedent enim, non accedent*; Cato R. R. 144. 5 *accedit oleae salsae mod. V.*; Varro L. L. 5. 183 *usura quae accederet ad sortem*. 2. Of an increased price: Plin. Ep. 6. 19. 1 *scis tu accessisse pretium agris*; Col. 3. 21. 6 *plurimum pretio accedit*. 3. Of things included or given in in a purchase: Plaut. Epid. 472 R *fidicinam . . . atque etiam fides ei quae accessere, tibi addam dono gratiis*; Varro R. R. 2. 10. 5 *accedere peculium in emptione solet*; 2. 9. 6 *cum accessissent gregibus canes sine pastoribus*; Cic. Agr. 2. 36 *haec lege tribunicia decemviri vendent. Accedet eo mons Gaurus: accedent salicta ad Minturnas*; Top. 100 *sic nos ad id quod mancipio dare debuimus, ornamenta quaedam volumus accedere*; Tac. A. 1. 73 *quod effigies eius, ut alia numinum simulacra, venditionibus hortorum et domorum accedant*; so Gaius Dig. 21. 1. 32. 4. Met. of something included in a larger whole: Quint. 2. 2. 6 *illa quae in ornamentum operis accedunt* (the accessories of Pheidias's statue); 12. 15. 18 *non ulique accedit parti quod univrsum est* (is included in).

Acceia, a woodcock or snipe: Gloss. Philox. *acceia*, ἀσκαλάφη.

Accensus, -i, one who is reckoned in addition: and so 1. In military language, a supernumerary or auxiliary: *accensi velati*, or the unarmed *accensi*, were originally assistants attached to the legion to take the place of the men who fell: Fest. p. 369 M. In the time of the empire there was a *centuria accensorum velatorum*, whose business was connected with keeping the roads in repair. Several sepulchral inscriptions to *accensi velati* are collected in C. I. L. 6. 1969 foll. *Accensus velatus maximus* (oldest) *de via sacra*, ib. 1974. In old times they may have been employed to make roads for the legions. Varro L. L. 5. 82 *equites et accensos*; Plaut. ap. eund. L. L. 7. 58 *ubi rorarii . . . ubi sunt accensi?* (wrongly identified with the *rorarii* by Paul. p. 14 M); Liv. 8. 8. 8 *tertium (vexillum) accensos ducebat*. They would also appear to have waited upon the

officers of higher and lower rank: Varro Vita P. R. 3 (Non. p. 520) *qui de adscriptivis, cum erant adtributi decurionibus et centurionibus, qui eorum habent numerum, accensi vocabantur. Eisdem etiam quidam vocant ferentarios.* Comp. Cato ap. Varr. L. L. 7. 59 *accensos Cato ministratores esse scribit.* 2. An attendant on one of the higher magistrates (not the censors): to be distinguished both from the *lictiores* (for one of whom the *accensus* may originally, in Mommsen's opinion, have been meant as a substitute) and from the *apparitores*. No *magistratus* could have more than one *accensus*, who was often, though not always, his freedman (see Cic. Q. F. 1. 1. 4. 13): and the office of *accensus* ceases when the *magistratus* gives up his functions. *Accensi* are mentioned in Varro L. L. 6. 88. 95 as summoning the *comitia*; by Aquilius 10 as calling the time of day during the sitting of the courts (Mommsen, Staatsrecht i. p. 280 foll.; Marquardt, Staatsverwaltung ii. p. 319 foll.). Sepulchral inscriptions to *accensi*: C. I. L. 2. 4536; 6. 1934 (*a. Caesaris*, sheriff of Caesar); 1933 *consularis*; 5. 8142, 3354 *patronorum, a patrono*; 883, 3120 *consulis*; 6. 1887 *divo Vespasiano*. Spelt *adccensus*, C. I. L. 6. 1966; *accesus* and *accessus*, ib. 1963, 1973.

Accentiō, properly a singing or sounding in accompaniment, but in usage opp. to *succentio*, as a higher note to a lower: Eulog. in Somn. Scip. ap. Orelli Cic. vol. 5. p. 409 *acuti soni vehementius et citius percusso acre pulsantur: et ubi nimius incitatorque pulsus est, accentio vocitatur: succentio vero, cum lenior tardiorque pulsatio est.*

Accentus, -ūs, properly a singing or sounding in accompaniment. 1. In Grammar. (a) The musical accent, or pitch, given to a syllable=Greek *προσῳδία*. Called by Nigidius Figulus *voculatio* (Gell. 13. 26. 3). Cicero Orator 58 speaks of *vocem acutam* (*vox*=note). Varro (see Gell. 18. 12. 8) seems to have used the word *prosodia* in sing. and pl. Whether he used *accentus* it is not easy to decide; from the fragment edited by Wilmanns (De M. Terentii Varronis Libris Grammaticis) one can hardly infer it. *Accentus* is not quoted from any writer earlier than Quintilian (1. 5. 22), and may have been coined by Verrius Flaccus or Pliny. Diom. p. 430 K. *accentus est acutus vel gravis vel inflexa elatio orationis, vocisve intentio vel inclinatio, acuto aut inflexo sono regens verba . . . Accentus est dictus ab accinendo, quod sit quasi quidam cuiusque syllabae cantus. Apud Græcos quoque ideo προσῳδία dicitur, quia προσᾶεται ταῖς συλλαβαῖς*; Prisc. 2. p. 519 K. *accentus est certa*

lex et regula ad elevandam et deprimendam syllabam uniuscuiusque particulae orationis, qui fit ad similitudinem elementorum, litterarum syllabarumque, qui etiam tripartito dividitur, acuto gravi circumflexo; Mart. Cap. 3. 268 *est accentus, ut quidam putant, anima vocis et seminarium musices, quod omnis modulatio ex fastigiis vocum gravitateque componitur, ideoque accentus quasi adcantus dictus est.* See also Isid. Or. 1. 17. It is held by some scholars (as by Seelmann *Über die Aussprache des Latein*) that the Latin accent was not a musical, but a stress accent. In support of this view is quoted Serv. in Don. p. 426 K *accentus in ea syllaba est quae plus sonat . . . Invenimus . . . naturali ratione illam syllabam plus sonare quae retinet accentum, atque usque eodem nisum vocis ascendere (= Pomp. p. 126 K).* It is also urged that *accentus* is sometimes described as *intentio*: e.g. Cled. p. 32 K *tria habet cognomenta accentus: aut toni sunt aut tenores sunt aut accentus, toni a sono, accentus ab acuendo, tenores ab intentione.* But there is no real contradiction between these passages and the theory of a Latin musical accent. The higher note naturally sounds more or further; and the word *intentio* proves no more than the Greek *τόνος* does with regard to the Greek accent. 2. Of quantity: Charis. p. 35 K *in accentu longo duō homines*; Non. p. 50 M *breviato accentu*; Cledon. p. 6 K; Marius Plotius p. 451 K. So Dion. Thrax p. 107 Uhlig *διαφοῦνται δὲ αἱ προσφῳαὶ εἰς τέσσαρα εἰς τόνους, εἰς χρόνους, εἰς πνεύματα, εἰς πάθη.* 3. The mark or written indication of the accent: Diom. Prisc. ll. cc. Sometimes extended to include the marks of quantity, the *hyphen*, the *diastole*, and *apostrophus*: Serg. De Acc. p. 482 K; Prisc. l. c.; al. Gramm. So Dion. Thrax p. 107 Uhlig. 4. In general, a tone, note: Solin. 5. 19 (*tibias*) *milvinae quae in accentus exeunt acutissimos*; Fronto ad Ant. p. 158 Naber *unam vocalem litteram multis et variis accentibus cantare.* (In Amm. 16. 12. 36, 24. 4. 22, *anentus* is probably right, not *accentus*: see s. v. *anentus*).

Acceptiō, in a religious sense, initiation into: C. I. L. 6. 751 (Rome) *anno XXXo acceptionis suae*; Arnob. 5. 26 *acceptiones sacrorum.*

Acceptor, one who approves: Plaut. Trin. 204 R *qui illorum verbis falsis acceptor fui*; Tert. De Pat. 4; Apol. 28. 2 *personarum acceptor*; Oros. 7. 33. 18. (Rönsch S. B. p. 5.)

Acceres, a sacrificial axe: Gloss. Philox. *acceres, ἀξίη ἱεροφάντου, ὡς Πλαῦτος*; probably this word is meant in Paul. p. 10 M '*acieris*' *securis aerea qua in sacrificiis utuntur sacerdotes.*

Accerso, to summon: not to be confused with *arcesso*¹. The form *accerso* has good manuscript support in the following places, where it means to summon, call (comp. Prisc. 2. p. 276 K *vocativa quoque, voco te, imploro, clamo, nomino, nuncupo, invoco, accerso*): Plaut. Aul. 613 R; Truc. 130 *quo iter inceptas? quis est quem accersis* (so A); Most. 509 R *vivom me accersunt Acheruntem mortui*; Bacch. 424 *ad malum accersebatur malum* (so B); Rud. 1056 *abiisti hinc crum accersitum* (so B); Ter. Eun. 510 *iussit me ad se accersier*; 592 *accersitur lavatum interea virgo*; Ad. 354 *obstetricem accerse*; 904 *cur non domum Uxorem accersis?* And. 515. Cic. Cluent. 78 *in aedes T. Annii . . . noctu Staienus accersitus ab Oppianico venit*; Cat. 3. 6 *item accersitus est L. Statilius et post eum C. Cethegus*; 4. 4 *servitia excitantur, Catilina accersitur*; Dom. 5 *accersitum, revocatum conservandae rei publicae causa confiteris*; Verr. 4. 76 *optimum quemque et nobilissimum ad se accersebat*; Dom. 94 *omnium civium studiis desideratum, repetitum, accersitum*; Cluent. 27 *accersit sine causa puerum Teanum*; Deiot. 13 *vel rogatus ut amicus vel accersitus ut socius*; Sall. Cat. 40. 6 *praeterea Gabinium accersit, quo maior auctoritas sermoni inesset*; I. 62. 4 *Metellus prope cunctos senatorii ordinis ex hibernis accersi iubet*; 109. 4 *Sulla a Boccho occulte accersitur*; 113. 4 *postremo Sullam accersi iubet*; 39. 2 *ab sociis et nomine Latino auxilia accersere*; H. 1. 48. 6 *cum Etruriam coniurare, proscriptos accersi, largitionibus rem publicam lacerari videbam*; Verg. A. 5. 746 (M. R.) *socios*; A. 6. 119 *Manes accersere coniugis*; perhaps G. 4. 224 *tenuis accersere vitas* (R.); Liv. 10. 18. 7 *ad collegam accersendum ex Samnio*; 38. 30. 1 *iam diu accersentibus Aegiensibus ac Lacedaemoniis*; Quint. 7. 3. 33 *amicum accersierit trans mare*; Tac. A. 12. 10; H. 1. 31, 38. Met. Cic. Cael. 19 *rivulus accersitus et ductus ab ipso capite accusationis vestrae*; Hor. 2. Ep. 1. 168 *ex medio quia res accersit* (so V., which has *accessit*); Petron. 37 *longe accersere fabulas coepi* (to hunt for conversation?); 139 *me accersito sermone lassasset* (forced, far-fetched?); Quint. 2. 4. 31 *accersunt verbosissimos locos* (summon to their aid?); 8. 6. 7 *nihil horum suis verbis (magis) quam his accersitis*. (*Accerso*, not *arcesso*, is the reading of A in Plaut. Pseud. 326, 663 R.)

Arcesso, -is, -ivi, -itum, and in late Latin *arcessio*, -ire: so Cypr. Epist. 22. 2 and Itala several times (see Rönisch I. V. p. 284); it is, however, doubtful whether the fourth conjugational form should ever be introduced into the text of classical authors, though

¹ This view has been anticipated by Professor A. S. Wilkins in the sixth volume of the *Journal of Philology*.

arcessiri has good MS. authority in Liv. 3. 45. 3, Tac. H. 1. 14, and is sometimes found in inferior MSS. of Caesar, Sallust, and other classical writers; see Neue L. F. 2. p. 416. Inf. pass. *arcessier* Caecil. 263 and elsewhere in Lat. 1. To send for, send to fetch; both of persons and things; very often in Latin. Plaut. Amph. 951 R *Blepharonem arcessat*; Capt. 949; Bacch. 354 R *ibit aurum arcessere*; Caecil. 263 *quem contra amari, quem expeti, quem arcessier*; Cato Orig. 4. 12 *magistrum equitum arcessi*; Cic. Rosc. Am. 50 *ab aratro arcessebantur qui consules fierent*; ib. 76; Verr. Act. Pr. 25 *quam ob rem arcesserentur . . . non venisse*; and often in this sense in Cic. Note esp. Har. Resp. 24 *quorum (Iudorum) religio tanta est ut ex ultimis terris arcessita in hac urbe conederit*; Verr. 5. 45 *arcessere res transmarinas*; 4. 115 *sacra ab exteris nationibus ascita atque arcessita*; Caes. G. 3. 9. 10 *auxilia arcesse ex Britannia*; G. 5. 11. 3 *fabros ex continenti*; Sall. Cat. 52. 24 *Gallorum gentem*; H. 2. 72 *argentum mutuum*; and often in Sall.; Fasti Praenest. (C. I. L. 1. p. 316) *arcessita Mater Magna ex Iulris Sibullinis*; Hor. 1. Epist. 5. 6 *si melius quid habes, arcesse, vel imperium fer.* 2. Met. Plaut. Amph. 327 R *a me sibi malam rem arcessit iumento suo*; Cic. De Or. 2. 117 *a capite quod velimus arcessere*; 3. 156 *orationi splendoris aliquid arcessunt*; Top. 39 *id usque a capite arcessere*; Verg. A. 10. 11 *adveniet iustum pugnae (ne arcessite) tempus*. Petron. 115 *ad arcessendos sensus* (getting his thoughts from a distance). So part. pass. *arcessitus* often = far-fetched: e.g. Cic. De Or. 2. 256 *ne arcessitum dictum videatur*, and several times in Quint. Vel. Longus p. 78 K uses *arcessitus* of an unnecessary letter: *in 'abstinente' s arcessitum est*. 3. As legal t. t. *arcesso* means to summon to trial, often (like *accuso*) with gen. of the charge on which the person is summoned: Corn. Her. 1. 18 *arcessit capitis*; Cic. De Off. 2. 51 *capitis arcessere*; so Deiot. 30; Sall. I. 32. 1; 73. 5; and often in the historians; met. Nigid. ap. Gell. 19. 14. 8 *insciliae*. 4. In Christian language, of the summons to die: Cypr. Epist. 22. 2 *quos Dominus in tanta tribulatione arcessive dignatus est*. [A distinction was drawn by some grammarians between *arcesso* and *accerso*, to the effect that *arcesso* meant to accuse, and was derived from *arceo* = *prohibeo*; *accerso* to call or invite, and was derived from *accio*. So Caper De Verb. Dub. p. 107 K; Agroecius, p. 114 K; Charis. p. 256 K; Papirianus ap. Cassiod. p. 164 K. Terentius Scaurus, p. 26 K, mentions this theory, but to reject it, and adds *nobis, utcumque scribendum, ad eandem significationem videntur pertinere*; comp. Velius Longus, p. 71; Gloss. ap.

Mai Cl. Auct. 6 *arcesco arceo* (probably *arcesso*). It seems probable that the words were different, *arcesso* meaning to call, invite, *arcesso* to go and fetch, but that owing to the great similarity of meaning and form, they were often confused as early as the second century A. D. *Accerso* e.g. is hardly ever found in the sense of to accuse, though good MSS. of Sall. I. 32. 1 give it thus, and rarely also good MSS. of other authors. Is it possible that *arcesso* is from *arceo* in the sense of to *confine*, and means originally to go and seize, lay hands upon? It generally has the meaning of *bringing with one*. *Accerso* is connected by Lotner and Johann Schmidt with Slavonic *kris- = excitare*: Schmidt, *Zur Geschichte des Indogermanischen Vokalismus*, I. p. 18. Mr. Wilkins connects it with Sanskr. *karsh*—(1) to plough, (2) to draw along.] The supine of *arcesso* is *accersitum* Ter. And. 515; the fourth conj. forms *accersiri* and *accersiendus* are found in inferior MSS. of Sall. I. 62. 4; Liv. 10. 18. 7; and in Tac. H. 1. 14 Med. has *accersiri*; but they are probably unsound, and formed on the analogy of *arcessio*.

Accessa, -ae, the flood-tide: Serv. A. 1. 246.

Accessibilit̄or = (in logical sense) accidentally as opp. to substantially: Claud. Mam. De Stat. An. 3 ad init. *virtus in Deo et in homine ita differens, quod illic substantialiter, hic accessibiliter*.

Accessiō as a technical term in business (see *accedo*). 1. Something included, or given in, in a transaction of buying and selling: Cato R. R. 144. 5 *accessiones*; Cic. Verr. 3. 76, 83, 116, 117 *tritici modium XXI et accessionis IIS MM; tritici modium V et accessionem; multi cogebantur IIS singulos semis accessionis dare*; Col. 1. 7. 2 *in lignis et ceteris parvis accessionibus exigendis*; Dig. 22 has the title *De Accessionibus*, including *usuræ* and *fructus*. 2. Phrase *in accessionem venire*, to be given in: Sen. Ep. 87. 18. 3. Met. a mere appendage, accessory; Liv. 45. 7. 2 *Syphax accessio belli Punici erat, sicut Gentius Macedonici; Perseus caput belli erat*; Val. Max. 5. 7. 1 *nec accessio gloriosae illius pompae, sed auctor spectatus erat*; Plin. 33. 5 *aurum iam accessio est*; Sen. Ep. 87. 18 (*domini*) *accessiones illorum (patrimoniorum) et appendices sunt*; Tac. Hist. 3. 13 *octo nimirum legiones unius classis accessionem fore*; C. I. L. 6. 2080 b. 47 *calator sacerdotis est accessio* (Rome, 120 A. D.); Velius Longus, p. 48 K *accessionis loco*. 4. In law, (a) *accessio temporis* = an additional period, the period of time reckoned in order to make up the year required to get the benefit of the *interdictum utrobi*: Gaius 4. 151. The *possessor* was sometimes allowed

to add to his own period of *possessio* that of the person from whom he had acquired, in order to make up the necessary year. (b) *Accessio obligationis*, Gaius 3. 126, an obligation accessory to another and principal *obligatio*, as that of the *adstipulator* and *sponsor*: comp. Dig. 44. 7. 44. 3; 45. 1. 91. 4.

Accidia, sc.: see **Accidia**.

Accido: the older form *accido* is preserved Enn. Tr. 114, 281 (*accidisset*); Varro Parmeno 10; Lucr. 2. 1025; 5. 609; Liv. 21. 10. 12; see on this point Ribbeck's Prolegomena to Vergil, p. 416.

Accipere sacra, to be initiated into rites: Lamprid. Hel. 7: Ap. M. 11. 21; perhaps this use was in Vergil's mind when he wrote (E. 4. 15) *ille deum vitam accipiet*.

Acclinatio, a place of rest: Ambros. in Ps. 118.

Acclinatorium, the head of a couch: Ambros. Virg. 3. 5. 21.

Acco, cogn. masc., C. I. L. 2. 2734 (Segovia in Tarraconensis); 2. 937 (Caesaro-briga in Lusitania); nomen masc., C. I. L. 6. 2583 (Rome); name of the chief of the Senones, Caes. G. 6. 4. 44.

Accommodativus, of a preposition, = bearing the sense of 'suited to': Prisc. 1. p. 37 K ('*ob*' *invenitur*) *loco 'pro' vel karà Graecae, cum accommodativa sunt*; the example given being *ob meritum*.

Accongero, conjectured by Camerarius in Plaut. Truc. 113 R: the reading of A, however, accepted by recent edd., is *dona mea degessi*.

Accorporo (*ad-*), to join closely to: Solin. 37. 8 (*sagada carinis ita tenaciter adcorporatur, ut nisi abrasa parte ligni aegre separetur*; met. to incorporate; Amm. 16. 8. 11 *ut damnatorum petita bona suis adcorporarent*; Cod. Theod. 16. 5. 30 pr. (*domibus*) *fisco nostro accorporandis*.

Accubitaris, suited to a couch: Edict. Diocl. 16. 9.

Accubito, -as, to recline at: Sedul. Carm. Pasch. Prol. 2 *dignatus nostris accubitare toris*.

Accubitor, one who reclines near: Porphy. Hor. 1. Epist. 18. 10 *accubitoris amici*.

Accubitorium, a building for funeral feasts: Inscr. Orell. 4511 (falsely spelt *accumbitorium*).

Accubitum, subst. n., a semi-circular couch for dining: Lamprid. Heliog. 19. 9; 25. 2; Schol. Juv. 5. 17 *apud veteres accubitorum usus non erat, sed in lectulis discumbentes manducabant. Tres autem lectuli erant in quibus discumbebant, unde hodieque triclinia appellantur*. (The *triclinium* consisted of three couches at

right angles to each other; the *accubitum* or *σῆμα* was a semi-circular couch made to suit a round table: Marquardt *Alt.* 7. p. 298.)

Accurro: of the spelling (*adc-* or *acc-*) Lucil. says (9. 25) ‘*accurrere*’ *scribas D ne an C, non est quod quaeras neve labores.*

Accūsātīvus: 1. *casus acc.*, in Grammar, the accusative case; a translation of the Greek *αἰτιατικὴ πῶσις*: Varro *L. L.* 8. 67; ib. 66 he calls it *casus accusandi*. According to another translation of *αἰτιατικὴ* the case was also called *causativus*: Prisc. 1. p. 185 *K accusativus sive causativus: accuso hominem, et in causa hominem facio*. The explanation is probably wrong, *πῶσις αἰτιατικὴ* having been taken to mean the cause of causation, the case which expresses an effect. (The *cd. princeps* of Charis. p. 17 *K* has also *causativus*, but the known MSS. *incusativus*.) 2. *Accusativa praepositio*, a prep. governing the accusative: Isid. *Or.* 1. 12; al. later *Gramm.*

Accūso is spelt *accusso* in *Lex Iul. Mun. C. I. L.* 1. 206. 120.

Ācēdiā (*ἀκηδία*), sometimes wrongly spelt *accidia*, sloth, indolence: Cassian. *Inst.* 10 *de acediae spiritu*; and elsewhere.

Ācēdiōr, *-āris*, to be languid, slothful; hence, to be wearied with a thing: *Vulg. Sirach.* 6. 26 *ne acedieris vinculis eius*; ib. 22. 16 *non accidiaberis in stultitia eius*.

Acellasia, nomen. fem.: *C. I. L.* 5. 2634 (Este in N. Italy).

Acellius and **Acellia**, nomina: *C. I. L.* 6. 1057. vi. 107 (Rome, 205 A. D.); *I. R. N.* 4890 (Telesia).

Ācēphālus, *-a*, *-um*, Latin writing of the Greek *ἀκέφαλος*: properly, headless: hence in *Gramm.* = a mutilated verse. Of a hexameter: *Mar. Victor.* p. 67 *K*, who gives as an instance *fluviōrum rex Eridanus*, where there is a syllable too much; also *Mar. Plot. Sac.* p. 452 *K*, of a verse at the beginning of which a short syllable is lengthened, as *rēliquias Danaum*. Of an iambic verse wanting its initial syllable: *Mar. Vict.* pp. 135, 137; so of a trochaic, as being an iambic *minus* its first syllable, *Ter. Maur.* p. 395 *K v.* 2349; ib. v. 2420.

Ācer, *-is*, subst. n. (but fem. acc. to *Prisc.* 1. p. 151; 233 *K*; on what authority *Prisc.* speaks is not clear): gen. *aceris*, though *Serv.* quoted by *Prisc.* would wish a gen. *aceri*. Mr. Haverfield quotes *Fragm. Bob. de Nomine* (*Gramm. Lat. Keil* 5. p. 559) *licet quibusdam ‘haec accrus’ nominativo dici debere placeat*. The maple-tree: its different kinds described by *Plin.* 16. 66 foll.; its uses in covering things made of other material, ib. 231, 33. 146. The second kind mentioned by *Plin.* as *crispo macularum discursu* may

be the one meant by Ov. (M. 10. 95) *acerque coloribus impar*. Used for writing-tablets: Ov. Am. 1. 11. 28 *nuper vile fuistis acer*.

Ācer, fem. *ācris*, n. *ācre*, but also masc. *ācris* Enn. A. 369; Cels. 8. 4; Col. 12. 17. 2: fem. *acer* Naev. Pun. 67 *acer hiemps*; so Enn. A. 406; see Prob. Inst. p. 64 K. Prob. Cath. 1. p. 13 K mentions a neuter *acer*; Cn. Matius is said by Charis. 1. p. 117 K to have used *acrum* for *acrem*; and Prob. App. p. 197 K says *acre non acrum*. Is *acrā* abl. fem. sound in Pallad. 9. 5. 3? Comp., sup. *acrior*, *acerrimus*; adv. *acriter*, *acrius*, *acerrime*. 1. Sharp, piercing, in various applications. (a) Of a weapon: Lucil. 13. 1 *acribus armis*; Tac. G. 6 *angusto et brevi ferro, sed ita acri*, etc. (b) Of things affecting the senses. Of cold: Naev. Pun. 67 *acer hiemps*; so Enn. A. 406; Lucr. 4. 260 *acre frigus*; 6. 373 *confligunt hiemes aestatibus acres*; 3. 20 *acri pruina*; Hirt. B. G. 8. 5 *acerrimas tempestates* (of winter). Of heat: Lucr. 6. 850 *acri sole*; 5. 906 *acrem flammam*; 1. 650 *acrior ardor*; Catull. 45. 17 *ignis acrior ardet in medullis*; Sall. H. 3. 32 *si quas aedes ignis cepit acriter*; Verg. G. 1. 93 *rapidive potentia solis Acrior*; Plin. 14. 77 *acri sole*; met. Tac. H. 2. 86 *acerrimam belli facem praetulit*. In Hor. 2. S. 4. 59 *acri stomacho* is said by Orelli to = *aestuanti* (rightly?)¹. Of what affects the taste, sour: Plaut. Bacch. 404 (met.) *sitne aceto tibi cor acre in pectore*; Cato R. R. 104. 1. 2 *acris aceti, acerrimum acetum*; 157. 1 *amaro et acri*; ib. 2 *acerrima brassica*; Hor. 2. S. 8. 7; Plin. 11. 39, and elsewhere; so Cels. 2. 21. 22 al. Acrid: Lucr. 3. 503 *acer corrupti corporis umor*; Cic. N. D. 2. 59 *umores nimis acres aut nimis concreti*. Of sound, loud, shrill: Plaut. Cist. 1. 1. 109 *acriter inclamare aliquem* (or does this = severely?); Lucr. 1. 257 *acri cum fremitu* (of wind); 3. 954 *voce increpat acri* (or is this = severe?); Corn. Her. 3. 21 *acri clamore si compleantur arteriae*; Verg. G. 4. 409 *acrem flammae sonitum*; perhaps *acres arcus* A. 7. 164, 9. 665 may mean sharp-sounding. Hor. 1. C. 12. 1 *acri tibia* (shrill); Quint. 9. 4. 92 *acres syllabae quae ex brevibus ad longas insurgunt*; opp. *lenis*. Of a voice: ib. 11. 3. 162, 178. Of smell, strong, pungent: Lucr. 6. 1205 *profluvium . . . sanguinis acre*; 1. 123 *odorem acrem* (as of *absinthium*); so 6. 1217; 6. 747 *acri sulphure*; 791 *acri nidore offendit nares*. Of what affects the sight, dazzling: Lucr. 4. 709 *ut non sint aliis quaedam magis acria visu*; 4. 329 *splendor . . .*

¹ *Lactuca innatat acri Post vinum stomacho*. Perhaps the true reading is *acris* (i. e. *lactuca*).

acer adurit Saepe oculos; Sen. N. Q. 1. 14. 2 *colores . . . ruboris acerrimi*. Of a searching, penetrating force: Lucr. 3. 252 *neque acre Permauare malum (potest)*. 2. Of attention, judgment, thought, vision, sense; keen, penetrating: Cic. N. D. 2. 42 *acerrimo sensu et mobilitate praeditum*; ib. 18 *acriorem et divinam mentem*; Lucr. 2. 1041 *acri Iudicio perpende*; Cic. Fin. 1. 57 *acri animo atque attento*; Flacc. 26 *intentis oculis acerrime contemplari*; Tusc. 4. 38 *acrem aciem intendere*; De Or. 3. 17 *in acerrima atque intentissima cogitatione*; Pis. 68 *acriter intellegens*; Planc. 66 *populi Romani . . . oculos esse acris atque acutos*; Cat. 1. 8 *vigilare acrius . . . quam te*; Flacc. 103 *acriorem improborum interdum memoriam esse sentio quam bonorum*; Quint. 12. 10. 20 *iudicium acre tersumque*; ib. 76 *iudicium acrius*; Tac. H. 3. 48 *acriter speculari*; A. 1. 5 *acres custodiae*; 11. 21 *acri ingenio*. 3. Of character; (a) sharp, keen, acute, clever: Plaut. Bacch. 371 R *Bacchae sunt acerrumae*; Men. 595 R *acerrumi testes*; G. Gracchus xxxiv. 10 (Meyer) *ii vel acerrumi sunt*; Quint. 1. 4. 25 *praeceptor acer atque subtilis*. (b) In a good sense, severe, strict: Cic. Verr. A. P. 30 *ex acerrima illa equestri familia et disciplina*; Rosc. Am. 85 *acerrimo iudice*; ib. 11 *acria ac severa iudicia*; Vatin. 29 *lex acerrima*; Cat. 3. 13 *sententiae acerrimae et fortissimae*; Tac. H. 2. 77 *acriore disciplina . . . agunt* (of military discipline). 4. Of sickness, distress, pain, torment, fear, desire, passion; (a) keen, piercing, violent, severe: Naev. Trag. 40 *acrem acrimoniam*; Plaut. Bacch. 538 R *aegriludo acerruma*; 628 *mala acria atque acerba*; Men. 872 R *acrem morbum* (in Trin. 540 the reading is doubtful); Corn. Her. 2. 29 *acerrima formido*; Varro Ai. Stram. *acre aeger*; Lucr. 3. 65 *acris egestas*; 6. 658 *acer dolor*; so 4. 716 (and Verg. A. 7. 291; 11. 709); 6. 1212 *metus his incesserat acer* (so Verg. A. 1. 362); 5. 45 *cuppedinis acres Curae*; 3. 461 *acres curas* (so Verg. G. 3. 538); Cic. Verr. 4. 39 *cupiditas hoc etiam acrior atque insanior*; Pis. 50 *acerrime furere*; Clu. 177 *tormentorum acerrimorum*; Rosc. Am. 37, Cat. 1. 3 *acre supplicium*; Verr. 5. 142 *caedunt acerrime virgis*; Rosc. Am. 12, Verr. 1. 11 *acerrime vindicare*; Lucr. 5. 1148 *acrius se ulcisci*; 6. 72 *ut ex ira poenas petere inibat acris*; Cic. Sull. 52 *quae nox omnium coniurationis temporum acerrima fuit atque acerbissima*, the cruellest, hardest; Tac. A. 2. 83 *populus . . . acrius doluit*. (b) Also in good or neutral sense: Cic. Arch. 28 *amor gloriae*; Mur. 46 *studium*; Phil. 12. 7 *libertatis recuperandae cupiditatem*. 5. Severe, cruel, angry: (a) Plaut. Rud. 70

acerrimum signum Arcturus; Ter. Ph. 262 *lenem patrem illum factum esse acerrimum*; Lucr. 3. 311; 5. 399; 6. 753 *ira acris*; Catull. 83. 5 *acrior quae multo est res, Irata est*; Lucr. 6. 1184 *furius vultus et acer*; 3. 289 *ex oculis micat acribus ardor*; 3. 741 *acris violentia*; 5. 87; 6. 62 *dominos acris adsciscunt*; 3. 294 *acria corda Iracundaque mens*; 6. 392 *documenti mortalibus acre*; Cic. Verr. 1. 77 *acerrimum testimonium* (most wounding, damaging); Corn. Her. 3. 27 *acri aspectu*; Tac. A. 4. 6 *acri amona* (severe prices): 15. 68. *acrem memoriam* (biting, stinging). (b) Of poison, deadly: Lucr. 4. 637 al.; Sall. I. 89. 4 *vis serpentum*. 6. Of action, feeling, character, force, movement: strong, vigor, vehement, ardent, active (very often of a battle or contest, or of those who take part in it): (a) Plaut. Bacch. 471 R *quae acerrume aestuosa absorbet*; Amph. 1113 R *anguis acrius persequi*; Trin. 723 *acrem . . . fugitorem* (comp. Verg. G. 3. 141 *acri Carpere prata fuga*); Enn. A. 369 *somnus (mortales) mollissimus percussit acris* (strikes them strongly?); Trag. 26 *acrem aciem* (gallant army?); Ter. Ph. 346 *prima coitio acerruma* (the first round is the sharpest); Cato Or. 5. 4 *acerrume qui adversus eos dicit*; Afran. 309 *conicere arma inter sese acrius*; Acc. 320 *acris incursio*; Corn. Her. 3. 23 *contentio est oratio acris*; 2. 49 *acriter et criminose et diligenter exponere*; Lucr. 1. 70 *acrem Inritat animi virtutem*; Cic. Sest. 45 *vir fortis et acris animi magnique*; Mil. 29 *cum . . . se . . . acri animo defenderet*; Sall. I. 7. 4, 28. 5 *ingenium*; I. 27. 2, 43. 1 *vir*; Lucr. 6. 128 *vis eius (procellae) et impetus acer*; Cic. Verr. 2. 159 *acerrimum impetum*; so Phil. 14. 26; Lucr. 5. 625 *acres Imminui supter vires*; 1. 246 *dum satis acris Vis obeat pro textura cuiusque reperta*; 2. 954 *minus oblato acriter ictu*; 1. 922 *acri Percussit thyrso laudum spes magna meum cor*; Corn. Her. 2. 29 *acerrimus inimicus*; Cic. Att. 2. 21. 2 *acer in ferro*; Att. 10. 1. 4 *acerrime bellum parare*; Att. 1. 10. 4 *acrem amatorem*; 13. 37. 2 *acerrime litigare*; Q. F. 1. 2. 16 *acerrimos cives* (keen, warm in the cause); Hirt. ap. Cic. Att. 15. 6. 3 *acerrima consilia* opp. to *inertissima*; Asin. Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10. 31. 5 *acrius aut pugnacius nihil hac legione*; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8. 15. 1 *acrior in rebus gerendis nemo*; Cic. Att. 10. 16. 2 *acerrime adservabimur*; Att. 1. 16. 1 *acriter et vehementer proeliatum sum*. (b) Often in Cic. of the parties in a contest of any kind: Prov. Cons. 33 *acerrimae nationes* = most warlike. Often coupled with *vehemens*, *audax*, and the like: Clu. 67 *homine . . . ad efficiendum acerrimo*; Agr. 2. 82 *acres, ad vim prompti*; Phil. 10. 16 *acerrimi Caesaris actorum patroni* (keen). (c) Of a

war or battle: Cic. *Ball.* 5. 14. 40; Mur. 34; so Caes. *certamen, concursus, defensor*; Sall. often in the same connexions; Verg. often as an epithet of warriors, = keen, spirited, alert, gallant; mostly abs., sometimes with *armis*; Vell. 1. 3. 1 *acer belli*; Tac. II. 2. 5 *militiae*. (d) Quint. very often of a vehement manner or style in a speaker or pleader. (e) Tac. G. 37 *regno Arsacis acrior est Germanorum libertas*; A. 13. 50 *acri etiam tum populi R. libertate* (vigorous, alive); so Tac. has *acerrima ministeria, vigor animi acer, acres vires*; H. 3. 51 *acrior apud maiores sicut virtutibus gloria, ita flagitiis paenitentia fuit* (stronger, more active); A. 6. 17 *acribus initiis, incurioso fine*; so elsewhere opp. to *remissus, desidia*; G. 29 *acrius animantur*; H. 1. 54 *eadem acrius volvens* (considering more keenly, effectively?); and often in Tac. f. Tac. often of contests and rivalry; note A. 14. 28 *acriore ambitu comitia exarserant*. 7. Of animals: spirited, keen, sharp; Cato R. R. 124 *canes acriores ut sint* (more vigilant, keen): so Varro R. R. 1. 21; Cic. Rosc. Am. 56. Of horses, spirited: Lucil. 30. 60; Lucr. 4. 420. Verg. has it of dogs, horses, wild boars, and wolves (G. 3. 264. 405; E. 10. 56; A. 8. 3). Of lions: Lucr. 5. 862; Corn. Her. 4. 62. Generally: Plin. 16. 183 *nec omnibus adipēs carnesve largae, sicuti nec animalium acerrimis*. 8. Of style or quality in eloquence: telling, pungent: Quint. 6. 3. 57 *acriora . . . sunt et elegantiora quae trahuntur ex vi rerum*; 8. 3. 89 *acre, ut illud Crassi, 'ego te consulem putem, cum tu me non putes senatorem?' comp.* 9. 3. 71; 9. 4. 139 *cum debeant acria currere, delicata fluere*; Tac. A. 16. 22 *Eprium acri eloquentia* (biting). 9. In medicine, *acre remedium, acris curatio* = a strong, drastic remedy: Cic. Clu. 67 *acrioribus remediis*; Cels. 6. 6. 14 *acria medicamenta* are opp. to *lenia* (in this place apparently with the notion of pungent taste); ib. 6. 6. 1 *minus acrem curationem*. 10. Adv. *acerrime*, in a reply as a slang form of assent: Plaut. Pseud. 364 R *Perniciēs adulescentum . . . Acerrume*.

Ăcerātus, -a, -um (*ăcus*), mixed with chaff: Paul. p. 20 M *aceratum lutum*, etc.: (so perhaps Gloss. ap. Löwe p. 136 *acerata farra*; ex con. II. N.).

Ăcerbas, n. p. of Dido's uncle: Iustin. 18. 4. 5-8. (In Verg. Iarbas.)

Ăcerbātīō, -ōnis, subst. fem. abstr. from *acerbare*, an embittering, embitterment: Cypr. Epist. 45. 2 *quae fuerant . . . acerbationibus criminosis congesta*.

Ācēruntīa (not *Ach-*), name of a town in Lucania: C. I. L. 9. 417 (where see Mommsen); Hor. 3. C. 3. 14. Hence *Aceruntini*, the inhabitants of Aceruntia.

Acerusa, name of a town in Campania: I. R. N. 3571.

Ācervus, in logic; not (as the dictionaries say) the argument *seriles*, which Cicero (Div. 2. 11) calls *acervalis argumentatio*, but the heap by which the argument is illustrated: Hor. 2. Ep. 1. 47: Pers. 6. 80; comp. Cic. Acad. 2. 49.

Ācētābŭlus, collateral masculine form of *acetabulum*: Apic. 6. 241 *ac. maiorem, minorem*.

Ācētāfērum, word invented to explain *acetabulum*: Isid. Or. 20. 4. 12.

Ācēto, -as, to turn sour: late Latin. Gloss. Cyrill. ὀξίζω, *aceto*.

Ācētōsus, sour: Apic. 1. 2 *acetoso liquamine* (Archiv).

Achērōn or **Achērŭns**: in Liv. 8. 24. 11 *Acheros*; acc. -*untā* or -*ontā*, loc. -*untī*, abl. -*unte*; generally masc., but fem. Plaut. Capt. 999. The Greek quantity is *Āchērōn*; but in obedience to the Latin accentuation (*Ācheron*) the older poets Plautus and Ennius generally lengthen the first syllable; so Plaut. Capt. 689, 998, 999 R; Merc. 606 R; Most. 484 L; Enn. Trag. 278; so *Ācherunsius* Enn. Trag. 107; *Ācherunticus* Plaut. Bacch. 198 R; Merc. 290; Mil. 626 Rib.; Goetz and Schöll always write *Accheruns*, *Accherunticus*, etc., and this spelling is given by B in Capt. 525; Lucr. always adopts the Greek scansion, perhaps from metrical necessity. (So *βραχίων* became *bracchium*. Havet attributes the lengthening of the first syllable to the influence of the *ch*.)

Achrōmos (ἄχρωμος), in Rhet., a case in which there is no colour or pretext alleged for an act: Fortunatianus ap. Halm R. L. M. p. 83.

Ācīa, -ae, sewing-thread: Titin. 5 *reliqui acus aciasque*; Cels. 5. 26. 23. Proverb, *ab acia et acu*, from (or as we should say down to) the minutest details; Petron. 76 *ab acia et acu mi omnia exposuit*.

Ācīārīum, a needle-case: Gloss. Cyrill. ῥαφιδοθήκη, *aciarium*.

Acīārīum, steel: Gloss. Philox. *aciarium*, *στόμαμα* (emend. Scaliger): Gloss. Epinal. p. 2. col. A Sweet; '*accearium*' *steeli*.

Ācīēs, in measurement, a point: Grom. Lat. pp. 306, 307 L.

Aciscūlus and **Aciscūlum**, a small pointed hammer for cutting stones: Glosses quoted by Löwe P. G. p. 399 '*acisculum*' *quod habent structores, quasi malleolus est ad caedendos lapides*; '*acisculum*'

v. Dignac. 153

malliolum structorium; *acisculum*, σκάφιον ἤτοι ὄρυξ κηπουρική. *Acisculus*, cogn. m., Quint. 6. 3. 53; *Aciscule*, cogn. f., C. I. L. 4. 102 (Pompeii).

Aclys, -*ŷdis*: in Verg. A. 7. 730 P. spells *acludes*, and the MSS. of Serv. on the verse *aclides*. A weapon described by Serv. A. 7 l. c. '*aclides*' *sunt tela quaedam antiqua, adeo ut nequaquam commemorentur in bello. Legitur tamen quod sint clavae cubito semis factae, eminentibus hinc et inde acuminibus: quae ita in hostem iaciuntur religatae loro vel lino, ut peractis vulneribus possint redire. Putatur tamen esse teli genus quod flagello in immensum iaci potest.* (The other passages quoted in the lexx. throw no light on the matter.)

Acna, a space of ground 120 feet square: Varro L. L. 1. 10. 2; said by Col. 5. 1. 5 to be an expression of the rustics of Baetica (= *actus*); see Rudorff in Lachmann's Grom. Lat. 2. p. 279; and Frontin. 2. ib. p. 30. (In Col. 1. c. *acna* is found in Ursinus's MS. Can the true form be *acna* = Greek ἄκνα, the Latin accent having altered the pronunciation?)

Acquiesco. 1. In the sense of assenting, agreeing: Cic. Ac. 2. 141 *acquiescis, adsentiris, approbas*; Ulp. Dig. 27. 4. 1. 4. With dat. of person: Suet. Vit. 14 *cui velut oraculo adquiescebat*; Ulp. Dig. 38. 1. 7. 1 *acquiesco Celso*. 2. To comply with, in good or bad sense, Plin. (?) ap. Pomp. p. 144 *K debes quidem adquiescere regulis*; Vulg. 1 Tim. 6. 3 *non adquiescit sanis sermonibus Domini nostri*; Sulpic. Sev. Hist. 1. 11. 4, 2. 1. 5 (Rönsch, I. V. p. 348).

Acrifōlius (*acrusfolius* Cato R. R. 31) or **Aqūifōlius**, with prickly leaves: so of the holly tree. *Acrusfolios vectes*, poles of holly-wood, Cato, l. c.; quoted by Plin. 16. 230 *aquifolios*; Tarquiti-
us Priscus ap. Macrob. S. 3. 20. 3 *acrifolium*; *aquifolia ilex, aquifolia*, and *aquifolium* Plin. 16. 32, 73, 98, 231; 24. 116 and elsewhere. (It is possible, if not probable, that the original form was *acrusfolius*, which became corrupted into *aquifolius* as *lacuo* into *laqueo*. The form *acrusfolius* in the MS. of Cato may be due to confusion, and *acrifolius* to mere mistake.)

Ācrīvōcis, with a sharp voice: Arnob. 3. 14.

Acrōāma: abl. pl. *acroamatis*, C. I. L. 6. 1063 (Rome, 212 A.D.); *acroamatibus* ib. 1064 (same place and date). 1. Literally, a thing listened to (ἀκρόαμα): so, an entertainment for the ears: Cic. Arch. 20 *quod acroama aut cuius vocem libentissime audiret*; Nep. Att. 14. 1 *nemo . . . aliud acroama audivit quam anagnosten*; Plin.

Ep. 6. 31. 13 *interdum acroamata audiebamus*; Petron. 78 *novum acroama, cornicines*. 2. A buffoon, comic actor: Cic. Verr. 4. 49 *festivum acroama*; so Sest. 116; Lamprid. Al. Sev. 34. 2; C. I. L. II. cc. 3. In general, an actor: Suet. Vesp. 19 *ludis . . . vetera quoque acroamata revocaverat*.

Acrōāsis (ἀκρόασις) in the sense of an audience: Varro *ταφή Μενίππου* 5 *acroasi bellorum hominum*; Cic. Att. 15. 17. 2 *in acroasi audeam legere*.

Acrōpōlistis, -īdis, name of a woman in Plaut. Epid. Act. 4. The cogn. f. *Acropolis* is found C. I. L. 6. 2260 (Rome).

Acrōtēleutiūm (ἀκροτελεύτιον) name of a woman, Plaut. Mil.

Actāriūs, a register of *acta* or public documents: C. I. L. 2. 2663 *actarius in equitibus leg. VII* (Leg. VII, Gallaecia, A.D. 216): C. I. L. 3. 3392 *actarius alae*, and elsewhere, as Inscr. ap. Wilmann's *Exempla Inscr.* 591, 1489. Vel. Long. p. 74 says a distinction was drawn between *actarius* and *actuarius*: *actarius* being *scriptor actorum, actuarius qui actum agit*; or (p. 155) *qui diversis actibus occupatur*.

Actiēnsis, of Actium, Calend. Amitern. C. I. L. 9. 4191.

Actiō, -ōnis, subst. fem. abstr. from *ago*. **A.** Motion: Varro L. L. 5. 1. 11 *quod est in agitato actio*; ib. 12 (*initiorum quadrigae sunt*) *locus et corpus, tempus et actio*; Cic. N. D. 1. 102 *motu et actione divina*; Vitruv. 3. 5. 6 *in singulis tetrantorum actionibus* (on each occasion of drawing the quadrant). **B.** Action of various kinds, sing. and pl.: Varro L. L. 6. 42 *actionum trium primus agitalus mentis . . . cogitare, deinde tum dicere ac facere*; Cic. N. D. 1. 101 *actiones quae sint deorum*; Fam. 9. 8. 2 *honestas curas et actiones*; N. D. 2. 44 *actione deos privare*; Quint. 3. 6. 50 *posuerat et Cicero in libris rhetoricis 'facti' 'nominis' 'generis' 'actionis'*; so Quint. 3. 5. 6 *hoc genus Cicero scientia et actione distinguit* (theory and practice); see Cic. Off. 1. 17 *actio quaedam, non solum mentis agitatio*.

1. Of natural processes, such as breathing, feeding, digesting: Cels. 1 prooem. *actiones naturales*. 2. Of acting in a theatre: Arnob. 7. 44; Cypr. 3. In an orator, action, gesture: often in Cicero's oratorical works; Quint. often, who divides it into *vox* and *gestus*, II. 3. 14. 4. Specially of pronunciation: Quint. II. 3. 1 *pronuntiatio a plerisque actio dicitur*; Fortunatianus 15 (after Cic.); Martianus Capella Rhet. 43 (Halm R. L. M. pp. 130, 484). 5. *Actio gratiarum*, a giving of thanks: Cic. Fam. 12. 26. 1 al. 6. *Actio vitae*, the active

spending of life: Cic. N. D. 1. 2. 45; Off. 1. 17. 7. Specially of public and political acts or proceedings: so often in Cic. both in sing. and pl.; Att. 10. 1. 3 *actio esse de pace quae possit* (=how can we discuss the question of peace?); Q. F. 2. 1. 1 *nihil ex nostris actionibus praetermisit*; Att. 2. 14. 1 *cum has actiones εὐαγαρπέπτους videbat*; 2. 16. 2 *actiones* (opp. to *leges*) *ipsum praestare debere*; Fam. 5. 12. 6 *habet enim* (my history) *varios actus, nullasque actiones et consiliorum et temporum*; Fam. 1. 9. 1 *actionis illius amplitudinem*, and *passim* in his speeches; Caes. C. 1. 5; Sall. C. 43. 1; Liv. 2. 31. 8 *omnium actionum in senatu primam habuit*; 3. 21. 3 *consulis actio*; so often *tribuniciae actiones*; 4. 48. 16 *latores rogationis . . . actionem deposuere*; 5. 24. 7 *actio . . . transmissi- grandi Vcios* = proposal. 8. In late authors, a public occupation: Cass. Var. 3. 25 *publicae actiones*; Leo M. ep. 77 *archidiaconi actionis*. C. In law. 1. An action or legal proceeding: very often with the gen. of the matter in which the *actio* is started; formerly called *legis actio*, Gaius 4. 11 *vel ideo quod legibus proditae erant . . . vel ideo quia ipsarum legum verbis accommodatae erant*. *Legis actio* is correlative to *lege agere*, and thus means action determined by a *lex*. Legg. XII. 2. 1, 5, 10 (W.) *actio familiae erciscundae, act. sacramenti*; Lex Rep. C. I. L. 1. 198. 56, etc.: so Cic. Caecin. 35 *actio iniuriarum*, and often so in Latin; Tac. A. 13. 26 *ceteras actiones promiscas et pares esse* (i. e. *aquo iure agi*). 2. The power or right of bringing an action: Cic. Verr. 2. 90 *cuius rei legibus Thermitanorum actio sit*: so the praetor is said *actionem dare* Cic. Verr. 2. 61, 66; Flacc. 49; the litigant *actionem habere* Cic. Caec. 32, 34, 37, and so regularly in Latin. 3. The formula under which the action is brought: Cic. Cacc. 54 *actio est in auctorem praesentem his verbis, 'Quandoque te in iure conspicio'*; N. D. 3. 74 *actio illa, 'Ope consilioque tuo furtum aio factum esse'*; Mur. 29 *vestris formulis atque actionibus*; comp. Caec. 8, 54. 4. *Actiones*, as title of a legal work (or collection of formulae?), Varro L. L. 6. 89 *Cosconius in Actionibus scribit*; R. R. 2. 5. 11 *Actiones Mamili*; Cic. De Orat. 1. 245 *ad Actiones Hostilianas te contulisses*: (comp. Att. 6. 1. 8 *Cn. Flavius . . . actiones composuit*). 5. *Actio litium*: Cic. Phil. 9. 11 *neque instituire litium actiones malebat*. 6. *Actio causae*, or *actio* alone, the pleading of a cause: a pleading: Cic. Phil. 13. 25 *turpem vero actionem, qua defenditur*, etc.; Cacc. 4 *cum illorum actionem causae considero*; so Quint. often, who, 5. 14. 27, 12. 2. 11, distinguishes the style of *actio* from

that of *disputatio*; Quint. 10. 1. 22 *actiones Demosthenis atque Aeschiniis (legere)*, i. e. the speeches; Suet. Cal. 53 *prosperis oratorum actionibus*. Hence *actionem movere* = *verba facere*, to speak, Ps. Cypr. de Sing. Cler. 34.

7. A judicial proceeding, hearing of a case: Cic. passim, *prima actio, secunda, altera actio*, and the like; Sall. I. 35. 9 *priore actione*; Quint. and others; Arnob. 3. 6 *secundas actiones postulare (ut dicitur)*; so Tac. (H. 1. 20 *ubique hasta et sector et inquieta urbs actionibus*). Sulpit. Victor Inst. Or. 45 (Halm R. L. M. p. 340) says that *actio* may mean either *poena atque animadversio*, or *ipsa accusatio et defensio*.

Actiōsus, active, busy: Varro L. L. 7. 66 *ut ab una faciendo factiosae, sic ab una agendo actiosae dictae*; Cassiod. Var. 11 praef. *ne quis possit offendi quod in praetoriano culmine constitutis sic omnimodis actioso pauca dictaverim*.

Actīvītās, t. t. in Grammar, the active voice: Prob. Cath. pp. 39, 40 K, al. Gram.

Actīvus. 1. In rhetoric, practical as opp. to imaginary: Quint. 3. 5. 11 *hi θέσω a causa sic distinguunt, ut illa sit spectativae partis, haec activae*; so of rhetoric in general, Quint. 2. 18. 5 *dicitur activa vel administrativa* (a practical, not a theoretical study); so Prisc. Praeex. Rhet. 11 (Halm R. L. M. p. 559) distinguishes *activa positio* (a practical or real question) from *inspectiva* or *intellectiva*. 2. In literature, of a piece acted, not recited by the poet: Diom. p. 482 K *dramaticon vel activum (poematos genus)*.

Actūālis, active. 1. Practical, as opp. to theoretical: Macrobr. Somn. Scip. 2. 17. 5 *actualium virtutum*; Cassian. Collat. often; Cassiod. De Dial. init., Isid. Or. 2. 24. 10. 2. *Actualia nomina*, nouns denoting action, as *rex, dux, cursor*; Isid. Or. 1. 7. 23.

Actūārīus is given as = *actarius* (q. v.) by the MSS. of Petron. 53. 1; Sen. Ep. 33. 9; Suet. Iul. 55: but the distinction quoted by Velius Longus seems to be correct. In the army *actuarius* was an officer whose duty it was to distribute pay or provisions: Amm. 12. 5. 9; Treb. Pollio xxx Tyr. 6. 3; Amm. 12. 5. 9; 15. 5. 3 *actuarius sarcinalium, principis iumentorum*; C. I. L. 3. 6059 *actuarius protectorum*; 5. 1595 (Aquileia) *actoarius (sic) sanctae ecclesiae Aquileiensis*; Cod. Iust. 12. 38. 16; 50. 6 and 7 *a. classium urbis Constantinopolitanae*.

Actus, -ūs. 1. Motion, impetus, force of motion: (a) Lucr. 3. 192 *mellis pigri latices magis et cunctantior actus*; Verg.

A. 12. 687 *fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu*; so Luc. 9. 471; Sen. Ag. 432; met. Quint. 9. 2. 4 *motus . . . orationis atque actus*. (b) Style of motion: Ov. Hal. 72, of a horse, *quantoque venit spectabilis actu*. 2. Setting in motion, driving: (a) Cic. Rep. 2. 67 *levi admotu, non actu, flectit illam feram*; Ov. F. 1. 323; Cypr. Ep. 55. 28 *actus* (pl.) *et cursus navis*. Met., Tac. H. 1. 12 *qui in dies quanto potentior, eodem actu invisior erat*, 'so much the more unpopular, owing to the artificial impulse.' (b) The right of driving: (?) Cato R. R. 149. 2 (*lex qua pabulum venire oportet*) . . . *aqua, itinere, actu, domini usioni recipitur*; C. I. L. 1. 1291 *itus actusque est in hoc delubrum Feroniai*; Cic. Caec. 74 *aquae ductus, haustus, iter, actus*. (c) Concr. a road for driving: Varro L. L. 5. 2 *via quod vehendo teritur, actus quod agendo teritur*; 5. 34 *ut ager quo agi potest, sic qua agi actus*; Fest. p. 17 M (*actus*) *iter inter vicinos iv pedum latum*; Modestin. Dig. 8. 3. 12. 3. Concr. (a) A land measure, a length of 120 feet: Plin. 18. 9 *actus in quo boves agerentur cum aratro uno impetu iusto*; Varro R. R. 1. 10. 2 *actus quadratus* (a square with side of 120 feet); so Col. 5. 1. 5; Paul. p. 17 M; *actus minimus*, a space of 120 feet long and 4 broad, Varro ap. Col. 5. 1. 5. (b) A definite space between two given points, of numbers, as from 1 to 90: Varro L. L. 9. 86 *omnibus (numeris) est una novenaria regula, duo actus, tres gradus*; of aqueducts, Vitruv. 8. 7. 3 *puteique ista sint facti uti inter binos sint actus*; ib. 7 *inter actus ducentos . . . castella conlocari*; of honey-combs, Plin. 11. 22 *limitibus binis circa singulos actus*. (c) Of a book or play, an act: Ter. Hec. pr. 39 *primo actu placeo*; Varro R. R. 1. 26 *actus quartus*; Cic. Q. F. 1. 1. 12 *tamquam tertius actus perfectissimus*; so met. Cic. Marc. 27 *hic restat actus*; Phil. 2. 34 al., Hor. A. P. 4. Action, in various senses. (a) Abs., action, as opp. to theory or speculation or words: Scaevola Dig. 46. 8. 5 *non tantum verbis, sed etiam actu*; Quint. 2. 18. 4 *ab actu, id est opere, recesserunt, et contemplatione sui fruuntur*; 3. 6. 26 *actum, id est, πρᾶξις*; 8. 6. 11 *rebus sensu carentibus actum quandam et animos damus*; Sen. Ep. 8. 1 *in actu movi*. (b) In Grammar, action as opp. to passivity, Macrob. Diff. Verb. p. 652 K. (c) Doing, or performance: *actus rei* Quint. 7. 2. 41; 10. 1. 31; *operis* 2. 18. 1; comp. 10. 6. 1 *inter medios rerum actus*; 10. 1. 27 *actu forensi*; Suet. Aug. 78 *residua diurni actus*; Plin. Ep. 9. 25. 3 *me rerum actus . . . distringit*. (d) *Actus rerum*, of judicial proceedings: Suet. Aug. 32; Claud. 15; Ner. 17. (e) *Actus* alone, of method in judicial proceedings: Traian. ap. Plin. Ep. 10. 97. 1 *ac-*

tum quem debuisti . . . secutus es. (f) *Actus* alone, of a pleading, like *actio*: Quint. 6. 3. 43 and elsewhere; Victorianus on Cornificius ap. Halm. R. L. M. p. 171. (g) A scene or action on the stage: Quint. 5. 10. 9 *actus scaenarum*; 6. 2. 35 *ex aliquo graviore actu*; Suet. Ner. 24 *in tragico quodam actu*: Liv. 7. 11. 2 *fabellarum actu*. (h) Action, in an orator or actor: Quint. 2. 12. 10 *suum cuique eorum, quae dicet, colori adcommodare actum*; 10. 2. 11 *actus histrionum*. (i) An action, in concr. sense: Justin. 31. 2. 1 *ad speculandum actus Annibalis*; Vell. 2. 45. 1 *actus incesti reus*; Pers. 5. 99 *vetitos actus*; Quint. 6. 2. 30 *qui sibi res, voces, actus, quam optime finget*; 11. 1. 47 *in ceteris actibus vitae*; Luc. 8. 806 *adde actus tantos* (achievements); so Cypr. De Mort. 6 and elsewhere; Arnob. 6. 26 *ab actu omni sceleroso*; ib. 2. 46; Sulpic. Sev. Dialog. 2 (3). 11. 11 *vir multis bonisque actibus praeditus*; Vulg. *Actus Apostolorum*. (k) A way or method of action or living: Censorinus D. N. 8. 2 *actum vitamque nostram stellis tam vagis quam stasis esse subiectum*; Cypr. De cath. Eccl. Un. 21; De Lapsis 21 and often elsewhere; Ep. 33. 2 *actus nostri mediocritatem* (? or = office?). (l) An occupation, business, line of duty: Scaevola Dig. 40. 5. 41. 13 *actum agere* (management of accounts); Trajan to Plin. Ep. 10. 28 *cum ad pristinum actum reuersus fuerit*; Marcianus Dig. 39. 4. 16 *init. actum domini gessisse* (=business), and so elsewhere in the Dig.; Vopisc. Carus 6 (Probus) *plures . . . in actibus conlocatos*; C. I. L. 6. 1759 *actu publico versatus* (in public life) Rome, 389 A. D.

Ācūa = *aqua*: C. I. L. 6. 590 (Rome).

Ācūārius = *aquarius*: I. R. N. 5381 (Corfinium).

Acuius, nomen masc.: C. I. L. 6. 3148 (Rome).

Ācūla, dim. of *aqua*, a rivulet, Cic. De Orat. 1. 28.

Aculeia, nomen f.: C. I. L. 2. 589 (Emerita in Lusitania).

Aculeus, nomen m., I. R. N. 6112 (Pinna Vestinorum).

Acūmē, n. p. f. = Greek *Acme*, found in three or four inscriptions: see Ritschl Opusc. Phil. 2. p. 505.

Ācūmen, in the sense of the point of a weapon. The lexx. quote Cic. N. D. 2. 9; Div. 2. 77; add Serv. A. 7. 730 *eminentibus hinc et inde acuminibus*.

Acumis, cogn. f., dat. **Acumini**. C. I. L. 1. 1219 (near Telesia); 5. 6096 (Milan); 2686 (Este).

Ācūo: *ācūtus*, used of colour; strong, as opp. to faint (*languens*); Serv. A. 11. 69 *'languentis hyacinthi'* . . . *aut quia non est aculi coloris*. (*Aquitur*, i. e. *acuitur*, Fasti Philocali, C. I. L. p. 358 col. 1.)

Acupēdium, swift-footedness: Gloss. Cyrill. ὀξυποδία, *acupedium* (Rönsch S. B. p. 6).

Acupēciūs, swift-footed: Paul. p. 9 M '*acupediūs*' dicebatur cui praecipuum erat in currendo acumen pedum; Placidus p. 11 D '*acupedum*' velocitate pedum agmine (so the liber glossarum); according to the other MSS. '*acupedum*' velocitate pedum. (Read perhaps '*acupediūs*' a pedum acumine; '*acupedium*' velocitas pedum.)

Ācūpictus, embroidered with the needle: Ti. Donatus on A. 11 777 *huiusmodi vestes acupictae dicuntur*; Isid. Or. 19. 22. 22.

Ācūs, -ūs, f. 1. The point of a fibula or clasp: Plin. 26. 5; Treb. Poll. Claud. 14. 5 *fibulam auream cum acu cuprea*. 2. *Acus comatoria*, a pin for holding the hair: Petron. 21; see Quint. 2. 5. 12 *inustas comas acu comere*; Mart. 2. 66. 2; Iuv. 2. 93 and elsewhere. 3. A sharp piece of wood used for putting in plants: Pallad. 1. 43. 2 *acus per quas in pastinis sarmenta merguntur*.

Acusius and **Acusia**, nomina: Cic. Att. 11. 23. 2; I. R. N. 6196 (Interamna); **Acusenius**, nomen: C. I. L. 6. 1058, i. 34 (Rome, 205 A. D.).

Ācūtēla, a sharpening: Prisc. 1. p. 120 K mentioned as derivative of *acutus*.

Ācūtiangūlum = ὀξυγώνιον, a figure with acute angles: Boeth. Euclid. 1. 5 *oxygonium, id est acutiangulum*.

Acuvia, nomen f.: I. R. N. 837 (Venusia).

Ād, prep. 1. The form *ad* is the most usual, but *at* is found very often in inscriptions from the first century A. D. onwards: e. g. C. I. L. 1. 1252 (Pompeii) *usque at tegulas*: 4. 1880, 2013 (Pompeii) *at quem, at portam*; 6. 142. 1463 (Rome, 70 A. D.); 1877 (Rome, 73 A. D.); 2. 4154 (Barcino in Tarraconensis, c. 170 A. D.); 6. 2104. 14 (Rome, 218 A. D.). A great quantity of other instances from inscriptions and MSS. of Plaut., Ter., Cic. and Verg. is given by Neue, Lat. Form. 2 (2). pp. 704-705. 2. The compound adverbs *adeo, eoad, adquo, quoad* seem to show that there was once a time when *ad* governed the dative, as it actually does in later Latin: Itala Luc. 2. 52 (see Rönsch I. V. p. 442). 3. *Ad aliquid* = πρὸς τι, relative: Quint. 1. 6. 13 (perhaps from Pliny); Charis. p. 158 K *sunt pronomina ad aliquid, ut 'meus,' 'tuus'*; Cledon. p. 51 K *indefinitum est ad aliquid, quo ostendo me aliquid possidere quod cupio* (as '*cuius,' 'cuiā*').

Adagio, -ōnis, a proverb: Gloss. Philox. *adagio, παροιμία*; Cyrill. *παροιμία, adagio*; Val. Soranus ap. Varr. L. L. 7. 31 '*vetus*

adagio est . . . *Adagio* (Varro continens) *est littera commutata 'ambagio'* (so Turnebus for *abagio*), *dicta ab eo quod ambit orationem, neque in aliqua una re consistit sola*; Auson. Praef. Monosyllabarum (p. 158 Peiper) *ut quod per adagionem coepimus proverbio finiamus*; Glossae Nominum p. 6. L *adagio prima* (= παροιμία); Placidus p. 8 D '*adagione*' *proverbio*; Gloss. Gr. Lat. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 217 παροιμία *proverbium adagio ambitio* (read *ambagio* or *ambigio*). The form *adagium* is given in the MSS. of Gell. Pr. 1. 19 and Censorinus D. N. 3. 7; Paul. p. 12 has *adagia ad agendum apta*, but this may well be a corruption for *adagio*. (The form *adagio* is undoubtedly the original one. Two possibilities are open as to the etymology; either the word was a translation of the Greek παροιμία, and was thus formed from *ad* and *ago*, or, which seems more probable, *adagio* is a Latin word from *ad* and *ac-* or *ag-*, to say, a base which occurs in *ac-samenta* and *ind-ig-it-amenta*, and probably also in *a-i-o*. The note in Paulus points to an old theory that the word was connected with *ago*, but this may have been based on a misunderstanding.)

Ādāmātōrius, ādāmātor, = *puellarum amator*, Glossae Nom. p. 6. 7 Löwe.

Ādāquo, -ās, to water. 1. To sprinkle with water, of plants: Plin. 17. 63; Pallad. 3. 33. 2. Of cattle, to water: Gloss. Philox. *adaquat*, πορίζει; Suet. Galba 7 *ubi (iumentum) adaquari solebat* (perhaps in middle sense); Cypr. Ep. 63. 8. 3. To get water: Caes. C. 1. 66 *adaquandi causa . . . processerant*. (The lexx. assume a deponent form *adaquor*, of which I can find no evidence.)

Ādasia, explained by Paul. p. 12 as = *ovis vetula recentis partus*: so also glosses quoted by Löwe P. G. p. 100 note.

Ādaugmēn, an increase, restored by Lachmann to Lucr. 6. 614 *guttai vix instar erunt unius adaugmen*.

Addēcet. 1. It becomes as well: Plaut. Pers. 220 R *Decet me. Me quidem item addecet* (it becomes me too). 2. It is most becoming to: Plaut. Trin. 78 al.; Enn. Trag. 338.

Addensātiō, swift-footedness: Gloss. Cyrill. ὀξυποδία, *acupedium*, *addensatio*. (Rönsch S. B. p. 6.)

Addensātor, a swift runner: Gloss. Philox. *addensator*, ὀξυπηδότης (emend. Rönsch S. B. p. 6); Gloss. Nominum p. 6 Löwe *addensator acutus in ambulando*.

Addictiō. 1. A making over or assignment on the part of the praetor: Cic. Verr. Act. Pr. 12 *bonorum possessionumque addictio atque condonatio*; Lex. Mamil. De Limit. (Grom. Lat. p. 265 L) *datio addictio iudicis esto*; Gaius 3. 189: Dig. 18. 2. 1. 2. met., slavery: Ps. Cypr. de Sing. Cler. 39.

Additio. 1. Addition: Varro L. L. 5. 1. 6 *litterarum demptione aut additione*; Prisc. 2. p. 25 K *additio syllabae*. 2. Concrete, a thing added, Prisc. 2. p. 28 K *additio magis putatur 'que.'* (Not in Quint. 9. 3. 28, where it has been inserted by conjecture.)

Additivus, = ἐπιταγματικός, technical term in Grammar of a pronoun which is frequently attached to other pronouns or to substantives, as *ipse*, in *ego ipse, rex ipse*; Prisc. 2. p. 179 K '*ipse*' *additivum vel appositivum dicitur, quod Apollonius ἐπιταγματικὸν nominat.*

Addo. The part. pass. *additus* was used in old Latin in the sense of closely attached to, clinging to, of an enemy dogging one's footsteps: Verg. A. 6. 90 *nec Teucris addita Iuno Usquam aberit*; where Servius says '*addita*,' *inimica: est autem verbum Lucilii et antiquorum, ut Plautus (Aul. 556 R) Argus . . . quem quondam Ioni Iuno custodem addidit.* The passage from Lucilius (14. 21 M) is given in full by Macrob. S. 6. 4. 2 *si mihi non praetor siet additus atque agitet me.*

Addūbītātīō, translation of the Greek ἀπόρησις or διαπόρησις, a rhetorical figure, hesitation or expression of doubt: Macrob. S. 4. 6. 11 *addubitatio, quam Graeci ἀπόρησιν vocant*; Script. Schem. Dian. 32 (Halm R. L. M. p. 75) *διαπόρησις, addubitatio*; al. Rhet.

Addūcībīlis, translation of the Greek εἰσαγωγίμος, imported: ancient translation of Arist. Rhet. 1. 4. 11 (Paucker).

Addūctor, tr. of the Greek προσαγωγεύς, one who brings or introduces: Int. Iren. 1. 13. 6 *te viae duce et adductore utentes (ὁδηγῶ σοὶ καὶ προσαγωγεῖ χρώμενοι)*; in bad sense, Anth. Lat. 127. 2 (Riese) *adductor coniugis esse tuae.*

Addūctōrīum, a movable curtain: S. S. Vers. Ant. Exod. 26. 36 ap. Augustin. Quaest. in Hept. 2. 177. 8 *et facies adductorium de hyacintho*, etc. (For the explanation see Hauer, Archiv 4. 1. p. 141-2.)

Adductus, part. pass. of *adduco* used as adj. Literally: 1. Drawn up: Iul. Cap. Verus 10. 6 *fronte in supercilia adductiore*. 2. Contracted: Quint. 10. 3. 13 *frontis tam adductae*; Suet. Tib. 68 *adducto vultu*. Met. 1. Strict, close: Tac. A. 12. 7 *adductum et*

quasi virile servitium; H. 3. 7 *adductius quam civili bello imperitabat*; G. 44 *Golones regnantur, paulo iam adductius quam ceterae Germanorum gentes.*

2. Forcible: Auson. Grat. Act. 14. 64 (p. 369 Peiper) *nemo adductius spicula contorsit.* 3. Reserved: Tac. A. 14. 4 *modo familiaritate iuvenili Nero, et rursus adductus.* 4. Of style, close, terse: Plin. Ep. 1. 16. 5 *pressior et circumscriptior et adductor.*

Ādelphāsium, n. p., of woman: Plaut. Poen.

Ādēo (verb): perfect usually *adii*, but *ādīvi* Apul. M. 8. 1; Auson. Epist. 5. 48 (p. 228 Peiper); *adivisti* Med. in Cic. Fam. 6. 2. 2. *Ādī=adii*, Val. Fl. 5. 502; *adisti=adiisti*, Plaut., Cic., Verg., Stat. *Adit=adiit*, Mon. Anc. 5. 16, and poets of the first cent. A.D., also Tac. A. 15. 5; in subj. *adierit* is common; *adissem*, *adissemus*, *adissemus*, *adissemus*, *adissemus*, are found in Cic., Liv., Stat., Mart. *Adieset*, *adiesent*, old forms of past subj., C. I. L. 1. 196 (S. C. De Bacanalibus); *adiese* of perf. infin. ib. 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. *ādīt*, Plaut. Cas. prol. 41; imper. *ādī*, Plaut. Mil. 1032 Rib.; pres. inf. pass. *adiriē*, Enn. Tr. 407. According to Verrius Flaccus (Paul. p. 19 M) the verb *adeo* was to be distinguished from the adv. by the accent, the verb being pronounced *ádeo*, the adv. *adéo*. But it is very doubtful whether a rule of this kind was more than a scholar's invention.

Ādeps: *adipes non alipes*, Probus App. p. 199 K, probably the Greek *ἀλειφάρ* abbreviated under the influence of the accent; the fat of non-ruminating animals, opp. to *sebum*; Plin. 11. 212 *cornigera una parte dentata et quae in pedibus talos habent sebo pinguescunt, bisulca scissive in digitos pedibus et non cornigera adipe. Concretus hic, et cum refrixit, fragilis, semperque in fine carnis. Contra pingue inter carnem cutemque suco liquidum . . . Adeps cunctis sine sensu, quia nec arterias habet nec venas.*

Ādhābīto, to live near: Gloss. Cyrill. *προσοικῶ*, *adhabito, accolo.*

Ādhībēo. 1. To call in, bring in (for advice, assistance, or the like): abs., with *ad*, *in* and acc., and dat. (a) Plaut. Persa 596 R *amicum adhibere ubi quid geras*; Ter. Ph. 714 *adhibere testes*; so Varro L. L. 6. 81; Cic. Att. 2. 4. 7 *adhibeas Vettium*; N. D. 2. 69 *adhibetur ad partus Diana*; so often in Cic., who constantly uses the word with acc. in apposition, *adhibere aliquem arbitrum, testem, adiutorem, patronum*, etc.; Caes. G. 1. 20 *fratrem adhibet*; 1. 40 *ad id consilium adhibitis centurionibus*; 7. 83 *locorum peritos adhibent*; Sall. I. 113. 3; Verg. A. 8. 56 *adhibe socios castris*; so

Liv. 1. 7. 12; Vitruv. 9. 3. 18, and other writers often. (b) With abstract subst., equivalent to a person, Gell. 19. 5. 3 *adhibebat nobis auctoritates nobilium medicorum*. (c) Of things, Caes. C. 2. 8 *adhibita sollertia* (with the aid of); Tac. A. 14. 4 *ut occultando facinori nox adhiberetur*. 2. Of hospitality. (a) To invite: Nep. Praef. 7. *adh. in convivium*; Verg. A. 5. 62 *adh. epulis*; Quint. 11. 2. 12 *cenae*; Tac. H. 2. 68 *ad epulas*. (b) To entertain: Cic. Q. F. 1. 1. 5 *quos ego universos adhibui liberaliter*; Verr. 5. 70 *ut is victu ceterisque rebus quam liberalissime commodissimeque adhiberetur*. (c) Met. to treat: Cic. Att. 10. 12. 3 *Quintum filium severius adhibebo*. 3. To bring in, call in something additional: Metellus Macedonicus (Meyer Or. R. Fragm. p. 161) *di immortales virtutem adprobare, non adhibere debent* (to approve merit already existing, not to give an additional supply); Lucr. 5. 229 *ne cuiquam adhibenda est Almae nutricis blanda atque infracta loquella*; Varro R. R. 2. 1. 4 *lacte adhibitum ad cibum*; Lucr. 1. 778 *primordia gignundis in rebus oportet Naturam clandestinam caecamque adhibere*; Cic. Fin. 3. 19 *quasi prima elementa naturae, quibus ubertas orationis adhiberi vix potest*; Tusc. 5. 99 *ad panem adhiberi quicquam*; Quint. 5. 13. 5 *illae . . . apud Caesarem . . . actiones, etiamsi precibus utuntur, adhibent et patrocinia*; Tac. A. 14. 53 *ego quid aliud munificentiae tuae adhibere potui quam studia . . . in umbra educata?* (which Nipperdey takes as = add to, contribute in addition to). 4. To bring to, put to, put on: Ov. M. 9. 216 *genibus manus*; Fast. 3. 293 *vincula capto*; Gell. 15. 17 *tibias cum ad os adhibuisset*. 5. To employ, use, apply, abs., with dat., and with *ad*. (a) *Sacra* ap. Varr. L. L. 7. 84 *ne quid scortum adhibeatur*; Plaut. Poen. 1317 R *adhibere tympanum*; Varro L. L. 6. 18 (of a religious rite) *e caprisco adhibent virgam*; 5. 61 (*aqua et ignis*) *in nuptiis adhibentur*; Lucr. 3. 1019 *at mens sibi conscia factis Praemetuens adhibet stimulos terretque flagellis*; Cic. Dom. 36 *ne qua calumniā . . . fraus . . . dolus adhibeatur*; Sest. 135 *medicinam adhiberetis rei publicae: cum sanae parti corporis scapellum adhibetur*; Phil. 11. 6 *supplicii adhibendi*; Agr. 2. 47 *adhibeant manus vectigalibus vestris*: with *vim* often in Cic.; Verg. G. 3. 455 *medicas adhibere manus ad vulnera*; Quint. 1. 10. 20 *epulis fides ac tibias adhibere*, and often elsewhere in Quint., who has e. g. *adhibere actionibus plus cultus, modum rei, probationes causae, musicam rationem saltationi*, and often abs. (b) Of an action or proceeding: Cic. Fam. 4. 3. 3 *consolationem adh.*; N. D. 1. 113 *adhibetur titillatio sensibus*; Phil. 14. 34 *utinam . . . aliqua talis eis*

adhiberi posset oratio qua deponerent macrorem; Mur. 74 *deleniendis animis et adhibendis voluptatibus*; N. D. 1. 3 *dis cultus, honores, preces*; ib. 112 *odores ad Deos*, so very often in Quint., e.g. 1. 10. 32 *illi quae adhibetur infantibus adlectationi*. So commonly in Latin.

6. Of conduct, feeling, and the like, to bring to bear on a thing, to exhibit: Plaut. Men. 983 R *id si adhibeam* (that conduct); Caecil. 247 *si confidentiam adhibes*; Plaut. Most. 227 L *adhibet parsimoniam*; Rud. 1043 *fidem*; Acc. 510 *adhibeant faventiam*; Cic. Fam. 4. 6. 1 *adhibuisti dolorem animi*; Fam. 5. 6. 1 *adhibui diligentiam*; Fam. 13. 6 *adhibet officium erga illos*; Q. F. 3. 8. 3 *virtute et gravitate Caesaris, quam in summo dolore adhibuisset*; so Caes. G. 3. 20 *diligentiam*; C. 1. 37 *adhibita celeritate*; elsewhere he has *adhibere crudelitatem, diligentiam, genus praedandi, laborem, misericordiam, modum, sapientiam*, and so other good writers; Nep. Epam. 7. 2 *nullam adhibuit memoriam contumeliae*; Liv. 4. 44. 5 *plus artis quam fidei*. *Se adhibere* = to behave oneself (προσφέρεισθαι), Cic. Q. F. 1. 1. 22.

7. To turn towards, lend, apply, of the eyes, ears, mind, and the like: Plaut. Stich. 103 R *vostrum animum adhiberi volo*; Cas. 2. 8. 39 *aures sunt adhibendae mihi*; Lucil. 29. 116 *animos attendere dictis Atque adhibere*; Lucr. 1. 51 *auris animumque sagacem . . . adhibe veram ad rationem*; Cic. Har. Resp. 20 *adhibete animos et mentes vestras, non solum aures*; Arch. 5 *quorum alter res ad scribendum maximas, alter cum res gestas tum etiam studium atque aures adhibere posset*; Ov. Am. 2. 1. 37 *adhibete ad carmina vultus*.

8. *Adhibere fidem alicui*, to give credence to; Papin. Dig. 17. 1. 7 *placitis*; Ulp. ib. 48. 18. 1 *quaestioni*; Auson. Epist. 16 (p. 228 Peiper) *si qua fides falsis inquam est adhibenda poetis*.

Ādhortātīvus *modus*, a tenth mood, the hortative, added by some grammarians to the list of moods, Diom. p. 338 K.

Ādhortātōrius, adv. *adhortatorie*, in the tone of advice; Alcim. Ep. 16 *adhortatorie potius quam aspere*.

Ādīcīo: the first syllable is long in Verg. A. 8. 304; Ov. A. A. 3. 7; short in Stat. Theb. 7. 4; Mart. 4. 54. 9, 10. 82. 1.

Ādiectāmentum, an addition, appendage; Charis. p. 160 K (conj. Fabricius for *obiectamenta*); Iavolenus Dig. 50. 16. 242.

Ādiectīcius. 1. Additional: Cassiod. Var. 11. 8. 2. In Grammar, adjectival: Charis. Exc. p. 533 K, where the word is applied to substantives like *frugi*, used as epithets, as distinguished from adjectives proper like *magnus*, which are there called *consequentes*.

Ādiectiō, -ōnis. 1. An addition: Liv. 1. 30. 6 *rem Romanam adiectione populi Albani auctam*; Vitruv. 3. 5. 7 *suae partis adiectionem*; ib. 10 praef. 2, of additional expense: *adiectione dimidia aut ampliore*; 6. 2. 4 *detractioes aut adiectiones*; in Vitruv. often in pl. opp. to *detractioes*; Sen. Ep. 109. 9 *calor non adiuvatur adiectione caloris*; Quint. 1. 5. 14 opp. to *detractio*; Tac. H. 1. 78 *Hispaniensibus et Emeritensibus familiarum adiectiones* (enrolment of new families); Suet. Tib. 26 *unius bigae adi.*; often in Scaurus De Orth.; Symmach. Epist. 6. 9 *decem pedum adiectio* (additional space). 2. In Rhet., the addition or repetition of a word: Quint. 9. 3. 28 *quod fit adiectione*; *plura sunt genera*: he proceeds to give a number of different instances. 3. The addition of a statement: Quint. 7. 9. 9; 8. 4. 6 al. In Quint. always opp. to *detractio*. 4. In medicine, strengthening treatment: Vitruv. 1. 6. 3 pl. opp. to *detractioes*. 5. In architecture. (a) The swelling in the middle of a column: Vitruv. 3. 2. 13 *adiectio quae evraais vocatur, quae adicitur in mediis columnis*. (b) A rising form given to the pedestals of columns by means of small steps: Vitruv. 3. 3. 5 *stylobatam ita oportet exaequari uti habeat per medium adiectionem per scamillos impares*. 6. In business, an additional offer of money: Liv. 38. 14. 14 *inliberali adiectione*: an additional bid, Dig. 50. 1. 21. 7 al. 7. In grammar, an adjective: Charis. p. 156 K *a quibusdam adiectiones vocantur, ut magnus vir, fortis exercitus*; Prob. Inst. p. 120 K, al. Gramm.

Ādiectivus, -a, -um, that can be added, esp. in Grammar, what can be added to the noun subst., adjectival = Gk. ἐπιθετος: Prisc. 2 p. 146 K *adiectivae positiones . . . ut equo 'albus' vel 'fortis'*; ib. 1. p. 58 K *adiectiva*; Macrob. S. 1. 4. 9 *ut . . . non positivum sit sed adiectivum* (not a substantive, but an adjective).

Ādingēre, corrupt reading in Schol. Iuv. 4. 2 *ita ut Sescenus* (Popma conj. *Sisenna*, Achaintre *Serenus*) *libro II ait, non dignus in quem debeam saturam calentem adingerere* (*adingere* now Bücheler).

Ādinspīrātiō, inspiration: Int. Iren. 2. 31. 3 *adinspiratione apostolica . . . per omnia repleti*.

Ādintellēgo, to understand besides: Mar. Vict. adv. Arium 1. 42 *quasi aliud adintellegitur, et non perfecte aliud*; ib. 4. 23.

Ādinventiō, an invention, device: Modestin. Dig. 27. 1. 6. 3 *neque sententia senatus neque alia qua adinventione*; Paulin. Nol. Ep. 43 (50). § 12. In a bad sense, Vulg. Ps. 98. 8, and often elsewhere in Vulg.

Ādinvestīgo -ās, to investigate in addition : Boeth. Eucl. Geom. 2 *tali ratione adinvestigetur* ; ib. *quorum si medium adinvestigavero, viginti o. to fiunt.*

Ādiōcor, -āris, to joke or play with : Petr. Chrysol. Serm. 152 *gladio adiocabatur infantulus.*

Ādīpātārius, a seller of rich or fatty things (*adīpata*), Gloss. ap. Löwe G. N. p. 163.

Ādīpiscor. 1. The original and proper meaning of this word is to overtake : Plaut. Epid. 15 R the MSS. including A give *vix adipiscendi potestas fuit* ; Bothe conj. *apiscendi* ; Ter. And. 332 *nuptias effugere ego istas malo quam tu adipiscier* ; Lucr. 5. 634 *tanto magis omnia signa Hanc adipiscuntur* ; 2. 637 *ne Saturnus cum malis manderet adeptus* (catch him up and devour him) ; Liv. 31. 43. 1 *adeptus Dardanos* ; 44. 28. 13 *fugientes Gallos adepti*. Met., to attain to : Cic. Rosc. Am. 131 *nisi hoc mirum est, quod vis divina adsequi non possit, si id mens humana adepta non sit* ; Balb. 54 *an quod adipisci poterant dicendo, id eis pugnando adsequi non licebat?* (The other meanings are fully illustrated in the lexx.). 2. The part. pass. *adeptus* is used passively by Sallust C. 7. 3 ; I. 101. 9 ; Ov. Trist. 4. 8. 19 ; Tac. A. 1. 7 ; Suet. Tib. 38 ; Neue L. F. 2. p. 273 quotes instances also from Gratius, Val. Max., and other authors. Cic. and other writers use the part. *adipiscendus* as if from *adipisco*, but the finite verb is not found passively in good Latin : in Plaut. Trin. 368 R and Fannius ap. Prisc. 1. p. 380 K *apiscitur*, not *adipiscitur*, is the true reading. Ps. Cypr. De Laude Martyrii 2 has *per quae adipisci lux potest.*

Ādiunctīcius, adopted, taken in : Gloss. ap. Löwe G. N. p. 163 *proselytus adiuncticius.*

Ādiunctīō, as t. t. in Grammar and Rhetoric, the figure of joining with one noun or verb different numbers, or genders, or persons ; = the Greek ζεύγμα, ἐπίζευξις, or ἐπιζευγμένον : Prisc. 2. p. 183 K. This is apparently its meaning in Cic. de Or. 3. 206, where Sorof quotes as an instance Cic. Cat. 1. 22 *neque enim is es, Catilina, ut te aut pudor unquam a turpitudine aut metus a periculo aut ratio a furore revocaverit.*

Ādiunctus, part. pass. of *adiungo*, connected with, akin to. 1. Cic. Cluent. 30 *quae propiora huiusce causae et adiunctiora sunt* ; Inv. 2. 41 *deinde videndum est quid adiunctum sit negotio, hoc est, quid maius, quid minus, quid aequae magnum sit, quid simile.* (In Arnob. 7. 39 Reifferscheid reads *ad iustissimam*, not *adiunctissimam*

quæstionem.) 2. Neut. *adiunctum* as subst. (a) A characteristic quality of a thing or an action. Cic. Legg. 2. 54 (si l. c.) *hostia autem maxima parentare pietatis adiunctum putabant*; Hor. A. P. 178 *semper in adiunctis actoque morabimur aptis*. (b) Distinguished from the inseparable or essential circumstances of a proceeding by Cic. Top. 53 *consequentium locus ab adiunctis longe diversus est. Nam adiuncta non semper eveniunt, consequentia autem semper*. (c) In logic, however, sometimes used as = a necessary consequence: Gell. 16. 8. 9 *sed quod Graeci συνημμένον ἄξιωμα dicunt, alii nostrum adiunctum, alii conexum dixerunt. Id conexum tale est: Si Plato ambulat, Plato movetur*. So Quint. 5. 10. 74 *ex consequentibus sive adiunctis*.

Ādiūtōriūm, an aid, assistance: Cic. ap. Col. 12. Praef. 1 *ut . . . adiutoria senectutis, nec minus propugnacula praepararentur*; Asin. Poll. ap. Suet. Gramm. 10 *in eam rem adiutorium ei fecit maxime Atcius Praetextatus*; Vell. 2. 112. 4 *magnam Thracum manum . . . in adiutorium eius rei secum trahebat*; Val. Max. 2. 7. ext. 1 *deorum immortalium adiutorio*; Ascon. Arg. in Scaur. *neque Pompeius propensum adiutorium praebebat*; Sen. Ep. 31. 5; Ir. 1. 5. 2; Quint. 3. 9. 4 al.

Ādiūtus, -ūs, (*adiuvo*), aid, assistance: Macrob. S. 7. 7. 5 *unius adiutu*; Itin. Alex. 58 *adiutu noctis uti*; Iul. ap. Augustin. c. sec. resp. Iul. 6. 40 *spontanea in nobis iniquitatis adiutu*.

Ādiūvāmentum, -i, (*adiuvo*): Isid. De eccl. off. 1. 18. 13 *etiamsi nulla sunt adiuvamenta mortuorum*.

Ādiūvātio, -ōnis, (*adiuvo*), aid, help: Diomed. p. 391 K.

Admātertēra, the sister of an *atarus*: Isid. Or. 9. 6. 28.

Admēmōrātīō, additional mention: Augustin. Ep. 59. 1.

Admentum or **ammentum** (not *āmentum*), a thong or strap. The glossaries give the forms *admentum* and *ammentum*; Gloss. Philox. *armentum, ἄμμα τῶν ἀκοντίων*; in Verg. A. 9. 665 the Romanus has *armenta* (in both cases no doubt for *adm-*); *admentis* the Donaueschingen MS. of Orosius 5. 15. 16; *ammentis* the Laurentian. *Agmenta* is given by D, *augmenta* by L in Oros. 6. 11. 3. Verrius Flaccus probably knew the spellings *admentum* and *ammentum*, for Paulus p. 12 M says '*amenta*' quibus ut mitti possint vinciuntur iacula, sive solcarum lora: ex Gracco quod est ἄμματα sic appellata, vel quia aptantes ea ad mentum trahant. The Greek etymology would justify *ammentum*, the Latin *admentum*. As the word occurs in Paulus just before *adtegrare, ad tutum, a'testate, and adtubernalis*.

the gloss should perhaps be headed *admentum*. (*Augmenta* for *adm-* is also found in Gloss. ap. Mai C. A. 6. p. 505.)

Admĕo, -ās, to come to: Paulin. Nol. Poem. 17. 119 *laeta lascivo procul admeabant Monstra natatu*.

Admīnīcūlātio, external support: Boeth. ad Cic. Top. 5, p. 368, Orelli.

Admīnīcūlum, to be derived not from *ad manum*, but from a lost *ad-mīnĕo*, to rise or project towards: comp. *im-mīneo*, *promīneo*.

Admīnistro, -ās. 1. To act as attendant or assistant: sometimes with dat. of person, Plaut. Stich. 397 R *vin admīnistrem?* *Sat servorum habeo domi*; ib. Epid. 418 R *admīnistraret ad rem dīvinam tibi*; Sall. I. 92. 9 (*mīlites poterant*) . . . *neque inter vineas sine periculo admīnistrare* (do their duty); Caes. G. 3. 23 *a quibus cum paulo tardius esset admīnistratum*; 31 *cum summo studio a mīlitibus admīnistraretur*; Vitruv. 1. 5. 4 *si celeriter admīnistraverint* (if the soldiers are quick about their business); ib. 7. 10. 3 *ita necessitatibus erit admīnistrandum ne . . . res retineatur* (wait upon necessity); 6. 11. 3 *item admīnistrandum est uti*, etc.; Spartian. Carac. 3 *liberti qui Getae admīnistraverant*. (b) Of a public functionary, to govern: Spart. Pesc. Nig. 7. 3. 5 *admīnistrare in urbe, provincia*. 2. With acc. (a) To attend to, execute, perform a thing: Plaut. Merc. 388 R *eo ego ut quae mandata mihi sunt admīnistrem*; Ter. Ad. 764 *munus admīnistrasti tuom*; Varro R. R. 1. 69. 3; 1. 17. 2 *admīnistrant faenisicia*; ib. Manius 4 *quod dum admīnistrant*; L. L. 6. 78 *qui quid admīnistrat, cuius opus non extat quod sub sensum veniat*; Cic. Att. 12. 18. 3 *domestica ordine admīnistrari*. (b) Of handing food: Varro R. R. 3. 5. 11 *admīnistratur quibus cibus per retem*; 3. 16. 5 *admīnistrare mel ad principia convivii*. (c) Of supplying anything: Script. Bell. Af. 74 *se res complures, quae utiles bello sint, admīnistraturos*; Vulg. 2 Cor. 9. 10 *qui autem admīnistrat semen seminanti*. 3. In general, to do, act, conduct a proceeding: Corn. Her. 4. 22 *cum haec omnia diceres, faceres, admīnistrares*; ib. 27 *in proelio pater mortem oppetebat, domi filius nuptias comparabat; haec omnia graves casus admīnistrabant* (?); Cic. Inv. 1. 2 *pleraque viribus admīnistrabant*; Metellus Nepos to Cic. (Fam. 5. 1. 2) *quae quoniam nec ratione nec . . . clementia admīnistrastis*. 4. To manage, conduct, superintend, govern, direct, administer: very common in all good Latin: C. Gracchus (Meyer xxxiv. 10) *adm. rem publicam*; Plancus ap. Cic. Fam. 10. 21. 1 *adm.*

bellum; Cic. N. D. 1. 4 *administrari omnem mundum ratione*; and very often in Cic., who has *bellum, civitatem, iudicium, leges et iudicia, provinciam, rem publicam, summam rerum, urbem, administrare*; Verr. 3. 104 *annum* (i. e. a year of office): the like in Sall. and Caes. Caes. G. 2. 22 *neque ab uno omnia imperia administrari poterant* (all the duties of a general?); C. 3. 14 *navis . . . sine militibus privatoque consilio administrabatur*; 2. 15 *ea quae sunt amissa administrare ac reficere* (to take in hand?); Script. Bell. Hisp. 36 *caedem adm.*; so ib. 39, to commence a massacre; Nep. Dion. 1. 4 *legationes illustriores per Dionem administrabantur*; Quint. has *adm. patrimonium, rem publicam*; Tac. *provinciam, negotia, bellum, proelia*; C. I. L. 2. 4248 *ob administratam fideliter curam tabulari censualis*.

Admirātiō. 1. An open expression of surprise or wonder. Followed by a verbal clause, Cic. Att. 1. 17. 1 *fit admiratio quidnam accidisset*; Script. Bell. Alex. 6 *admirationem praebebat quam ob rem id accidisset*; Cic. Verr. 5. 106 *fit clamor et admiratio populi tantam esse in homine impudentiam*. Abs., Cic. De Or. 2. 254 *hoc admirationem magis quam risum movet*; Verr. 4. 27 *risus populi atque admiratio omnium vestrum facta est*. In plur., expressions of admiration: Cic. Fin. 6. 53 *quotiens hoc agitur, ecquandone nisi admirationibus maximis*; De Or. 1. 152 *haec sunt quae clamores et admirationes in bonis oratoribus efficiunt*; Brut. 290 *crebrae adsessiones, multae admirationes*; Part. Or. 32 *suavis narratio est quae habet admirationes, expectationes, etc.* 2. The other meaning, surprise, wonder, astonishment, e. g. Cic. Mur. 68, 69 *quid habet admirationis . . . prodisse multos? quid habet ista multitudo admirationis* (what is there in it to wonder at?) is fully illustrated in the *lexx.*

Admirātīvus, expressive of wonder: Isid. Rhet. 21. 15 *admirativae sententiae* (Halm R. L. M. p. 519–20).

Admissiō, in the special sense of an audience given by the emperor, who divided his friends into classes *primae et secundae admissionis*: C. I. L. 6. 2138 (Rome, 30 A. D.) *vir ex prima admissione*, i. e. a friend who had a claim to a first audience; Plin. 33. 41 *quibus admissionis liberae ius dedissent*; Plin. Pan. 47 *admissionum tuarum facilitatem* (the audiences which you grant); Sen. Clem. 1. 10 *totam cohortem primae admissionis*; ib. Ben. 6. 33 *qui in primas et secundas admissiones digeruntur*. Hence *magister admissionis* was the functionary who superintended the admission to

audience: Vopisc. Aurelian. 12. 4: comp. Suet. Vesp. 14 *quidam ex officio admissionum*: *ab admissione*, the title of attendants of this class: C. I. L. 3. 6107, al. Inscr.; Amm. 15. 5. 18 mentions *admissionum magistrum*; 22. 7. 2 *admissionum proximum*.

Admōdum: adv., *ad modum*; properly to the measure or limit.

1. (a) Cato R. R. 156. 2 *paulisper demittito usque ad modum dum quinquies quinque numeres*. (b) Sufficiently; to the due limit: Plaut. Epid. 104 R *ad modum meorum macrorum atque amorum summam edictavi tibi*; Liv. 1. 10. 1 *admodum mitigati animi raptis erant*. (c) With numbers, to the amount of, (literally) to the measure: Caes. G. 5. 40 *noctu turres admodum cxx excitantur*; Liv. 27. 30. 2 *mille admodum hostium*; so ib. 42. 65. 3; Justin. 17. 2. 3 *post menses admodum septem*; Curt. 4. 12. 6 *equites mille admodum*. *Omnes admodum*, quite all, Salv. Gub. Dei Praef. *omnes admodum homines*; so ib. 6. § 3 *omnes admodum, aut certe . . . faene omnes*; and ib. elsewhere. 2. (a) With words signifying time (= to the exact measure), as long as, as much as, no more than; Liv. 43. 11. 9 *exacto admodum mense Februario*; Liv. Epit. 52 *Alexandri filio bimulo admodum*; ib. 55 *Alexandri filius . . . decem annos admodum habens* (only). (b) So Plaut. Trin. 366 *admodum adulescentulus*, quite a youth; Cic. Rab. Perd. 21 and elsewhere, *admodum adulescens*; Liv. 31. 28. 5 *puerum admodum*; so Quint., Tac. and others. *Semper admodum*, quite always: Salv. G. D. 3. § 33, 6. § 62. 3. With words expressing negation, *nullus, nihil*, and the like = absolutely, merely: Plaut. Merc. 399 R *nihilum quicquam facere poterit admodum*; Cic. Brut. 35 *cui nihil admodum desit*; 210 *literarum nihil admodum sciebat*; De Or. 2. 8 *nihil admodum scripti*; Liv. 23. 29. 14 *equestris pugna nulla admodum fuit*; Quint. 9. 2. 44 *nihil admodum distat*; Gell. 19. 12. 7 *quia nihil admodum super vite . . . sciret* (translated from Herodes Atticus). 4. Up to due measure, so = very much, exceedingly: with verbs and adjectives and sometimes with adverbs: very common in all Latin: sometimes preceding, sometimes following its word: Plaut. Amph. 268 R *astutum ad modum*, and elsewhere; Ter. Ph. 477; Ad. 403: once with adv. and *est*; Heaut. 53 *haec inter nos nuper notitia admodum est* (so recent edd. following the MSS.); Lucil. 29. 19 *admodum gravem*; Cic. has *admodum mirabar, admodum profuerunt, adm. me diligunt*, etc.: *adm. amplum, excelsum, antiquum, gratum, pauci*: *adm. raro, obscure*; Caes. *gens admodum dedita religionibus: ne animis admodum demitterentur*, etc.; so Sall. Nep. Liv. and other good writers; Liv. 10. 41. 14 *pauci admodum*; Tac. is very fond of *ad-*

modum pauci or *pauci admodum*. 5. With comp., Salv. Gub. 1. 2 *ideo in hoc saeculo deteriozem admodum statum esse meliorum*; ib. 5. 18 *atrociores admodum quam sunt*. 6. *Admodum quam = admodum* (literally, it is up to measure, how —); Plaut. Amph. 541 R *admodum quam saevos est*; Gell. 19. 9. 10 *voce admodum quam suavi*. 7. In replies, *admodum* = exactly, quite so: Plaut. Trin. 421 *et ille aedis mancipio aps te accepit: Admodum*; Pseud. 1152 R *Macedonius? Admodum*; Bacch. 1111 R al.; Ter. Hec. 458 *advenis modo? Admodum*; Cic. Legg. 3. 26 *scis solere, frater, in huiusmodi sermone, ut transiri alio possit, dici 'admodum' aut 'prorsus ita est'.*

Admoenĭo, to blockade, raise a rampart against: Plaut. Pseud. 384 R *hoc autem oppidum admoenire (atmoenire A) ut hodie capiatur volo*; Dosith. p. 434 K *admunio, προστειχίζω*.

Admōlĭor, in the sense of to attempt: Plaut. Rud. 599 R *visast simia Adscensionem ut faceret admolirier*.

Admōnĭtiuncŭla, dim. of *admonitio*, a little piece of advice: Cassian. Coll. 18. 11; Gildas De Exc. Brit. Praef.

Admōvĕo. 1. In the sense of to advance, promote: Quint. 6 praef. 13 *ad omnium spes honorum admotus*; Curt. 6. 9. 22 *patrem in idem fastigium . . . admovi*; Tac. A. 3. 56 *Tiberius Drusum summae rei admovit*; Suet. Tib. 14 *quem ut sapientiae professorem contubernio admoerat*; Aug. 64 *ad curam rei publicae admovit*; so Cal. 12 *ad spem successionis*. 2. To bring on, hasten: Lucan 7. 50 *leti proferantes admoet horas*; Curt. 8. 9. 33 *admovere leti diem*.

Ādōlēfācĭo, to burn: Acta Fr. Arv. C. I. L. 6. 2107. 16 (224 A.D.) *adolefactae arbores*. (See Henzen Acta Fr. Arv. p. 141-2.)

Ādōlenda, name of the goddess who presided over the burning of trees: Acta Fr. Arv. C. I. L. 6. 2099. ii. 5. 2107. 12 (183, 224 A.D.) (Henzen p. 147).

I. Adōlēo: from *ol-* to grow in *ol-esco, proles (pro-ol-es), sub-ol-es, ind-ol-es*.

1. To increase, make to grow: Chalcid. Comm. Tim. 23 *animalium germen adolentium*; 220 *nutriendo adolendo movendo*.

2. To increase = to heap up, pile up: especially of heaping up offerings or piling an altar with them (see s. v. *augeo* and *mactō*): Placid. on Stat. Theb. 1: 514 *adolere accumulare*; Non. p. 58 *adolere verbum est proprie sacra reddentium, quod significat volis vel supplicationibus nomen auctius facere*; Serv. A. 1. 704 *adolere proprie est augere*; so on E. 8. 65. In this

sense the word has the following usages. (a) *Adolere aliquid*, to heap up something: thus, according to Nonius l. c., Verg. E. 8. 65 *verbenasque adole pingues et mascula tura, quod est* (says Nonius) *adde, cumula*; so perhaps A. 3. 547 *iussos adolemus honores*.

(b) *Adolere aliquid aliqua re*, to pile something with something: Lucr. 4. 1237 *multo sanguine maesti Conspergunt aras adolentque altaria donis*, where Munro quotes Verg. A. 5. 54 *struemque suis altaria donis*, and 11. 50 *cumulatque altaria donis*.

(c) In general sense, Tac. A. 14. 30 *cruore captivo adolere aras*. 3. To increase, in the sense of giving honour to: again in a religious connection: Non. p. 248 *adolere augere, honorare, propitiare*; Serv. A. 1. 704 *adolere Penates, i. e. colere*.

II. Ādōlēo.

1. To burn: especially of sacrifices: Ennius ap. Lact. 1. 11. 63 *eamque hostiam . . . totam adolevit*; Val. Ant. ap. Prisc. 1. p. 489 *K eo omnes hostiae, vituli viginti et septem coniecti, et ita omnia adulta sunt*; Verg. E. 8. 65 (perhaps: but see I. *adoleo*) *verbenasque adole pingues*; A. 3. 547 *Iunoni . . . iussos honores* (but see I. *adoleo*); Ov. M. 1. 492 *utque leves stipulae densis adolentur aristis*; F. 3. 803 *viscera qui tauri flammis adolenda dedisset*; Her. 15 (16). 333 *adolebunt cinnama flammae*; M. 8. 740 *nullos aris adoleret honores*; Petron. 115 *adolebat roigus Lichan*; Stat. Theb. 1. 514 *adolere focos epulasque recentes*; Tac. A. 6. 28 *inque Solis aram perferre atque adolere*; Arnob. 7. 25 *adoleri sacris altaribus*; Gell. 17. 10. 7 *ut Aeneida . . . adolerent*; Acta Frat. Arval. C. I. L. 6. 2107. 5 (224 A. D.) *adolerendarum arborum causā*; Vulg. Lev. 9. 17; Num. 15. 3. 2. In general, to offer up: Arnob. 7. 25 *adoleri paratas conspexerint nenias*; impers., Paul. p. 5 *altaria sunt in quibus igni adoletur*. 3. Met., to kindle, excite: Ambros. Hexaem. 1. 8. 31 *ad. libidines*; in Ps. 118. Serm. 18. § 19 *ad. vaporem fidei et devotionis*.

III. Ādōlēo.

To smell: Plaut. Cas. 2. 3. 20 *unde hic, amabo, unguenta adolent?* so very probably *adoleo* in Verg. G. 4. 379 *Panchaeis adoleo ignibus arae*. (The hypothesis of two separate bases for I and II seems the simplest. Servius or his authority seems to have been confused by the use of the two words in connection with religion, and therefore says on E. 8. 65 and A. 1. 704 that *adolere* is used as an euphemism for to burn, meaning properly to increase. The base is apparently *al-*, which appears in *altare*. Whether III is to be derived from the same base as II is a very difficult question.)

Ādōlētum, a place for burning victims (*adoleo* II): Glossae Nom. p. 5 Löwe '*ado'ētum*' *victimarum bustum*; Gloss. Cyrill. δόλιον, *adolitum*.

Adōn = n. p. = *Adonis*: Varro Testamentum 1; Martian. Cap. 2. 192 (where *Ādon*); Fulgent. Myth. 3. 8; Prob. Inst. p. 121 *K numeri singularis hic Adon, huius Adonis, huic Adoni, hunc Adonem, O Adon, ab hoc Adone*: gen. *Adonis* Plin. 19. 49; Apul. M. 2. 26; Arnob. 7. 33, and Serv.: dat. *Adoni* Serv. E. 8. 37: acc. *Adonem* Arnob. 4. 27; Serv. E. 8. 37, and elsewhere: abl. *Adone* Apul. M. 8. 25; Lact. Inst. 1. 17. 9; Serv. E. 10. 18.

Form **Ādōnis**, gen. *Adonīdis*, Prisc. 1. p. 252 K: dat. *Adonidi* Cic. N. D. 3. 59: acc. *Adonidem* Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Marc. Fesc. 1. 16; Vulg. Ez. 8. 14; *Adonin* Grat. Cyn. 66; Auson. Idyll. 68. 58 (p. 112 Peiper); Macrobi. S. 1. 21. 1. Voc. *Ādōnī* Ov. M. 10. 543.

Ādōpertīō, concealing, hiding: Paulin. Nol. ep. 13. 10 *mors vera virtutis adōptio est*.

Ādōptūlus, an adopted person: Eutyech. p. 453 K.

Ādōrātīō, in general sense, prayer, = the Greek *προσευχή*, Marc. 11. 17 (cod. Taurin. or Bob., Tischendorf's k) *domus mea domus adorationis vocabitur* (Rönsch S. B. p. 6).

Ādordīnātīō, order, disposition: Int. Iren. 5. 36. 2 *haec esse adordinationem et dispositionem eorum qui salutantur*.

Ādordīor, adorsus, to begin, set about: Gell. 9. 2. 10 *tyrannum interficere adorsi*.

Ādōrēcōsus, rewarded with *adorea*: Gloss. Nom. p. 5 L *adoriōsus* (sic) *qui praemium ex pugna accepit*.

Ādōrēus, of spelt: Cato R. R. 83, etc. (see the lexx.); the fem. *adorea* as subst. seems originally to have meant bread or cake, or food made of *ador* (for the fem. used as a subst. comp. *noxia* and *satura*); Placidus p. 3 D *adorea, panis de adore*; so Plaut. Amph. 193 R *praeda atque agro adoreaue (adoria edd.) adfecit populares suos*.

2. Met. because such food was the prize of victory, the glory of victory: Paul. p. 3 M *adoream laudem sive gloriam dicebant, quia gloriosum cum putabant qui farris copia abundaret*; Plin. 18. 14 *gloriam denique ipsam a farris honore adoream appellabant*; Serv. A. 10. 677 *adorea laus bellica*; so Placid. l. c. Hor. 4. C. 4. 41 *qui primus alma risit adorea*; Apul. M. 7. 16 *fortibus factis adoriae* (so the MS.) *plena*; Apol. 17. M. *Curio tot adoriis longe inclito*; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1. 384 *haec omnes veterum revocavit adorea laudes*. (From the use of *ador* in sacrifices the ancient grammarians had an idea that *adorea* was connected with *adorare*; so Non. p. 52; Serv. A. 10. 677; Prisc. 1. p. 637 K.)

3. Neut. *adoreum*, a sacrifice: Isid. 17. 3. 6 *adorea sacrificia dicuntur*;

Gloss. Epin. has *adorca libamina*, perhaps for *adoreca liba, mensae*, see Serv. A. 7. 111.

Ādoxus, (ἄδοξος), humble: of style, Augustin. Rhet. 21 (Halm R. L. M. p. 150) *in ado.xo genere sermonis*.

Adpatrūs, a great-great-uncle: Isid. Orig. 9. 6. 24 *patrui mei proavus mihi adpatruus est*.

Adraster, -ri, a digger: Gloss. Vat. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 419 *'adrastrōs' fossores*.

Adrumavit, glossed as = *rumorem attulit*, Gloss. ap. Mai C. A. 6. p. 504: Paul. p. 9 says *adrumavit rumorem fecit, sive commurmuratus est: quod verbum quidam a rumine, i. e. parte gutturis, putant deduci*. (The simple *rumare* would stand to *rumor* as *clamare* to *clamor, labare* to *labor*.)

Adsedus, cogn. m.: C. I. L. 3. 4847.

Adsēvērātīō, as t. t. of grammar, see *ass-*.

Adstator, a bystander, esp. of Liber: C. I. L. 6. 467 (Rome).

Adsuscīpīō, to undertake a fresh thing: Act. Frat. Arv. C. I. L. 6. 2066. 20 (89 A.D.) *adsuscipere vota* (to undertake new vows).

Advecto, freq. from *adveho*: Val. Fl. 4. 106 *advectat ratis acta notis tibi pabula dira*; Tac. A. 6. 13 *adv. rei frumentariae copiam*.

Advectus, -ūs, a carrying, conveyance: Varro L. L. 5. 43; Tac. H. 4. 84 *advectus deae*.

Advēnientīa, -ae, a coming: Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 161 (fr. 25 Peter) *advenientiam cohortium* (so Popma for *advenientium*).

Advēno, -is, to come hither: Plaut. Ps. 1030 R *ne ille huc Harpax advenat*.

Adventātīō, a coming, approach: Int. Iren. Valent. Syst. 1. 8. 2 (= *παρουσία*).

Adventor, -ōris, a visitor: add to the instances quoted Varro Manius 19 *haec adventoribus accedunt, cellae, claves, claustra*.

Adventōriā cēna is said to be incorrect for *adventicia c.* by Caper De Verbis Dubiis p. 107 K.

Adverbīum, t. t. in Grammar, an adverb, = Greek ἐπίρρημα. The earliest authority quoted for it is Quint. (1. 5. 48), who may have got it from Pliny; it is common in the Grammarians.

Advergo, to trend or verge towards: with acc. Prisc. Perieg. 963 *Persis . . . advergens Austros*.

Adversitās = *res adversae*, adversity: Ennod. Epist. 2. 14 (p. 55 Hartel) and elsewhere in Ennod. and other late writers.

Adversus and **adversum**, in old Latin *advorsus* and *advorsum*: adv. and prep. According to Ritschl Opusc. Philol. 2. p. 262 the form *advorsum* was the oldest. Plaut. indeed has besides this form *advorsus* (Trin. 726 *qui advorsus venerit*; but may not this be the adj.?). Ritschl l. c. says he also has *advorsus octo*, *advorsus exordire*, *dicat*, *faciam*, *tuam*, *populi*. Ter. only knows the form *advorsum*. The forms found in the earlier inscriptions are *adversus*, *advorsum* (written separately), *advorsu* (once), *arvorsum* (once); S. C. Bac. C. I. L. 1. 196. 25 *arvorsum ead*. Sometimes the word governed comes between *ad* and *vorsum*; Lex. Par. Fac. C. I. L. 1. 577. 2. 12 *antae duas ad mare vorsum proicito*; ib. 1143 *ad L. Tondci vorsu p. xvi*. *Adversum* is found after its case, in Plaut. 750 R *mirum quin te advorsus dicat*; Bacch. 698 R *quae dixit me advorsum*; Aulul. 690 R *te advorsum mentiar*; Poen. 400 R *mendax me advorsum*; Ter. Ph. 427 *facere me advorsum omnia*; Nep. Con. 2. 2 *hunc adversus Pharnabazus habitus est imperator*; so Timoth. 4. 3 *hunc adv.*; Sall. Jug. 101. 8 *quos advorsum ierat*; Hist. 2. 48 *quod adversum accurrere*; Hor. 1. Epist. 1. 75 *te advorsum*; in all these instances with a pronoun.

Adversus invicem, = mutually: Ps. Cypr. De Sing. Cler. 19.

Advīvo, to live on, continue living: Epit. Scip. C. I. L. 1. 37 *quo ad veixei* (which Mommsen would read *quo advexei*); C. I. L. 5. 4057 (Mantua) *cum adviveret*; Scaevola Dig. 34. 3. 28. 5 *donec advivet*; ib. 34. 4. 30 *init. quamdiu advixerit*; Tert. Marc. 4. 19 *omnibus natīs mater advivit*? De An. 57 *cum adviverent*. Of fire: Stat. Theb. 12. 424 *tenuem nigris etiamnum advivere lucem Roribus*.

Ādulter. The absurd etymology from *ad* and *alter* is not yet banished from the lexx. It is to be observed— 1. that *adulter* as a subst. can be used with the gen. of the person with whom the offence is committed; Cic. Sest. 39; Tac. A. 3. 24, 6. 47, 15. 68; Suet. Iul. 74; also of the virtue tampered with, Arnob. 4. 33 *adulleri castitatis*; and that it is also found with the genitive in the sense of a falsifier of coin; Cod. Iust. 9. 24. 2 *quicumque solidorum adulter potest reperiri*. So too *adulterare* takes acc. in the sense of committing adultery with: Hor. Epod. 16. 32; Suet. Iul. 6; Aug. 67. These instances seem to show that the second syllable *ul-* is verbal, and implies some word meaning to corrupt. 2. That

adulter as an adj. may have the passive sense of spurious, corrupt: Plin. 33. 114 *adulterum minium*; Apul. M. 10. 9 *ad. nummus*; Arnob. 5. 36 *nothae atque adulterae lectiones* (of fables); Cypr. Ep. 45. 1 *ad. caput* (= spurious); De Hab. Virg. 17 *adultero colore*. This fact points in the same direction. 3. That *adultero* means to falsify, spoil, corrupt, tamper with: Cic. Lael. 92, and often elsewhere; and *adulteratio* means corruption or adulteration: of saffron, Plin. 21. 32 *umidum enim quod evenit adulteratione*; of books, for Rufinus wrote *De Adulteratione Librorum Origenis*; see vol. 25. p. 397 (Lommatzch) *ex adulteratione librorum suorum*. So *adulator* = a corrupter or counterfeiter of coin: Dig. 48. 19. 16. 9 *adulteratores monetae*; Glossae Nominum p. 7 Löwe *adulator adulter, et qui numisma inlegale cudit*. 4. That *adulterinus* never means adulterous, but always counterfeit, spurious, not genuine: Plaut. Bacch. 266 R *adulterinum, non verum esse sumbulum*; Cic. Cluent. 41 *signis adulterinis obsignavit*; Off. 3. 91 *nummos adulterinos pro veris accipere*; Sall. I. 12. 3 *claves adulterinas portarum*; Nigid. ap. Gell. 19. 14. 7 *n adulterinum* (of a spurious letter of the alphabet). So of offspring, Plin. 10. 10 (*haliaetus*) *praecipitat (pullum) e nido velut adulterinum atque degenerem*; 7. 14 *non profugientibus adulterino sanguine natos serpentibus*. So met., *adulterinae doctrinae* Cypr. Ep. 43. 4. 5. These usages can be most easily explained on the hypothesis that *adulter* as adj. originally meant *corrupting* or *corrupted*; and that their common use with that of their derivatives, *adulterare*, *adulterium*, *adulterio*, and *adulteritas* in connexion with adultery can easily be derived from the notion of pollution. I am therefore inclined to assume as the origin of the word a base *ol-* or *ul-*, which perhaps meant originally to wet or spoil with moisture (comp. *āb-ōl-ēre*) and which, it is possible, is to be found in *ul-va*, marsh-plant, and *Ul-u-brae*, Marsh-town. May this be the same as Celtic *ol-*, to drink? The quantity of *ūl-ī-g-o* makes one hesitate about bringing this word into the connexion. The passive meaning of *adulter* adj., corrupted and so counterfeit, is analogous to that of *spurius*, which is probably connected with *spurcus*. The form is exactly like that of *cul-ter*, literally the striker.

Ādumbro, in art = *σκιαγραφέω*, to draw in light and shade: common especially in the part. pass. *adumbratus*, which is opposed to *expressus* as a drawing to a relief; Varro L. L. 10. 19 *in articulis vix adumbrata est analogia* (there is hardly the semblance of); 10. 30 *adumbrata et tenuis analogia*; Cic. Cael. 12 *habuit . . . per-*

multa maximarum non expressa signa sed adumbrata virtutum; De Or. 2. 194 *heroum veteres casus imitari atque adumbrare dicendo*; Fin. 5. 61 *in qua haec honesta quae intellegimus a natura tamquam adumbrantur, sed haec in pueris; expressa vero in iis aetatibus*, etc., and so elsewhere; Liv. 33. 31. 2 *adumbratis litteris vana specie libertatis*; Quint. 7. 10. 9 *quis pictor omnia, quae in rerum natura sunt, adumbrare didicit?* Petron. 106 *adumbrata inscriptio*. So of a fictitious representation, as opposed to a reality, to vamp up: Cic. Dom. 80 *qui ne ementiendo quidem potueris adumbrare meliorem*; Agr. 2. 31 *comitiis . . . ad speciem veritatis . . . auspicionum causa adumbratis*; Sull. 52 *ad hoc adumbratum iudicium*, etc.

Ādūnātrīx, uniting: Chalcid. in Tim. Comm. 17 *natura coniugabilis et adunatrix distantium limitum*.

Ādūnītīō, an uniting, union = Greek *ἔνωσις*: Int. Iren. 4. 33. 11 *adunionem Verbi Dei ad plasma eius*.

Advōcātīō. 1. The function or action of an *advocatus*: Cic. Fam. 7. 10. 1 *in re militari multo es cautior quam in advocationibus*; Quint. 7. 1. 58 *ne periculo auxilii deterreantur ab advocatione*; 12. 7. 4 *ducetur in advocationem maxime causa*; Tac. D. 4. 10; Suet. Gramm. 22; and in later literature. 2. *Advocatio fisci*, the office of advocate to the treasury: C. I. L. 5. 4332 (Brescia): *ad fisci advocationes promotus*; comp. C. I. L. 6. 1759 (Rome, 389 A.D.) *advocationis sedis urbanae officium*; Spart. Caracalla 8. 3; Geta 2. 4 *adv. fisci*; and so in legal Latin. 3. A body of advocates or assistants: Cic. Rosc. Com. 15 *advocatio ea est quam propter eximium splendorem ut iudicem unum vereri debeamus*; Verr. 1. 129 *quo maximarum rerum frequentissimae cotidie advocationes fiunt*; Sull. 81, and elsewhere; Liv. 3. 47. 1 *cum ingenti advocatione*; Quint. 5. 13. 49 *in advocationibus iactatum*. 4. The *collegium* or guild of *advocati*: Cod. 2. 3. 30 *adv. Caesariensis*; ib. 8. 41. 27 *Palaestina advocatio*. 5. Assistance: Petron. 96 *advocationemque commendabam (Eumolpo)*; Cypr. Ep. 30. 6. al.; so 6. An excuse or allegation: Tert. Coron. Mil. 11 *advocatio necessitatis*. 7. = *solacium*: Ps. Cypr. De spectaculis 4; Tert. De Pat. 11 *talibus et advocatio et risus promittitur*; Marc. 4. 15. 8. *Advocationem dare, petere*, to grant, ask for a delay: properly, to ask for time to consult with one's *advocati*: Cic. Fam. 7. 11. 1 *ut a singulis interregibus binas advocationes peteret*.

Advōcātor, in the sense of a comforter: Tert. Marc. 4. 15 *sicut probavi (Deum) mendicorum advocatorem*: so *advocare* = παρα-

καλέειν, to comfort : Vulg. Is. 40. 2 *advocate eam* ; Tert. Marc. 14 and elsewhere Eccl. (Rönsch I. u. V. p. 348).

Advōcātus ; as a public officer *advocatus* was the counsel attached to a particular department, e. g. *advocatus fisci*, counsel to the treasury : Spart. Hadr. 20. 7 *advocatum fisci primus instituit Hadrianus* ; this officer is mentioned C. I. L. 6. 1704 (Rome, 330 A. D.). So we find an *advocatus* of a particular city, C. I. L. 5. 3336 (Verona).

Adurius, nom. m. : C. I. L. 5. 3355 (Verona) ; 6. 2382, 3832 (Rome).

Aecitia, nom. f. : C. I. L. 1. 43 *Aecitiae pocolorum*.

Aedēs, in old Latin written *aides* : as C. I. L. 1. 32. Nom. s. *aedis* Plaut. As. 220 R. *Aedes* is defined by Varro ap. Serv. A. 2. 512 as *locus quattuor angulis inclusus* ; in L. L. 5. 160 he says *aedes ab aditu, quod plano pede adibant. Itaque ex aedibus efferri indictivo funere praeco etiam eos dicit qui ex tabernis efferuntur, et omnes in censu villas etiam dedicamus aedes* ; comp. Isid. 15. 3. 2 *omne aedificium antiqui dicebant aedem* ; Paul. p. 13 M says that *aedes* is *simplex atque unius aditus*.

1. The word means originally a chamber : Plaut. As. l. c. *aedis nobis arca est* ; Verg. G. 4. 258 (of bees) *clausis cunctantur in aedibus* ; Curt. 8. 6. 3 *proximi foribus eius aedis in qua rex acquiescebat* ; ib. 13 *ad fores aedis eius in qua rex vescebat*.

2. *In aedem* = indoors : Plaut. fragm. ap. Isid. l. c. *si vocassem vos in aedem ad prandium*.

3. Especially and very frequently, a chamber dedicated to a god or goddess, a temple, sometimes with the epithet *sacra* : so Epit. L. Scip. C. I. L. 1. 32 ; S. C. Bac. 196. 2 *apud aedem Duelonai*, and in inscr. before the death of Caesar ; as Lex. Iul. Mun. C. I. L. 1. 206. 30 ; Fasti ib. p. 314, 317, 328 ; Varro L. L. 7. 10 *hoc ut putarent, aedem templum esse, factum quod in urbe Roma pleraeque aedes sacrae sunt templa, eadem sancta* ; so frequently in Cic. and all Latin *aedes* or *aedes sacra* = a temple, *aedes* or *aedes sacrae* = temples. If the deity to whom the temple is consecrated is not mentioned (e. g. *aedes Bellonae, Martis, deorum* or the like), *aedes sacra* is very often used, though *aedes* may also be used by itself in the same sense. In Suet. Iul. 84 *aurata aedes ad simulacrum templi Veneris Genetricis collocata* = a shrine modelled after the temple of Venus.

4. In pl. *aedes* = a set of chambers, so a house : Legg. XII. 67 W ; Plaut. Aul. 98 and al. ; Cato Orat. 36. 1 ; Enn. Trag. 290 ; Ter. often, and never in sing. ; Mil. Popil. C. I. L. 1. 551 *forum aedisque pub-*

licas heic feci; Lucr., Cic. and all Latin. In pl. it can also naturally mean *houses*: met. Plaut. Ps. 469 R *fac sis vocivas aedes aurium*. 5. Met., a house, = a family: Plaut. Mil. 310 Rib. (Usually connected, perhaps rightly, with Skt. base *idh-*, *indh-*, to burn, shine: and so with Greek *αἶθ-ω*, etc. Thus *aed-es* would properly mean a burning, then a fire-place or hearth: yet there is no trace in Latin literature of such a meaning being attached to it.)

Aedīcūla, -ae, dim. of *aedes*. 1. A small chamber: Plaut. Epid. 402 R *in aediculam istanc . . . concludi volo*. Pl. *aediculae* = a little house, sometimes literally, sometimes as in English, a pretty, nice little house: Ter. Ph. 663 *aediculae item sunt ob decem alias (oppositae minas)*; Cic. Cael. 17 *cuius in aediculis habitat decem ut opinor milibus*; Paradox. 6. 50 *pauper fuit, habuit enim aediculas in Carinis*; Petron. 85 *aedicularum cultum*, and elsewhere in Latin. 2. A small shrine: C. I. L. 1. 1181 *aediculam et bassim magistri dant*; Cic. Dom. 136 *cum . . . aram et aediculam et pulvinar . . . dedicasset*; Liv. 35. 9. 6 *aediculam Victoriae*; Vitruv. 7. 5. 3 *candelabra aedicularum sustinentia figuras*; Petron. 29 *in cuius (armarii) aedicula erant Lares argentei positi*; and elsewhere in Lat.; C. I. L. 2. 1939 (100 A.D.); 1980 (200 A.D.), both from Baetica, and elsewhere in inscr.

Aedīlis, form *aidilis* C. I. L. 1. 30. 61: abbreviated *aid.*, *aed.* passim. Nom. sing. *aediles*, Lex Salpensana 82 A.D.; C. I. L. 2. 1963. 26. 45, abl. s. *aedile* ib. 27. 13; Cic. Sest. 95: *aedili* Tac. A. 12. 64, and later. An official at Rome, and in Italian or other towns whose constitution resembled that of Rome: the duty of the two *aediles*, who were originally exclusively plebeian officers, appears to have been to guard the archives deposited with them in the temple (*aedes*) of Ceres: Liv. 3. 14. 13 (of the year 449 B.C.) *institutum . . . ut senatus consulta in aedem Cereris ad aediles plebis deferrentur*; Pompon. Dig. 1. 2. 2. 21 *itemque ut essent qui aedibus praecessent in quibus (quas?) omnia scita sua plebs deferbat, duos ex plebe constituerunt qui etiam aediles appellati sunt*; so Julius Caesar added to the four *aediles* existing in his time two additional *aediles Ceriales*. Comp. Varro L. L. 5. 81 *aedilis qui aedes sacras privatas procuraret*. They seem originally to have been assistants or subordinate officers to the tribunes: Liv. 3. 57. 10 *sunt qui iussu tribunorum aediles functos eo ministerio credant* (the function being that of inscribing the laws of the Twelve Tables on bronze); in Liv. 4. 30. 11 they are said to have been charged with the duty of seeing that no foreign worships were introduced

(428 B.C.). In Liv. 3. 31. 5 (454 B.C.) an *aedilis plebis* L. Alienus acts as prosecutor of one of the consuls of the past year, in conjunction with a *tribunus plebis*. In Liv. 29. 20. 11 (204 B.C.) the plebeian *aedilis* accompanies the tribunes in order if necessary to effect an arrest. The duties of the aedileship, as it existed after the Licinian laws, were chiefly concerned with the internal management of the city, and fell under three main heads. 1. The superintendence of trade, including the inspection of weights and measures, the inspection of goods and wares, the supervision of the cattle and slave market, and the regulation of prices for provisions. 2. *Cura urbis*, including the maintenance of the streets in repair (see the Lex Iulia Mun.), the keeping them clean, the care of the temples and public buildings (Cic. Verr. 5. 36; Varro R. R. 1. 2. 2), and a number of other minor duties. 3. *Cura ludorum*, or the arrangements for certain public games, especially the *ludi Romani*: this function was taken away from the *aediles* by Augustus. These duties involved a certain amount of judicial authority, necessary to enforce the decrees of the *aediles*. The word occurs constantly in inscr. and literature from Plaut. downwards to the time of Alexander Severus, after which we hear no more of the office. On coins the *aediles* are usually distinguished as *plebei* or *curules*, and so sometimes in inscr., but in the lists of officials and in laws (as the Lex. Iul. Mun.) they are usually spoken of without distinction.

Aedinius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 1058. 1. 160 (Rome, 210 A.D.); I. R. N. 635. 1. 4 (Canusium).

Aeditimor, aeditimus, see *aeditumor, aeditumus*.

Aeditua, -ae, subst. f., a woman who takes care of a temple: C. I. L. 6. 2213 (Rome); Tert. Cult. Fem. 2. 1 *cum omnes templum Dei simus, . . . eius templi aeditua et antistita pudicitia est*.

Aedītūālis, -ī, adj. from *aedituus*, issued by an *aedituus*: Tert. Pud. 16 *qui templo sanciendo purificandoque aeditualem legem scripsit, 'Si quis templum Dei vitiauerit,' etc.*

Aedītūens, part. from verb *aedituor*, found in MSS. of Non. p. 75, used as subst. = guardians of temples: Lucr. 6. 1275 *hospitibus loca quae complebant aedituentes*.

Aedītūmor, verb dep., to act as guardian of a temple: Pompon. 2 (ap. Gell. 12. 10. 7) *qui tibi postquam appareo atque aeditumor in templo tuo* (so Gellius, not *aedituor*).

Aedītūmus, -i, subst. m., spelt *aeditimus* C. I. L. 6. 345. 4327 (Rome, early first cent.); and *aeditimus* ib. 3712 (Rome); the keeper of a temple : Cic. Top. 36 *in quo (postliminium) Servius noster nihil putat esse notandum, nisi 'post,' et 'liminium' illud productionem esse verbi vult, ut in 'finitimo,' 'legitimo,' 'aeditimo' non plus esse '-timum' quam in 'meditullio' '-tullium;'* Varro R. R. 1. 2. 1 *ab 'aeditumo:' ut dicere didicimus a patribus nostris : ut corrigimur a recentibus urbanis, ab 'aedituo;'* so Varro ap. Gell. 12. 10. 4 *in libro secundo ad Marcellum de Latino sermone 'aeditumum' dici oportere censet, non 'aedituum;'* Gellius continues, quoting from the Verrines, (4. 96) *in exemplaribus fidelissimis ita inveni scriptum : 'aeditumi custodesque mature sentiunt;'* *in libris autem hoc vulgariis 'aeditui' scriptum est. Pomponii fabula atellania est quae ita scripta est 'aeditumus;'* Varro L. L. 5. 50 quotes from the *sacra Argeorum ubi aeditumus habere solet.* In Plaut. Curc. 204 R it may therefore be questioned whether *aedituom* or *aeditumum* should be read. (In form *aeditimus* corresponds with *legitimus* and *finitimus*, as Gell. 12. 10. 1 remarks: the ending *-tūmus* having a possessive force.)

Aedītūs, -i, subst. m. = *aeditumus* : Gell. 12. 10. 1 says *pro eo ('aeditumus')* *a plerisque nunc 'aedituus' dicitur nova et commenticia usurpatione quasi a tuendis aedibus appellatur.* The form *aedituus* appears to have come into use in Varro's time : see quotations under *aeditumus*. It is read, however, by the latest editors, in Plaut. Curc. 204 R. In Cic. Verr. 4. 96 the true reading is *aeditumus*; Hor. 2. Epist. 1. 230 has *aedituos*, and so frequently later writers, and inscr., e. g. C. I. L. 6. 2203. 2204. 2211 (Rome); nom. sing. *aeditus* C. I. L. 6. 302. 479. 2207. 2215; acc. sing. *aedituom* C. I. L. 6. 2068, 2. 27 (Rome, 91 A.D.); gen. pl. *aedituom* C. I. L. 6. 2202 (Rome). *Aedituus de moneta*, = keeper of the mint, C. I. L. 6. 678 (Rome); C. I. L. 3. 5822 (Augsburg) mentions an *aedituus singularium alae Flav. XI*; is this the keeper of a temple frequented by these soldiers? Met., Hor. 2. Epist. 1. 230 *cognoscere quales Aedituos habeat belli spectata domique Virtus* = guardians, protectors of its interests.

Aedituus, cogn. m. : Gell. 19. 9. 10.

Aedius, Aedia, nomina : C. I. L. 6. 13 (Rome, 228 A.D.), spelt *Aidius* C. I. L. 6. 353 (Rome, 51 A.D.), and *Aiedius* C. I. L. 6. 1056. 1. 87 (Rome, 205 A.D.); I. R. N. 4780 (Allifae).

Aēētā and **Aēētēs**, Greek n. p. : nom. *Aeetā* Varro R. R. 2. 1. 6; Ov. Her. 12. 29; M. 7. 170; Hygin. Fab. praef. 3. 22. 188: acc. *Aeetam* Cic. Tusc. 3. 39; N. D. 3. 54; Hygin. Fab. 3: abl. *Aeeta* Cic. N. D. 348; Iustin. 32. 3. 13; Hygin. Fab. 14: voc. *Aeetā* Val. Fl. 7. 89, 8. 11. 350; Cic. Tusc. 3. 26: Val. Fl. uses nom. *Aeetes* and acc. *Aeeten*.

Aegīs, -īdis, Greek acc. *aegīdā*, subst. f. = Greek αἴγῖς, properly a goat-skin, but almost always used of the arm or weapon of Jupiter or Minerva; whether the weapon was a shield or a corselet is not certain: Lactant. 1. 21. 39 takes the *aegis* as = a shield; but Serv. on Aen. 8. 435 says, '*aegis*' proprie est munimentum pectoris arcum habens in medio Gorgonis caput; quod munimentum, si in pectore numinis fuerit, '*aegis*' vocatur, si in pectore hominis, sicut in antiquis imperatorum statuis videmus, '*lorica*' dicitur. The *aegis* is spoken of as shaken by a god holding it by Verg. A. 8. 354 *Iovem, cum saepe nigram Aegida concuteret dextra nimbosque ciceret*; so Sil. 7. 12. 335, 720. In Ov. M. 5. 46 *bellica Pallas adest et protegit aegide fratrem*, *aegis* may be a shield, though not necessarily: it may also mean a robe; in Verg. A. 8. 435 *aegidaque horrifera, turbatae Palladis arma, Certatim squamis serpentum auroque polibant*, it may well be a *lorica*; so perhaps Sil. 9. 441; and this it must be in Ov. M. 6. 78 *at sibi dat clipeum, dat acutae cuspidis hastam, Dat galeam capiti, defenditur aegide pectus*; in Hor. 3. C. 4. 57 *contra sonantem Palladis aegida*, it may be either. Met. = a veil held before the eyes: Ov. Rem. Am. 346 *decipit hac oculos aegide dives Amor*. There seems to be no really decisive evidence that the *aegis* was a shield: its primary notion seems to be that of a storm-cloud enveloping the form of a god.

Aegrīmōnĭum = *aegrĭmonia*: Glossae Nominum p. 7 Löwe *aegrĭmonium aegrĭtudo*; Exc. Id. Gen. ap. Keil Gramm. Lat. 4. p. 582 *aegrĭmonium, νόσος*; Math. 8. 17 e transl. Isid. *aegrĭmonia nostra portavit*; Iren. 2. 18. 2 (*absorbetur*) *aegrĭmonium ab incolumitate*.

Aegrĭpōmĭum, Lat. equivalent for φθινόπωρον, = autumn: Glossae Nom. p. 7 Löwe *aegrĭpumium (sic) auctumnus*.

Aegror, sickness, real or metaphorical: restored to Pacuv. 275 and Acc. 349 by Lachmann. Found actually in Lucr. 6. 1132.

Aemidus = *tumidus*, swelling: Paul. p. 24 M; Gloss. Philox. *aemidus, πεφυσημένος*; and other glosses quoted by Löwe P. G. p. 100 note Gloss. Bodl. '*aemidus*' *tumidus, sufflatus*.

Aemōbōlium (αἰμοβόλιον), sprinkling of blood: I. R. N. 5308 (Teate) *criobolium et aemobolium movit de suo Petronius Marcellus*.

Aemūlāmentum, -i, subst. n. from *aemulo*: Tert. Carm. contra Marc. 4. 1 with *ā, nos aemulamenta locuti*.

Aemūlātīō, -ōnis (*aemulo*), rivalry, emulation, in both good and bad sense: Cic. Tusc. 4. 17 *aemulatio autem 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 potiat, ipse carcat*; 4. 56 *illa vitiosa aemulatione quae rivalitati similis est*. 1. In a good sense: Quint.

1. 2. 22 *aemulatio . . . excitabitur laude*; ib. 26 *aem. firmiores in litteris profectus alit*; comp. 11. 1. 16; Tac. Agr. 36, and elsewhere. 2. In bad sense. (a) Tac. frequently; Plin. 17. 3

odio quod ex aemulatione avidissimum est; Flor. 1. 11. 1; and in other authors. (b) With *cum* of the person against whom jealousy is felt: Suet. Tib. 12 *aemulationis cum Gaio Lucioque suspicionem*.

(c) With *inter*, of two persons: Tac. A. 6. 4 *aemulationem inter collegas oblitterari respondit*. (d) With gen. of the object on account of which, or in regard to which, jealousy or emulation is felt: Nep. Att. 5. 4 *laudis*; Liv. 35. 47. 4 *aemulatione gloriae in bello Laconum*; Iustin. praef. *gloriae*; Tac. A. 2. 44 *aemulatione gloriae*; and often elsewhere in Tac.

3. The attempt to imitate or rival: Quint. 10. 1. 50 *ut magni sit virtutes eius non aemulatione sed intellectu sequi*; ib. 5. 5 *neque ego paraphrasim esse interpretationem tantum volo, sed circa eosdem sensus certamen atque aemulationem*; Tac. H. 2. 91 *inrisere plerique inpudentiam aemulationis* (the profession of such a rivalry). (b) In the same sense with gen.: Plin. 25. 8

pictura fallax est coloribus, tam numerosis praesertim in aemulationem naturae; Tac. A. 2. 59 *P. Scipionis aemulatione*; H. 1. 13 *gratus Neroni aemulatione luxus*. 4. In Eccl. Lat. = zeal.

(a) With gen. of the obj.: Vulg. Rom. 10. 2 *aemulationem Dei*. (b) With *pro*: Vulg. 2 Cor. 7. 7 *vestram aemulationem pro me*. 5. Zeal towards, affection for: Vulg. 2 Cor. 11. 2 *aemulor enim vos Dei aemulatione*.

6. Anger, indignation: Vulg. Ps. 77. 58 *ad aemulationem cum provocarunt*. With gen. = opposition to, wrath against: Tert. Marc. 4. 20 *aemulationem legis*.

Aemūlātor. 1. One who is zealous for or about a thing, = ζηλωτής, with gen. of object: Vulg. Act. 21. 20 *aemulatores legis*; 1 Cor. 14. 12 *aemulatores spirituum*; and elsewhere Vulg. 2. One who is angry and desirous of vengeance: Vulg. Ios. 24. 19

One who is angry and desirous of vengeance: Vulg. Ios. 24. 19

Deus enim fortis aemulator est; and elsewhere in Vulg. (See Rönsch S. B. p. 6.)

Aemŭlātus, -ūs, rivalry, emulation: in pl. Tac. A. 13. 46 *ne in urbe aemulatus ageret*. (Not in Tac. H. 3. 66, where it was quoted from a conjecture of Lipsius.)

Aemŭlor, with acc. 1. In the sense of desiring, coveting earnestly: Vulg. 1 Cor. 12. 31 *aemulamini charismata meliora*; ib. 14. 1 *aemulamini spiritalia*. 2. = ζηλόω, to provoke to anger: Vulg. Gal. 4. 17 *aemulantur vos non bene*; 1 Cor. 10. 22 *an aemulatur Dominum?* 3. = ζηλόω, to be jealous on behalf of: Vulg. 2 Cor. 11. 2 *aemulor vos Dei aemulatione*. Abs. 1. = ζηλεύω, to be zealous: Vulg. Apoc. 3. 19 *aemulare ergo et paenitentiam age*. 2. To be angry: Vulg. Ps. 36. 1. 7 *aemulari in aliquo*.

Āēnēātor, subst. ag. from *āēnēō* (*āēnēus*), a player on a brass instrument: Paul. p. 20 M; Gloss. Philox. *aeneator, σαλπικτής, aeneatores, κυμβαλοκροῦσται*; Gloss. Bodl. *aeneatores cornicines tibicines vel tubicines*; Suet. Iul. 32; Amm. 16. 12. 36.

Aenēīdōmastīx, title of a work by Carvilius Pictor against the Aeneid, 'a whip to flog the Aeneid,' like the 'Ὀμηρομάστιξ of Zoilus and *Ciceromastix* of Largus Licinius (Gell. 17. 1. 1); Suet. Vita Verg. 44.

Aenēīs, in the sense of a single book of the Aeneid: Hieron. Chron. Euseb. ad ann. Abrah. 2007 *qui Aeneidum libros postea emendarunt*; Serg. Don. p. 485 K has gen. pl. *Aeneīdorum*.

Āēnus (= *aēsnus*): in old Latin *ahenus*, and so perhaps in the last century of the Republic; the MSS. of Verg. usually give *aenus*, but Med. in A. 1. 449 has *ahenis* by a second hand; S. C. Bac. (C. I. L. 1. 196. 26) *in tabulam ahenam*.

Aepīdia, nom. f.: I. R. N. 1650 (Beneventum).

Aeppius, nom. m.: I. R. N. 377 (Potentia).

Aeprius, nom. m.: I. R. N. 1170 (Aeclanum).

Aequīlōcus, speaking fairly or justly: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 177.

Aequisia, nom. f.: I. R. N. 5727 (Aequiculi).

Aequiternus, apparently = equally eternal: Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2. 4. p. 112 Eng. *quae semper aequiterna semper individua ubique et ubicunque tota unus deus sunt*; ib. 2. 7. p. 122 Eng. *aequiternam indivisam divinitatem*.

Aequitina, nom. f.: C. I. L. 3. 2021 (Salona).

Aequitius, nom. m.: I. R. N. 308 (Potentia); C. I. L. 6. 499 (Rome, 374 A.D.); Amm. often.

Aequivōcus, t. t. for a word which may be used in different senses, e.g. *leo* for a real or a painted lion: Mart. Cap. 4. 355 '*aequivocum*' est quando multarum rerum unum est nomen, sed non eadem definitio, ut '*leo*.' Nam quantum ad nomen pertinet, verus et pictus et caelestis leo dicitur, etc. So Isid. and others.

Aequorna, also spelt *Aecorna* and *Aecurna*, name of a goddess, perhaps of the sea: C. I. L. 1. 1466 mag. vic. aedem Aequor(nae) de vic(i) s(unptu) f. c.; comp. the inscr. found near Labacum on the Schlossberg, Henzen Inscr. 5868-5870; also C. I. L. 3. 3776, 3831-2-3 (Laibach).

Aerācēus, made of bronze: Vitruv. 3. 1. 8 *aeraceus denarius*; spelt *aeratius* by Rose and Müller.

Aeracura, name of a goddess: C. I. L. 6. 142 (Rome). *Aeracura*: C. I. L. 5. 725 (Aquileia).

Aeramēn *equum vulgus vocat, quod in modum aerei sit coloris* Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 418; = Isid. Or. 12. 1. 53, who has *aeramen*; probably the real word is *aero*, *aeronis*; comp. the n. p. *Aeronius*.

Aerāmentum. 1. A bronze vessel: Plin. 15. 34, 35. 182 in pl.; so C. I. L. 2. 1071 *lacus et aeramenta* (Arva in Baetica); ib. 1478 *lacus cum aeramentis* (Astigi in Baetica). 2. A strip of bronze for soldering: Plin. 33. 94. 3. Bronze-work: Edict. Diocl. 7. 28 *inductilis aeramenti*; Paul. Sent. 3. 6. 44 *tam supellex quam aeramentum*; Gloss. Bodl. '*aes*' *aeramentum*.

Aeranna, name of a goddess: C. I. L. 9. 2803 (Rome, 3rd cent. A.D. in a *titulus* dedicated by a Thracian).

Aerārius, = supported by contributions of money: Varro ap. Serv. Verg. G. 3. 18 (*currus*) *dicebatur aerarius eo quod de conlatione populi exhibebatur . . . unde hodieque permansit ut ultimus missus appellaretur aerarius*. This may be the origin of the use of *aerarii* for the lowest class in Rome, regarded as clients supported by their *patroni*; or perhaps from the metaphor of *aerarius currus*, the last chariot in the race, as the last class. Soldiers serving for pay were called *aerarii*: Varro L. L. 5. 181 *hinc dicuntur milites aerarii ab aere, quod stipendia facerent*; hence Cic.'s gibe, Att. 1. 16. 3 *tribuni non tam aerati quam ut appellantur aerarii*.

Aerōnīus, Aerōnīa, nomina: C. I. L. 3 often.

Aerullius, Aerullia, nomina: I. R. N. 2934 (near Naples).

Aeruma = *utensilia ampliora*: conj. by Müller in Paul. p. 26 for the corrupt reading of the MSS. Müller derives it from *aes*, with term. *-ūmus*, and explains as = properly *brazen*.

Aerumna, -ae, subst. fem. 1. A burden: Plaut. Epid. 557 R *qui per voluptatem tuam in me aerumnam obsevisi gravem*; so of the labours of childbirth, Amph. 488 R *aerumnas duas absolvere*. 2. Met., a burden, labour: Fest. p. 24 *aerumnae labores onerosos significant*; esp. of the labours of Hercules, Plaut. Pers. 2 *aerumnas Herculi*; Trin. 1087 *aerumnis Herculeis* (emend. Götz); Epid. 179 R *neque sexta aerumna acerbior Herculi quam mi illa obiecta est*; Cic. Fin. 2. 118 *vel Herculis perpeti aerumnas: sic enim maiores nostri labores non fugiendos tristissimo tamen verbo aerumnas etiam in deo nominaverunt*; Petron. 48; so Iuv. 10. 361 *Herculis aerumnas*. 3. Care, trouble, distress, toil, either of the general state or of particular cases of it; generally with the idea of something burdensome or oppressive, according to the definition of Cic. Tusc. 4. 18 *maeror est aegritudo flebilis, aerumna aegritudo laboriosa, dolor aegritudo crucians*; often in Plaut.; Caecil. 47. 75, 86; Enn. Tr. 47. 56 al.; Pacuv. 276, 356; Acc. 352; Lucil., Ter. Ph. 242 *aerumnam ferre*; Hec. 288 *qui te expedias his aerumnis*; 876 *ex quanta aerumna extra veris*; Cic. Att. 3. 8. 2 *aerumnis et luctibus*; 3. 11. 2 *adfectam mea aerumna*; Fam. 14. 1. 1; Prov. Cons. 17 *civium calamitas, sociorum aerumna . . . propagatur*; Sest. 7 *illius aerumnam sustentavit*; ib. 49 *rem publicam servavi, semel gloria, iterum aerumna mea*, and elsewhere in Cic.; Lucr. 3. 50 *omnibus aerumnis adfecti*; 4. 1069 *inque dies gliscit furor atque aerumna gravescit*; 1. 108 *finem aerumnarum*; Sall. H. 2. 21 *Saguntini fide atque aerumnis incluti*, and elsewhere in Sall.; Hor. 2. Epist. 2. 26 *collecta viatica multis Aerumnis*; Pers. 1. 28 (from Pacuv.) *Antiopa, aerumnis cor luctificabile fulta*; Apul.; Amm. 13. 6. 3 *post multiplices bellorum aerumnas*. (In Quint. 8. 3. 26 Zumpt conj. and Halm adopts *aerumnosum*, not *aerumnas*.) (Derivation uncertain. The original meaning seems to have been a burden; Paul. p. 20 M interprets *aerumnulae* in Plaut. as meaning sticks used by travellers for fixing and carrying burdens. In form *aerumna* is a pass. part. fem. from a lost verb *aero*, -is; this may have been identical in meaning with the Greek *ἀρῶ*, to lift. But Vaniček 1. p. 86 connects *aerumna* with *ira*.)

Aerumnōsus (*aerumna*), distressed, burdened with toil or

misery: Plaut. Epid. 559 R *aerumnosam et miseriarum compotem mulierem*; Rud. 257; Bacch. 5 *aerumnosissimum (Ulixem)*; Acc. 344 *aerumnosum hospitem*; Cic. Att. 3. 19. 2 *Terentia una omnium aerumnosissima*; ib. 3. 23. 5, and also in his speeches. In Tusc. 3. 67 *tam aerumnoso navigavissem salo* is a translation of Euripides's *διὰ πόνων ἐνανσιόλουσ*; Sen. Ira 2. 7. 1 *nihil est aerumnosius sapiente*; Petron. 39 (in the mouth of Trimalchio).

Aerumnŭla, -ae, dim. of *aerumna*; see note on *aerumna* sub fin.

Aerumnus, -a, -um, adj. = unfortunate: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 116 note.

Aeruscātor, -ōris, subst. m. ag. from *aerusco*, a beggar: Gell. 14. 1. 2 *homines aeruscatōres et cibum quaestumque ex mendaciis captantes*.

Aerusco, -ās, to go about collecting money: Paul. p. 24 M *aeruscare, aera undique, id est pecunias colligere*; Placidus p. 11 D *aeruscans aes minutum accurate construens*; Gell. 9. 2. 8 *aeruscanti cuiquam id genus et philosophum sese ostentanti*; not in Sen. Clem. 2. 7. 2, where Haase reads *crus aridum*. (Apparently from *aes*; the termination the same as in *cor-uscus*.)

Aes, *aeris*, subst. n.; gen. sing. *aerus* C. I. L. 4. 2440 (Pompeii); dat. sing. *aere* in phrase *aere flando, feriundo* in inscr.; abl. *airid, aire*, C. I. L. 1. 61. 181; gen. and dat. pl. *aerum, aeribus*, Cato Orat. 64; Paul. p. 27 M '*aeribus*' pluraliter ab *aere, id est acramento, Cato dixit*.

1. Copper; often also used for various kinds of bronze or mixtures of copper with other metals; sometimes for brass: see Plin. 34. 94 foll., where the different kinds of mixtures are treated; Enn. Trag. 213 *aes sonit*, and elsewhere in Enn.; Acc. 631; Lucr. 5. 1241 *aes atque aurum ferrumque*, and in all Latin.

2. Of anything made of bronze or brass, esp. common in pl. (a) Of bronze tablets: Cic. Fam. 12. 1. 2 *cuius aera refigere debemus* (bronze tablets containing Caesar's laws); so Cat. 3. 19 *legum aera liquefacta*; Tac. H. 4. 40 *aera legum*; A. 12. 53 *fixum est aere publico senatus consultum*.

(b) Of brazen aims: Verg. A. 7. 526 *acraque fulgent Sole lacessita*; 9. 809 *savis solida aera fatiscunt*.

(c) Of pieces of bronze: Verg. G. 4. 173 *stridentia tingunt Aera lacu*; A. 10. 336 *clipei transverberat aera*; 11. 329 *nos aera, manus, navalia demus (aera for beaks of ships, etc.)*.

(d) Of bronze statues or works of art in bronze: Verg. G. 2. 464 *Ephyreia aera*; G. 1. 480 *acraque sudant*; A. 6. 847 *sfiriantia aera*; so Hor. more than once; Prop. 3. 4 (5). 6 *nec miscr aera paro*

clade, Corinthe, tua; Quint. 8. 2. 8 *Corinthia aera accipimus*; Tac. D. 11; A. 3. 53 *aeris tabularumque miracula*. (e) Of the bronze bars or bolts of a gate: Lucr. 2. 450 *eraque quae claustris restantia vociferantur*. (f) Of brass hooks: Ov. Pont. 2. 7. 10 *omnibus unca cibus aera subesse putat*. (g) Of cymbals or other brass instruments: Verg. G. 4. 151 *Curetum crepitantia . . . aera*; A. 3. 111 *Corybantia*; Hor. 1. C. 16. 8 *acuta Sic geminant Corybantes aera*; Petron. 23 *aera concrepans*. (h) Of a copper coin: in the common formula *per aes et libram*; Varro L. L. 9. 83 *pro assibus nonnunquam aes dicebant antiqui, a quo dicimus assem tenentes 'Hoc ab aere aeneaque libra,' et 'mille aeris legasse,'* Iuv. 2. 152 *qui nondum aere lavantur*.

3. Met., money, the Roman coinage being originally in copper: very common in all Latin. (a) C. I. L. 1. 61. 181 *airid, aire moltaticod*; ib. 1148 *aere Martio*; Ter. Ph. 511 *aere emptam meo*; Lucil. 29. 79 *aeris rationes*; Varro L. L. 5. 181 *aes militare*; Cic. Rosc. Com. 28 *duodecim milia aeris*; Liv. 24. 8. 11 *usque ad decies aeris*. *Aes grave* was the copper coinage cast according to the standard of the *libra*: Marquardt Handb. 2. p. 8: Liv. 4. 60. 6 *quia nondum argentum signatum erat, aes grave plaustris convehentes*; see Fest. p. 98 M. *Aere dirui*, to be mulcted of one's payment: Cic. Verr. 5. 33 *aere dirutus est*; Fest. p. 69 M *dirutum aere militem dicebant antiqui, cui stipendium ignominiae causa non erat datum*.

(b) In pl., moneys, payment: Lex Rep. C. I. L. 1. 198. 77 *aera stipendiaque omnia eis merita sunt*; Cato Orat. 64 *aerum, aeribus (equestria aera)*; Lucil. 29. 80 *aera summai*; Cic. Verr. 5. 33 *aera illa vetera (= military service)*; Hor. A. P. 345 *hic meret aera liber Sosis*, and elsewhere; C. I. L. 3. 4486, 4577; comp. Gaius 4. 27 *aes equestre, hordearium* (money to buy a horse, buy barley); *aes militare = soldiers' pay*.

4. Debt: Legg. XII. 3. 1 *W aeris confessi*. In this sense the common and very constant phrase is *aes alienum*, which is used as an equivalent for debt in many constructions: Cic. says *aes alienum habere, contrahere, dissolvere, alicui obicere*; *aes alienum crescit*; *in aere alieno esse*; and adds adj., as *magnum, nullum, aes alienum habere*; so *magnitudo, cumulus aëris alieni*; *aere alieno perdi, premi*; *propter aes alienum ire ad arma*; so Sall. *aes alienum grande conflaverat*; *aes alienum ingens per omnes terras*; Caes. and all Latin. Opp. *meo sum in aere = I am in no man's debt*; Hor. 2. Epist. 2. 12 *meo sum pauper in aere*. Met. *in alicuius aere esse = to belong to a person*: Cic. Fam. 13. 62 *te in meo aere esse* (that you are one of my friends); so ib. Fam. 15. 14. 1. 5. Met., *aes = value*: Sen. Ep. 87. 17 *virtus . . . suo aere censetur* (is

estimated at its own value); Gell. 18. 5. 6 *magistrum alicuius aeris*. (The same word as Skt. *āyas* (neut.), metal; Goth. *aiz* or *ais*; mod. Germ. *eisen*.)

Aeschrōñiōn (*αισχροñιον*), t. t. in Grammar for a metre consisting of two iambic dimeter catalectics: Mar. Vict. p. 105 K; Atil. Fort. p. 293 K; from the name of its inventor, Aeschrion.

Aeschrōdōra (*Αισχροδώρα*), n. p. f.: Plaut. Ps. 196 R.

Aeschrōlōgĩa (*αισχρολογία*) = *vitiō compositionis inverecunda oratio*: Diom. p. 450 K.

Aeschylēus, adj. from Aeschylus, wrongly shortened from the Greek *Αισχύλειος*: Prop. 2. 34 b. 41 *Aeschyleo componere verba coturno*.

Aescūlāpius, the Latin equivalent for the Greek *Ἀσκληπιος*, the *u* of the second syllable being due to the Latin pronunciation: Plaut. Curc. 13; Ter. Hec. 338, etc., etc. In C. I. L. 2. 173 (Lisbon) written *Asclepius*, and so C. I. L. 6. 8 and 13 (Rome, 228 A. D.).

Aescūlātor, a beggar, collector of pence: Gloss. Nom. (Löwe p. 9) *aesculator aeris conlector*.

Aesculnīus, of the wood of the *aesculus*: Lex Par. Fac. C. I. L. 1. 577. 2. 9 *fores clatratas duo cum postibus aesculniēis*.

Aescūlor, to collect pence: Gloss. Cyrill. *χαλκολογῶ*, *aesculor*: Dosith. p. 430 K.

Aescūlūs, -i, fem., a kind of oak, distinguished from *quercus* and *robur* by Plin. 16. 17 *quippe cum robur quercumque vulgo nasci videamus, aesculum non ubique*: comp. ib. 16. 11, 25. 218, 219, where it is again mentioned as distinct from *quercus* and *robur*: so Vitruv. 7. 1. 2 *ne commisceantur axes aesculini quercu*: comp. ib. 2. 9. 9, whence (or from the authority for it) Pliny borrows. In the popular religion the *aesculus* was, perhaps on account of its height, sacred to Jupiter: Verg. G. 2. 16 *nemorumque Iovis quae maxima frondet Aesculus*; Plin. 12. 3 *aesculo Iovi dicata*. Its wood was very much used in building: Pallad. 12. 15. 2.

Aesernīa, name of a town in Samnium: Cic. Att. 8. 11. D. 2; Vell. 1. 14. 7; C. I. L. 6. 2377 (Rome, 136 A. D.); and elsewhere.

Aesernīnus, belonging to Aesernia: spelt *Aisernino* C. I. L. 1. 20 (a coin later than 262 B. C.): Lucil. 4. 15 M, quoted as a proverb by Cic. Q. F. 3. 4. 2: a cognomen of M. Marcellus, Cic. Brut. 136 and elsewhere.

Aesernius = foreg.: C. I. L. 1. 20 *Aisernim*, *Aisernio*.

Aesiānus, cogn. m.: C. I. L. 5. 3462 (Verona), 3944 (Arusnates).

Aesius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 5. 4022 (Sirmio): name of a river on the border of Bithynia, Plin. 5. 148.

Aesquilius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 1. 1257 (Tegianum).

Aestas: the time given by Varro R. R. 1. 28. 1 is ninety-four days from May 9 (a. d. VII Id. Mai.).

Aestifluus, -a, -um, adj., streaming with billows or tide: Anth. Lat. 720. 3 *R quaeque sub aestifluis Thetis umida continet antris*.

Aestimabilis, -ē, adj. verb from *aestimo*: as philosophical t. t. = ἀξιῶν ἔχον, what has worth or value: Cic. Fin. 3. 20.

Aestimatio, -ōnis (*aestimo*). 1. A valuing, valuation: estimation of a thing at its money value: Varro L. L. 5. 177 *aestimationis causa*; Cic. Verr. 3 *passim*, and elsewhere; *aest. frumenti* = the determining how much money should be paid in lieu of corn; Caes. C. 1. 87 *aest. aequam facere*; G. 6. 19 *aestimatione facta*; C. 3. 1; Cic. Fam. 13. 8. 2 *a M. Laberio C. Albinus praedia in aestimationem accepit*; Liv. 7. 21. 8 *aestimatio aequis rerum pretiis*; 32. 10. 3 *aestimatio ceterorum aequo arbitrio*; Gaius 4. 48 *aestimatio pecuniaria*, valuation of a thing in money; Dig. 45. 1. 54 *aestimationem operae offerre*, to offer a money equivalent for the work. And often in Jurisc. = a valuation. 2. An assessment, of damages, or of the sum to be paid as damages: Lex Rep. 198. 4, etc., and often in Latin, *litis aestimatio*, the assessment of damages made after argument *pro* and *con* in cases of *repetundae*; Cic. Clu. 116; Rab. Post. 11 (*si l. c.*), etc.; Liv. 4. 30. 3 *legem de multarum aestimatione*; Gaius 3. 212 *aest. damni*. With following verbal clause, Dig. 50. 17. 191 *aestimatio praesidis Pr. est, quatenus*, etc. So without *multae, damni*, or the like, a statement of penalties: Dig. 48. 19. 41 *nec sane verisimile est delictum unum eadem lege variis aestimationibus coerceri*. 3. An estimate of expense: Vitruv. 10. praef. 1 *tradita aestimatione magistratui bonae eius (architecti) obligantur . . . non amplius quam quarta ad aestimationem adicienda*. 4. As t. t. in the law of debtor and creditor, a payment by valuation, i. e. by offering a piece of property (say land) as an equivalent for money owed: Cic. Att. 12. 25. 1 *numerato malim quam aestimatione* (in ready money rather than something offered at a valuation). So a creditor is said *aestimationem accipere*, i. e. to accept only a certain proportion of the debt on a valuation: Cic. Fam. 9. 16. 7 met. *non sis eo consilio ut cum me hospitio recipias*,

aestimationem te aliquam putes accipere (i.e. that you are undergoing any loss); Fam. 5. 20. 9 *nolles a me hoc tempore aestimationem accipere*.

5. In concrete sense, the property offered in lieu of a money payment: Cic. Fam. 9. 18. 4 *aestimationes tuas vendere*. 6. Opinion,

estimation: Tac. H. 1. 14 *ex aestimatione recta severus, deterius interpretantibus tristior habebatur*; Vell. 2. 127. 3 *infra aliorum aestimationes se metiens*. 7. So = a person's character: Paul. Sent. 5.

4. 15 *aestimatio enim hoc modo laeditur*; so Dig. 22. 5. 3. 1 (*si l. c.*).

8. Value, worth of a thing: Catull. 12. 12 *quod non me movet aestimatione*.

9. As philosophical t. t. = *ἀξία*, value: Cic. Fin.

3. 20 *aestimatione, quam illi ἀξίαν vocant*. 10. Money value,

price (concr.): Dig. 23. 3. 10. 6 *utrum petere malit rem, aestimationemve*; 23. 3. 17. 1 *quid repeti debeat; utrum res an aestimatio*; so Gaius 2. 205, 262.

Aestimātōrius, -a, -um (aestimator): legal t. t. *Actio aestimatoria* or *iudicium aest.*: a suit to determine doubtful points in a contract, as e.g. what qualities a slave has been warranted to possess: Dig. 19. 3. 1. praef.; 21. 1. 43. 6; 44. 2; 48. 2: also called *iudicium* or *actio quo minoris*.

Aestimia, -ae = *aestimatio* in old Latin: Fest. p. 26 'aestimias' *aestimationes*; Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 15 note.

Aestimium = foreg., Gloss. Ball.; Gloss. Leid. ined. ap. Löwe Gloss. Nom. etc. p. 137: see also P. G. l. c. Often in Grom., e.g. Lib. Col. p. 211 Lachm. *pro aestimio ubertatis*.

Aestimo has been identified by Bezzenberger with *αἰσθάνομαι*: but the meaning of the word, to estimate a thing at its money value, set a price upon it, shows that it must be connected with *aes* through a lost word *aes-timus* or *aes-timum*.

Aestivum, subst., summer: Itin. Alex. c. 38. p. 20. 15 (Volkman.) *quicquid de fluviiis vel rivis ab aestivo in lacunis erat*; Anthim. c. 50 *et aestivo et hiberno*; Greg. Tur. De cursu stell. § 67 *in aestivo* (Rönsch S. B. p. 6). Hence Spanish and Portuguese *estio*.

Aestūarium, -i, subst. n.: 1. a place where the tide comes in and goes out, according to a gloss ap. Fest. p. 380, 382 *M aestuaria sunt omnia qua mare vicissim tum accedit, tum recedit*. 2. More properly, a place which is filled and emptied as the tide comes in and out: Varro L. L. 9. 26 *libro quem de aestuariis feci*: Caes. G. 2. 28 *in aestuaria ac paludes*; 3. 9 *pedestria esse itinera concisa aestuariis*; Varro R. R. 3. 17. 8 (of artificial tanks in'o which the water was let in at intervals) *quod aestuaria idonea non*

habebat; Plin. 5. 3 *adfunditur autem aestuarium e mari flexuoso meatu*; 3. 151 *vadoso mari aestuariisque tenui alveo intercurstantibus*; Plin. Epist. 9. 33. 2 *navigabile stagnum ex quo in modum fluminis aestuarium emergit*; so often Tac. with gen., A. 14. 32 *in aestuario Tamesae* (the mouth of the Thames). 3. An artificial passage or vent for air: Vitruv. 8. 7. 14 *secundum puteum dextra ac sinistra defodiantur aestuaria*, whence Plin. 31. 49.

Aestŭātiō, -ōnis (*aestuo*): doubt, trouble of mind: Cassiodor. Hist. Trip. 3. 8; 7. 1; 9. 45.

Aestŭōsus, from *aestus* in the sense of tide: full of currents, moved to and fro with the tide: Plaut. Bacch. 471 R *ac quae acerrume aestuosa absorbet ubi quemque attingit* (with her dangerous currents); Truc. 350 R *sed aestuosas sentio aperiri fores, Quae absorbent quicquid venit inter pessulos*; Hor. 1. C. 22. 5 *Syrtes aestuosas*; ib. 2. 7. 16 *fretis aestuosis*.

Aetās: the old form *aevitas* occurs Legg. XII. 1. 1 Wordsworth; Varro Tithonus 1; Cic. Legg. 3. 7; Arnob. 2. 22, 5. 8; Chalcid. Int. Tim. 38 B. 1. The use of this word in the sense of life, with the additional notion of the enjoyment to be had in it, deserves notice: Plaut. Pseud. 515 R *te aetatem impune habiturum*; ib. 1132 b R *qui se suamque aetatem bene curant*; Men. 675 R *sibi inimicus magis quam aetati tuae*; Truc. 869 R *aetatem qui uni cubili nunquam committunt suam* (their youth); Ter. Hec. 334 *aliquid tulisse mali capiti atque aetati illorum*. 2. Phrase *in aetate*, used apparently in moral reflections, = as life goes, as things are: Plaut. Trin. 24 *amicum castigare ob meritam noxiam . . . in aetate utile est*; ib. 462 *et stulte facere et stulte fabularier, Utrumque, Lesbionice, in aetate haud bonum est*; comp. Ter. And. 61 *in vita utile est*.

Aeternālis, eternal: C. I. L. 6. 2830 (Rome) *cohors praetoria Philippiana aeternalis* (virtually = imperial); ib. 3651 *domus aeternalis* (the imperial family); Vulg. Ps. 23. 7, 9 *portae aeternales*; and elsewhere in Vulg. and late Latin.

Aeternus: 1. the form *aeviternus* is found Varro Pseud. daeneas, *fer aeviternam hominum domum tellurem*; C. I. L. 6. 1417 (Rome, 217 A. D.) *aeviternum tempus*. 2. *Aeternus*, like *aeternalis*, was employed as a title of the emperors: C. I. L. 2. 2203. 2205; 6. 216. 1676; and of a legion or cohort, C. I. L. 6. 793. 2461. 3404 and elsewhere. 3. *Aeternum* and *in aeternum* are used as the adv. from the Augustan age onwards: *in aeterna* C. I. L. 6. 2160 (Rome, 400 A. D.); ib. 2579.

Aethēr = Greek αἰθήρ: gen. *aethēris*, but sometimes *aetherōs*, as Stat. Silv. 4. 2. 25; Theb. 3. 525: acc. *aethēră*; but *aetherem* Tert. Marc. 1. 13; Serv. A. 1. 58; *aethera* heterocl. n. p. in Venantius Fortunatus and other late authors (Neue 1. p. 683). 1. As technical term in natural philosophy; first apparently adopted as a Latin word by Cicero (N. D. 2. 91 *dicaturque tam 'aether' Latine, quam dicitur 'aēr,' quamquam interpretatur Pacuvius*). The highest and purest stratum of the atmosphere: Lucr. 5. 495-508, where notice *liquidissimus aether Atque levissimus aërias super influit auras*; so exactly Cic. N. D. 2. 84, 91; so Vitruv. 9. 4. 16; Ov. M. 1. 68. In this sense synonymous with *caelum*, Enn. Sat. 3 *liquidas pilatasque aetheris oras*; A. 520 *clamor—ad aethera vagit*; Pacuv. 89 *id quod nostri caelum memorant, Grai perhibent aethera*; so perhaps Varro Dolium aut Seria, *in obliquo aethere = caelo*; Cic. N. D. 2. 101 *restat ultimus et a domiciliis nostris altissimus, omnia cingens et coercens caeli complexus, qui idem aether vocatur, extrema ora et determinatio mundi*: comp. N. D. 1. 40 *aethera (Chrysippus) esse disputat quem homines Iovem appellant*; and so elsewhere; often in poets simply = *caelum*; Verg., Hor., Ov. M. 15. 144 *ipsumque recludam Aethera*. 2. In general sense = the sky, heaven, the upper regions of the atmosphere; so Lucil. 1. 1 *aetheris ac terrae genitabile quaerere tempus*; and even Lucr. 2. 1115; 1. 250 *pereunt imbres ubi eos pater aether In gremium matris terrai praecipitavit*; where Munro says 'this notion' (of the *aether* as father and earth as mother) 'has induced Lucretius here and elsewhere, when he speaks of *aetheriae nubes* and the like, to forget or suppress for a moment his calm, cloudless, unsullied ether, and to confound it with this upper generator of heat and rain: other poets follow Lucretius.' Verg. uses '*aether*' *passim* in this sense; so Ov. M. 1. 269; F. 3. 286; Sen. Phaedr. 683. 3. The upper air, or light, as opposed to the regions under the earth: Verg. A. 6. 436 *quam vellent aethere in alto Iam nunc pauperiem et magnos durare labores*; 11. 104 *nullum cum victis certamen et aethere cassis*. 4. The light or sheen surrounding a god: Val. Fl. 5. 183 *aethere plena corusco Pallas*.

Aetīōlōgīa (αἰτιολογία), a rhetorical figure, the statement of reasons: Rutil. Lup. 2. p. 21, Halm (R. L. M.) *hoc schema efficitur ratione brevi et sententiosa, ita ut quod dubium est ad certam fidem adduci videatur*; Isid. 2. 21. 39; al. Rhet.

Āētōmă (ἀέτωμα), declined as if of the first declension, with gen. *-ae*; a gable: C. I. L. 3. 1174. 1212 (Carlsburg).

Aetrilius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 1511 (Rome, 200 A. D.).

Aetrius, **Aetria**, nomina: C. I. L. 6. 1058, ii. 92 (Rome, 210 A. D.); ib. 2379, iv. 27 (Rome, 144 A. D.); 3449 (Rome); C. I. L. 5. 2496 (Ateste); I. R. N. 1171 (Aeclanum); cogn. m., I. R. N. 7067 (now at Naples).

Aeveianus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 5. 6674 (Vercellae).

Aeveius, **Aeveia**, nomina: C. I. L. 5. 6674 (Vercellae).

Aevilonius, **Aevilonia**, nomina: C. I. L. 5. 6528 a, 6530 (Novara).

Affābūlātīō (adf-) = ἐπιμύθιον, the moral of a story: Prisc. De Praeex. Rhet. 1 (Halm R. L. M. p. 552).

Affātim = *ad fātīm*, adv. to the point of satisfaction. 1. enough, sufficiently: Liv. Andr. Od. 46 W (or Com. 5 Rib.) *ad fatim edi, bibi, lusi*; Plaut. Poen. 534 R *bibas . . . usque ad fatim*; Trin. 1185 *miseria una uni quidemst homini ad fatim*; Bacch. 497 R *ad fatim Mnesilocho curas*; Cic. Att. 2. 16. 3 *puto me Dicaearcho ad fatim satisfecisse*; Att. 4. 16. 3 and elsewhere in his letters; N. D. 2. 127 *quibus . . . ad fatim vescuntur*; Sall. I. 43. 3 *conneatum ad fatim (parare)*; Cic. Tusc. 2. 24 in translation from Aeschylus, *satiata ad fatim*; Liv. 9. 35. 4 *saxis quibus ad fatim locus ipse armabat*; Plin. 18. 148 *de cytiso . . . ad fatim diximus*; Tac. A. 4. 69 *praeteritaque et instantia, quorum ad fatim copia . . . cumulat*; Suet. Nero 29 *cum ad fatim desaevisset*; Amm. 14. 6. 20 *ad fatim multae*. 2. Used substantivally with gen. of the thing of which there is enough: Plaut. Men. 456 R *ad fatim hominumst*; Mil. 975 Rib. *ad fatim est divitiarum*; Liv. 32. 16. 10 *ad fatim materiae*; 34. 26. 10 *quorum ad fatim erat*; Iustin. 1. 8. 4 *ad fatim vini reliquit*. And in Cod. Theod. (From *ad* and lost word *fatis* = weariness: Paul. p. 11 M *Terentius ad fatim dixit pro eo quod est ad lassitudinem*: the same base appears in *fatigo* and perhaps in *fatisco* and *fessus*. 'Fatim' abundanter dicimus Serv. A. 1. 123. Gell. 6. 7 notices the accent *ād fatim* as exceptional, which shows that the word was commonly pronounced *ad fatim*.)

Affectātīō, -ōnis (adf-), (*adfecto*). 1. a striving after, aiming at a thing: with gen.: Val. Max. 9. 1. 3 *graviorum operum negata adfectatio*; Sen. Epist. 89. 4 *philosophia sapientiae amor est et adfectatio*; Plin. 11. 154 *decoris adfectatio*; Tac. H. 1. 80 *adfectatio quietis in tumultum evaluit* (the intentional choosing of a quiet time); Sueton. Tit. 9 *in adfectione imperii convictos*. 2. In style, a straining after or affectation of a particular manner: Quint.

11. 1. 32 *siccum et sollicitum et contractum dicendi propositum plerumque adfectione ipsa severitatis invisum est*; 1 praef. 23 *nimiae subtilitatis adfectione*; Suet. Gramm. 10 *priscorum verborum adfectione*.

3. Anxious assertion of a claim to something: Tac. G. 28 *Treveri et Nervii circa adfectionem Germanicae originis ultro ambitiosi sunt*.

4. Abs., straining after effect: especially in regard to literary style: Quint. 8. 1. 2 *unius adfectione verbi* (affectation in a single word); and often in Quint., e. g. 10. 1. 82 *illam iucunditatem inadfectatam, sed quam nulla consequi adfectatio possit*; ib. 8. 3. 27 *si non appareat adfectatio*; 8. 3. 56 *mala adfectatio* translates *κακόζηλον* and elsewhere; Suet. Tib. 70 *adfectione et morositate nimia obscurabat stilum*.

Affectiō (adf-), in the sense of tenderness: C. I. L. 9. 1592 (the age of Commodus) *patri rarae adfectionis*; ib. 1612 (both at Beneventum).

Affectivus (adf-). 1. expressive of desire or feeling: Prisc. 2. p. 130 K *verba . . . voluntaria (id est adfectiva) . . . ut volo . . . cupio . . . studeo*. 2. = Transitive; affecting a thing: Boeth. Arist. Top. 1. 13. p. 670.

Affectus, -ūs (adf-), (afficio). 1. As translation of the Greek *ἦθος*, disposition, settled habit: Cic. Tusc. 5. 47 *qualis cuiusque animi adfectus est, talis est homo: adfectus animi in bono viro laudabilis*.

2. Disposition, state of feeling: Ov. Trist. 5. 2. 8 *adfectusque animi, qui fuit ante, manet*; Tac. H. 1. 15 *inrumpet adulatio, blanditiae, pessimum veri adfectus venenum*; 1. 72 *diverso adfectu, quibus odium Neronis inerat et quibus desiderium*; Iuv. 8. 153 *hospitis adfectu*.

3. Of the body, a condition, affection: Cels. 2. 15 *in quibus affectibus ea quoque genera exercitationum necessaria sunt*; ib. 3. 18 *init. supersunt alii corporis affectus qui huic (febri) superveniunt*.

4. A social condition: Cod. Theod. 4. 8. 7 *in libertatis adfectu cum parentibus perdurare*. (The explanation here given of this passage is the common one: but *adfectus* probably means the feeling or consciousness of supposed liberty.)

5. In general, an emotion, feeling, passion (*πάθος*): Ov. M. 8. 473 *Thestias haud aliter dubiis adfectibus errat*; Trist. 4. 3. 32 *aff. mentis*; Plin. 34. 70 *duo signa eius diversos adfectus experimentia*; Sen. Epist. 75. 9 *qui omnes iam adfectus ac vitia posuerunt*; ib. 10 *ut illos dicant effugisse morbos animi, adfectus nondum*; the difference being explained § 11 and § 12 *morbi sunt inveterata vitia ac dura . . . adfectus motus animi improbabilis, subiti et concitati . . . itaque qui plurimum profecere extra morbos sunt: adfectus adhuc sentiunt*

perfecto proximi; so Quint., who uses the word *passim*; the *locus classicus* is 6. 2. 8 *horum (affectuum) duae sunt species; alteram Graeci πάθος vocant, quam nos vertentes recte ac proprie 'affectum' dicimus, alteram ἡθος, cuius nomine caret sermo Romanus*; and elsewhere in the Latin writers of the same period: Tac. often, e. g. A. 13. 16 *dolorem, caritatem, omnes adfectus abscondere didicerat*: comp. ib. 11. 38; H. 1. 15 *sine adfectu* (= without any real feeling). 6. Specially, desire: passion for a thing: Iuv. 12. 10 *si res ampla domi similisque adfectibus esset*; Tac. Agr. 30 *opes atque inopiam pari adfectu concupiscunt*; A. 13. 45 *neque adfectui suo aut alieno obnoxia*. 7. Kind feeling, partiality, affection, love: Tac. D. 27 *iudicium animi citra damnum adfectus proferre* (without the harm incurred by partiality); Agr. 32 *fide et adfectu teneri*; A. 14. 27 *sine adfectibus mutuis*; Iuv. 15. 150 *adfectus mutuus*; C. I. L. 2. 1399 *adf. mariti*; Suet. Tit. 8 *parentis affectum unicum praestitit*; Cypr. De Hab. Virg. 3. al.; Epist. 37. 1 *adfectibus* = affections. 8. Poetically: Lucan 8. 132 *tenuit nostros hac obside Lesbos Adfectus* (our loves, i. e. our beloved ones). 9. Concrete, *affectus* = objects of affection, so kin; connections: Capitolin. M. Ant. Phil. 24. 8 *nec in eius affectus saevit*; Maximin. 23. 6 *milites, quorum adfectus in Albano monte erant*; and so in other later authors. 10. In legal Latin *adfectus* = intention, motive, will: Gaius 3. 208 *quia furtum ex adfectu consistit* (there must be intent); so Paul. 5. 4. 2; Gaius 2. 50, 4. 178; al. Iurisc.; so Pseud. Cypr. De xii abusivis 8 *mentis adfectus* = *voluntas*.

Affērenda, -ae (adf-), the goddess of bringing, Tert. Nat. 2. 11.

Affestīno, -ās (adf-), to hasten, hurry: Ps. Soran. De puls. p. 278 (Rose) *veloces (pulsus) sunt qui modico momento, quantum velocitas adfestinare videtur, ita diastolen simul et systolen perficere possunt* (Paucker)

Affīcio, -fēci, -fectum, -ficēre (adf-): imper. *adfice*, according to Diomedes p. 349 K. The original meaning is lost; in existing Latin the commonest use of the word is *adficere aliquem aliqua re*, to touch or affect a person with something; 1. Varro Eum. 42 *coronam . . . fulgentem gerit, luce locum adficiens* = tinging or touching with light; see Corn. Her. 4. 16 *dignitate adficiunt exornationes omne genus orationis* (touch with, i. e. lend dignity to). 2. Of bringing a person into a particular condition, or state of feeling, good or bad, with acc. of person and abl. of the condition; sometimes of conferring an honour or a penalty on a person, with acc. of person and abl. of the honour or penalty: Plaut. Amph. Prol. 3, 9 *lucris, bonis*

nuntiis aliquem adficere; Stich. 406 R *olim quos abiens adfecti aegri-
monia*; Enn. Trag. 155 *iniuria adficior*; Acc. 259 *adfectu laetitudine*;
Ter. Ph. 441 *cura et sollicitudine*; 730 *iniuria*; Varro R. R. 2
1. 21 *gregem calamitate*; Cic. Fam. 5. 2. 7 *aliquem iniuria*; ib. 8
poenā; Att. 1. 18. 1 *curā*; Q. F. 1. 2. 7 *dolore*; Fam. 7. 17. 1
voluptate, utilitate; 5. 21. 1 *cupiditate*; 2. 3 *plurimis maximisque
muneribus et nos amicos et . . . rem publicam adficiēs*; Att. 13. 25. 1
adfectus beneficio a te; so Att. 16. 16. A. 7 *adfectum tuis summis
beneficiis*; Fam. 13. 7. 2 *adfectum difficultatibus*; 14. 19. 1 *de-
speratione adfectus*; Lucr. 3. 495 *membra dolore Adficiuntur*; ib. 50
aerumnis adfecti; 1. 133 *morbo adfectis*; Cic. N. D. 3. 67 *quanto
munere decorum adfecti*; Verr. 1. 9 *cives morte, cruciatu, cruce*; and
constantly thus in Cic., who has *laudibus, ornamentis, honore,
praemio, turpitudine, metu, ignominia aliquem adficere*, and the like;
Caes. often precisely in the same way; Verg. A. 12. 352 *illum . . .
adfecit pretio*; Liv. 1. 52. 1 *merita poena adficcissent*; so Quint., Tac.
and all Latin; Arnob. 7. 25 *numina opiparis cenis aut prandiis ad-
ficiuntur*.

3. Of furnishing a person with a thing, or quality:
Plaut. Bacch. 641 R *duplicibus spoliis sum adfectus*; As. 575 R
adfectos virgis; Ter. Ph. 977 *adfectum audacia*; Cic. Planc. 80
adfectum virtutibus; Lucr. 2. 341 *non omnibus omnia prorsum Esse
pari filo similique adfecta figura*; Cic. Verr. 3. 60 *viri fortes ac magno
et libero animo adfecti*; Mur. 13 *quibus praeterea vitiis adfectum esse
necesse est cum*, etc.; N. D. 2. 41 *omnia . . . sensu . . . adfecit*; Part.
Or. 35 *animi . . . quemadmodum adfecti sunt virtutibus, vitiis,
artibus, inertis*, etc.

4. To touch, affect, of persons, of
things, of the mind, state of feeling and the like: abs. and with
abl. of the means by which the affection is produced: Lucr.
3. 853 *neque iam de illis nos adfecit angor*; Cic. N. D. 1. 19
ad adficiendum animum pariendosque sensus; Att. 14. 13 b. 2 *sic
adficere ut . . .*; Att. 1. 5. 5 *est miro quodam modo adfectus*; De Or.
1. 87 *uti ei qui audirent ita adficerentur animo ut eos adfici vellet
orator*; Mur. 55 *ita sum animo adfectus ut non queam*, etc.; and so
elsewhere often in Cic. Quint. uses the word absolutely of pro-
ducing an effect by oratory and the like: e.g. 11. 3. 66 *sallatio
frequenter sine voce intellegitur atque afficit*; 6. 2. 28 *afficiamur,
antequam afficere conemur*; and elsewhere *adficere vocem, sensus,
animum*, etc., as above: Tac. G. 5 *possessione et usu (argenti et
auri) haud perinde adficiuntur* (are not equally moved or affected);
A. 11. 19 *is terror milites hostesque in diversum adfecit*; 4. 64 *ignis
violentia urbem ultra solitum adfecit*; 4. 45 (*Pisonem*) *adortus uno*

vulnere in mortem adfecit. 5. So *adfectus* = (a) διακείμενος, disposed, affected, in such and such a condition: Cic. Verr. 3. 47 (*Sicilia*) *sic mihi adfecta visa est, ut eae terrae solent, in quibus bellum acerbum diuturnumque versatum est*; Fin. 5. 24 *ad omnem vitam tuendam appetitus a natura datur se ut conservet, atque ita sit adfectum ut optime secundum naturam adfectum esse possit*; so often in Cic., e. g. Part. Or. 79 *quasi quidam habitus animi sic adfecti et constituti ut, etc.* *Adfectus erga aliquem*, disposed towards: Cic. Fin. 1. 68 *eodem modo adfectus erga amicum quo erga seipsum.* (b) Of things standing in relation to something else: Cic. Top. 8 *ex iis rebus quae quodammodo adfectae sunt ad id de quo agitur*; Mart. Capella 4. 400 *haec autem prologia quem ad modum inter se adfecta sint, hoc modo manifestius apparebit.* 6. *Adficere*, to touch, put one's hand to, as opp. to *perficere* or *conficere*: Cic. Prov. Cons. 19 *bellum adfectum videmus, et, vere ut dicam, paene confectum*; ib. 29 *nisi ut ea quae per eum adfecta sunt, perfecta rei publicae tradet*; comp. Gell. 3. 16. 18 *adfecta . . . sicut Marcus Cicero et veterum elegantissimi locuti sunt, ea proprie dicebantur quae non ad finem ipsum sed proxime finem progressa deductave erant.* 7. Part. pass. *adfectus* used adjectivally (comp. and sup. *adfectior*, *-issimus*) = (a) sick, ill, weary (sometimes with *morbo*): Plaut. Rud. 418 R *accipiam hospitio . . . itum ut adfectam*; Lucil. 29. 84 *adfectus vulnere*; Ter. Hec. 366 *alio morbo adfectam . . . quonam modo . . . nunc te offendam adfectam?* Cic. Fam. 5. 21. 4 *sic adfecti*; Fam. 13. 68. 2 *adfectus male*; Att. 12. 32. 1 *adfectum gravius*; 14. 17. 2 *adfectus graviter*; Prop. 2. 28. 1 *adfectae miserere puellae*; Ov. Am. 2. 2. 21 *adfectam puellam*; Liv. 3. 6. 8 *adfecti plerique principum*; 4. 41. 8 *exercitum adfectum proelio ac via nocturna*; 9. 3. 5 *in corpore tamen adfecto vigeat vis animi*; Vell. 2. 84. 2 *inopia adfectissimi.* (b) Met., Tac. H. 2. 69 *ut largitionibus adfectae iam imperii opes sufficerent*; 3. 65 *credebatur adfectam eius fidem parce iuisse* (damaged, shaken credit). (c) In Gell. 3. 16. 18 *adfecto anno* = περιπλομένον ἐνιαυτοῦ, drawing to a close. (d) Passionate (?): Quint. 12. 10. 45 *nitidius aliquod atque adfectius* (so Halm from Munich MS.; *effectius* Gotha MS. and Gesner). *Adfectum*, subst. n., t. t. in Rhetoric: Inc. Script. de Atributis negotio ap. Halm R. L. M. p. 309 *quae res possunt in ipsum factum adfectione quadam convenire, has res adfecta nominamus: verum adfecta accipimus nunc de ipso negotio, id est de omni causa rebusque in causa gestis, nunc ad res in causa gestas alia, quasi quodam modo extrinsecus quae convenire videantur. Haec adfecta quae supra diximus negotio adiuncta dicuntur, illa prima*

continentia vel in gestione. Facts connected with a case, either involved in it, or belonging to another case connected with it.

Afficticius (not *-itius*), adj. der. from *adfictus*, part. of *adfigo* (*adf-*), attached closely to: Varro R. R. 3. 12. 1 *actus* (a space of ground) *adficticius ad villam qui solet esse.*

Affictio, *-ōnis* (*adf-*), (*adfigo*): = 1. The Greek *παρονομασία*, i.e. the placing together of two words similar in sound, as Terence's *nam inceptio est amantium, haud amantium*: Rufinianus (?) De Schem. Lexeos ap. Halm R. L. M. p. 51. 2. 2. A figure in rhet. = Greek *σχεσις*, the attribution of a feeling to one's opponent and arguing upon it; Rufinianus (?) De Schem. Dian. ap. Halm R. L. M. p. 61 (*figura*) *qua adversariorum affectum quemlibet fingimus cui respondeamus.*

Affīgo, *-īs, -ēre, -fīxi, -fīxum* (*adf-*), part. pass. *adfictus* in Varro R. R. 3. 3. 2, 9. 7 (comp. *adficticius*); Cic. De Orat. 2. 325; Frontin. de Lim. 2. p. 33 Lachm. Sync. plup. subj. *adfixet*; Sil. 14. 536. 1. To fasten to, fix to: constr. with dat. and *ad*, or with noun 'to which' understood: Plaut. Persa 295 R *adfigent te cruci*; Lucil. 4. 30; Varro R. R. 3. 9. 7 *adficta firmiter cubilia*; Cic. De Orat. 3. 179 *nullam partem corporis sine aliqua necessitate adfictam* (but this may be from *adfigo*); Lucr. 4. 1231 *adfigere adhacsum*; 1108 *adfigunt avide corpus*; Sall. H. 4. 40 *palibulo eminenti adfigebatur*; Cic. Rosc. Am. 57 *litteram illam . . . ita vehementer ad caput adfigent*; Caes. G. 3. 14 *falces . . . adfixae . . . longuriis*; Script. Bell. Af. 16 *pilum . . . equi pectori . . . adfixit*; in Cic. not unfrequently, and in late Latin; Tacitus only uses it in the literal sense. 2. Met., Cic. Fam. 1. 8. 3 *me sibi ille adfixum habebit*; and so elsewhere in Cic.; Lucr. 4. 1138 *verbum . . . cupido adfixum cordi*; Cic. Verr. 5. 139 *ea causa . . . in animo sensuque meo penitus adfixa atque insita est*; Inv. 1. 37 *continentia cum negotio sunt ea quae semper adfixa esse videntur ad rem, neque ab ea possunt separari*; De Orat. 2. 325 *prooemium adfictum aliquod*; Verg. A. 10. 161 *Pallas . . . adfixus lateri*; 5. 852 *clarumque adfixus et haerens Nusquam amittebat*; Hor. 1. S. 1. 81 *aut alius casus lecto te adfixit*; Sen. Ep. 67. 2 *senectuti, quod me lectulo adfixit*; Arnob. 5. 18 *adfixa deformitas singulis*. 3. Of a place, to join to: Varro R. R. 3. 3. 2 *adficta villae quae sunt* (adjoining the villa); Plin. 3. 6 *Tarraconensis . . . adfixa Pyrenaco*. 4. Of things imprinted in the memory: Quint. 1. 1. 25 *cum satis adfixisse eas (litteras) pueris . . . videntur*; elsewhere he uses it with *animo* or *memoriae*;

so Arnob. 1. 33 uses *adfixum* = *ingenitum*. 5. Abs., to fix up, set up, post up: Plaut. Trin. 1040 *cae (leges) misere etiam ad parietem sunt fixae clavis ferreis, Ubi malos mores adfigi nimio fuerat aequius*; Cic. Phil. 11. 5 *caput abscidit, idque adfixum gestari iussit in pilo*; De Orat. 1. 196 *Ithacam illam in asperrimis saxis tamquam nidulum adfixam*; De Rep. 1. 26 *nos in exigua eius (terrae) parte adfixi*; Arnob. 6. 26 *adfigi in torpitudine perpetua*; Apul. M. 4. 16 *litteras adfigimus*; and elsewhere. 6. Part. pass. *adfixus* as adj., in neut. pl. as subst.: Dig. 33. 7. 18. 14 *domum instructam legavit cum omnibus adfixis (fixtures)*.

Affingo, -is, -ĕre, -finxi, -fictum (adf-), to form or fashion something additional; chiefly in the metaphorical sense of imagining or inventing in speech or thought something which does not exist. 1. Lit., Cic. Div. 1. 118 *parvis momentis natura aut adfingit aut mulat aut detrahit*. 2. Met., Lucr. 5. 164 *caetera de genere hoc adfingere et addere, Memmi, Desipere est*; Cic. Verr. 4. 67 *ne quis forte me . . . adfingere aliquid suspicione hominum arbitretur*; Cluent. 9 *ut intellegatis . . . quid error adfinxerit*; Phil. 1. 8 *fit enim plerumque ut ei qui boni quid volunt adferre, adfingant aliquid*; and so elsewhere; Caes. C. 1. 53 *multa rumores adfingebant*; G. 7. 1 *addunt ipsi et adfingunt rumoribus* (through rumours) *Galli quod res poscere videbatur*; Liv. 34. 37. 3 *quaedam falso adfinxisset*; Quint. 8. 3. 70 *licebit etiam falso adfingere quidquid fieri solet*. 3. With dat., to join to, add to: Cic. N. D. 1. 92 *quae adfinxit procreationis causa natura corpori*; De Orat. 3. 179 *nullam partem corporis sine aliqua necessitate adfictam* (but see under *affigo*); 3. 36 *tantum alteri adfinxit, de altero limavit, ut id conformaret in utroque*, etc. 4. Met., to attribute falsely to: Lucr. 4. 386 *proinde animi vitium hoc oculis adfingere noli*; Cic. Man. 10 *ut neque vera laus ei detracta . . . neque falsa adficta esse videatur*; Tac. H. 2. 4 *quaeque alia . . . Graecorum genus incertae vetustati adfingit*; A. 14. 62 *cui rerum quoque novarum crimen adfingeretur*; Arnob. 1. 26 *crimen*; with *sibi*, to imagine, dream of: Arnob. 2. 60 *sibi auras contemplationis*; Eumen. pro Rest. schol. 21. 2 *dum sibi animus adfingit aut Aegyptum quiescentem*, etc. (In Apul. M. 4. 16 Eyssenh. reads *adfigimus*.)

Affirmātiō (adf-): in Boethius on Cic. Top., as t. t. of Logic, affirmation as opposed to negation.

Affirmātivus (adf-), adj. from *adfirmatio*. 1. As t. t. in Logic, affirmative, as opp. to negative, of propositions: Boeth. ad Cic. Top. 5. p. 359 Orelli *prior pars proponitur sive affirmative sive negative*. 2. As t. t. in Grammar, of conjunctions,

affirmatory: Isid. Or. 2. 21. 21 who instances *quidni, quippe*. In the case of verbs, *adfirmativa species* was the term for a sentence in which a formal concession is made to an adversary for the sake of argument: Diom. p. 396 K *cum dicimus 'fecerit,' 'dixerit,' id est 'crede eum dixisse vel cum fecisse quod neque dixerit neque fecerit'*; *fecit* or *dixit* being said on the contrary in the *finalis sermo*.

Affirmātor, -ōris (adf-), (adfirmo). 1. one who affirms or asserts: Minuc. Fel. Octav. 31 *iste tum Fronto non ut adfirmator testimonium facit*; with gen. of thing asserted, Tert. Marc. 4. 7 *Romulus . . . ascensus sui in caelum habuerit Proculum adfirmatorem*; Dig. 27. 7. 4. 3. 2. One who affirms or approves of: Cypr. Ep. 30. 1 *tuorum consiliorum adfirmatores*; comp. Dig. 4. 4. 13 *velut adfirmator et suasor ut cum minore contraheretur*.

Affirmātus, -ūs (adf-), (adfirmo), affirmation: [Rufin.] Comm. in Oseam 5. 3 *quid tali adfirmatu indicatum vellet*.

Affirmo, -ās (adf-). 1. To make firm, confirm, strengthen: Met., Liv. 1. 1. 10 *ea res Troianis spem adfirmat*: 26. 24. 7 *haec dicta . . . adfirmaverunt auctoritate sua*. 2. To assure a thing to a person: Liv. 38. 39. 13 *Rhodiis adfirmata quae data priore decreto erant*. 3. Of a statement or fact, to substantiate, prove, with acc., or acc. and inf.: Liv. Praef. 6 *ea nec adfirmare nec refellere in animo est*; 28. 2. 2 *speculatores transfugarum dicta adfirmantes venerunt*; Tac. Agr. 10 *Romana classis circumvecta insulam esse Britanniam adfirmavit*; H. 4. 73 *populus Romanus virtutem armis adfirmavit*; A. 14. 22 *secula anceps valetudo iram deum adfirmavit*. 4. Of a fact, to affirm, assert, assure; abs., with acc. and (very often) with acc. and inf., common in Latin: Plaut. Pers. 141 R *adfirmas mihi te hoc facturum*; Lucr. 4. 583 *adfirmant volgo*; Cic. Verr. 3. 26 *ego enim, cum hoc tota Sicilia diceret, tamen adfirmare non auderem*; De Orat. 2. 146 *nihil aliud adfirmare ausim nisi sententiam et opinionem meam*; constantly in Cic. with acc. and inf.; Quint. often and also Tac., who uses it sometimes in a verbal clause with *esse* omitted: e.g. H. 1. 22 *novos motus et clarum Othoni animum observatione siderum adfirmant*; 2. 1 *aderant qui arma Vitellii bellumque adfirmarent*. 5. Of an oath: Tac. H. 4. 31 *dixit sacramentum, non vultu neque animo satis adfirmans* (without sufficient air of certainty?). 6. Part. pass. *adfirmatus* as adj. in adv. *adfirmate*, positive: Cic. Off. 3. 104 *adfirmate* = positively: superl. *adfirmatissime*, Gell. 10. 12. 9.

Affixio, -ōnis, (adf-), subst. fem. abstr. from *adfigo*, a joining, fixing: Non. p. 64 *propago est series atque adfixio continua* (so Harl.; P. has *afflictio*, i. e. *adfictio*); Int. Origen. I Sam. I. 9 *affixione manuum Salvatoris*; Mart. Cap. I. 37 *gracilentia quadam adfixione*.

Affātīciūs (adfl-), one who is breathed upon: Servius (Dan.) A. 2. 647 *adflaticii tactique dicuntur capti membrīs*.

Afflecto, -īs (adfl-), to bend towards, so = to bend: Apul. M. 6. 18 *nec tu tamen inlicita afflectare pietate*. (In Germanicus Aratea 192, from which *adflexum* was quoted, Breysig and Baehrens rightly read *ad flexum*.)

Afflictātīō (adfl-). 1. Torture, torment: Cic. Tusc. 4. 19 defines *adflictatio* as *aegritudo cum vexatione corporis*; see ib. 16. 2. In general, affliction: Tert. De Pat. 5 *quo Aegyptiis adflictionibus fuerat extractus*; ib. Marc. 5. 16. 3. Collision, so contact: Cypr. Epist. 59. 15 *ut gregem totum mali cohaerentis adflictione contamine* (so Hartel from MSS.).

Afflictim (adfl-): adv. from *adflictus*, part. pass. of *adfigo*: Diom. p. 407 K. With pain, painfully: Mart. Cap. 4. 327 *Sed licet ipse modos demum bis quinque profatus Pallens adflictim verset Aristoteles*.

Afflicto, -ās, -āvi, -āre (adfl-), freq. from *adfigo*. 1. To beat, knock about: Plaut. Aul. 632 R *quid me adflictas, cur me raptas, qua me causa verberas?* Stich. 606 R *non tu scis quamde adflictentur homines noctu hic in via* (but A has *efflictentur*): comp. Rud. 645 R; Rud. 164 of ships dashed on rocks: Pseud. 1295 R *quor ego nam adflicter?* Mil. 413 Rib. *saevīs fluctibus sibi sum adflictata multum*; Caes. G. 3. 12 *naves in vadis adflictarentur*; 4. 29 *onerarias . . . tempestas adflictabat*; Script. Bell. Hisp. 3 *vento ac tempestate adflictaretur*. 2. Met., to vex, harass; sometimes with personal or reflexive pronoun, to vex oneself, be distressed: Plaut. Merc. 648 R *quia enim me adflictat amor?* Mil. 1027 Rib. *se adflictare lacrumantem*; Ter. Eun. 76 *ne te adflictes*; Lucr. 4. 1158 *quoniam foedo adflictentur amore*; Cic. Att. 3. 12. 2 *accuras quod me adflictem*; Att. 11. 1. 1 *adflictor acerbissime de domesticis rebus*, also in his orations, as Cat. 1. 31 *multo gravius vehementiusque adflictantur*; Sall. Cat. 31. 3 *mulieres . . . adflictare sese*; Petron. 111 *adflictantem se et mortem inedia persequentem*; Tac. A. 6. 35 *adfl. aliquem vulneribus*, and elsewhere several times both of persons and of nations or cities.

Afflictor, -ōris, (adfl-) (*adfligo*), one who dashes to the ground: Met., Cic. Pis. 64 *adflictorem et perditorem non modo dignitatis et auctoritatis, sed omnino ordinis ac nominis sui*; Salvian G. D. 5. 10. 56 *esto sis adflictor omnium, dummodo extraneorum*.

Affligo, -īs, -ēre, -flīxi, -flīctum (adfl-), subj. perf. 3rd pers. pl. *adflīxint*: Fronto M. Aur. 3. 3; inf. pass. *adfligier* Seren. Samm. 832; part. pass. fem. *afleicta* Tit. Sor. C. I. L. I. 1175. 1. To knock down, dash to the ground, in pass. sometimes to fall: occasionally with dat. of the ground: Plaut. Rud. 1010 R *adfligam ad terram te*; so Pers. 793 R, Most. 320 L *adfligi te nolo* (to fall); so Mil. 1326 Rib. *ne adfligatur*; Cic. Pis. 93 *illi autem statuiam . . . deturbant, adfligunt*; Cael. 78 *qui Catuli monumentum adflīxit*; Dom. 106 *domum*; Caes. G. 6. 27 *alces, arbores*; Sall. I. 60. 7 *qui supersteterant adflīcti sunt*; 101. 11 *equi atque viri adflīcti*; Ov. M. 12. 139; 14. 206 *aliquem, corpora, adfligere, terrae*; Col. 2. 10. 2 *lupinum . . . frigoribus adfligitur*. Tac. several times: with dat. H. 1. 41 *Galbae imaginem solo adflīxit*; A. 4. 45 *saxo caput*, and elsewhere in Latin in this sense. 2. To dash against or upon, with acc., *ad* with acc. and dat.: Lucr. 4. 1081 *oscula adfligunt* (= *adfl. osculum osculo*); Sall. H. 3. 24 *adflīcti alveos* (dashed against the hulls); Cic. Rab. Perd. 25 *ad quos (scopulos) C. Titii adflīctam navem . . . videres*. 3. To knock about, damage: Caes. G. 4. 31 *quae gravissime adflīctae erant (naves)*; so 5. 10; C. 3. 27; Quint. 1. 12. 10 *corpora infantium nec casus . . . tam graviter adfligit*. 4. Met., to dash down, prostrate, crush, in various applications: Lucr. 2. 945 *quamvis animantem grandior ictus . . . adfligit*; Catull. 71. 6 *illam adfligit odore*; Cic. Att. 12. 50 *me huius discessus adflīxit*; 1. 16. 10 *adflīctus magnis clamoribus conticuit et concidit*; 2. 19. 2 *Pompeius ipse se adflīxit*; and constantly in Cic. who has *adfl. rem publicam, socios, civitatem, patriam, Lyciam, Graeciam, adulescentiam, fortunam, condicionem, vectigalia*, etc. (= to ruin); Sest. 89 *causam susceptam adfligeret* (i. e. throw down, abandon); comp. Suet. Rhet. 6 *non sine magna sua invidia negotium adflīxit*; Cic. Tusc. 4. 34 *animos adfligere et debilitare metu* (dash the spirits); Brut. 47 *rem . . . vituperando . . . adfligere* (to lower it.) Tac. often, like Cicero; he has *civitatem, rem, domum, animum, Italiam, Corsicam, adfligere*, and the like; of a person ruined by a judicial decision, A. 4. 71 *scelerum ministros adflīxit*; so 4. 52; 6. 18. 5. Of price, to lower: Dig. 3. 51. 30 *pretium siliginis . . . adflīctum esse*. 6. Part. pass. *adflīctus* as adj., comp. *adflīctior*, prostrate, despairing: Tit. Sor. C. I. L.

1. 1175 *quod re sua discedens aspere aslecta*; Cic. Fam. 6. 1. 6 *adflictior condicio*; Varro R. R. 3. 16. 37 *adflictae iacent apes*; Cic. Fam. 1. 9. 3 *adflictum excitare*; Sall. I. 76. 6 *postquam . . . res suas adflictas vident*; Verg. A. 1. 452 *adflictis melius confidere rebus*; 2. 92 *adflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam*, and elsewhere in Latin. (In Gell. 2. 6. 9 and the identical passage Macrob. S. 6. 7. 12, the true reading is *efflictis*.)

Affluentia (**adfl-**) and **āfluentia**. **Adfluentia**, literally a flowing towards, is found in the sense of abundance, superfluity, in the text of Cic. Agr. 2. 95 *ex hac copia atque adfluentia rerum omnium*; Nep. Att. 13. 5 *munditiem, non adfluentiam adfectabat*; Plin. Pan. 29. 1 *adfluentia annonae*; Tac. A. 3. 30 *copiaque et adfluentia* (but Halm writes *afluentia*); 16. 18 *nihil amocnum atque molle adfluentia putabat nisi*, etc. (It is highly probable that *afluentia* is the right reading in all these passages.)

Āfluentia. 1. A flowing away: Gloss. Cyrill. ἀπόρροια, *afluentia* (i. e. *ast-*): probably to be read for *adfluentia* in Plin. 26. 94 *inlita quoque radix . . . inhibet non solum venerem sed etiam affluentiam*. 2. Abundance, exuberance: Quint. 12. 10. 13 (so the best MSS.) *nimiis floribus et ingenii affluentia*; Edict. Diocl. prooem. 6. 7 *velut quodam affluentiae privilegio*; ib. 1. 23 *publicae felicitatis affluentiam stringere*; Oros. 1. 8. 11 *fuerunt . . . alii septem ubertatis anni. Quorum affluentiam . . . collegit (adfluentiam Zangemeister, but P and D, two eighth century MSS., affluentiam)*; Ennod. Ep. 3. 28 *eloqui . . . affluentia* (so B, a ninth century MS., but *affl-* Hartel); ib. 29 *oris affluentia*, not *affl-*, should probably be read; Aug. C. D. 14. 10 (Verona MS. of sixth or seventh century) *in tantorum tanta affluentia bonorum*; probably also to be read in Isid. Or. 20. 2. 3 *afluentia (affl- edd.) nuncupata est quasi rei nimium exuberantis effusio ultra quam satis est modusque non est*.

Afflūitas, **-ātis** (**adfl-**), abundance: Hieron. in Job 38 (p. 758 Migne) *afflūitatem divinae gratiae (? aflūitatem?)*.

Afflūo (**adfl-**). 1. To flow to or towards; used both of liquids and other masses in motion, as of crowds of people and the like: Verg. A. 2. 796 *numerum ingentem comitum adfluxisse novorum*; Liv. 35. 3. 1 *adfluente multitudine ad spem praedae*; 35. 29. 9 *Eurolam . . . qui prope ipsis adfluit moenibus*; 39. 31. 12 *ut quaeque poterat, copiae adfluebant*; Col. 1. 4. 10 *cum a vertice torrens imbribus conceptus (? conceptis?) adfluxerit* (but perhaps *afluxerit* should be read = *abundaverit*); of the tide coming in:

Plin. 2. 212 *bis . . . adfluunt bisque remeant*; 9. 56 *pisces in eadem aqua adsidui, si non adfluat, exanimantur* (if they get no fresh water); Tac. A. 2. 6 *Rhenus ad Gallicam ripam latior et placidior adfluens*; several times of crowds of people: comp. A. 2. 35 *adfluentes provincias*; Arnob. 7. 17 *deos etiam creditis in eorum adfluere voluptates* (crowd to obtain). 2. Met., Cic. Q. F. 3. 3. 1 *nihil a te . . . ne rumoris quidem adfluxit*; Fin. 1. 39 *voluptas quae . . . ad eos (sensus) cum suavitate adfluere*; Hor. 4. C. 11. 19 *adfluentes . . . annos* (flowing in, increasing in numbers). 3. (a) *Adfluo*, in the sense of to abound, be plentiful, with part. pres. *adfluens* used as adj. in the sense of abundant, is found in some MS. texts: e. g. Sall. C. 36. 4 *domi otium atque divitiae . . . adfluere*; Vitruv. 2. pr. 3 *civitas sine agris et eorum fructibus in moenibus affluentibus*; 8. 1. 2 *(aquae) uberiores et adfluentiores*; Tac. H. 2. 80 *lacta omnia et adfluentia exceptit*. (b) With abl. of thing, to abound in a thing, have plenty of it, so *affluens* as adj.: Lucr. 6. 13 *divitiis homines et honore potentes Adfluere*; Cic. Rosc. Com. 27 *homo Venerius, adfluens omni lepore ac venustate*; Agr. 2. 82 *ad paucos opibus et copiis adfluentes*; Cluent. 189 *domum . . . scelere omni adfluentem*; N. D. 1. 51 *adfluentius nihil omnibus bonis*; Arch. 4 *urbe . . . eruditissimis hominibus liberalissimisque studiis adfluenti*; adv. *adfluentes* Solin. 9. 13; Oros. 6. 20. 7 *affluenter atque incessabiliter* (so Zangemeister, but his oldest MSS. give *affl-*). *Ex affluenti*, in abundance: Tac. H. 1. 57 *quibus praesentia ex affluenti*. (In Plaut. Mil. 1317 Rib. *uti fluat facit* is the right reading.) (c) *Adfluens* = luxurious: Nep. Att. 14 *adfluentius vivere*; Tac. A. 15. 54 *adfluentius solito convivium initum*; Quint. Decl. 9-10 (Burmans) *solutus atque adfluens*. (Perhaps in all the passages quoted under 3. *affluo*, *affluens* should be written. In Vulg. 2 Pet. 2. 13 the codd. Fuld. and Cav. read *affluentes* = luxurious; cod. Amiat. *affluentes*.)

Affluus (**adfl-**), abundant, overflowing (*affluus*?): Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8 *affluus abundans*; perhaps in Gloss. Epinal. *elevens abundans* is a corruption for *affluus abundans*; Iul. Val. 3. 29 (3. 17) *flumen quidem adfluum vident*.

Āflūo (see Dombart in Jahn's Jahrbücher, 1877, p. 341 foll.), 1. To flow away, off from, down from (*ἀπορρεῖν*): Pareus would read it in Cic. N. D. 1. 41 *cumque ex ipso imagines semper affluant*; Gell. 5. 16. 3 *Epicurus autem affluere semper ex omnibus corporibus simulacra quaedam corporum ipsorum ipsorum ipsorum aque sese in oculos inferre*; Apul. M. 4. 6 (so Laurent. 68. 2. saec. 11) *de summo vertice fons affluens bullis ingentibus scaturibat*; Arnob. 2. 25 (so cod. Paris.

afluens anima ex crateribus vivis; Ps. Cypr. de montibus Sina et Sion 8 *de latere (Christi) sanguis et aqua mixtus affluabat.* 2.

Of a person, to drip, overflow: Cic. Sest. 18 *unguentis affluens* (so schol. Bob. saec. 6).

3. Met., (like *abundo*) to be abundant, overflow: Plaut. Pseud. 191 (Vetus and Decurt.) *frumento affluam*; Cic. Div. 1. 61 *sive abundat atque affluit*; Liv. 3. 26. 7 (Med. and Par. m. p.) *nisi ubi effusae affluant opes*; Liv. 6. 15. 9 (according to the Parisinus saec. 10 and Mediceus saec. 11 *ex eo quod affluit opibus vestris sustinendo necessitates aliorum*; (?) Suet. Claud. 44 *affluente cibo*; Fronto ad M. Caes. 5. p. 78 N *affluunt* (they overflow); Cypr. De Hab. Virg. 13 *perniciosis opibus affluentes*; De Op. et Elem. 22; Lactant. Inst. Div. 5. 21. 8 *quibus (bonis) quia carere iustos vident et affluere iniustos*; Edictum Dioclet. prooemium 6. 9 *in his locis ubi copia rerum perspicietur affluere.* (See further under *affluo* 3.)

Affurcillo, -ās (adf-), to shake, make unsteady: Placid. p. 8 Deuerl. ‘*adfurcillavi, subruī, labefactavi, concussi.*’

Affūsio, -ōnis (adf-), (*adfundo*); affusion or pouring on: Pallad. 2. 28. 2 *aliqui antidoti eius adfusione radices vitis infundunt.*

Afidēnus, nom. m., for *Aufidenus*: C. I. L. 4. 1627 (Pompeii).

Afidius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 5. 970 (Aquileia).

Afiedius, nom. m.: I. R. N. 4150 (Fundi).

Afilanus, nom. m.: Eph. Epigr. 2. p. 31 (Hübner, Quaest. Onom.).

Afilius, nom. m.: Eph. Epigr. 1. p. 26 (Praeneste).

Afillius, nom. m.: I. R. N. 2362 (Pompeii).

Afinius and **Afinia**, nomina: C. I. L. 6. 1058, 1104 (Rome, 210 and 254 A.D.); I. R. N. often (e. g. at Aesernia).

Afistius, nom. m. (uncertain): C. I. L. 4. 2501 (Pompeii).

Afius (or **Apius**?) nom. m.: C. I. L. 4. 1609 (Pompeii).

Āfluxiō, a flowing away: Placidus p. 4. D *aporria . . . est affluxio vel derivatio.*

Afonius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 270 (Rome).

Āfrārīus, African: C. I. L. 6. 1624 (Rome, 427 A.D.) *Afrarii mercatores frumentarii et olearii.*

Afrei and **Afreia**, nomina: C. I. L. 5. 5936 (Milan), 1. 1345 (Orvieto).

Africia, a kind of cake used in sacrifices: Arnob. 7. 24 *quid fitilla, quid frumen, quid africia.*

Afroniā, nom. f. : C. I. L. 5. 3000 (Patavium); Val. Max. 7. 8. 2.

Agānactēsis (ἀγανάκτησις), the rhetorical figure of *indignatio* or expression of indignation: Iul. Ruf. 11 (Halm R. L. M. p. 41).

Āgāthōclēs, Greek n. p. : Plaut. Pseud. 532 R; Most. 762 L in acc. -em; gen. *Agathocli* Cic. Verr. 4. 122; acc. *Agathōclēā* Auson. Epigr. 8. 1 (19. 2. 1. p. 311 Peiper).

Āgēa, a gangway in a ship: Enn. A. 484 *agea longa*; Paul. p. 10 M *agea via in navi dicta*; Isid. Or. 19. 2. 4 (as emended by Löwe) *agea via est longa in navi*; Gloss. Philox. *agea*, παραμένων και πάροδος πλοίου, emended by Scaliger *agea*, παρ' Ἐννίῳ πάροδος πλοίου: (? does και in παραμένων και stand for μακρὰ ? παρ' Ἐννίῳ μακρὰ πάροδος πλοίου?)

Ageator, *hortator*: so Götz in the Archiv 2. p. 340 would emend a gloss 'ageator' *hortator*; deriving *ageator* from *agea*.

Agedelicus, cogn. m. : C. I. L. 7. 1336. 25 (London).

Agedicum, name of a city of the Senones: Caes. G. 6. 44, 7. 10 al.

Agedillus, cogn. m. : C. I. L. 7. 1336. 24; 1337. 3 (both London).

Agellanūs, nom. m. : C. I. L. 6. 1058, iii. 10 (Rome, 210 A. D.).

Agellariūs, rustic: Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8 'agellariūs', *rusticus*.

Agelliūs, nom. m. : C. I. L. 6. 1056, ii. 33 (Rome, 205 A. D.).

Āgellūlus, -i, subst. m. dim. of *agellus*, a very little field: Priap. 85 (86). 3: Arnob. 1. 21.

Āger, āgri. 1. A tract or piece of land definitely measured out and belonging to a community or to a person, the territory of a community, the landed estate of a person; very frequent in all Latin, both in sing. and pl.: Plaut. Trin. 508 *est ager sub urbe nobis*; Lex Agraria C. I. L. 1. 200 *locus ager aedificium*; Enn. A. 487 *laetos agros*; Cato R. R. 1. 4 *siet in iis agris qui non saepe dominum mutant*; Termini Gracchani C. I. L. 1. 552-555 *iii virei a(gris) i(i)udicandis) a(ds)ignandis*, and in pl. often in legal documents: Ter. Ph. 365 and elsewhere; Acc. 600 *Thebani agri* (territory). Varro L. L. 5. 33 says that the augurs distinguished five sorts of *ager*, *Romanus*, *Gabinus*, *Peregrinus*, *Hosticus*, *Incertus*; 5. 32 *qua regnum fuit Latini, universus ager dictus Latium* (the territory or tract); for other kinds of *ager* see Liber Coloniarum 1 ap. Grom. Lat. Laclm. p. 246. In legal documents *ager* is found with various epithets, as *ager publicus* or the territory of a *populus* or community: Lex Agr. C. I. L. 1. 200. 1 *ager publicus populi Romani in terram Italiam*

(sic: ? *terra Italia*), and *passim*; *ager privatus* Sent. Minuc. C. I. L. 1. 199. 5. 6 *qui ager privatus casteli Vituriorum est: ager compascuos*, pasture-land held by a number of private individuals: Lex Agr. C. I. L. 1. 200. 14 and 25; Sent. Minuc. ib. 199. 33; and the like. The technical limits of an *ager privatus* are given by Varro L. L. 5. 34. 2. Cultivated land in general: Plaut. Amph. 193 R *qui praeda agroque adoreaue adfecit populares suos*; Cic. Tull. 42 *aedificiorum expugnationes, agri vastationes*; Lucr. 2. 1170 *cum minor esset agri multo modus ante viritim*; Verg. A. 10. 563 *ditis-simus agri*. 3. Country, land in general; common in Latin in sing. and-pl.: Lucr. 5. 1448 *agri culturas*; 6. 642 *Siculum per agros*; 5. 1248 *paudere agros pingues*; Sall. I. 17. 5 *ager frugum fertilis*; 79. 3 *ager in medio harenosus*; Cic. Sest. 91 *ut . . . homines . . . fusi per agros ac dispersi vagarentur*. 4. = *terra*, a region: Verg. A. 7. 206 *his ortus ut agri Dardanus*, etc.; 12. 516 *fratres Lycia missos et Apollinis agris*, and elsewhere in Verg. 5. The country as opposed to the town: Ter. Eun. 972 *neque agri neque urbis odium me unquam percipit*; Acc. 537 *urbe agrone?* Lucr. 6. 1259 *ex agris is maeror in urbem Confluxit*; Caes. G. 4. 32. 34 *in agris* = in the country; so G. 1. 4 *ex agris*, and often elsewhere in Caes., always in pl.: so Cic. Cat. 2. 8 *non solum ex urbe verum etiam ex agris*; so elsewhere *in agris*; and so in all Latin. 6. In a legal sense, the phrase *in agro* is often found on sepulchral cippi to denote the extent of consecrated ground backwards from the roadway, *in fronte* indicating the length of frontage. In inscr. this phrase is frequently abbreviated *in ag.*, *in agr.*, *in agrum* once C. I. L. 1. 1059. In an epitaph at Cremona, C. I. L. 1. 1430, we have *locus patet agrei sesconciam quadratus*; comp. Hor. 1. S. 8. 12; Quint. 7. 9. 5.

Aggĕnicŭlātĭō, a bending of the knee: Hieron. Quaest. Hebr. in Gen. 41. 43.

Aggĕr, -ĭs, spelt *ager* Lucil. 11. 5, 26. 81. 1. Material for making a pile or bank, such as earth, stones, brush-wood, rubbish, etc.: Serv. A. 9. 567 *agger est cuiuslibet rei coacervatio, unde fossae aut valles possunt repleri*; the same in Isidore. Lucil. 11. 5 *vīai sternendai iaciendum hic agerem*; 26. 81 *agere in iacundo si quis vineis actis opust*; Caes. G. 5. 9 *aggere ad munitiones adiecto*; elsewhere he has *aggerem comportare, petere*; G. 7. 58, 86; C. 3. 63 *fossas aggere explere, complere, paludem aggere explere*; 7. 22 *agger quotidianus* = the earth thrown on from day to day; Verg. A. 9. 567 *fossas aggere complent*; perhaps 7. 127 *molirique*

aggere tecta (to make coverings out of stones and earth?); Curt. 8. 10. 27 (37) *quia nec cavernas, nisi aggere, poterat implere*; Tac. A. 1. 65 *struendum vallum, petendus agger*. 2. A pile, heap, mound, eminence; sometimes with gen. of the thing made by it, or of the thing of which it is made: Varro R. R. 1. 14. 2 *terreus agger*; Hecatombe 3 *ararum aggeres*; Catull. 64. 363 *excelso coacervatum aggere bustum*; Verg. often thus: e. g. A. 1. 112 *aggere harenae*; 7. 6 *aggere composito tumuli*; 7. 106 *ab aggere gramineo ripae*; 11. 382 *agger moerorum*; 11. 850 *ex terreno aggere bustum*; G. 3. 54. *aggeribus niveis*; Ov. M. 14. 445 *herboso religatus ab aggere funis*, and elsewhere in Ov.; Tac. H. 2. 70 *aggerem armorum*; Amm. 16. 12. 54 *elati cadaverum aggeres*; so *aggeres* = *tumuli* (tombs) Arnob. 1. 46. 3. Special uses. (a) A wall, or bank of earth, etc., for purposes of defence: Varro L. L. 5. 141 *quod exaggerabant, aggeres dicti*; R. R. 1. 14. 3 of defending a *fundus*: *agger is bonus qui intrinsecus iunctus fossa*. (b) A mole or breakwater: Caes. C. 3. 25 *moles atque aggerem ab utraque parte litoris iaciebat*; Ov. M. 15. 690 *ad incurvo munitos aggere portus*; Vitruv. 5. 12. 2 *ex altera parte structuris sive aggeribus expediuntur progressus*. (c) A dam for keeping back a river: Verg. A. 2. 496 *aggeribus ruptis cum spumeus amnis Exiit*; Plin. 35. 169; Tac. A. 13. 53; Dig. 43. 13. 1. 7, al. Iur. (d) As military t. t. (a) a wall thrown up for the defence of a Roman camp out of the earth dug from the *fossa*: Caes. G. 7. 72 *post eas (fossas) aggerem ac vallum xii pedum extruxit*; ib. C. 3. 63 *eius valli agger*; Verg. A. 7. 158 *primasque in litore sedes Castrorum in morem pinnis atque aggere cingit*; ib. 9. 43; Tac. often; Veget. 3. 8, and often elsewhere. (β) an embankment raised by the besiegers of a town for the purpose of scaling the wall: Caes. G. 3. 21, and often elsewhere; Cic. Phil. 10. 9 (met.) *ut esset vel receptaculum pulso Antonio vel agger oppugnandae Italiae Graecia*; Att. 5. 20. 5; Sall. 1. 92. 7 *aggeribus turribusque et altis machinationibus locus importunus*; Liv. 8. 16. 8 *itaque aggerem et vineas egit*; Tac. often, and frequently elsewhere in Latin. (e) A terrace of a private house: Plin. 15. 47 *aggeribus praecipue decora (mala) quoniam et in tecta iam silvae scandunt*. (f) A raised roadway, sometimes with, sometimes without, *viae*; when with *viae*, acc. to Serv. A. 5. 273, *agger* means the middle of the road: *media viae eminentia, coaggeratis lapidibus structa*; Verg. A. 5. 273 *viae deprensus in aggere serpens*; Tac. H. 2. 24 *aggerem viae tres praetoriae cohortes obtinere*; so ib. 42. 3. 21, 23; A. 1. 61 *pontes et aggeres umido paludum*

et fallacibus campis imponere; 2. 7 *cuncta . . . novis limitibus aggeribusque permunita*; 4. 73 *proxima aestuaria aggeribus et pontibus traducendo graviori agmini firmat*; Rutil. Namat. De Red. 1. 39 *Aurelius agger*; and elsewhere in Latin. (g) A bridge: Stat. Silv. 2. 1. 176 *Flaminio quae limite Milvius agger Extulerat*. (h) A wall or embankment raised for the purpose of marking a boundary: Tac. A. 2. 19 *latus unum Angrivariū lato aggere extulerant, quo a Cheruscis dirimerentur*; so ib. 20. As the name of a part of Rome, the great wall or embankment attributed to Servius Tullius, and by some to Tarquinius Superbus: Cic. Rep. 2. 11; Liv. 1. 44. 3; Hor. 1. S. 8. 15; Plin. 3. 67, 36. 104; Iuv. 8. 43 al. (i) Of the bank of a river: Sil. 10. 92 *aggere flumineo*. 4. Met. (a) Of mountains: Verg. A. 6. 830 *aggeribus socer Alpinis atque arce Monoeci Descendens*; Sen. Herc. (Oet.) 168 *tumidus Gyas Supra Thessalicum constitit aggerem*; Amm. 21. 10. 4 *sub hac altitudine aggerum . . . camporum planities iacet*. (b) Of waves: Lucan 5. 674 *nec rursus ab alto Aggere deiecit pelagi*; Sen. Phaedr. 1025 *consurgit ingens pontus in vastum aggerem*; Sil. 4. 649 *agger aquarum*; 17. 270 *sub atris Aequis aggeribus*. (*Ad, gero.*)

Aggĕrĕus, supposed adj. from *agger*, corrupt reading Anth. Lat. 483. 38 (Riese).

Aggerĭus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 1796 d (Rome).

Aggĕro, -ās, -āvi (*agger*). 1. To pile up into a mound, or heap, or bank: Verg. G. 3. 556 *aggerat ipsis In stabulis turpi dilapsa cadavera tabe*; A. 11. 78 *multaque praeterea Laurentis praemia pugnae Aggerat*; Moret. 51 *super aggerat ignes*; Vitruv. 2. 3. 1 *haec genera (terrae) . . . faciliter aggerantur*; Phaedr. 4. 19. 20 *dum quadrantes aggeras patrimonio*; Col. De Arb. 28. 3 *stercoratam terram circa aggerato*; Tac. A. 1. 61 *albertia ossa, disiecta vel aggerata*; 6. 19 *iacuit immensa strages . . . dispersi aggerati*; 15. 15 *armis et corporibus caesorum aggeratis*. 2. To raise or construct a roadway: Tac. A. 1. 63 *trames quondam a L. Domitio aggeratus*. 3. To surround with a heap of earth: Col. 11. 2. 46 *omnes arbores fructiferae circumfossae aggerari debent*. 4. To pile up, heap up, beset with: Apul. M. 4. 6 *convalles . . . nimium pinetis aggeratae*. 5. Met., to increase, add to: Verg. A. 4. 197 *incenditque animum dictis atque aggerat iras*; 11. 342 *his onerat dictis atque aggerat iras*; Sil. 2. 359 *clades et incendia belli (= exaggerates in words)*; Stat. Theb. 2. 198 *dictis impensius aggerat omne Promissum* (adds to, enhances); Arnob. 1. 3 *quantae quotiens . . . gentes aggerata interiorint vastitate* (renewed again and again).

Aggĕro, -gessi. 1. In the sense of to pile up: Verg. A. 3. 63 *ingens Aggeritur tumulo tellus*; Mart. 8. 57 *aggesta contumilavit humo*; Plin. 28. 122 *terra pedibus adgesta*; Tac. A. 1. 19 *aggrebatur nihilo minus caespes* (Halm *aggerabatur*). 2. Met., of language, to add new statements: Tac. A. 2. 57 *intendere vera, adgerere falsa*; 3. 67 *multa adgeriebantur etiam insontibus periculosa*; 13. 14 *intendere manus, aggerere probra*. 3. Part. pass. neut. *aggestum* used as a subst. = a pile: Amm. 19. 8. 1 *ex adgestis erectis intrinsecus*; 20. 11. 23 *prunas unius aggesti*.

Agglōmĕro, -ās (adg-), in transitive sense. (a) To gather to, join to, with dat. of thing to which: Verg. A. 2. 341 *et lateri adglomerant nostro* (understand *se* from v. 339 *addunt se*); 12. 458 *densi cuneis se quisque coactis Adglomerant*; Sil. 5. 238 *tunc alacres arma adglomerant*. (b) To gather or mass together: Val. Flacc. 2. 197 *ipsa Venus quassans undantem turbine pinum Adglomerat tenebras*; ib. 499 *Sigeaque pestis Adglomerare fretum*. Of soldiers: ib. 3. 87 *adglomerant latera et densis thoracibus horrens Stant manus*; Paul. p. 25 M has a gloss '*axe agglomerati*' *universi stantes, i.e. in cohortibus aut legionibus*, which may show that *adglomerare* was a military t. t.; comp. Verg. l. c.

Aggonĭa, nom. f.: C. I. L. 5. 3390 (Verona).

Aggrāvātīō (adgr-), a burdening, oppression: Arnob. Iun. in Ps. 43 *aggr. ventris*; met., opp. to *relevatio*: Salv. G. D. 5. 34. p. 113 *Pauly nam sicut sunt in adgravatione pauperes primi, ita in relevatione postremi* (oppression as opposed to relief). Paucker quotes also Hieron. in Ezech. comm. 8, ad 27. 25 *quae glorificatio fuit aggravatio possidentis*, and the word is also found in Augustine and other late Latin.

Aggrāvo, -ās (adg-). 1. To make heavier: Plin. 18. 117 *lomentum appellatur farina eius, adgravaturque pondus illa*; 2. 132 *ruinam suam illo pondere adgravans*. (a) To make heavy, i. e. to give a feeling of heaviness to, oppress: Plin. 12. 79 *odor . . . iucundus sed adgravans capita*; ib. 25. 50 *caput adgravans maxime*; Suet. Iul. 1 *quamquam morbo quartanae adgravante* (acc. being understood). (b) Met. to make heavier, give fresh weight to, make more serious, painful, oppressive, difficult: Liv. 4. 12. 7 *quo (bello) si adgravatae res essent*; 44. 7. 11 *sine ulla ope hostis, quae adgravaret, cum ipsa difficultate rerum pugnandum erat*: Curt. 8. 10. 29 *cum . . . frigescens vulnus adgravaret dolorem*, and elsewhere; Colum. 2. 4. 7 *ratio rustici adgravatur exiguo*

profectu operis; 7. 5. 3 *ne imbecillitas (pecoris) longis itineribus adgravetur*; Plin. 28. 31 *adgravari vulnera*; ib. 37 *adgravant ictus*; Sen. Ben. 4. 13. 2 *voluptus . . . vel rationes nostras adgravatura*; Sen. Controv. 9. 25. 28, p. 260 Bursian (*cacozelia*) *amaritudinem verborum quasi adgravaturam expetit*; Vulg. Iud. 1. 35 *adgravata est manus Ioseph*, and so elsewhere in Vulg. (c) In Vulg., of the heart or will, to harden, make obdurate: 1 Reg. 6. 6 *quare aggravatis corda vestra sicut aggravavit Aegyptus et Pharaos cor suum?* and often elsewhere. (d) Of a fact, to exaggerate in statement, opp. to *elevare*: Liv. 6. 27. 3 *adgravantibus summam etiam invidiae eius tribunis plebis*. 2. To oppress, weigh heavily upon: C. I. L. 2. 1359 (Arunda in Baetica) *adgravari sumptu*; Vulg. Is. 9. 1 *novissimo adgravata est via maris trans Iordanem*. (b) Met., to bear hardly upon: Quint. 5. 7. 18 *argumenta quae per se nihil reum adgravare videantur*. 3. In pass. *adgravor*, to be annoyed, angry at, with dat.: Vulg. Eccles. 25. 3 *tres species odivit anima mea, et adgravor valde animae illorum*.

Aggrēgo, -ās (adgr-). 1. To bring to the flock: Paul. p. 23 M *'adgregare' est ad gregem ducere*. 2. Met., constr. abs., with dat. *ad*, *in* with acc., and local adv. (a) Of soldiers joining their ranks: Caes. G. 4. 26 *alii alia ex navi, quibuscunque signis occurrerat, se adgregabat*. (b) Of gathering persons together: Cic. Cat. 1. 30 *eodem ceteros undique collectos naufragos adgregavit*. (c) Of attaching to a person, or to his friendship or interest; Caes. G. 6. 12 *qui se ad eorum amicitiam adgregaverant*; Cic. Fam. 1. 9. 4 *meam voluntatem ad summi viri dignitatem adgregassem* (had ranged my feelings on the side of his obtaining); Curt. 4. 5. 17 *oppidani . . . adgregant se Amphotero*; Tac. H. 3. 12 *ambiguos militum animos . . . partibus eius adgregaverat*; 1. 64 *his aut illis studia militum adgregantur*. (d) Of counting a person or thing in a particular number: Cic. Mur. 16 *te semper in nostrum numerum adgregare soleo*; Quint. 9. 2. 107 *invenio qui adgregant his διασκευάς, απαγορεύσεις, παραδηγήσεις*; Tac. D. 3 *nostras quoque historias . . . Graecorum fabulis adgregares*; Dig. 49. 17. 8 *castrensi peculio adgregari*. (e) Of associating a person with others for a particular purpose: Cic. Vatin. 25 *filium eodem iudicio et crimine ad patris interitum adgregare voluisti*; Vell. 2. 91 *adgregatis simillimis sibi interimere Caesarem statuit*; Tac. A. 15. 30 *adgregavere Claudium Senecionem* (associated with themselves). (f) Tac. is fond of the middle *adgregari* and *adgregare se* in the general sense of joining oneself to: e. g. H. 1. 27 *totidem in itinere ad-*

gregantur; 2. 66 *sui cuique commilitones adgregati*; 1. 60 *adregantibus se Caclio cohortibus*.

Aggressiō, -ōnis (adgr-), (adgredior). 1. An approach, attack: Cic. Orator 50 *cum (orator) animos prima adgressione occupaverit*. 2. As t. t. in Rhetoric, = Greek ἐπιχείρημα, an imperfect syllogism: C. Valgius ap. Quint. 5. 10. 4 *adgressionum et enthymematum stipatione*. 3. A hostile attack: Apul. M. 8. 16 *adgressiones ferinae*, and so in later Latin.

Aggrunda, a projection: Gloss. Cyrill. ὁ ἐκθέτης, *aggrunda*.

Aggubernō, -ās (adg-): to guide, direct: Flor. 1. 24 (2. 8). 1 *sic adgubernante fortuna*; ib. 1. 40 (3. 5). 16 Halm reads *gubernans*.

Āgilis, -ō, adj. from *ago*, compar. *agilior*, superl. *agillimus*, acc. to Charis. 1. p. 114 K, but *agilissimus* according to the same grammarian 2. p. 182 K; adv. *agiliter* Amm. 14. 2. 15. 1. Quickly moving, easily moved, nimble, agile, of things and persons. (a) Liv. 30. 10. 3 *agili et nautico instrumento*; Hor. 1. Epist. 3. 21 *quae circumvolitas agilis thyma?* Ov. Pont. 2. 10. 34 *essedas nos agili sive tulere rota*; Sen. N. Q. 2. 10. 4 *aër agilior tenuiorque*; Quint. 1. 12. 2 *natura humani ingenii, quae ita est agilis ac velocis . . . ut ne possit quidem aliquid agere tantum unum*. (b) Of the mind or feelings: Sen. Tranq. 2. 11 *natura enim humanus animus agilis est et pronus ad motus*; Ep. 74. 16 *sensus, qui agiliores sunt animalibus mutis*. 2. Active, stirring: Hor. 1. Epist. 1. 16 *nunc agilis fio et mensor civilibus undis*; 1. 18. 90 *oderunt agilem gnævumque remissi*; Ov. F. 2. 516 *lassabant agiles aspera bella viros*; Vell. 2. 105. 1 *virum . . . gnævum, agilem, providum*. 3. Lively: Quint. 11. 3. 164 *argumentatio plerumque agilior et acrior et instantior consentientem orationi postulat etiam gestum*. 4. Of things, ready, speedy: Sisenna Rell. p. 280 Peter, *agilem dari facilemque victoriam*.

Āgina: the quantity of the second syllable is uncertain. Bücheler thinks the word is *āgīna*; but the analogy of *sarc-īna* and *pāg-īna* points the other way. Explained by Paul. p. 10 M as the pendant in which the beam of a balance turns: *agina est quo (? cui or quoi) inseritur scapus trutinac, id est in quo foramine trutina se vertit*. Placidus (p. 9 D) gives a different explanation: *agīnam scapum trutinac quod eo mensura ponderis agatur*. If this be correct, *agina* = *hasta* or *scapus*, the beam of the balance. (From *ago* in the sense of moving.)

Aginatĭus, nom. m.: Amm. 28. 1. 30; C. I. L. 6. 526 (Rome, 483 A.D.); spelt *Acinatĭus* ib. 1659 (Rome, 414 A.D.).

Āginātor, explained by Paul. p. 10 M as a man who cares about a small advantage: *aginatores dicuntur qui parvo lucro moventur*. (In Placidus p. 9 D *aginatorem, negotiatorem actus*, we should perhaps read *aginator est negotiator exactus*.)

Āginor, **-āris** (in Mai Cl. Auct. 6 *acīnor*), properly to weigh carefully (?), to make a fuss over a small matter: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. A. 6 *aginari, tricari, in parvo morari*; a gloss in the same *aginantes explicantes* should probably run *aginantes tricantes*. Active form *agino* in Gloss. Philox.; *agināt*, στρέφει, διαπράσσεται, μηχανάται; *agināt*, τρακτεύει (so Scal. for στρατεύει). Heinsius conj. *agino* in Petron. 61.

Āgītātĭvus, adj. from *agitatio*, in motion, opp. to *stativus*, in rest: Boeth. Arist. Top. 4. 6 *eadem (anima) stativa et agitativa esse videtur*.

Āgītātōr, **-ōris**, subst. m. (*agito*), a driver of a chariot or the like: Plaut. Men. 160 R *edepol ne tu ut opinor esses agitator bonus*; Lucil. Inc. 155 (ap. Cic. Att. 13. 21. 3 emend. for *Lucillus*) *sustineat currum ut bonus saepe agitator equorum*; comp. Acad. 2. 94; Verg. G. 1. 273 *ag. aselli*; A. 2. 476 *equorum agitator Achilles*; Ov. Am. 3. 2. 7 *agitator equorum*; Quint. 8. 6. 9; and in later Latin and inscr.

Āgītātōriā, name of a play of Naevius: Charis. 2. p. 197 K.

Āgītātŭs, **-ŭs**, subst. m. abstr. from *agito*, a state of motion: Varro L. L. 5. 11 *quod est in agitatu, actio*; 6. 41 *actio ab agitatu facta*; ib. 42 *agitatus mentis*; Macrobr. S. 7. 8. 12; Somn. Scip. 2. 12. 16.

Āgĭto, **-ās**, **-āvi**, freq. not of *ago, agis*, which would be *actare*, but of a lost verb *agāre* (comp. *rogito rogo, vocito voco, minitor minor*, etc.)

1. To move about frequently, keep in motion, agitate. (a) Cato R. R. 95. 1 *rudicula agitato crebro*; Lucil. 4. 33 *agitare pessulum manu*; Lucr. 6. 1020 *agitantur enim plagis*; 3. 653 *cum digitos agitat propter moribundus humi pes*; 6. 1055 *quo pacto respuit ab se Atque per aes agitat* (keeps in motion); Varro L. L. 5. 1. 11 (of motion as opp. to rest) *quod stat aut agitur, corpus*; R. R. 3. 16. 16 (of hives) *collocant . . . ut ne agitentur*; Cic. N. D. 1. 110 *agitari inter se concursu*; 2. 26 *agitata ventis maria*; so Cluent. 138; Sall. I. 60. 4 (*corpora*) *huc illuc agitare*; (met.) ib. 25. 6 *metu atque libidine diversus agitabatur*;

Verg. A. 6. 727 *mens agitat molem*; Vitruv. 2. 1. 1 *densae crebritatibus arbores agitatae*; and so elsewhere often in Latin. (b) Of the mind: Quint. 1. 10. 34 *agitari animos (geometriā) et acui ingenia*. 2. To drive or ride. (a) Of animals: Plaut. As. 708 R *agitabo quadrupedo* (ride at a trot); Lucr. 2. 601 *biugos agitare leones*; Varro L. L. 6. 41 *agitantur quadrigae*; Verg. G. 3. 18 *agitabo ad flumina currus* (and so elsewhere); Ov. M. 5. 661, and often elsewhere in Latin. In law, of the pursuit of driving, e.g. Cod. Theod. 15. 7. 7 *agilandi munus exercere*; Dig. 19. 2. 30. 2 *qui tum mulas agitasset*. (b) Of a ship: Nep. Dion 9. 2 *iriremem . . . in portu agitari iubet*; Vitruv. 10. 8. 5 (*navem* or *gubernaculum*) *ratione artis agilians*. (c) Of air: Lucr. 4. 251 *quanto plus aëris ante agitur*. 3. To hunt, chase, drive along. (a) Cic. Div. 2. 144 *aquila insectans alias aves et agilians*; Verg. A. 2. 421 (*quos*) *tota agitavimus urbe*; 7. 478 *feras*, and often elsewhere in Verg. (b) Met., to drive, harry, vex, torment, distract, agitate: Plaut. Aul. 631 R; Bacch. 584 R *quae te mala crux agitat?* Men. 710 R *quae res te agitat?* Curc. 239 R *morbis te agitat hepaticarius*; ib. 92 *profundis vinum: quae te res agitant?* Pers. 666 R *agitant te di*; Most. 503 L *quae res te agitat?* Lucil. 14. 21 *si mihi non praetor sicut additus atque agilet me*; Pompon. 175 *error vos agitat*; Cic. Rosc. Am. 66 *ut eos agilent Furiae neque consistere usquam patientur*, and so elsewhere; e.g. Man. 26 *bellum . . . quod . . . renovent agitatae nationes*; Sall. I. 37. 1 *seditionibus . . . res publica agitabatur*, and so elsewhere; Verg. very often in this sense, e.g. A. 4. 471 *scaenis agitatus Orestes*; Hor. 1. Ep. 18. 98 *num te semper inops agitet vexetque cupido*; Liv. 34. 12. 1 *agitare cura consulem*; 35. 28. 7 *his curis animum agitaverat*; abs. 35. 12. 3 *agitandum aliquid miscendumque rati*; Quint. 12. 8. 9 (*litigator est*) *agitandus et turbandus et evocandus*; so Tac., e.g. A. 3. 27 *tribunis reddita licentia quoquo vellent populum agilandi*. 4. To blame, attack: Cic. Att. 14. 18. 1 *agilas me quod . . .*; Planc. 4 *agitata ita haec sunt ab illis* (my statements are so attacked); Mur. 21 *agitat rem militarem, insectatur totam hanc legationem*; Hor. A. P. 341 *centuriae seniorum agitant expertia frugis*; Epod. 12. 13 *vel mea cum saevis agitat fastidia verbis*; Tac. D. 4 *nec tu agitare et insequi poetas intermitlis*; ib. 25 fin. *si quos alios antiquorum agitare non destitit*. 5. In various metaphorical uses. (a) To talk loudly or publicly of a thing: Cic. Att. 1. 19. 4 *agraria lex a Flacco vehementer agitabatur auctore Pompeio*; Clu. 82 *omnia . . . agitalis, tractalis*,

inquiritis; Balb. 57 *adoptatio Theophani agilata est*; Clu. 182 *post triennium igitur agilata . . . quaestio de viri morte habebatur*; and often *agitare rem in senatu*, and the like; Caes. G. 7. 2 *his rebus agitalis*. With acc. and inf.: Script. Bell. Hisp. 25 *sibi neminem parem esse agitare coepit*. (b) With *in animo* or words of equivalent meaning, or in phrase *agitare secum*, or *agitare* alone, to turn over in the mind, to consider, think of, often followed by acc., by *de*, by verbal clause with acc. and inf. or indirect question; sometimes (of an intended action) with inf.: Plaut. Rud. 936 R *agito in mentem (mente?) magnas res instruere*; Truc. 451 R *eam rem in corde agito*; Ter. Ph. 614 *id cum hoc agebam commodum*. Gr. Nam hercle ego quoque *id quidem agitans mecum sedulo*; Acc. 614 *id ego semper mecum sic agito et comparo*; Varro L. L. 6. 42 *agitare in mente*; Cic. Fam. 6. 1. 1 *animo*; Att. 10. 12. 6 *agito saepe mecum de Caedio*; N. D. 1. 114 *quod agitet in mente*; Verr. 2. 17 *quaerere ipse secum et agitare cum suis coepit quibusnam rebus . . . maximam . . . pecuniam facere posset*; 3. 224 *si ille hoc unum agitare coeperit, esse aliquod genus, etc.*; Sall. often has *aliquid agitare* or *aliquid animo agitare*; I. 11. 1 *quamquam . . . ipse longe aliter animo agitabat* (though his thoughts were far different); Nep. Ham. 1. 4 *ut mente agitare bellum renovare*; Verg. A. 9. 187 *aut pugnam aut aliquid iamdudum invadere magnum Mens agitat mihi*; so perhaps 2. 640 *vos agitate fugam*; Liv. 35. 28. 2 *secum ipse agitabat animo . . . quid . . . capiendum consilii foret*; ib. 35. 34. 2 *ita agitabant quonam modo in Graecia res novarentur*; 31. 46. 6 *agitari coeptum de Oreo oppugnando*; 1. 48. 9 *consilia agitare*; 32. 6. 4 *agitanti hoc consilium*; 33. 31. 7 *agitabantur consilia de libertate Graeciae*; so Quint.; Tac. constantly, with and without *animo*; Agr. 15 *agitare inter se mala servitutis*; elsewhere he has *plus quam civilia agitare*; A. 15. 36 *provincias orientis . . . secretis imaginationibus agitans: agitare de aliqua re, agitare num aliquid faciendum esset, faciendumne esset*, and the like. *Honorem agitare* in Tac. A. 2. 36 is explained by Nipperdey and Furneaux as = 'give oneself the airs of office.' Does it not rather mean 'to be thinking of, scheming for, office?' Followed by *ut* and subj. instead of acc. and inf.: A. 16. 26 *ut Neronem flagitiorum pudor caperet, irrita spe agitari*. With inf.: A. 1. 18 *tres legiones miscere in unam agitaverint*; so 2. 4. 82. In C. I. L. 2. 2403 (Tarraconensis) *agitare honorem* is explained by Mommsen as = to be a candidate for an office; by Hübner as = to offer a sacrifice. (c) To pursue (as we say in English) or follow a course of action; to carry a thing out, perform, do, practise

it: Naev. Trag. 27 *agitare custodias* (to keep guard); Plaut. Trin. 869 *agitare vigilias*; Capt. 376 R *quid rerum hic agitem* (what I am doing? or how I am getting on?); Mil. 165 Rib. *agitare convivium*; so Ter. Hec. 93; Heaut. 733 *agitare Dionysia*; Enn. A. 275 *inimicitiam agitantes*; Catull. 63. 24 *agitant sacra sancta* (keep, observe; but Ellis interprets 'set in motion'); Sall. I. 109. 2 *pacemne an bellum agitaturus foret* (to act as a friend or an enemy); Cat. 8. 5 *beneficii magis quam metu imperium agitabant*; I. 81. 4 *moras agitando* (by procrastinating); I. 29. 7 *pax agitabatur*; 55. 4 *praesidium*; Verg. G. 4. 533 *choros*; A. 12. 397 *mutas artes*; Prop. 1. 7. 5 *nos ut consueamus nostros agilamus amores* (pursue my love-poetry); Quint. 10. 3. 15 *cogitationem murmure agitantes*; Plin. Ep. 8. 2. 2 *agitare iustitiam*; Tac. A. 6. 16 *fenus*; and similarly elsewhere; often thus in legal Latin. (d) Of feelings: Sall. C. 61. 9 *laetitia maeror luctus atque gaudia agitabantur*; Tac. H. 1. 19 *privatas spes*; A. 3. 32 *agitandi adversus Lepidum odii*.

(e) Of a state of body, to be in or suffer under: Varro Eum. 33 *omnes me bilem atram agitare clamitantes*. (f) Of time or life, to spend, pass: Plaut. Pers. 769 R *agitemus hunc diem amoenum*; Lucr. 1. 1067 *noctes pariles agitare diebus*; Sall. I. 14. 10 *laeti pacem agitabamus* (spent a time of peace); Verg. G. 2. 527 *dies agitat festos*; G. 4. 154 *aevum*. (g) Abs., to live: Sall. I. 19. 5 *alios incultius vagos agitare*; 18. 9 *ei propius mare Africum agitabant*; 41. 7 *paucorum arbitrio belli domique agitabatur*, and so elsewhere in Sall.; Tac. A. 1. 50 *laeti neque procul Germani agitabant*; 4. 46 *eo ferocius agitabant*; 11. 21 *secretus agitat*. (h) Abs. to act, behave: Sall. C. 23. 3 *ferocius agitare*; I. 63. 5 *in potestatibus eo modo agitabat ut . . .*; 74. 1 *varius incertusque agitabat*. (i)

Phrase *sat agito*, to be busy with a thing, followed by *rerum*: Plaut. Bacch. 637 R *sat agitas tu tuarum rerum*; so Bentley and Umpf. in Ter. Heaut. 225. (k) Part. perf. pass. *agitatus* used as adj.= lively, agitated: Quint. 11. 3. 178 *acres senes, callidos servos, parasitos, lenones et omnia agitatiores melius (egit)*; ib. 184 *actio paulum agitatiores*.

Agma (ἄγμα), Greek name of a letter representing the sound of *ng* in words like ἄγγελος, *anguilla*, *ingerunt*: Varro L. L. fragm. 1 Müller.

Agmĕn, -*ĭnis*, subst. n. verbal from *ago*. 1. Motion. (a) So perhaps Enn. A. 177 *quod per amoenam urbem leni fluit agmine flumen*; Verg. A. 5. 211 *agmine remorum celeri*; 2. 212 *illi agmine certo Laocoonta petunt*; Sil. 14. 442 *tremulo venit agmine cornus*. (Servius several times explains *agmen* in Vergil as = *impetus*.) (b) Especially of the march of an army; common in

the phrase *in agmine*, on the march: Caes. G. 3. 24 *in agmine impeditus*; 7. 66 *agmine impeditus*; so perhaps Cic. De Orat. 1. 157 *educenda est dictio ex umbratili exercitatione in medium agmen, in pulverem*, etc.; Sall. I. 45. 2 *ne miles gregarius in castris neve in agmine servum aut iumentum haberet*; so ib. 85. 47 *in agmine aut in proelio*; 96. 3 *in agmine atque ad vigiliis multus adesse*; Cic. De Orat. 1. 210 *de agminibus, de conlationibus dicere*; perhaps Hor. 3. C. 2. 9 *rudis agminum*; Vell. 2. 47. 1 *pugnatum saepe directa acie, saepe in agminibus*; so Tac. often, who also has H. 2. 41 *via quieto quoque agmini angusta*; A. 12. 32 *carpere agmen* (to attack their march?); H. 2. 30 *rapido agmine Caecinae iunguntur*; elsewhere he has *lento agmine, agmine propero*; H. 2. 99 *lentum et rarum agmen*.

2. A mass or body in motion, variously applied. (a) Of a river, or other body of water: Lucr. 5. 271 *inde super terras fluit agmine dulci*; Verg. G. 1. 322 *immensum caelo venit agmen aquarum*; A. 2. 782 *leni fluit agmine Thybris*; Val. Fl. 4. 721 *flumineo sic agmine fregit amari Vim salis*; Cod. Iust. 3. 34. 6 *ex tuis praediis aquae agmen ortum*. (b) Of men or living creatures, a train; of elephants: Enn. A. 465; Cic. Pis. 51 *ut a Brundisio usque Romam agmen perpetuum totius Italiae viderem* (a continuous train); Hirt. (?) G. 8. 35 *agmen iumentorum*; Verg. A. 1. 186 *longum pascitur agmen* (of stags); 4. 404 *it longum campis agmen* (of ants), and so elsewhere; Tac. H. 2. 92 *immensis salutantium agminibus contendunt*; 3. 55 *magno senatorum agmine in castra venit*, and so often, e.g. *mulibre et miserabile agmen, servorum agmina*; A. 15. 58 *continua hinc et vincata agmina trahi*. (c) Of a serpent: Verg. A. 5. 90 *ille agmine longo . . . successit tumulo*; in pl. G. 3. 423 *cum medii nexus extremacque agmina caudae Solvuntur*; Vitruv. 9. 7. 1 *anguis porrigens agmen stellarum intortum*; Arnob. 7. 44 *agminis magni coluber*. (d) Of a fish: Ps. Cypr. Carm. De Iona 86 *agmen squamosum corporis*. (e) Met., of a train or series of events: Gell. 7. 2. 5 *si Chrysippus fato pulat omnia moveri et regi, nec declinari transcendique posse agmina fati et volumina*.

3. A large body, mass, of things or persons. (a) Of clouds: Lucr. 6. 100 *ubicumque magis denso sunt agmine nubes*. Of the elements of things: ib. 1. 605 *aliae similes ex ordine partes Agmine condense naturam corporis explent*; Hirt. (?) G. 8. 8 *omne impedimentorum agmen* (baggage-train); so ib. 14; Verg. *passim*; Ov. and others; e.g. Liv. 1. 6. 2 *iuvenes agmine ingressi* (in a body); 34. 52. 2 *nec minore agmine rerum captarum quam suo prae se acto*. *Agmine facto* = like an army, in a united

mass: Verg. G. 4. 167; A. 1. 82; 8. 595; Iuv. 3. 162; 10. 218. (b) Esp. in military language, a body of troops, column; sometimes followed by gen., as *legionum* or *exercitus*, very often alone: Cato De Re Mil. 9 *pedites quattuor agminibus*; Ter. Eun. 774 *in medium huc agmen cum vecti, Donax*; Caes. G. 5. 19 *relinquebatur ut neque longius ab agmine legionum discedi Caesar pateretur* (from the main body of the legions); G. 1. 25 *agmen claudere*; Hirt. (?) G. 8. 8 *agmen cogere*; 8. 14 *explicare*; *primum agmen* = the vanguard, *novissimum* or *postremum agmen* the rear; so Liv., Curt., and other authors. Tac. often in this sense, with gen.: H. 1. 70 *subsignanum militem et grave legionum agmen*; 2. 11 *agmen legionum*; and so elsewhere; A. 1. 64; 4. 73 *gravius agmen* = the heavy troops; Veget. Mil. 3. 6 *dux cum agmine exercitus profecturus* (the main body of the army); elsewhere in Veget. always = army or host. (Isid. Or. 9. 3. 64 says of *agmen*, *est exercitus ambulans: nam agmen dicitur quod in longitudinem directum est quale solet esse cum exercitus portis procedit. Quicquid fuerit aliud abusive dicitur.* The same note is given, with rather different wording, by Serv. on A. 1. 186; 8. 594.)

(c) Of ships: Liv. 37. 29. 7; Lucan 5. 708. (d) *Ordo agminis*, the arrangement or disposition of the force: Caes. G. 2. 19 *ratio ordoque agminis*; Tac. H. 2. 41; A. 2. 16 *ut ordo agminis in aciem adsisteret* = that the order which they had observed on the march might be continued in the conflict. 4. Order, array; so constantly with determining epithets: Hirt. (?) G. 8. 8 *paene quadratum agmen*; so Cic. several times; Sall. I. 100. 1; Caes. G. 5. 31 *longissimo agmine* (in very extended order); 2. 23 *agmine confertissimo*; Sall. I. 46. 6 *munito agmine incedere*; H. 3. 71 *laxiore agmine*; Tac. constantly; he has e.g. *modesto, composito, longo, disiecto, porrecto agmine*, etc.; A. 1. 37 *turpi agmine reduxit legiones*; H. 1. 68 *cum . . . gentis caput . . . iusto agmine peteretur* (in regular form of war).

5. As distinguished from *acies*, *agmen* means a mass of troops as opposed to a regular battle-array; Liv. 33. 9. 5 *agmen magis quam acies*; 35. 28. 3 *inconditum agmen* as opp. to *acies*; and so elsewhere in Livy; comp. Verg. A. 7. 703 *nec quisquam aeras acies ex agmine tanto Misceri putet.*

I. **Agna**, a stalk of corn: Fest. p. 211 M says '*pinnatas impinnatasque agnas*' in *Saliari carmine spicas significat cum aristis et alias sine aristis; agnas novas voluit intellegi*; where Scaliger comp. Theophrast. Hist. Plant. 8. 7. 5 *στάχυες μικροὶ καὶ τούτων οὐς καλοῦσιν ἄγνας.* This *agna* is connected by modern etymologists with *ae-us* and *ἀχ-μη*; but it means not the chaff, but the stalk.

II. **Agnā** = *acnua* (q. v.): Liber Coloniārum I. p. 245 (Grom. Lat. Lachm.).

Agnālīā, n. pl. of *agnalis*, adj. from *agnus*, feast of lambs: Ov. Fast. I. 325 *pars putat hoc festum (Agonalia) priscis Agnalia dictum, Una sit ut proprio littera dempta loco.*

Agnāscor, -*ēris*, -**i**, -**gnātus sum** (adgn-), part. *adgnatus* spelt *atnatus* C. I. L. 2. 4332 (Tarragona), *adgnatus* ib. 1963 (82 A. D.).
1. To be born or grow to or upon, with dat.: Plin. 16. 245 *viscum aulem in quercu, . . . nec aliis arboribus adgnasci*; 27. 97 *lycapsos . . . caulem longum hirsutum habet, adgnatis multis cubitalibus.* 2.

Of a child born after his father's death: Cic. Caec. 72 *cui filius adgnatus sit*; so De Or. I. 241; comp. Dig. 47. 4. 1. 11 *partus vel fetus post mortem agnatos*; Dig. 28. 3. 3. 6 *licet aulem postumus (testamentum) agnascendo rumpat.* 3. To be born in addition to things or individuals already existing: Varro R. R. 3. 16. 29 *cum adgnatae sunt prospere multae apes*; L. L. 5. 99 (*agnus*) *pecori ovillo quod adgnatus*; Plin. 11. 272 *membra animalibus adgnata inutilia sunt, sicut sextus homini semper digitus*; Tac. G. 19 *quemquam ex agnatis necare* (children born after the birth of an heir); Ulp. 23. 3 *agnascitur suus heres aut agnascendo aut adoptando*; Dig. 33. 7. 28 *quae medio tempore agnata aut in fundum inlata sunt.* 4.

Of something which grows in place of something lost: Varro ap. Gell. 3. 10. 12 *dentes . . . genuinos adnasci annis fere bis septenis*; Plin. 11. 231 (*capilli*) *agnati* opp. to *congeniti.* 5. In law, *adgnati* or *agnati* are relations in the male line; father, brother, brother's son, paternal uncle, etc., who would be in the *patria potestas* of their common ancestor, were he alive: Gaius I. 156 *sunt autem agnati per virilis sexus personas cognatione iuncti, quasi a patre cognati*; defined further ib. 3. 10 *vocantur autem agnati qui legitima cognatione iuncti sunt: legitima autem cognatio est quae per virilis sexus personas coniungitur: itaque eodem patre nati fratres agnati sibi sunt, qui etiam consanguinei vocantur, nec requiritur an etiam matrem eandem habuerint: item patruus fratris filio et invicem is illi agnatus est: eodem numero sunt fratres patruales inter se, id est qui ex duobus fratribus progenerati sunt*; so Ulp. 11. 4 *agnati sunt a patre cognati virilis sexus, per virilem sexum descendentes, eiusdem familiae*; Gaius 3. 23 *feminae agnatae* (i.e. connected through the male line) *quacunque consanguineorum gradum excedunt.* So in all Latin: Legg. XII. 5. 4 *W adgnatus proximus*; Varro R. R. 1. 2. 8 *ad agnatos deducendus*; Cic. and elsewhere.

Agnātīō, -*ōnis*, subst. fem. abstr. from *agnascor.* 1. A

growing to or on to: Apul. Herb. 59 *thyrsum bicubitalem . . . cum adgnationibus secundum genicula*; ib. 62.

2. The relation of *agnatus*: Varro L. L. 8. 4 *ut in hominibus quaedam sunt agnationes et gentilitates*; Corn. Her. 1. 23 *lege agnationis*; Cic. De Or. 1. 173 *agnationum iura*; Legg. 1. 23 *agnationibus familiarum distinguuntur status*; ib. met., *ut homines deorum agnatione et gente teneantur*; so ib. 24; and often in the jurists.

3. The birth of a posthumous child: Ulp. 22. 18 *postumi quicumque liberi cuiuscumque sexus omissi, quod valuit testamentum agnatione rumpunt*; so Gaius 2. 138 *agnatione sui heredis*, and elsewhere in the jurists.

4. Concrete, a body of relations or kinsfolk: Cod. Theod. 2. 25. 1; 8. 7. 19. 1; 14. 7. 1, al.

Agnīcūlus, -i, subst. m. dim. from *agnus*, a little lamb: Arnob. 7. 12; Itala Ioh. 21. 15 *pasce agniculos meos* (Rönsch I. V. p. 93); Ambros. Hex. 6. 4. 25.

Agnītīō, -ōnis (*agnosco*). 1. Recognition: Plin. 10. 194 *agn. cadaveris sui*; Quint. 1. 1. 25 *agnitioni litterarum* (recognition of what the letters mean); Serv. A. 9. 472 *agnitionis notus* (marks making recognition possible); C. I. L. 6. 1750 (Rome, 370 A. D.) *agnitione thermarum perditā*; Vulg. Gen. 45. 1 *agn. mutua*.

2. Acknowledgment (as of a debt): Cod. Iust. 8. 40. 5; of a possession of goods: Dig. 38. 15. 5 *agn. bonorum possessionis*; in general: Tert. Prax. 1 *agnoscentem . . . et ex ea agnitione*, etc.

3. In philosophy and theology, speculative knowledge: Cic. N. D. 1. 1 *agnitio animi* (knowledge of the nature of the mind); Cypr. Ep. 3. 3 *agnitio Christi*; Vulg. Col. 1. 9 *agnitio voluntatis eius* (= ἐπίγνωσις); Iren. 1. 3. 1 and often = γνώσις; Macrobr. Somn. Scip. 1. 8. 3 *agnitionem rerum divinarum sapientiam proprie vocantes*.

4. Concrete, = show, appearance, look (that by which a thing is recognized): Vulg. Is. 3. 9 *agnitio vultus eorum respondet eis*.

Agnītōr, -ōris, (*agnosco*). 1. One who recognizes: Quint. 12. 8. 13 *sine agnitore signa* (seals without any one to acknowledge them).

2. One who understands: Script. Itin. Alex. 3 *quoniam quisque mediocritatis est agnitor, satisfecerit sese noscendo*; of God: Vulg. Ecclesiasticus 7. 5 *quoniam agnitor cordis ipse est*.

3. As translation of the Greek γνωστικοί or men of knowledge: Iren. 2. 31. 1 *Basilidem et omnes qui falso cognominantur agnitores*.

Agnōmĕn, -inis (*agnosco*), a title won in consequence of some particular achievement, as *Africanus* by the two Scipios. The

word is apparently unknown to Cic. (for in *Inv.* 2. 28 it is doubtful) who uses *cognomen* in this sense *Mur.* 31, *Lael.* 6, and elsewhere; and so *Liv.* 37. 58. 6 *L. Scipio, qui ne cognomini fratris cederet, Asiaticum se appellari voluit*; comp. *Suet. Vit.* 18; but *Charis.* p. 152 K says *nomina . . . propria . . . in species quattuor dividuntur, praenomen nomen cognomen agnomen, ut Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus. Nam agnomina cognominibus ex aliqua ratione aut virtute adduntur*, and so later *Gramm.*; *Prisc.* 2. p. 58 K says *agnomen est quod ab aliquo eventu imponitur, ut Africanus, Isauricus*; (*Sergius*) in *Donat.* p. 536 K *agnomina sumuntur a moribus et laude, ut Metellus Creticus . . . a moribus et vituperatione, ut Tarquinius Superbus . . . ex fortuna ut Crassus Dives . . . ex eventu, ut Corvinus, a meritis, ut Torquatus, a natura, ut Dentatus, . . . a qualitate, ut Sapiens, a quantitate, ut Magnus, a loco, ut Caudinus, Gabinus.* (The notices in the other grammarians are only abbreviations of this.) *Cod. Iust.* 6. 23. 4 (*Gordian*) *in nomine vel praenomine seu cognomine seu agnomine.*

Agnōmentum, -i (*agnosco*), = *foreg.*: *Apul. Mag.* 56; *Cledon.* p. 35 K.

Agnōmīnātīvus, of the nature of an *agnomen*: *Consent.* p. 339 K *nomen proprium agnominativum, ut Africanus.*

Agnos (*ἀγρός*), name of a tree resembling the willow, the *vitex*: *Plin.* 24. 59 *Graeci lygon vocant, alii agnon, quoniam matronae Thesmophoriis Atheniensium castitatem custodientes his foliis cubitus sibi sternunt*; *gen. agni* *Plin.* 13. 14.

Agnōscībīlis, that can be known or recognized (wrongly quoted from *Tert. Valent.* 27): *Tert. Res. Carn.* 55 *lineamenta Petro agnoscibilia*; *Augustin. Serm.* 341. 1.

Agnōtīnus, *adj.* derived from *agnotus*: *Diomedes* p. 388 K '*agnosco agnovi, ex quo nonnulli veterum declinaverunt 'agnotum' et 'agnoturum,' ut Brutus in epistolis; etiam 'agnotinum' dixerunt.* (The forms *agnotus* and *agnoturus* are found also in *Pacuv.* 384; *Sall. Hist. ap. Serv. A.* 4. 23.)

Agnua, -ae, *subst. f.* = *acnua*, a square of 120 feet: *C. I. L.* 2. 3361 *silvae agnuarum CCC* (*Aurgi in Tarraconensis, about 100 A. D.*).

Agnūlus, -i, *dim.* of *agnus*, a little lamb: *Ars Anonyma Ber-nensis ap. Keil Gramm. Lat.* 8. p. 70.

Agnus, a lamb, was both *m.* and *f.* in old Latin: *Paul.* p. 6. M

(agnus) *apud maiores communis erat generis*; so Prisc. 1. p. 169 K; Gellius 4. 3. 3 quotes *agnus femina* from a *lex Numae*.

Āgo, -īs, ēgī, actum, perf. inf. *agisse* = *egisse*: C. I. L. 4. 2413f (Pompeii); inf. pass. *agier* in a legal formula quoted by Cic. Top. 66 and elsewhere; perf. subj. *axim* Pacuv. 297; *axil* Paul. p. 5 M. 1. To set in motion, move; (a) Verg. G. 4. 510 *agentem carmine quercus*; Hor. A. P. 100 (*carmina*) *quocunque volent animum auditoris agunto*; Vitruv. 10. 14. 4 *cum rota progrediens secum agat tympanum imum*; 10. 21. 2 *basis habebat rotas viii quibus agebatur*; Tac. G. 44 *prora paratam semper adpulsui frontem agit*. (b) With reflexive pronoun or in middle *agor*, to go, move, stir oneself: Plaut. Most. 547 L; Amph. 450 R *quo te agis?* (where are you going?), so Trin. 1078; Ter. And. 708 *quo hinc te agis?* Verg. A. 6. 337 *gubernator sese Palinurus agebat*; 8. 465 *se matutinus agebat* (was stirring early) and elsewhere; Liv. 2. 58. 7 *si cilius agi vellet agmen* (to move more quickly) *tardius sedulo incedere*; 6. 28. 2 *raptim agmine acto* (hurried at full speed); and so elsewhere in Liv., e. g. 10. 29. 14 *quo multitudo omnis conseruata agebatur* (was hurrying). Met., *se agere* = to behave oneself: Suet. Claud. 29 *se ministrum agere*; ib. 25 *se pro equitibus Romanis agebant*. (c) Of military engines, to move or push forward: Caes. G. 2. 12 and often elsewhere, *agere vineas*; *agere turres, testudines*, and the like; so Sall. I. 37. 4 and elsewhere; Verg. A. 9. 505 *acta testudine*; Liv. 8. 16. 8 *aggerem et vineas egit*. (d) To drive, make to go or move; common in all Latin: Legg. XII. 7. 7 *W agito iumenta*; in law, *ius agendi* is the right of driving over another person's land: Lucr. 3. 1063 *agens mannos*; 4. 902 *agens navim*; so 4. 390; Lex Iul. Mun. C. I. L. 1. 206. 64 foll. *quaque plostra ducei agi opus erit*; Varro L. L. 6. 41 *agitur pecus pastum*; Sall. I. 90. 2 *pecus . . . equitibus agundum adtribuit*; so Verg. often, as E. 1. 13; of a ship, A. 5. 116 *agit acri remige Pristin*; 272 *inrisam sine honore ratem Sergestus agebat*; Hor. 2. Epist. 1. 114 *navem agere ignarus navis timet*; Ov. M. 2. 62 *non agat hos currus*, and so elsewhere; Liv. 33. 1. 6 *acta turba ante lictorem*; 34. 27. 9 *acti sub verberibus*; so Quint. Met., Quint. 10. 3. 27 *occupatos in noctem agit necessitas*; Tac. Agr. 39 *studia fori . . . in silentium acta*. (e) Of criminals, to send to punishment: Cic. Verr. 5. 163 and elsewhere, *in crucem agere aliquem*; Sall. I. 14. 15 *in crucem acti*; Tac. A. 14. 42 *ad supplicium*. (f) Hence perhaps the phrase *reum agere aliquem*, to prosecute a person, with gen. of the offence: Prop. 2. 30. 32 *communis culpae cur reus unus agor?*; Vell. 2. 45. 1 *actus incesti*

reus; Tac. A. 3. 13, 14. 18. And the common legal use of *ago* without *reum*: e. g. Cic. Caec. 35 *ages iniuriarum*; Gaius 4. 6, etc., etc. (g) To drive off, i. e. carry off, of booty and the like, often combined with *ferre* and *rapere*: Plaut. Aul. 610 R *praedam agere*; Sall. I. 32. 4 *pars ex pacatis praedas agebant*, and so elsewhere in Sall., Caes. G. 6. 43 *praedam*; C. 2. 25 *nulla*; Liv. 22. 1. 2 *ut ex alieno agro raperent agerentque*; Liv. 33. 13. 10 *ferri agique*, and so elsewhere in Liv.; Tac. A. 12. 32, and elsewhere, *praedae passim actae*. (h) To carry, take; Caes. G. 2. 29 (*impedimenta*) *quae secum agere ac portare non poterant*; Verg. G. 3. 344 *omnia secum Armentarius Afer agit*. (i) To drive or send violently, or with rapid motion. (a) Varro Bimarcus 11. 12 *fulmen igni fervido actum*; Verg. G. 2. 334 *actum caelo magnis aquilonibus imbrem*; A. 11. 616 *tormento ponderis acti*; A. 11. 645 *hasta per armos Acta*; 10. 38 *actam nubibus Irim*, and so elsewhere. (β) Of whirling a sling: Verg. A. 9. 587; 11. 579 *fundam circum caput egit habena*. (k) To drive away; so common in all Latin: Lucr. 3. 37 *metus ille foras praeceps Acheruntis agendus*; Antonius ap. Cic. Phil. 13. 36 *qui me praecipitem egerint*; Cic. Caecin. 60 *si . . . aliquem de fundo praecipitem egeris*; Sall. C. 31. 9 *quoniam . . . praeceps agor*; Caes. G. 4. 12 *ita perlerritos egerunt ut*, etc.; 5. 17 *praecipites hostes egerunt*, and so elsewhere; so Verg. often; Liv. 25. 2. 9 *quasdam . . . in exilium egerunt*; Tac. has *agere aliquem extorrem, in exilium*, and the like. (l) To drive, harry, vex, pursue, distract, literally and met.; so common in all Latin: Ter. Ad. 319 *ceteros ruerem agerem raperem tunderem et prosternerem*; Catull. 63. 93 *alios age incitatos*; Lucr. 5. 523 *sive aliunde fluens . . . Versat agens ignis*; Cic. Verr. 1. 7 *agunt eum praecipitem poenae civium Romanorum*; Sall. H. 1. 48. 11 *agitur ac laceratur cupidine*; I. 6. 3 *opportunitas . . . quae etiam mediocres viros spe praedae transversos agit*; Cic. Q. F. 3. 2. 1 *homo undique actus . . . non tulit*; Verg. very often; e. g. A. 5. 456 *Daren ardens agit aequore toto*; *agere hostes, cervos, apros*, and the like; *prodigiis, fatis acti*; A. 5. 659 *actaeque furore*; Tac. A. 1. 70 *rapi agique agmen*; H. 1. 40 *agebatur huc illuc Galba*, and so elsewhere. (m) To bring. (a) Of things and persons: Script. Bell. Alex. 73 *huc omnem comportatum aggerem ex castris servitia agerent iussit*; met., Lucr. 3. 726 *in discrimen agendum, utrum*, etc. ('must be brought to a decisive test,' Munro); Tac. A. 16. 34 *virorum feminarumque coelus frequentes egerat* (had brought together). (β) Of bringing in or leading or moving troops: Verg. often; e. g. A. 12. 457

ductor . . . Armen agit; Tac. H. 1. 62 *exercitui quem in bellum agebat*. (n) To send out, send forth. (a) Enn. A. 507 *spiritus ex anima calida spumas agit albas*; Lucr. 2. 676 *scintillas agere*; Cic. Verr. 4. 148 *cum spumas ageret in ore*; so Lucr. 3. 489; Verg. G. 3. 203 *spumas ager ore cruentas*; A. 9. 814 *sudor . . . flumen agit*. (β) Of a plant putting forth flowers or leaves, or the like: Varro R. R. 1. 30 *ante quam gemmas agant (salices)*; Col. 5. 10. 10 *folia agere*; Plin. 18. 45 *frondem*. (γ) Of a tree striking its roots: Varro R. R. 1. 35. 1 *agere radices*; L. L. 5. 13 *quae radices egerit extra fines suas*; Cic. Off. 2. 43 *vera gloria radices agit*; Ov. M. 4. 254 *per glaebas sensim radicibus actis*; so Plin. 16. 127. (δ) Of a tree shooting upwards: Verg. G. 2. 364 *cum se laetus ad auras Palmes agit*; A. 11. 136 *actas ad sidera pinus*. (ο) Of driving forward passages, ways, and the like in a particular direction: Cic. Off. 3. 90 *si pater . . . cuniculos agat ad aerarium*; Caes. G. 3. 21 *agere cuniculos ad aggerem*; Verg. A. 3. 695 *Alpheum . . . occultas egisse vias subter mare*; Verg. G. 3. 87 *duplex agitur per lumbos spina*; Vitruv. 10. 22. 11 *specus tum agerent*; Liv. 1. 56. 2 *cloacam maximam . . . sub terra agendam*; Curt. 4. 2. 8 *vix leni et tranquillo mari moles agi possunt*. Of driving in piles: Caes. G. 4. 17 *sublicae . . . oblique agebantur*. (p) Of drawing a line or boundary mark. (a) Verg. A. 10. 514 *ardens limitem agit ferro*; so of a line drawn or described with compasses, or otherwise: Vitruv. 10. 8. 10 *brevior (pars) minorem agit circinationem*; 3. 4. 6 *diametros agatur*, and so elsewhere; Tac. G. 29 *limite acto*. (β) Met., of a pedigree: Verg. A. 12. 530 *per reges actum genus omne Latinos*. (γ) Of a crack: Lucan 6. 728 *perque cavas terrae quas agit carmine rimas*. (δ) Of projecting a plan for buildings: Vitruv. 6. 11. 3 *quae pilalim aguntur aedificia*. (q) Phrase, *animam agere* = to gasp, pant, often to be at one's last gasp (properly, perhaps, to try to eject the breath or life); Plaut. Trin. 1093 *res quom animam agebat*; Lucr. 3. 493 *agens animam spumat*; Cic. Tusc. 1. 19 *et agere animam et efflare dicimus*; Fam. 8. 13. 2 Q. *Hortensius cum has litteras scripsi animam agebat*; Catull. 63. 31 *anhelans vaga vadit animam agens*; Sen. Ep. 54. 2 al. **2. Met.**, to pursue, i. e. do, perform, act, (different from *facio*, which means to shape, produce), in very various applications. (a) (a) Plaut. Mil. 215 Rib. *age, si quid agis*; Most. 1086 L *quod agis, id agas* (set about what you are going to do); Plaut. Aul. 117 R *rogitant me quid agam* (what I am doing); and so often in Plaut., e.g. Trin. 817 *Tu istuc age*. *Actum reddam nugacissime*; ib. 699 *id agis ut*; Caecil. 78 *ne*

temere hanc rem agas; Enn. often; Pacuv. 297 *ut quae egi, ago, vel axim, verruncent bene*; Aemil. Paullus (Meyer, p. 156) *di id egerunt ut . . .*; Ter. And. 639 *al. quam rem agas*; Ad. 128 *al. sicine agis (do you?)*; Ad. 401 *aliquid ruri agere (is hard at work)*; Pacuv. 41 *pro imperio agendum est*; Acc. 191 *dubito quid agis*; Pompon. 77 *dies hic sextust cum nihil egi*, and so in all Latin; Caes. C. I. 26 *de bello agendum* = that he must take measures for war; so G. 7. 36 *de obsessione*; *ib. illo auctore atque agente*, he being the real mover. Very common in the phrase *hoc agit, hoc agitur ut* (this is his object); so *vide quid agatur*, mark the object of this. *Quid agam?* what shall I do? *Quid Romae agitur?* what is doing at Rome? Abs., Cic. Man. 29 *industria in agendo* (in action), and so often elsewhere; e.g. Quinct. 52 *male agendi causa*. So *palam, aperte, moribus, agere*, and the like. In Quint. 4. 2. 21 *quid acti sit* is opp. to *ratio facti cuiusque*, 'the whole proceeding, as opp. to the details.' (β) So part. pass. *actus* = finished, completed; *actum est de*, it is all over with; Plaut. Trin. 308 *si animus hominem pepulit, actumst*; *ib. 595 actumst de collo meo*; Ter. Heaut. 564 *acta res est*; Ad. 325 *al. actumst*. So in all Latin. (γ) Proverb, *rem actam agis, actum ne agas*, 'what's done can't be undone:' Plaut. Pseud. 261 R *stultus es, rem actam agis*; Ter. Ph. 419 *actum, aiunt, ne agas*; so Cic. Att. 9. 18. 3; Att. 15. 20. 3 *acta missa*; Liv. 28. 40. 3 *rem actam hodierno die agi*. (δ) *Satis agere*, to be busy, excited (have enough and too much to do): Plaut. As. 440 R *sat agit (= trepidat)*; so Merc. 228 R *in somnis egi satis*; Cato Orat. 1. 17 *nostri satis agebant*. (ε) *Nihil agere*, to effect nothing, do no good, be of no use: Plaut. Trin. 917; Caecil. 66 *nil agit in amore inermus*; Ter. Ad. 935 *nihil agis (it's no use)*; Eun. 63 *nihilo plus agas*; comp. Heaut. 74 *plus agas (you would work to more purpose)*; Prop. 1. 10. 20 *non nihil egit amor*, and so often elsewhere in Latin. (δ) With adverbs or qualifying clauses, to behave, act: Caes. C. I. 1 *si cunctetur atque agat lenius*; G. 5. 50 *cum simulatione agi timoris*; elsewhere he has *nullo studio agere*, and the like; so Cic. and all Latin. Tac. is very fond of this use. He not only uses *agere* with adv. as *superbe, ambigue* and the like, but also with adj. e.g. *ut miles incorruptior ageret, quo corruptior ageret, clari honoratique agere*, and so on. (e) *Hoc, hanc rem, agere*, to attend to one's business, to the business in hand, do the thing before one; opp. to *aliud agere*, to be inattentive; used especially as a sacrificial formula addressed to the priest: Suet. Cal. 58 *Chaeream cervicem gladio . . . percussisse, pra-*

Tib. 3-21
 Liv. 2-57
 Cic. Man. 29
 Quint. 52
 Plaut. Trin. 308
 Ter. Heaut. 564
 Ad. 325
 Plaut. Pseud. 261 R
 Ter. Ph. 419
 Cic. Att. 9. 18. 3
 Att. 15. 20. 3
 Liv. 28. 40. 3
 Prop. 1. 10. 20
 Caes. C. I. 1
 G. 5. 50

Tac. Ann. 6. 42
 Tac. Agr. 20 (to be independent)
 Tac. Agr. 19
 Tac. Agr. 19
 Tac. Agr. 19

Tac. Agr. 5
 Tac. Agr. 268
 Tac. Agr. 3-35
 Tac. Agr. 3-43
 Tac. Agr. 68

missa voce 'Hoc age;,' Galba 20 *ut hoc agerent ac ferirent*. Comp. Ov. Fast. 1. 321 (*minister*) *semper 'agatne' rogat, nec nisi iussus agit*. Also in general: Plaut. Curc. 635 R *hanc rem agite* (attend!); Ps. 152 R *alias res agunt*; Ter. Hec. 826 *alias res agere se simulare*; And. 186 *hocine agis an non?* 415 *hoc agam* (I'll set about my business); 614 *id ago sedulo* (I'm racking my brains about it); Hec. 774 *haec res hic agitur* (our present business is this); Cato Orat. 25. 1 *hoc potius agam quod hic rogat* (will attend to); Sulla ap. Sen. Clem. 1. 12. 2 *hoc agamus*; Cic. often has *aliud, alias res agere*; Lucr. 1. 41 *nam neque nos agere hoc . . . possumus* (attend to what is before us), and elsewhere in Latin; Tac. Agr. 43 *aliud agens populus* (the inattentive or careless crowd). (f) In law, the words *ca res agatur* were prefixed by the person bringing an action to his plea, in order to define the issue: Gaius 4. 130-137; see Cic. Fin. 2. 3; these words are to be distinguished from the form *qua de re agitur*; see below. (g) *Agere bene, male cum aliquo*, to deal well or ill with a person, treat him well or ill. (a) Plaut. As. 173, 175 R; Ter. Ad. 210 *bene dicat sese esse actum* (that he has been well treated); Cic. Quinct. 84 *qui cum omnibus creditoribus suis male agat*. (β) So generally, of a man's fortune, life, career, and the like; *actum est bene, male cum eo* = his lot has been happy or unhappy: Cic. Lael. 11 *cum illo vero quis neget actum esse praeclare* (that his lot has been a happy one); Fam. 5. 18 *ut optime actum cum eo videatur esse qui . . .*; Att. 15. 1. B. 4 *actum bene cum illo*, and constantly in Cic. and other authors. (γ) Abs., *bene agitur*, we are well off: Plaut. Mil. 1414 Rib. *bene agitur pro noxia*; Cic. Fam. 4. 14. 1 *agiturque praeclare, si nosmet ipsos regere possumus*; Off. 1. 46 *praeclare agitur si sunt simulacra virtutis*. (h) Of special pursuits, to perform, carry out, pursue, follow, engage in, amuse oneself with, and the like. (a) Cato Orat. 40. 5 *Graecos versus agit* (spends his time on). (β) *Agere eleutheria*, to keep the feast of freedom, Plaut. Persa 28 R; *parentalia*, to keep the *parentalia*, Cic. Scaur. 11; *triumphum*, to celebrate a triumph, Cic. Verr. 5. 100; Phil. 14. 23, and in other authors. (γ) *Agere comoediam* and the like, to act a comedy, play, or a part in one: Plaut. Amph. Prol. 88 *agere comoediam*; Trin. 707 *hoc agit magis ex argumento*; Bacch. 215 R; Ter. Hec. 30 *Hecyram agere*, and so often; Varro L. L. 6. 77 *poeta facit fabulam et non agit, contra actor agit et non facit*; Cic. often. (δ) *Partes*, parts in a play: Cic. Muren. 6 *has partes lenitatis . . . egi libenter*; Cael. 8 *istarum partium causa est eorum qui te agere voluerunt*. Also with acc.

Pancini, sermone cultu, domicilii ut herman
agunt - Tac. Ger. 46

1028-14

arbitrium ne agere et 4-21

Amiles agant - rd 1-17. dices agere

Ägo. III-16-6.

of the part acted: Quint. 12. 8. 10 *agendus adversarius* (act the part of your opponent); 6. 2. 36 *orbum agimus*; so often Tac. (ε) *Agere gestum*, to act on the stage: Varro L. L. 6. 41 *dicimus 'agit gestum' tragoedus*; Cic. Quint. 77 *qui praesente eo gestum agere conarentur*; Rab. Post. 36 *umeris gestum agebant* (? shrugged their shoulders?) in a pun; Rosc. Com. 24 *non eodem tempore et gestum et animam ageres?* (ς) *Agere nugas*, to trifle: Plaut. *Aul.* 638 R; Men. 610 R, and common in comedy; Sall. I. 96. 2 *ioca atque seria cum humillimis agere*. (η) *Agere motus*, to be moved: Lucr. 3. 575 *motus Quos ante in nervis et in ipso corpore agebat*; *cursus*, Ov. *Am.* 3. 6. 95 (= to run). (θ) *Agere ambages*, to deal in riddles, act enigmatically: Plaut. *Pseud.* 1255 R *agere ambages*; *arbitria victoriae* Curt. 6. 1. 19 (act as if he might use the victory as he liked); *arbitrium regni* Tac. *A.* 13. 14 (act as if master of); 13. 46 *agere aemulatus* (act as rival); *silentium* Ov. *M.* 1. 349 *et desolatas agere alla silentia terras*; Quint. 10. 1. 38 (keep silence); *curam* Ov. *Her.* 15. 302; Liv. 6. 15. 11; Quint. 5. 6. 3 (have a care for); *paenitentiam* Quint. 9. 3. 12; Tac. *D.* 15. 8 (be penitent); so Plin. *Epist.* 7. 10. 3; *Vulg.*; *oblivia* Ov. *M.* 12. 540. (ι) *Agere ἐμετικὴν*, to go through a course of emetic treatment: Cic. *Att.* 13. 52. 1 of Caesar (he was under emetic treatment). (κ) *Agere apologum*, to relate a story or parable: Plaut. *Stich.* 538 R *apologum agere unum volo*; *canticum*, to perform a *canticum*: Liv. 7. 2. 9. (λ) *Agere rimas*, to be cracked: Cic. *Att.* 14. 9. 1 (of a wall beginning to crack); Ov. *M.* 2. 211 *fissaque agit rimas (terra)*. (μ) *Agere laudes, gratias alicui*, to praise or thank a person: Naev. *Com.* 33 *laudes ago asseri*: so Plaut. *Trin.* 821 *laudes ago*; Amph. 181 R *ago gratias*; so Afran. 312; Ter. *Ad.* 596; *gratias* or *grates agere* is common in all Latin. (ν) *Agere experimentum*, to make an experiment: Plin. 29. 18 *experimenta per mortes agunt*. (ο) *Agere censum*, to hold a census: Lex. *Iul. Mun. C. I. L.* 1. 206. 144, 150; Liv. 3. 22. 1, and in other authors. So also *agere mensuram*, to take a measurement of: Plin. 15. 14 *amurcae mensuram nemo agit*; *fiscum Iudaicum acerbissime agere*, to administer very severely, Suet. *Dom.* 12; *publicum quadragesimae*, to administer the farming of, Suet. *Vesp.* 1; *dilectus*, to hold levies, Quint. 12. 3. 5; Suet. *Cal.* 43 *dilectibus acerbissime actis*; *dilectum*, Tac. *H.* 2. 16; *augurium*, Varro L. L. 6. 42 *augures augurium agere dicuntur*; *conventus*, to hold courts, Caes. *G.* 1. 54, and elsewhere; Cic. *Verr.* 5. 28 *conventum agere*; Liv. 31. 29. 9; *forum*, (to hold a court), Cic. *Fam.* 3. 6. 4; *iudicium agebatur* Plin. 9. 120; *senatum*

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agere, to hold a meeting of the senate, Suet. Iul. 88; *consulatum*, Lentulus ap. Cic. Fam. 12. 14. 5 *acturos consulatum Romae*; Quint. 12. 1. 16; Tac. has *ministra, proconsulatum, honores agere*; so Suet.; *vigiliās*, Cic. Verr. 4. 93; Nep. Thras. 4. 4; *Tac.*; *bellum*, Sall. H. 2. 41. 11; *pacem*, ib. 4. 61. 1; *morem*, ib. H. 3. 61. 14; *stationem*, Liv. 35. 29. 12; *custodiam urbis*, ib. 5. 10. 4; *excubias*, Ov. F. 3. 245; *pervigilium*, Suet. Vit. 10. (π) *Agere causam*, to plead a cause: Varro L. L. 6. 41 *orator agere dicitur causam*; Cic. *passim*; Quint. and all Latin. (i) *Agere cum aliquo*, to deal, treat, plead with a person with a view of settling a matter; often followed by a final clause. (a) Plaut. Trin. 570 *quod tibi lubet tute agito cum gnato meo* (settle the matter as you like with —); Rud. 605 R *ago cum illa ne noceat* (I plead with her not to injure); Ter. Hec. 686 *egi atque oravi tecum uxorem ut duceres*; Caes. G. 1. 13 *is ita cum Caesare egit*, then the speech follows; 1. 41 *reliquae legiones cum tribunis militum . . . egerunt, uti Caesari satisfacerent*; C. 1. 35 *cum his agit, ne initium inferendi belli ab Massiliensibus oriatur*; 2. 36 *cum P. Attio agebant, ne . . . vellet*. So Cic., Sall. and all Latin. With acc. and inf.: Suet. Tib. 54 *Tiberius egit cum senatu non debere talia praemia tribui*. (β) In law; *agere cum populo* = to bring a matter before the people in their *comitia*: Cic. Dom. 39 *negant fas esse agi cum populo, cum de caelo servatum sit*, and so elsewhere; Liv. 1. 19. 6 *aliquando nihil cum populo agi utile futurum erat*, and so in all Latin. (κ) To treat, discuss a subject, sometimes with acc., sometimes with *de*: Enn. A. 544 *magnis de rebus agentes*; Ter. Eun. 513-14 *rem seriam Velle agere mecum*; Ad. 78 *ipsus de quo agebam*; Heaut. 595; Phorm. 614 *id cum hoc agebam commodum*; Caes. often; e. g. C. 3. 19 *qui ea quae maxime ad pacem pertinere viderentur ageret*; 1. 36 *haec dum inter eos aguntur*; constantly with *de aliqua re*; so Cic., e. g. Verr. 4. 48 *dum ego haec crimina agam*; 3. 104 *decumas (agri Aetnensis) agemus*; Verg. A. 11. 445 *haec inter se dubiis de rebus agebant*; Liv. 34. 25. 2 *legatis agentibus de societate*. With verbal clauses: Lucr. 4. 674 *quo pacto nares adiectus odoris Tangat, agam* (I will discuss the question); 1. 138 *multa novis rebus . . . cum sit agendum*; 4. 29 *nunc agere incipiam tibi . . . esse ea quae rerum simulacra vocamus*. (l) To argue, plead: Cic. Att. 1. 12. 2 *aperte Pompeium acturum Antonio succedi oportere, eodemque tempore agel practor ad populum*; 9. 18. 1 *sic, inquit, agam: senatui non placere in Hispanias iri*; Nep. Alc. 8. 2 *praesente vulgo agere coepit; si vellet, se coacturum*, etc. With acc. of the argument used: Caes.

C. 1. 6 *Pompeius . . . eadem illa . . . agit*; Cic. Cluent. 108 *haec tum, agente Quinctio, neque in contione neque in iudicio demonstrata sunt*; 102 *Cominii cum hoc agerent quod nos in tota causa egimus, vicerunt*; Liv. 35. 51. 6 *qui eadem illa . . . cum minis gravioribus agerent.* (m) To take action, proceed, in politics: Cic. Att. 15. 4. 1 *utinam per senatum agat*, and so constantly in Cic.; Liv. 1. 14. 1 *cum Laurentes iure gentium agerent.* (n) Of taking action, pleading, contending, at law; of the litigants; abs., with acc., and with *de*. (a) Plaut. Aul. 458 R *lege agito mecum*; Pseud. 645 R *res agitur apud iudicem*; Ter. Ph. 984 *lege agito ergo*; Lex. Rep. C. I. L. 1. 198. 23 *sacramento actum cum eo*; Varro L. L. 6. 30 *non potest agi (lege)*, and so constantly in all Latin *lege agere* means to take legal proceedings; Cic. Verr. 2. 90 *ut cives inter se legibus suis agerent*, and so *iure summo agere, sponso, tabellis, manu agere*, and the like. With gen. of the charge on which proceedings are taken: Cic. Cluent. 163 *deinde aliquando cum servis Habiti furti egit*; so Quint. and all Latin. Abs., to plead a cause: *passim* in Cic.; e. g. Cluent. 2 *altera pars . . . perspicio quantum in agendo difficultatis sit habitura*, so Quint. and all Latin. (o) In passive: *agitur haec res* means 'this is the matter in hand,' 'this is the question or the important point.' (a) Cato Orat. Inc. 2 *communem rem agi* (that the common interest was concerned); Ter. Ph. 631 *non capit . . . res agitur sed pecuniae*; Heaut. 475 *non nunc pecunia agitur, sed illud, quo modo demus*; Caes. ap. Gell. 5. 13 (fragm. p. 429 Oehler) *hominum necessitate quorum res agitur*; so Cic. *passim*; e. g. *aguntur iniuriae sociorum, agitur vis legum, agitur existimatio veritasque iudiciorum*; very often with *res*, and so in all Latin. Followed by *in* and *abl.*: Liv. 3. 12. 1 *in damnatione Caesonis libertatem agi*; 1. 25. 2 *imperium agebatur in tam paucorum virtute*. Impersonal, *agitur de hac re* = this is the matter in hand; Cic. often and all Latin. With verbal clause: Cic. Phil. 4. 12 *agitur enim non qua condicione victuri, sed victurine simus*; 5. 6 *agitur utrum M. Antonio facultas detur*; Liv. 32. 10. 7 *cum ageretur quae civitates liberandae essent.* (β) In law, *agitur de hac re* = this is the matter in hand; common in the formula *quo de agitur* (about which the question is) quoted e. g. by Cic. Verr. 2. 31, or *qua de re agitur*, abbreviated *q. d. r. a.*, Lex Rubria, C. I. L. 1. 205, 1. 23, etc. 3. Of time, life, to spend, pass. (a) Plaut. Amph. 500 R *menses*; ib. 633 *agunda in actate*; so Trin. 229, etc.; Cato Orat. 70. 1 *actatem agunt*; Ter. Hec. 207 *una inter nos agere vitam*; 394 *mensis agitur hic iam septimus*; Varro L. L. 5. 69 *mensibus actis*; Lucr. 5.

The derivation of *ago* is (probably) from *ago* (to lead, to guide) - *ago* 7.
 (of recent to evidence) Ter. 36

The judge of the *improba* form. *ago* 3-49

totus dies iuxta forum ac lignum
 agitur in taccia vitae - Ov. Met. X-625
 Thraxea in hortis agens - Tac. Ann. 16-34-1
 eo in Tempore Naro Antilopos - Tac. Ann. 15-39-1

Ago.

105

82 agere aevom; Cic. Quinct. 99 *prope acta iam aetate decursaque*, and so elsewhere; *dies festos agere*, and the like, are very common; Prop. 2. 2. 16 *Cumaeae saccula vatis aget* (live through). (b) Of a particular age or season: Varro R. R. 2. 7. 2 *quartum annum agera* (to be in one's fourth year); Catull. 68. 16 *iucundum cum aetas florida ver ageret*; Verg. G. 2. 338 *ver magnus agebat Orbis*. (c)

Abs. = to live, spend one's time, generally with the notion of activity: Ter. Ad. 501 *quam vos facillime agitis*; Sall. I. 101. 6 *Marius apud primos agebat* (was moving, acting); 100. 1 *Marius . . . in oppidis maritimis agere decrevit*; H. 1. 7 *ingenium hominum . . . semper in certamine libertatis aut gloriae aut dominationis agit*; 1. 9 *soli in imperio agere*; 1. 90 *in ore gentibus agens*; 2. 96. 4 *hostes in cervicibus Italiae agentes*; 1. 8 *optimis moribus et maxima concordia egit populus Romanus inter secundum ac postremum bellum Karthaginiense*; I. 85. 35 *cum tute per mollitiam agas* (live softly), so Tac. *passim*. 4. Colloquial uses. (a) *Quid agitur?* = how are you getting on? how are you? Ter. Ad. 373 *quid agitur? quid agatur?* ib. 885 *Salve, quid fit, quid agitur?* Cic. Att. 14. 5. 1 *quid agas*; 14. 6. 2 *quid agas, quid agatur*; Hor. 1. S. 9. 4 *quid agis, dulcissime rerum?* and elsewhere in Latin. (b) To go or come: Plaut. Bacch. 1106 R *unde agis?* Lucil. 30. 39 *eamus, agamus!* (let's be off?); so especially frequent in all Latin, in imper. *age, agite; age dum, age sis, come!* (*age dum*, not *agedum*, Ritschl Op. 2. p. 563); *age, age* = well, well! Plaut. Most. 619 L *age inquam* (come now!); ib. 827 *age iam mitto*; so 1165; Plaut. Amph. 783 R al. *age dum*; Mil. 1019 Rib. *age age* (well, well) *ut tibi maxime concinnumst*; Ter. And. 310 *age age, ut lubet*; so Ad. 877; Ph. 662. Cicero often uses *age* in transitions from one argument to another. *Nunc age*, Lucr. 1. 265, 'a not unfrequent formula in Lucr., by which he bids his reader to give heed when he is passing to a new question; it is used more than once in the same way by Vergil and often by Manilius' (Munro). Cic. N. D. 2. 43 *age porro . . . ergo etiam?* introducing a conclusion which the speaker thinks ought to be admitted; Inv. 1. 51 *age sis*; ib. 1. 3 *age vero*; Prop. 1. 1. 21 *en age dum*; 4. 9. 54 *cede age dum*; Liv. 34. 32. 12 *age dum* = well now. *Age* is followed by the pl.: Plaut. Mil. 923 Rib. *age abite*; ib. 1347 *age ite*; Cic. Man. 40 *age, considerate*, and so elsewhere in Cic. 5. In Verg. Aen. 1. 574 *Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur*, Serv. explains *agetur* as = *regetur*. It is just possible that Vergil may be reviving an old sense of the word = to weigh; comp. *exigo, examen*; a sense which perhaps also appears in the

Geop. 4-149; Aen. 7-37

detruere
 Z. H. 3-36
 in me mge
 Z. H. 1-68-1
 Confiditne - agebat
 Z. H. 1-68-1

Z. H. 1-68-1
 quantum pigum
 Z. H. 1-68-1
 43

val. ag. - A H - 223

quin. ag. 83-52

phrase *agitur aliquid*, something is at stake (lit. is in the balance).

6. Participles. (a) Present, *agens*. (a) *Agens vices alicuius*, = deputy of a person, one who performs his functions; abbreviated A. V.; common in inscriptions; e.g. C. I. L. 6. 1125 (Rome, 295 A. D.); A. V. PR. PR. = *agens vices praefecti praetorio*. (β) *Agens aliquid* = effective: Corn. Her. 3. 37 *non mutas nec vagas, sed aliquid agentes imagines ponemus*. (γ) *Agens* alone = active, strenuous: Cic. Brut. 317 *acrem oratorem et incensum et agentem et canorum*; De Orat. 2. 358 *utendum est imaginibus agentibus, acribus, insignitis*.

(δ) In Gramm., of verbs, active as opp. to passive: Gell. 18. 11. 10 *verba patiendi pro agentibus*. (ε) As title of imperial officials, *agens in rebus*, a confidential minister of the emperor: Amm. 14. 11. 19 *cum Apodemio agente in rebus milites ducens*; 15. 3. 8 *Gaudentius agens in rebus*, and often in Amm.; Cod. Theod. 6. 27 and 28 speaks of the *agentes in rebus* as a *schola*, with definite privileges and rights of promotion; from 28. 7 it appears that the heads of this order were considered as equal in rank to proconsuls.

(b) Pass. perf. *actus*. Neut. pl. *acta*. (a) what is done, or proceedings, especially of public proceedings, whether of an individual or a body: Cic. Att. 3. 8. 2 *acta mensis Mai*; 2. 11. 1 *plena non modo actorum sed etiam opinionum tuarum*; Cic. often speaks of *acta Caesaris*, i.e. his public proceedings, the laws that he passed, and so on. Met., Prop. 2. 13. 18 *accipe quae serves funeris acta mei* (proceedings, order of my funeral). (β) So = record or news of proceedings: Cic. Fam. 12. 23. 1 *acta rerum urbanarum mitti ad te*; Plin. 37. 12 *ex ipsis Pompei triumphorum actis*; Veget. R. M. 2. 19 *legionis ratio . . . adscribitur actis*. (γ) ‘*Acta diurna* or *publica*, a daily chronicle of births (Iuv. 9. 84), marriages (2. 136, etc.), founded by Caesar, Suet. 20. Lipsius exc. on Tac. A. 5. 4 “*iis contincbantur res rationesque populi, iudicia publica, supplicia, comitia, aedificia, natiuitates, illustres mortes, matrimonia, divortia. De iudiciis suppliciiisque admonuit Ammian. 22. 3. 4 et acta super eo gesta non sine magno legebantur horrore . . . de aedificiis; Tac. A. 13. 31 pauca memoria digna evenere, nisi cui libeat laudandis fundamentis et trabibus quis molem amphitheatri apud campum Martis Caesar extruxerat, volumina implere, cum ex dignitate populi Romani repertum sit res illustres annualibus, talia diurnis urbis actis referre.*”

The *acta* are frequently cited by Tac. and Suet. as authorities; comp. Plin. ep. 7. 33. 3 *diligentiam tuam fugere non possit, cum sit in publicis actis*. Mayor on Iuv. 7. 104 (2nd ed.). (Base *ag-* = Sanskr. *aj*, ‘to go, to drive;’ Williams. In the Rig-Veda, according to Grassmann, only ‘to drive;’ Greek ἄγω.)

Āgōga, subst. f., Greek ἀγωγή, a conduit or channel for water: Plin. 33. 76 *fossae per quas profluit cavantur*; *agogas vocant*.

Āgōgō, = Greek ἀγωγή, musical t. t., the scale: Mart. Capell. 9. 958, 9. 970 *agoge rhythmica* = fall in pitch.

Agolum, -i, subst. n., a shepherd's staff: Fest. p. 29 M. (Better written, perhaps, *ägūlum*: from *ago*.)

Āgōn, -is, acc. *agōnā* Suet. Nero 45 and elsewhere; acc. pl. *agonās*, Plin. Epist. 10. 75. 2; nom. pl. *agones*, Suet. Ner. 22; the Greek ἀγών.

1. A public contest or spectacle, public game: Plin. Epist. 4. 22 several times; 1 *gymnicus agoni*; 3 *non esse restituendum Viennensibus agona*; Suet. Nero 22 *musici agones*; 23 *musicum agona*. Lamprid. Al. Sev. 35. 4 in dat. *agoni*; and elsewhere in silver-age and later Latin: Tert. Fug. Pers. 1 *edictum agonis istius*. Proverb *nunc demum agona esse*, 'the time had now come for the struggle,' Suet. Nero 45. 2. Eccles., the struggles entailed by persecution: Cypr. often; comp. Tert. Fug. Pers. 1 *agonem* (the wrestling of Jacob) *intelligi cupit persecutionem*.

Āgōnālis, -ē, adj., belonging to the festival of *agonia* (q. v.): Varro L. L. 6. 12 *dies agonales, per quos rex in regia arictem immolat*; Ov. F. 1. 318 *Ianus agonali luce piandus erit*; ib. 324 *Agonalem diem*; Macrob. S. 1. 4. 9 *Agonale festum*. N. pl. *Agonalia*, gen. *Agonaliorum*, Iulius Modestus ap. Macrob. S. 1. 4. 7, a festival to Janus celebrated on the 9th of January: Ov. F. 1. 319; Paul. p. 10 M *Agonium etiam putabant deum dici praesidentem rebus agendis, Agonalia eius festivitatem*.

Agonensis, -e, adj., epithet of a *collegium* of *Salii*, contrasted with the *Salii Palatini*: Varro L. L. 6. 14 *in libris Saliorum quorum cognomen Agonensium*; also of the Colline gate, Paul. p. 10 M *Collina porta Agonensis*. (Apparently from the name of a place, *Agonus*.)

Āgōnīa, -ae, subst. f., a victim: Fest. p. 10 M *agonias hostias putabant ab agendo dictas*; Placidus p. 12 D *agoniae victimae vel hostiae*; comp. Ov. Fast. 1. 333 *et pecus antiquus dicebat Agonia sermo*.

Āgōnīa, -ae, subst. f., Greek ἀγωνία. 1. Agony, distress: Vulg. Luc. 22. 43 *factus in agonia*; Int. Iren. 1. 2. 2. 2. A contest: Commodian. Inst. 2. 12. 10 *agonias sume propinquas* (but Dombart writes, with some MS. support, *agonia sume propinquas*).

Āgōnistīcus, -a, -um (ἀγωνιστικός), belonging to a contest:

Cypr. ad Fortun. 2 *agonisticam coronam (qui quaerit)*; Tert. Cor. Mil. 13 *agonisticae causae*.

Āgōnīus, adj., only surviving in subst., name of a god: Paul. p. 10 M *deum . . . praesidentem rebus agendis*. In neut. *agonium Martiale* was the name of the *Liberalia*: Masurius ap. Macrob. S. I. 4. 15 *Liberalium dies . . . a pontificibus agonium Martiale appellatur*; comp. Paul. p. 10 M. Neut. pl. *Āgōniā*, a festival, = *Agonalia* (q. v.): Varro L. L. 6. 14; Ov. F. 5. 721 *ad Ianum redeat qui quaerit Agonia quid sint*. *Agonium* C. I. L. 6. 2297 (Rome, A.D. 39; celebrated Jan. 9), 2299 (celebrated March 18; Rome, A.D. 30), 2297 (celebrated Dec. 11).

Āgōnīzor, -āris, verb dep. from Greek ἀγωνίζω, to contend in a public contest: Vulg. Eccles. 4. 33 *agonizare* (imperative); Vers. Vet. 1 Cor. 9. 25. ap. Iren. 4. 37. 7 *omnis qui agonizatur in omnibus continens est*.

Āgōnōthēsīa, -ae, subst. f. (ἀγωνοθεσία), arrangement of public festivals: Cod. Theod. 12. 1. 109.

Āgōnōthēta, -ae, subst. m. (ἀγωνοθέτης), a manager of public spectacles: C. I. L. 2. 4136 (Tarraco, A.D. 80) *agonothetae pentatēterici certaminis*; 3. 296 (Antioch in Pisidia) *agonotheta perpetuus certaminis quinquennalis*; 5. 7914 (Nizza); Spart. Hadr. 13. 1 and elsewhere in late Latin.

Āgōnōthētīcus, -a, -um, adj. (ἀγωνοθετικός), intended for the arrangement of contests: Cod. Iust. 11. 61. 14 *agonothetici fundi*; and elsewhere in later jurispr.

Āgōrānōmus, -i (ἀγορανόμος), an officer in Greek towns, whose duty it was to superintend business in the *agora*, and decide on points in dispute between buyers and sellers, as well as to maintain order in the streets: Plaut. Curc. 285 R, Capt. 824.

Agradiensis, of Agradium: C. I. L. 6. 3111 (Rome) *miles classis praetoriae Misenensis Agradiensis* (spelt *Agradiesis*).

Agrālis, belonging to the field or country: Liber Coloniarum 1 (Grom. Lat. 1. p. 240 Lachm.) *testimonia agralia*, boundary marks in the country such as inscribed rocks, trunks of trees, cairns, and the like (= Dem. Artis Geom. ib. p. 400).

Agrānīus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 5. 6611 (near Novara).

Agrārīensis, -e, adj., derived from *agrarius*: *naves agrarienses*, ships intended for coast duty (?); Cod. Theod. 7. 17. 1.

Āgrārīus, -a, -um (*ager*), belonging to the land. 1. Lucil. Inc. 155 *mergus agrarius* (? = a cormorant of land?). 2. *Agraria lex*, a land-law or law for the distribution of land: common in all Latin where the expression is required: in Cic. very often; Liv. 2. 41. 3 *tum primum lex agraria promulgata est. Agraria = agraria lex*: Cic. Att. 1. 18. 6. 3. *Agraria res*, the land question: Cic. Off. 2. 78 *ob eamque rem aut agrariam rem temptant*; *a. facultas*, the power of carrying a land law: Att. 2. 15. 1 *quidnam invenire posset . . . ad facultatem agrariam.* 4. *Agrarius triumvir*, a commissioner for partitioning land: Liv. 27. 21. 10. 5. *Agrarii*, men anxious for a division of land: Varro L. L. 8. 15 gives it as an instance of a word derived from something external to man, *aliae (declinationes) quae extra hominem, ut pecuniosi, agrarii*; Cic. Cat. 4. 4 *qui agrarios concitare conatus est*; Phil. 7. 18 *non sollicitabit rursus agrarios*; Att. 16. 16. 2 of men sent to occupy territory; Liv. 3. 1. 2 *agrarii se in spem legis erexerant.* 6. *Agrarius mensor*, a land-surveyor: C. I. L. 6. 3606 (Rome). 7. *Agraria via*, a road through an estate, a private way: Dig. 43. 8. 2. 22. 8. *Agrariae stationes*, military t. t., outposts in the country: Amm. 14. 3. 2; for which Veg. Mil. 1. 3, 3. 26 has *agrariae* alone.

Agrasius, nom. m.: Varro R. R. 1. 2. 1 al.; C. I. L. 6. 199 (Rome, 70 A. D.). (The termination is the same apparently as that of *am-asius*, *Caep-asius*, *Vespasius*, *Casnasia*, *Faesasius*; the use of the name in a dialogue by Varro of Reate may perhaps show that it is Sabine.)

Agredula, a small land frog: Placidus p. 10 D '*agredulae*' *ranae parvae multum in sicco morantes*; so nearly Isid. Or. 12. 6. 59.

Agrestīnus, of the country: Commodian. Instr. 2. 26. 7 *inter agrestina bene factis lilia siliis*; Dombart reads *agrestiva*; but the cognomen *Agrestina* C. I. L. 5. 4388 (Brescia), 6. 1815 (Rome, 30 A. D.) may support *agrestina*.

Agriā and **Agrīus**, nomina: Varro R. R. 1. 2. 1 al., and often in inser.

Agrīcōlor, -āris, to work in the field: Capitol. Albin. 11. 7 (where however Peter reads *agri colendi*); Paucker quotes it from Augustine and Rufinus.

Agrifānus pagus, a *pagus* belonging to Nola: I. R. N. 1981 (Nola).

Agrilius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 975. ii. 36 (Rome, 136 A.D.).

Agrimensor, a land-surveyor: C. I. L. 2. 1598 (Ipsca in Baetica, 1st cent. A.D.), and in legal and later Latin.

Agrimensōrius, belonging to land-surveying: Ambros. De Fide 5. 19. 229 *agr. funiculus*.

Agrīnia, **Agrīnius**, nomina: C. I. L. 3. 2163 (Salona); C. I. L. 5. 8228 (Aquileia); 6. 1058. vii. 139 (Rome); ib. 210. iii. 9 (Rome).

Agrīnus, cogn. m.: C. I. L. 2. 2030 (Osca in Tarraconensis).

Agripēta, -ae, a person who in consequence of an agrarian law desires or applies for an allotment of land: Cic. Att. 15. 29. 3, and elsewhere in his letters; in N. D. 1. 72 he uses it as = the Greek κληροῦχος, a settler.

Āgrippa, common cogn. m., explained by Gell. 16. 16. 1 (perhaps from Varro) as follows: *quorum in nascendo non caput sed pedes primi extiterant, qui partus difficillimus aegerrimusque habetur, Agrippae appellati, vocabulo ab aegritudine et pedibus conficto*; so Plin. 7. 45, Non. p. 556, Serv. (Dan.) A. 8. 682, and Placidus; all no doubt from an early authority, probably Varro.

Agrypnūntēs (ἀγρυπνοῦντες), title of a play of Naevius: Non. p. 150 M in abl. *Agrypnuntibus*.

Aguius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 5. 3739 (Verona).

Aguntum, name of a town in Noricum: Plin. 3. 146; called *Aguontum* C. I. L. 3. 5583 al.; adj. *Aguntensis* C. I. L. 6. 1569 (Rome).

Agūsīus, nom. m.: Cic. Fam. 13. 71. 1; I. R. N. 6150 (Interamna in Picenum); C. I. L. 6. 2626 (Rome), where it is spelt *Agussius*.

Ahahe, interjection: Plaut. and Ter.

Aharna, name of a city in Etruria: Liv. 10. 25. 4.

Ahetia, cogn. f.: C. I. L. 5. 8721 (Concordia).

Ahia, **Ahius**, nomina: C. I. L. 9. 2699 (Aesernia in Samnium); I. R. N. 4709 (Venafrum); ib. 211 (Campsa in Lucania); 1911 (Abellinum in Campania); 5255 (Histonium in Samnium). This is perhaps the older form of *Aia*, *Aius*: C. I. L. 5. 1061 (Aquileia); 3369 (Verona) al. inser.

Aianius, nom. m.: I. R. N. 6050.

Aianus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 2381. b. ii. 22 (Rome, 155 A.D.).

Aidius, nom. m. : C. I. L. 6. 353 (Rome, 51 A.D.) (?=Aedius?).

Aiedia, **Aiedius**, nomina : I. R. N. 6166 (Interamna); C. I. L. 5. 566 (Trieste); 6. 1056. i. 87 (Rome, 205 A.D.); I. R. N. 4330 (Aquinum) al. inscr.

Aientĭā, -ae, t. t. in Rhetoric and Logic, = Greek *κατάφασις*, affirmation : Mart. Cap. 4. 384 al.; Augustin. Rhet. 11 (Halm R. L. M. p. 143). (Perhaps from Varro.)

Aienus, nom. m. : I. R. N. 6011 (Peltuinum of the Vestini).

Aio, -ōnis, cogn. m. : C. I. L. 3. 4597 (Pannonia Superior); C. I. L. 2. 2622 (Uxama in Tarraconensis); spelt *Aiio* C. I. L. 2. 2782; 2814 (Clunia, 1st cent. A.D., and Uxama in Tarraconensis).

Aionius, nom. m. : C. I. L. 5. 6693 (Vercellae).

Āla. 1. In architecture, a side-chamber opening into the atrium : Vitruv. 6. 3. 4, where the proportionate measurements of the *alae* are given; I. R. N. 6024 *ala funi* (Venusia). 2. Servius G. 1. 75 quotes from Aelius Gallus, Cato, and Varro instances in which *ala* was used for the stalk of a plant : *nonnulli proprie calamos lupinorum 'alas' dici putant, ut Aelius Gallus, 'alas ex lupino;' Cato in Originibus, 'alae ex lupino;' Varro de Lingua Latina 'alam culmum fabae dicere.'* (See Thilo's text.)

Alabrum or **Alibrum**, glossed by Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. p. 57 as the rod on which the threads are rolled in weaving : '*alabrum*' *illud in quo fila vertuntur. Unde quidam 'Vertitur hic alabro quicquid nec femina fuso;'* Isid. Or. 19. 29. 2 says '*alibrum*' *quod in eo librantur fila, id est vertuntur.*

Alacius, nom. m. : C. I. L. 5. 1983 (Oderzo in N. Italy).

Alacrimōnĭa, high spirits : Gloss. IIild. p. 68; Gloss. Ball.

Alagabalus, title or epithet of the sun : C. I. L. 6. 708 (Rome); ib. 2269 *solis Alagabali sacerdos* (Rome, 200 A.D.): 3. 4300 (Pannonia Superior).

Ālāmāni (not **Alem-**), name of a German tribe settled in Suebia and part of Helvetia : Amm. often; Vopisc. Flor. 16. 2.

Ālāmānĭa, -ae, the country of the Alamanni : Amm. 20. 4. 1 al.; Claud. Cons. Stilich. 1. 234.

Ālāmānĭcus, -a, -um, adj. from *Alamanni*, belonging to the Alamanni : Amm. 27. 2. 9. As title, = conqueror of the Alamanni : Spart. Carac. 10. 6; C. I. L. 6. 1175 (Rome, 370 A.D.).

Ālānus : spelt by Gardthausen in his Ammianus *Halanus*; name of a tribe described by Amm. 31. 2. 13 as extending west

from the Tanais. Instances are given in the lexx. (Amm. l. c. says they were named from a word meaning 'mountain'; perhaps connected with Latin *collis*, Gothic *hallus*, Old English *heall*, a rock; Lithuanian *kalnas*.)

Ālāpa, a slap: C. I. L. 4. 3196. *a* (Pompeii); Phaedr. 2. 5. 25, 5. 3. 2; Iuv. 8. 192; and other authors. Petronius 38 says of a freedman *est tamen sub alapa*, meaning probably 'he may still be slapped.' N.B. The *alapa manumissionis*, or custom of slapping a slave when he was manumitted, is not really attested by Phaedrus 2. 5. 25, or Petronius l. c. But Isid. 9. 4. 48 (= Scholia to Persius 5. 75) says *apud veteres quotiens manu mittebant, alapa percussos circumagebant*; and this is supported by Sedulius, Carm. Pasch. 5. 102 *Haec spula per Dominum nostram lavere figuram, His alapis nobis libertas maxima placuit*.

Ālāpātor (see *alapor* 2), a boaster: Exc. Steph. *alaporator*, *καυχητής*.

Ālāpizo, -ās, to slap: Anon. De Genealogiis patriarcharum, Migne, vol. 59. p. 535 *alapizantem regem* (Paucker).

Ālāpor, -āris. 1. To slap: Commodian. Apol. 457 *Dombart non quasi maleficum alapantur cruce levatum*; Placidus p. 3 *D alapari est alapas minari*. 2. To boast: ancient translation of Epistle of St. James edited by Belsheim 1883, 3. 14 *ne alapamini*; Placidus l. c.

Alatervae matres, name of goddesses: C. I. L. 7. 1084 (north of England).

Ālātor, title of Mars: C. I. L. 7. 85 (Hertfordshire) (?=Mars the hunter).

Ālātor, -ōris, verbal subst. m. ag. from a lost verb *ālare*, a man who during a hunt stands outside the toils to prevent the wild beasts getting out: Serv. A. 4. 121 '*alatores*' *qui dextra et sinistra plagarum sublata voce prohibent feras exire*; Isid. 10. 282 *venatorum autem sunt quattuor officia: vestigatores, indagatores, alatores, pressores*.

Alatrium, name of a Roman colony in Campania: Grom. Lat. p. 230 Lachm. (Liber Colonarium 1); in Plin. 3. 63 (according to the texts) *Aletrium*. In Cic. Cluent. 49, 56, the MSS. point to the reading *Alatrinates*.

Ālauda, -ae, subst. f., the tufted lark, a Celtic name, and hence first occurring as the name of one of Caesar's legions engaged in the Gallic war: Plin. 11. 121 *parvae avi quae ab illo (apice) galerita*

appellata quondam, postea Gallico vocabulo etiam legionī nomen dederit alaudae; so Suet. Iul. 24. In Cicero however *alauda* is always applied to the soldiers belonging to the legion: Att. 16. 8. 2 *cum legione alaudarum*; Phil. 13. 3 *huc accedunt alaudae, ceterique veterani*; 1. 20 *legio alaudarum*. It would seem then that the title of the legion was not *alauda* but *alaudae*; and *Alauda* is found as the cognomen of an individual I. R. N. 1898 (Abellinum in Campania).

Ālāzōn, acc. -ōnā, name of a river in Colchis: Val. Fl. 6. 101 (not, according to Detlefsen, in Plin. 6. 69, whence it was quoted).

Albeius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 9. 1527 (Pagus Veianus).

Albellius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 2381. *b.* ii. 13 (Rome, 155 A.D.).

Albensis, adj. 1. Belonging to Alba on the lake Fucinus: Varro L. L. 8. 35, where it is distinguished from *Albanus*; so Plin. 3. 69 mentions *Albenses* as distinct from *Albani*; comp. *ib.* 3. 106; Plin. 15. 83 *Albense rus*; *ib.* 90 *Albenses fici*; C. I. L. 6. 1406 (Rome) *Albensium Fucentium*; so apparently Corn. Her. 2. 45; Lucil. 5. 17 *Albensia scuta*. 2. Belonging to Alba Pompeia: Plin. 17. 25; C. I. L. 5. 7595; 6. 1635 (Albenses Pompeiani).

Albīcāpillus, adj. white-haired: Plaut. Mil. 630 Rib.

Albicciānus, cogn. m.: C. I. L. 5. 7960 (Cimella); spelt *Albicianus* C. I. L. 2. 518 (Emerita in Lusitania).

Albiccius, **Albicciā**, nomina: C. I. L. 5 (nine times); also spelt *Albicus*, *Albicia*, C. I. L. 6. 1058. i. 105 (Rome, 210 A.D.; I. R. N. 992 (Luceria).

Albico, cogn. m.: C. I. L. 5. 4597 (Brescia).

Albīēnus, nom. m.: I. R. N. 2270 (now at Naples).

Albillus, cogn. m. (dim. of *albus*): C. I. L. 7. 1336. 36 (now in the British Museum).

Albingauni, name of a Ligurian tribe: Vopisc. Procul. 12. 1.

Albingaunum or **Album Ingaunum**, name of a *municipium* in Liguria: C. I. L. 6. 2379. v. 47 (Rome, 144 A.D.); *ib.* 2529; Plin. 3. 48; Tac. H. 2. 15; see C. I. L. 5. p. 894. *Albingaunenses*; C. I. L. 5. 7780. 7782. 7783.

Albintimilium (= **Album Intimilium**), name of a *municipium* in the territory of the Ligurians: C. I. L. 5. p. 900; Plin. 3. 48;

C. I. L. 6. 2589. iv. 1 (Rome, 144 A.D.); Tac. II. 2. 13. *Albinimilienses*: C. I. L. 5. 7883.

Albīnus, a worker in stucco: Cod. Iust. 10. 64. 1.

Albīpēdīus, white-footed: Gloss. Epinal. 2. A. 37 '*albipedius*' *huitfot*.

Albor, whiteness: Non. p. 73 M *albitudinem pro albore*; Vulg. Lev. 13. 16, 25.

Albūla, -aē. 1. The old name of the river Tiber: masc. Ov. F. 2. 289; Anth. Lat. 71 Riese; fem. Ov. F. 4. 68; Varro L. L. 5. 30; *περίπλους* 2; Liv. 1. 3. 5; Verg. A. 8. 332; and other authors. 2. Name of a sulphurous stream running into the Anio: Vitruv. 8. 3. 2; Mart. 1. 12 (13). 2. 3. Cogn. f.: I. R. N. 4902 (Telesia in Samnium); C. I. L. 2. 1911 (Gades).

Albūlae aquae, name of a medicinal stream flowing into the Anio: Plin. 31. 10 *iuxta Romam Albulae aquae vulneribus medentur*; as subst. *Albulae*, Sen. N. Q. 3. 20. 4.

Albūlēus, -a, -um, adj. from *Albulae* (q. v.), belonging to the *Albulae aquae*, I. R. N. 7146 (now at Naples) *Albuleus gurgis*.

Albūlus, -a, -um, adj., dim. from *albus*, white: Varro R. R. 3. 14. 4 *albulae cochleae*; Catull. 29. 8 *albulus columbus*; Mart. 12. 98. 4 *albula navigerum per freta tendit iter*.

Albūnĕā, name of a forest and a sulphurous stream near Tibur, and also of the nymph or sibyl supposed to live near it: Varro ap. Lactant. 1. 6. 12 *decimam (Sibyllam) Tiburtem, nomine Albuneam, quae Tibure colatur*; Verg. A. 7. 83; Hor. 1. C. 7. 12; Serv. l. c. says *sciendum sane unum esse nomen fontis et silvae*. (In Glossae Nominum p. 10 Löwe '*albunea*' *albor* should perhaps be emended '*albura*' *albor*.)

Albura, cogn. f.: C. I. L. 2. 73 (Pax Iulia in Lusitania); ib. 341 (Collippo in Lusitania).

I. **Alburnus**, adj., white, or growing white: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. vol. 6 '*alburnum*' *albescentem aut exalbidum*; Gloss. Ball. '*alburno*' *albescente*, '*alburnum*' *albidum*; Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. vol. 8. p. 107 '*alburnus*' *albidus*. (Comp. *somnurnus* from *somnus*, *taciturnus* from *tacitus*.) Hence the substantives *alburnus*, name of a small white fish, Auson. Mos. 126 *alburnos praedam puerilibus hamis*; and *alburnum*, the white substance immediately under the bark of trees, Plin. 16. 182.

II. **Alburnus.** 1. Name of a harbour in Lucania at the mouth of the Silarus: Lucil. 3. 21 *Alburnus portus*. 2. Also of a mountain in Lucania: Probus Verg. G. 3. 146 *Silarum flumen est Lucaniae, portus Alburnus, et eiusdem nominis mons, ad sextum a primis tabernis*; Verg. G. 1. c. *lucos Silari circum ilicibusque virentem . . . Alburnum*. 3. Name also of a town in Dacia: C. I. L. 3. p. 921.

Albus, adj. 1. White: distinguished from *candidus* by Serv. on G. 3. 82 *aliud est candidum, id est quadam nitenti luce perfusum, aliud album, quod pallori constat esse vicinum*. *Candidus* thus would be glistening or shining white. This distinction is observed on the whole, yet *albus* is used of light and of the bright sky: Enn. A. 92 *sol albus*; 547 *albus iubar*; Catull. 63. 40 *album aethera*; Hor. 1. C. 12. 27 *alba stella*; and met. of bright or drying winds, Hor. 1. C. 7. 15; 3. 27. 19 *Notus, Iapyx*. In all Latin *albus* is the most general expression for white, opp. to *ater* or *niger*: Enn. A. 507 *spumas albas*; Cato Inc. 7 *lacte album*; Lucil. 29. 9 *linea alba*; Lucr. 2. 731 al.; and so throughout the whole literature. 2. Of the complexion, pale: Hor. 2. C. 2. 15 *albo corpore*; Pers. 3. 98; Mart. 1. 56 fin. 3. Met., of things not actually white, but light-coloured, as opp. to *ater* or *niger*, dark. (a) Of wine: Plaut. Men. 915 R *album an atrum vinum*; so Varro Ἰδρονκόνον, *album vinum*. (b) Of plants with pale leaves or berries: Lucil. Inc. 131 *album pampinum*; Verg. E. 7. 38 *alba hedera*; Ov. M. 13. 800 *alba vitis* (the bryony). (c) Of metals: Lucr. 6. 1079 *album plumbum* = tin; Verg. A. 12. 87 *albo orichalco*.

Albutius (not to be confounded with *Albucius*), nom. m.: C. I. L. 2. 2509 (Aequae Flaviae in Gallaecia).

Alcēs, -is, the elk: Caes. G. 6. 27 *sunt etiam quae appellantur alces*; Plin. 8. 39 in acc. *alcen*; so Calpurn. Ecl. 7. 59; Capitolin. Gord. 33. 1. (In Solin. 20. 6 nom. *alce*.)

Alci, the name of certain German deities: Tac. G. 43 (where see Schweizer-Sidler, who doubts whether *Alcis* in this place may not be the nom. pl. = *Alces*).

Alcmaeōn or **Alcmaeō**, Greek n. p. m.: Cic. N. D. 1. 27; Fin. 4. 62; Vell. 1. 8. 3, and elsewhere in literature. Plautus has also the form *Alcmaeus, -i* (better perhaps *Alcūmēus* as Ribbeck suggests, Capt. 562) and *Alcumaeo*; see Ritschl Opusc. Phil. 2. p. 485. (The word was popularly pronounced *Alcumaeo*: see Marius Victorinus p. 8 K.)

Alcmān, -is, acc. sing. *Alcmānă*, pl. *Alcmānăs*, quoted as erroneous by Charis. 1. p. 25 K; Greek n. p. m.: Vell. 1. 18. 2; Plin. 11. 114.

Alcmānīcus, of Alcman: Schol. Ver. ad Aen. 6. 50 *schema Alcmānicum*.

Alcŷōn, -ōnis, subst. f. (*ἀλκυών*), a kingfisher: Pacuv. 293 *alcyonis ritu litus pervolvans feror*; Verg. G. 1. 399 *dilectae Thetidi alcyones*; Plin. 2. 125 *alcyonum feturac*.

Alcŷōnē, Greek n. p. f.: Ov. M. 11. 384 al., abl. *Alcyone* ib. 423; as subst. = kingfisher: Verg. G. 3. 338.

Alcŷōneum, -i, subst. n., sea-foam, a substance gathered from the foam of the sea and used as a remedy for the eyes: Plin. 32. 86 *fit in mari alcyoneum appellatum, e nidis ut aliqui existimant alcyonum et ceycum, ut alii sordibus spumarum crassescens, alii e limo vel quadam maris lanugine*; Cels. 5. 28. 19, and elsewhere.

Alcŷōneus, or -ius, adj. from *alcyon*, belonging to a kingfisher: Varro L. L. 7. 88 (*alcedo*) *quod pullos dicitur tranquillo mari facere, eos dies alcyoneos appellant*; so Col. 11. 2. 21.

Aldīus, nom. m.: I. R. N. 1543 (Beneventum).

Ālēa, -ae, subst. f., abstr. 1. Gaming, dicing, playing at hazard: so apparently always, never a die or the dice. *Ludere alea* is the more ordinary expression, but *ludere aleam* occurs as early as the Augustan age. For *aleam iacere* see the end of this section. Plaut. Curc. 355 R *provocat me in aleam, ut ego ludam*; 609 F *elusi militem, inquam, in alea*; Titius (Meyer Or. Fragm. xxv. 1) *ludunt alea*; Cic. Cat. 2. 10 *in vino et alea comissationes solum et scorta quaerent*; Phil. 2. 56 *quod in alea perdiderat: de alea condemnatum: lex quae est de alea: alea ludere*; Poet. ap. Suet. Aug. 70 (contemporary with Augustus) *ludit adsidue aleam*; Quint. 6. 3. 72 *redemptum ex alea*; Tac. G. 24 *aleam . . . sobrii inter seria exercent*; Iuv. 8. 10 *luditur alea pernox*; Suet. Claud. 33 *aleam studiosissime lusit*, and elsewhere in Latin. N. B. The expression *aleam iacere* is attributed to Julius Caesar by Suet. Iul. 32 '*iacta alea est*,' inquit, usually translated 'the die is cast.' But it is probably a translation of the Greek ἔρριπται βόλος. 2. Met., hazard, risk, chance; sometimes with gen. of the thing risked: Varro R. R. 1. 4. 3 *ubi salubritas non est, cultura non aliud est atque alea domini vitae ac rei familiaris*; ib. 1. 18. 8 *sequentes non aleam, sed rationem aliquam*; Cic. Div. 2. 36 *aleam quandam inesse hostiis deligendis*; Hor. 2. C. 1. 6 *periculosae plenum opus aleae*; Ov. A. A. 1. 376 *talibus admissis*

alea grandis inest; Liv. 1. 23. 9 *in dubiam imperii servitūque aleam imus*; 42. 59. 9 *dare summam rerum in aleam*; 37. 36. 9 *tutam fore belli aleam*; Plin. praef. 7 *M Tullius extra omnem ingenii aleam positus* (all doubt of his genius); Dig. 18. 1. 8. 1 *cum quasi alea emitur* (of making a hazardous purchase); ib. 18. 4. 17 *nec enim alea emitur, ut in venatione et similibus, sed res.* (Usually connected with *os* a bone, as if = *as-lea*. But this etymology is in itself forced, and does not harmonize with the uses of the word, which never means a die or bone, but always gaming or hazard. The meaning which would best suit the usages is that of *throwing*. Was there a base *ad-* or *al-* to throw, found in *admentum* or *amentum*)?

Ālēātrix, fem. of *ālēātor*: Ps. Cypr. De Aleatoribus 5 *aleatricem manum*.

Ālēber or **ālēbris** (from *ālē-* as *saluber* from *salu-*), nutritious: Paul. p. 25 *M 'alebria' bene alentia*; Glossae Nominum p. 11 *alero* (i.e. *alēbrē*) *nutrimentum*; see Löwe's note there, which quotes other glosses to the same effect.

Aledius, nom. m.: Cic. Att. 12. 4. 2; C. I. L. 2. 3434 (Carthago Nova, 1st century A.D.).

Aleius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 2114. 17 (Rome, 241 A.D.).

Alennius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 5. 3590 (Verona); Eph. Epigr. 2. p. 273.

Alers, learned: Glossae Nominum p. 11 *'alers' eruditus*; where see Löwe's note.

Ālītūum (*ālēs*): this form occurs several times as the gen. pl. of *ales* in Lucr. (e.g. 2. 928 *ova . . . alituum*); Verg. A. 8. 27, and also in Manilius, Statius, Ammianus, and other late writers (Neue Formenl. 1. p. 289). The form is generally assumed to be the gen. pl. *alitum* lengthened by poetic license, but it is impossible to accept this explanation. *Alituum* may either be the gen. pl. of a lost subst. *ālītus* (= *ālēs*), or the neut. of a lost adj. *ālītūus*, which afterwards came to be mistaken for a gen. pl.

Aletius, **Aletia**, nomina: I. R. N. 5066 (Aesernia in Samnium); C. I. L. 5. 2892 (Padua); I. R. N. 1173 (Acclanum in Apulia); C. I. L. 5. 8110. 37 (Ferrara).

Ālētrīnas, **Ālētrīnus**, see **Alatrium**.

Āletūdo. -*inis* (*ālo*), growth, stoutness: Cato ap. Paul. p. 27 *M.*

Ālēus, of Elis, Elean: Plaut. Capt. *passim*.

Ālexander, -*ri*, Greek n. p.: common in literature from Plautus

and Ennius downwards. Quint. 1. 4. 16 says *Alexanter* was a form read on certain *celebria templa*. Whether Plautus used this form is doubted by Ritschl (Op. Phil. 2. p. 496). As cogn. m. *passim* in inscr. The form *Alexandrus* is recognized by Charisius as possible (p. 83 K, and is found C. I. L. 3. D. V.).

Ālexandrēa or **Ālexandrīa**, -ae ('Αλεξάνδρεια), name of several cities in the ancient world: constantly in literature. The classical form appears to be *Alexandrea* according to Madvig on Cic. Fin. 5. 54; so C. I. L. 6. 1564 (Rome). Inscr. give as cogn. f. both *Alexandrea* C. I. L. 3. 617 (Dyrrhachium), 5. 8974 (Aquilaia); and *Alexandria* C. I. L. 5. 4057 (Mantua), and elsewhere.

Ālexandrēus, -a, -um, adj., belonging to Alexandria: Cic. Att. 11. 6. 7 according to Med.

Ālexandrīānus, -a, -um, belonging to Alexander: Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 25. 3 *aqua Al*, the aqueduct of Alex. Severus; C. I. L. 2. 4111. 2640 (Tarraco, Asturica).

Ālexandrīnus, -a, -um. 1. Adj. from *Alexandrea*, belonging to Alexandria: Plaut. Pseud. 147 R; C. I. L. 5. 3465 (Verona); 6294 (Milan); 2. 1970 (Malaca, c. 200 A.D.); 6. 3028 (Rome, 245 A.D.); Caes. often; Plin. often, and elsewhere in literature. 2. (From *Alexander*) belonging to Alexander: Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 26. 7 *Alexandrina basilica* (built by Alexander Severus).

Ālexīo, -ōnis, cogn. m.: Cic. Att. 13. 25. 3; I. R. N. 5957 (near Aquila), spelt *Alexsio*.

Ālexis, Greek n. p.: gen. *Alexīdis* Cic. Att. 7. 2. 3; *Alexis* Serv. on Ecl. 2. 1; acc. *Alexim* Cic. Att. 7. 7. 7; Verg. Ecl. 2. 1, and elsewhere; *Alexin* Prop. 3. 34. 73; Calpurn. 4. 75; voc. *Ālexī* Verg. Ecl. 2. 6.

Ālexīus, nom. m.: Cypr. Epist. 22. 3; cogn. m., C. I. L. 5. 4569 (Brescia); 8114. 74 (Venice); 3. 3982 *Alexsius* (Siscia in Pannonia).

Alfadonius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 1056. i. 7 (Rome, 205 A.D.).

Alfaterni, name of a community in Campania: Plin. 3. 63 among the Aequicoli, ib. 108.

Alfedia, nom. f.: I. R. N. 5803 (Amiternum).

Alfellani, name of a community of the Hirpini: Plin. 3. 105.

Alfēnātīa, nom. f.: I. R. N. 2943 (Cumae).

Alfēnŭs, nom. m.: I. R. N. 2646 (now at Naples); C. I. L. 6. 1675. 2104. 1. 6 (Rome, 330 and 218 A.D.); 7. 269. 270. 513 (Britain).

Alfēnus, **Alfena**, nomina: common in inscr. and literature.

Alfānīa, nom. f.: C. I. L. 3. 4503 (Petronell). *Alfianius*, cogn. m. ib.

Alfīcius, nom. m.: I. R. N. 2383 c. k. (Herculaneum).

Alfidēnās, **-ātis**, adj. from *Alfīdena*, belonging to the *colonia Alfīdena*: Grom. Lat. p. 259 Lachm. (Lib. Col. 2).

Alfidius, **Alfidia**, nomina: I. R. N. 2277. 2278 (Pompeii); C. I. L. 2. 1667 (Tucci in Baetica); and elsewhere in inscr.

Alfīnus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 3. 6387 (near Salona).

Alfīus, **Alfīa**, nomina: Cic. Q. F. 3. 3. 3, and often in inscr. Nom. pl. *Alfīeis*: C. I. L. 1. 1024 (Rome).

Alfūcīus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 1057. vi. 20 (Rome, 210 A.D.).

Algēo, in the sense of catching a cold: Ter. Ad. 36 *ne aut ille alserit*; so met. of land, Plin. 18. 194 *ager si non fuerit stercoreatus alget*; 17. 226 of vines, *cum alsere*. (Unnecessarily referred by Lewis and Short to *algesco*.)

Algesco, to grow cold: Prudent. Apoth. 142.

Ālīa or **Allīa**, name of a river in Latium: Varro L. L. 6. 32; Verg. A. 7. 717 *quosque secans infaustum interluit Alia nomen*; Liv., Ov., and other writers. *Dies Alliensis (sic)*, the day of the defeat on the Allia: Calendar of Amiternum, C. I. L. 10. 4192. In Verg. l. c. the best MSS. vary between *Alia* and *Allia*: Servius says *sane 'Allia' additum unum l propter metrum, ut 'relliquias.'* Lucanus (7. 633) *bene posuit 'quas Aliae clades.'* The scholia to Lucan. l. c. merely repeat this note of Servius.

Alīānus, epithet of a district in Italy between the Ticino and the Po: Plin. 19. 9 *regio Aliana*; C. I. L. 5. 7749. 17 (Genoa) *Alianus fundus*.

Ālīca, **-ae**. 1. A kind of spelt: Charis. 1. p. 96 K *'alīcam' sine adspiratione dictam Verrius tradidit, et sic multi dixerunt, quamquam Lucilius . . . cum adspiratione dixerit*; Paul. p. 7 *alīca ab alendo*; Plin. 18. 50 *aliqui verna milium, panicum, lentem, ciccer, alīcam appellant*; ib. 109 he calls it *palma frugum*; Cels. 2. 20 *boni suci sunt triticum, siligo, alīca, oryza*. 2. A kind of meal made from ζεά (a sort of barley): Cato R. R. 76. 1 *alīca prima* (probably the finest variety). Plin. 18. 112 mentions three kinds of

alica, differing in fineness: *minimum ac secundarium, grandissimum vero aphaerema appellant*; see the whole passage. In 20. 128 he says *alica res Romana est et non pridem excogitata*; Celsus often mentions this meal.

3. A drink prepared from it: Mart. 13. 6. 1 *nos alicam, poterit mulsum tibi mittere dives*. (*Al-*, to grind? Greek ἀλέω, ἄλευρον, ἄλειαρ, ἄλετος?)

Ālicārius. 1. Adj., belonging to *alica*: Plaut. Poen. 266 R *proscdas, pistorum amicas, reliquias alicarias* (leavings of the mill). 2. Hence *aliciarius*, a maker of *alica*, one who grinds *alica*: Lucilius ap. Charis. 1. p. 96 K *halicarius* (see **Alica**); Paul. p. 7 M *aliciariorum pistrina*. So *alicia* = a prostitute: Paul. p. 7 M (comp. the obscene sense of *molere* and *permolere*). Paulus or his authority clearly misunderstood the point: '*aliciae*' *meretrices dicebantur in Campania solitae ante pistrina aliciariorum versari quaestus gratia*.

Alicia, nom. f.: C. I. L. 5. 5167 (Bergamo).

Alico, cogn. m.: C. I. L. 5. 7883 (Cimella).

Ālicūla, -ae, supposed in antiquity to have been derived from *āla*, as covering the shoulders: Velius Longus p. 68 K; Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 '*allicula*' *genus vestis*. A light garment: Petron. 40 *barbatus ingens fasciis cruralibus adligatus et alicula subornatus polymita* (of a man dressed up to carve, apparently in the style of a hunter); Mart. 12. 81. 2 *brumas diebus feriisque Saturni Mittebat Umber aliculam mihi pauper*. Ulpian Dig. 34. 2. 23. 2 speaks of it exclusively as a boy's dress: *puerilia sunt quae ad nullum alium usum pertinent nisi puerilem, veluti togae praetextae, aliculae, chlamydes*.

Ālidensis, -e, adj., belonging to Alis or Elis: Plaut. Capt. 880 R.

Ālidensis, -e, adj., belonging to Alinda in Caria, whence subst. *alidense*, in pl. *alidensia*, Lucr. 4. 1130; so the MSS., which Munro now follows. (*Alinda* must have been pronounced *Ālinda*, in accordance with the Greek accent.)

Alidiensis, -e, = foreg.: Plin. 5. 109.

Ālīnātor, one who makes over to another person: Symmachus (Pope from A.D. 498-514) Ep. 12 *donator, alienator, ac venditor* (Paucker); Cod. Iust. 4. 54. 9.

Ālīnātus, -ūs, name of a malady among animals, so called because it deprived them of consciousness: Veget. Vet. 5. 22. 1 and 2.

Āliēnīlōquīum, Latin transl. of ἀλληγορία, allegory: Isid. Or. 1. 36. 22.

Āliēnīus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 1057. vi. 83 (Rome, 210 A.D.).

Āliēno, -ās, to make another's, cause a thing or person to become the property of another. 1. (a)

(a) Plaut. Amph. 399 R *certe edepol tu me alienabis numquam quin noster siem*; 'you will never' (says Sosia to Mercury who is pretending to be Sosia) 'make me the property of another family and prevent me belonging to our people'; Trin. 595 *si is (ager) alienatur, actumst de collo meo*; Merc. 611 R *mulier alienatast abs te*; Cic. Agr. 2. 33 *de vestris vectigalibus non fruendis, sed alienandis*; in Nep. Hamilc. 2. 4 Nipperdey reads *abalienata*; Quint. 3. 6. 99 *qui a familia sunt alienati*; Dig. 4. 7. 8. 3 *si quis heredem alienet*.

(b) In law, to sell, part with a thing: Ulp. Dig. 50. 16. 67 *alienatum non proprie dicitur quod adhuc in dominio venditoris manet, venditum tamen recte dicitur*; Varro R. R. 2. 1. 24 *quot reiculae sunt alienandae*. So very often in legal Latin: *rem, fundum, praedia, alienare*, and the like. 2.

To get rid of, put out of the way: Iustin 18. 3. 9 *cum velut occisos alienasset*.

3. Met., Ter. Heaut. 979 *ita nos alienavit a se* (he has cut us off from him); Catiline ap. Sall. Cat. 35. 1 *me falsa suspitione alienatum esse sentiebam* (made an alien, cut off). 4.

Met., *alienare animum*, and the like, to estrange the mind or feelings: Corn. Her. 1. 9 *alienat a nobis animum auditoris*; Cic. Sull. 64

animos eorum ordinum . . . alienare a causa; Pis. 77 *studium*; Phil. 2. 38 *voluntatem*; so Caes. G. 7. 10 *omnium suorum voluntates*; Liv. 8. 35. 12, and elsewhere in Latin. With dat. of persons from whom: Vell. 2. 113. 7 *avi sui animum alienavit sibi*. Of persons, to alienate, estrange: Cic. Att. 1. 14. 6 *alienavit a se omnes bonos viros*; Q. F. 2. 14. 1 where it is opposed to *adiungo*; Prov. Cons. 21 opp. to *reconcilio*; Sall. I. 48. 1 *urbs maxima alienata*; 66. 2 *voluntate alienati*; Quint. 5. 10. 17 *quas res quosque homines quibus rebus aut hominibus vel conciliasset vel alienasset ipsa natura*, and elsewhere in Quint.; Vulg. Ps. 57. 4 *alienati sunt peccatores a vulva* (= perverse, hopelessly estranged).

5. To disgust, repel: Cic. Att. 9. 10. 2 *alienant (nos) immundae, insulsae, indecorae*; Fin. 3. 16 *animal . . . ipsum sibi conciliari et commendari ad se conservandum . . . alienari autem ab interitu*; ib. 18 *a falsa autem ad-sensione magis nos alienatos esse quam a ceteris rebus, quae sunt contra naturam, arbitrantur*.

6. Especially of the mind or reason, to unhinge, madden: sometimes directly of a person, *aliquem alienare*; Caes. C. 6. 41 *paene alienata mente*; Liv. 3. 48. 1 *alienato*

ad libidinem animo (maddened, frantic with); 10. 29. 2 *velut alienata mente*, so elsewhere in Liv.; Sen. N. Q. 2. 53. 2 (*odor sulphuris*) *haustus alienat*; Suet. Aug. 99 *signum alienatae mentis*; Dig. 47. 10. 15 *si quis mentem alicuius medicamento, aliōve quo alienaverit*, and elsewhere in Latin. 7. To change: Tac. A. 2. 28 *non vultu alienatus, non verbis commotior*. With abl., to make different from: Plin. 20. 197 *sacopenium quod apud nos gignitur in totum transmarino alienatur* (is quite different from). 8. Of flesh, *alienari* = to become mortified: Cels. 5. 26. 23 *si alienatum adhuc non est*; 7. 16 (*intestina*) *alienantur*; Sen. Ep. 89. 19 *in corpore alienato*; Plin. 23. 76 *alienata ulcera*.

Āliēnsis, see Ālia.

Āliēnus; on this word I add the following notes. 1. In Cic. Fin. 1. 17 (*Epicurus*) *in physicis totus est alienus*, the meaning is not, as Lewis and Short say, that Epicurus is quite a stranger to natural philosophy, but that he is not independent, i. e. entirely the slave or copyist of Democritus: *Democritea dicit, perpauca nutans*. 2. In rhet., *aliena verba* mean words unsuited to the style of oratory: Fortunat. 3. p. 123 (Halm R. L. M.) *aliena verba quae sunt? quae non sunt oratori accommodata, sed historico aut poetae, ut si 'genitorem' et 'genetricem' et 'gnatum' dicamus et 'sotorem' et 'altricem.'* 3. *Alienus* in peculiar or special connexions: Ter. Ad. 75 *alieno metu* (the fear of another); Lucr. 6. 1124 *caelum corrumpant, reddantque sui similem atque alienum*, i. e. they change the sky so that it seems as if it belonged not to its own climate, but to another; Verg. A. 10. 781 *alieno vulnere* (a wound intended for another); G. 2. 149 *alienis mensibus aestas* (summer in months which properly belong to another season); Liv. 3. 62. 9 *equitem suo alienoque Marte pugnare* (in their own way of fighting as well as in that of other troops). 4. In the sense of unsuited to, foreign to, a thing, with *ad* and acc.: Varro R. R. 1. 9. 5 *ad serendos surculos alienus*; Cic. Att. 2. 19. 4 *ad istam ipsam ἀσφάλειαν quicquam alienius*; Verr. Act. 1. 5 *ad iudicium corrumpendum tempus alienum*; Caes. G. 4. 34 *ad lacessendum et ad committendum proelium alienum esse tempus*; Cic. Off. 2. 23 *nec aptius quidquam ad opes tuendas . . . nec alienius*. 5. Abs., unsuitable, inopportune, unseasonable; as epithet of things or actions: Ter. Ad. 110 *alieniore aetate post faceret*; Cic. Att. 4. 2. 2 *non alienum putavi esse in oculis civium* (no bad thing); so Att. 9. 15 A; Phil. 6. 15 *quamquam non alienum fuit personas quasdam a vobis recognosci*; so N. D. 1. 16; Caes. G. 6. 11 *non*

alienum esse videtur de Galliae Germaniaeque moribus . . . proponere; 1. 15 *loco alieno proclium committere*; Nep. Them. 4. 5 *alienissimo sibi loco, contra opportunissimo hostibus*; so Quint. has *non alienum est admonere*, and the like. 6. Crazy, distracted; properly, not under one's own control; of thoughts, words, etc.: Sall. C. 37. 1 *neque solum illis aliena mens erat qui*, etc.; Hor. 2. S. 3. 72 *cum rapies in ius malis ridentem alienis* (if this be the true explanation) 'laughing an insane, unnatural laugh'; Ov. Trist. 3. 3. 19 *aliena locutum*; Cels. 3. 18 *loqui aliena*; Cypr. Ep. 59. 13 *alienus sensus*.

Ālifae, spelling of Allifae C. I. L. 6. 3884. ii. 51 (Rome, 197 A.D.).

Ālimentum, -i, maintenance, aliment, nourishment, food. 1. Ter. (only in pl.) Heaut. 836 *minas . . . decem . . . quas pro alimentis esse nunc duco datas* (opp. to *pro ornamentis*, dress); Sall. H. 1. 61; 3. 67. 2 *consumptis alimentis*; 1. 41. 11 *servilia alimenta*; Lucr. 5. 815 *omnis Impetus in mammas convertitur ille alimenti*; Cic. Timaeus 6 *nec vero mundus desiderat alimenta corporis*; Oecon. 4 *fruges et cetera alimenta terrestria indigebant tecto*. Ov. often, only in pl., e. g. M. 1. 137 *segetes alimentaue debita*; 9. 183 *alimenta parentis*, of the new strength given to Antaeus by the earth; Vitruv. 2. 9. 1 *praescminatio ex omnibus cibi potestatibus detrahit alimentum in se*; Petron. 111 *sine alimento*; Quint. 2. 16. 16 *reponere in hiemem alimenta*; Plin. 12. 1 *hinc* (from trees) *primum alimenta*; Tac. has it only in the pl. in the literal sense of food or nourishment: e. g. H. 1. 86 *penuria alimentorum*. 2. Care, supervision: Cypr. De Lapsis 25 *sub nutricis alimento*. 3. Met., Ov. Am. 2. 19. 24 *haec animi sunt alimenta mei*; M. 3. 479 *misero praebere alimenta furori*; Tac. H. 2. 96 *id praecipuum alimentum famae erat*; 4. 36 *seditionis*; 76 *lemeritatis*. 4. In law, means of maintenance given or left by will; *publica alimenta*, maintenance apportioned out of the public treasury: Dig. 2. 15. 8. 1 *sive de praediis alimentum legabitur*, and in pl. elsewhere in the same section, ib. 25. 3. 5. 12; Capitolin. M. Ant. 11. 2 *de alimentis publicis multa prudenter invenit*; Pertin. 2. 2 *alimentis dividendis . . . procuravit*; Did. Jul. 2. 1 *curam alimentorum in Italiam meruit*. *Alimentorum praefectus*, the officer appointed to superintend the *publica alimenta*; Inscr., e. g. C. I. L. 6. 1532 (Rome, 240 A.D.) *alimentorum curator*, ib. 1368 (Rome, 225 A.D.). 5. The sum repaid to parents for their maintenance of their children: Cic. Rep. 1. 8 *neque enim hac nos patria lege genuit aut educavit ut*

nulla quasi alimenta expectaret a nobis; Quint. 7. 1. 14 *pater, expositum qui agnoverit, solutis alimentis, recipiat*; so 9. 2. 89.

Ālīmōnēs = persons who bring children up; Placid. p. 7 D 'alimones' ab alimento.

Alinna, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 2965 (Rome).

Alionius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 2. 799 (Caurium in Lusitania).

Ālīōquī = *alio qui*, in another way. This form, not *alioquin*, is probably the original one. It is adopted everywhere in Quintilian by Halm, and in Pliny's letters by Keil; in Livy Madvig sometimes admits *alioquin*, and so does Halm in Tacitus. In Apuleius Eyssenhardt prints *alioquin*, and this seems to be the form given by the MSS. of Claudianus Mamertus and Orosius, if the most recent editors may be trusted. The MSS. of the Vulgate (N. T.) generally give *alioquin*. This form may have arisen on the analogy of *quin*.

Ālīpīlārius, glossed in Gloss. Philox. as = *δρωπακιστής*, a slave who pulls out hairs (= *alipilus*). The explanation given in Glossae Nominum p. 10 Löwe, *iaculator pilae*, must rest on a misunderstanding. Or is it corrupt for *vellicator pili*?

Ālīquālīter, adv. from lost adj. *aliqualis*, or perhaps simply formed on the analogy of *qualiter*, in some way or other: Pseudo-Augustin. ad Fratres in Eremo Serm. 2 *quando (mali) discordant, tunc mundus aliqualiter tranquillatur*; ib. Serm. 6 (Paucker).

Ālīquī, ālīquae, ālīquōd, and ālīquīs, ālīquā, ālīquīd, adj. or pronoun. The form *aliqui* is usually employed adjectivally, *aliqui morbus, lapis, ordo*, and the like; but Cicero and other good writers also use *aliquis* in this way, as *dolor, casus, deus aliquis*, etc. Conversely *aliqui* is sometimes found substantivally used, e.g. Cic. Verr. 3. 143, 205. The fem. *aliquae* is rare; it is found Lucr. 4. 638 *tamquam aliquae res Verberet*, where Lachm. quotes Fest. p. 254 M *quaequam (significat) aliquae*; so in Cic. Fam. 6. 20. 2 the Medicean has *sin aliquae res cum vel impediēt vel morabitur*. The usual form of the fem. is *aliqua* both for subst. and adj. The neuters *aliquod* and *aliquid* are almost invariably distinguished as adj. and subst., though occasionally, as in Cic. Fin. 5. 18, MSS. give *aliquod* as a subst. and as ib. 1. 55 *aliquid* as an adj. Gen. sing. *alicuius*, dat. *alicui*. But Charis. p. 159 K mentions that the ancients used *aliquae* for gen. and dat. fem. Abl. sing. masc. and neut. *aliquo*, but masc. *aliqui* Plaut. Epid. 232 R; neut. *aliqui* Plaut. Most. 166 L; Persa 192 R; Aul. prol. 24; Truc. 922, 923

R. Nom. pl. *aliqui*, *-quae*, *-qua*: but Charis. p. 159 K mentions an archaic nom. pl. *aliques* from *aliquis*. Nom. Acc. pl. n. *aliqua*, dat. abl. *aliquibus*, sometimes *aliquis*, as Plin. 2. 55 and elsewhere in Plin.; Liv. 26. 49. 6, 26. 15. 3. 1. Some other. (a) Plaut. Aul. prol. 24 *aut ture aut vino aut aliqui semper supplicat*; Lucil. 20. 3 *intubus aut aliqua id genus herba*; Cic. Cat. 1. 20 *dubitas, si emori aequo animo non potes, abire in aliquas terras*; Verr. 5. 72 *cum mercaturas facerent aut aliquam ob causam navigarent*; De Or. 2. 178 *aut timore aut errore aut aliqua permotione mentis*; Brut. 310 *commentabar declamitans saepe cum M. Pisone et cum Quinto Pompeio aut cum aliquo quotidie*; Verg. A. 9. 186 *aut pugnam aut aliquid iandudum invadere magnum Mens agitat mihi*; Liv. 34. 38. 6 *aut ipse occurrebat aut aliquos mittebat*; Ov. Am. 2. 5. 41 *his erat aut alicui color ille simillimus horum*; Tac. H. 1. 85 *nobilitas aut opes aut aliqua insignis claritudo*. (b) Sometimes with *alius*, which is virtually pleonastic: Ter. Phorm. 770 *dum aliud aliquid flagiti conficiat*; Cic. De Or. 2. 36 *cum alia aliqua arte*; Sest. 125 *aliusne est aliquis . . . populus*; Inv. 1. 15 *aliud aliquod alicuius factum*; Div. in Caec. 22 *per alium aliquem*. 2. Some, in an emphatic sense: some or other, some at least: whether some considerable, or some small, is decided by the context. *Esse aliquis, esse aliquid*, to be somebody, something: *est aliquid*, it is something: *dicere aliquid, adsequi aliquid*, to say, gain something worth speaking of: Plaut. Epid. 151 R *aliqua res reperibitur*; *Aliqua ope exsolvam, extricabor aliqua*; Merc. 493 R *invenietur, exquiretur, aliqui fiet*; Ter. And. 257 *aliquid facerem ut hoc ne facerem*; Ad. 469 *hoc quidem ferundum aliquo modo est*; ib. 358 *alicui rei bonum est* (good for something); ib. 980 *aliquid paulum prae manu dederis*; Afran. 411 *dummodo doleat aliquid, doleat quidlibet*; C. Gracchus (Meyer xxxiv. 6) *uti aliqua propago . . . reliqua esset*; Lucil. 26. 7 *evadet saltem aliquid aliquo*; Cic. Fam. 1. 10 *ibi malis esse ubi aliquo numero sis*; Fam. 5. 16. 3 *si eosdem (liberos) bona aut denique aliqua re publica perdidissent* (under a sound constitution, or indeed any at all); Div. in Caec. 48 *aliquando remittet, ut tu tamen aliquid esse videre* (something at least); Quinct. 71 *quia tamen aliquem contra te advocare poterat*; Cat. 3. 10 *qui paulo ante aliquid tamen de gladiis ac sicis respondisset*; Cic. Att. 3. 15. 8 *meque, ut facis, velis esse aliquem*; Fam. 6. 18. 4 *ego quoque aliquid sum*; Verg. A. 2. 89 *nos aliquod nomenque decusque Gessimus* (some considerable); Prop. 4. 7. 1 *sunt aliquid Manes*; Ov. Am. 1. 12. 3 *omnia sunt*

aliquid, and so in all Latin. 3. Some: quite indefinite: sometimes almost equivalent to an indefinite article: with words of number and quantity, *unus, tres*, some one, some three: *paulum aliquid*, some small thing. Sometimes in dramatists with imperative pl. Common in all Latin; Plaut. Men. 674 R *Erotium aliquis evocate ante ostium* (some one go and call); Plaut. Trin. 765 *homo conducatur aliquis*; Cato R. R. 157. 7 *aliqui morbus*; Enn., Caecil., Ter. And. 640, 957 *aliquis dicat, aliquis putet*; Ad. 634 *aperite aliquis actutum ostium*; Acc. 425 *Oeneum aliquis cete in conspectum* (some one bring him); Ter. Hec. 313 *unum aliquod verbum*; Lucil. 12. 4 *huic homini quaestore aliquo esse opus*; 29. 81 *contorto aliquo ex Pacuviano exordio*; Lucr. very often has *aliqua ratione*, in some way: Varro L. L. 5. 2. 15 *quoad in aliquo* (at some point or other) *consistat pretium*; Cic. Fin. 2. 62 *tres aliqui aut quattuor*; Fam. 9. 14. 2 *habere aliquem in consiliis capiendis Nestorem*; Quint. 5. 11. 30 repeats it: *esse aliquid minus simile, aliquid plus*; 9. 2. 25 *aliqua . . . aliqua* (some, other). *Aliquis*=the classical *quidam* for τῆς: Amm. 22. 9. 14 *in speciem alicuius numinis excipitur*; 14. 7. 4 *accenderit super his incitatum propositum ad nocendum aliqua mulier vilis*. N.B. *aliquis* or *aliquid* with *de, ex*, or the gen., some one, something from or of a given set or quantity of things or persons: *aliquid* with gen. is very common in this connexion, e. g. *aliquid veri*, something true: Plaut. Capt. 585 R *aliquid pugnae*; Lex. Rep. C. I. L. 1. 198. 2. 16. 22 *legionibus iiii primis, aliqua earum* (any one of): Ter. And. 398 *aliquid boni*; 250 *aliquid monstri*; so Cic., Liv., and all Latin frequently, e. g. Cic. Phil. 8. 27 *suorum aliquis*; Caecin. 3 *aliquid falsi*. 4. After relative, or conditional, or negative sentences, any, if any, whether any, not any: Lucil. 17. 3 *credis tu aliquam rem habuisse* (anything?); Lucr. 4. 39 *neve aliquid nostri post mortem posse relinqui*; Cic. Fin. 2. 87 *negat Epicurus ne diuturnitatem quidem temporis ad beate vivendum aliquid afferre*; Mil. 88 *ne cum solebat quidem id facere, in privato eodem hoc aliquid profecerat*; Brut. 255 *si modo est aliquis* (if only there is any one); Nep. Epam. 4. 4 *ne aliquis dicat*, and so often in all Latin in the sense of lest any one, if any one: not however so strong as *quisquam*, which means any single person or thing, and is more emphatic. The following instances will illustrate the distinction: Cic. Post Red. ad Sen. 30 *difficile est non aliquem, nefas est quemquam praeterire* (it is difficult not to pass over some one, but wrong to pass over any one); Hirtius (?) B. G. 8. 52 *neque de Labieno credidit quicquam, neque contra senatus auctoritatem ut*

aliquid faceret potuit adduci; Catull. 22. 18 *neque est quisquam, Quem non in aliqua re videre Suffenum Possis*. In later writers, however, such as Ammianus, Vegetius, Orosius, Salvian, Ennodius, *aliquis* is used in negative sentences indistinguishably from *quisquam*. 5.

Cases of *aliqui* or *aliquis* used adverbially. (a) Fem. acc. *aliquam*. *Aliquam diu*, for some length of time, for some time: Cic. Att. 2. 12. 4; Cluent. 25 *ut non aliquando condemnatum esse Oppianicum, sed aliquam diu incolumem fuisse miremini*, and elsewhere in Cic. Nep. Con. 5. 3; Dion 3. 1; Sall. I. 74. 3; Caes. G. 1. 40; Liv. often; Quint. and other authors. Often in contrast to a following sentence introduced by *tandem*, *postremo*, or the like, e.g. Liv. 3. 32. 7 *admiserentur ne plebei, controversia aliquamdiu fuit: postremo*, etc.; Suet. Iul. 82 *aliquamdiu iacuit*. *Aliquam multi*, a pretty numerous quantity, a fair number: Cic. Verr. 4. 56 *sunt vestrum aliquam multi qui L. Pisonem cognorunt*; Varro ap. Gell. 3. 10. 17 *aliquam multos non comparuisse*; Apul. Apol. 72 *aliquam multis diebus*. (b) Fem. abl. sing. *aliquā*, by some way or other, in some way or other, literally and metaphorically; after negatives and conditionals, by or in any way: Plaut. Mil. 221 Rib. *ante veni aliqua atque aliquo saltu circumduce exercitum*; Merc. 334 R *ne hic ad illam me animum adieciisse aliqua sentiat*; Ter. Phorm. 585, 746; Cic. Verr. 1. 67 *cupere aliqua evolare, si posset*; Liv. 26. 27. 12 *si qui evasisent aliqua*; Verg. E. 3. 15 *si non aliqua nocuisses, mortuus esses*. (c) Old dat. neut. *aliquo*, in some other direction, in some direction or other, somewhither; in negative and conditional sentences, in any direction, anywhither; Plaut. Trin. 598 *ibit statim aliquo in maxumam malam crucem*, and elsewhere in Plaut.; Ter. Eun. 667 *illum aliquo conclusissem*; Ad. 786 *in angulum Aliquo abeam*; 744 *aliquo abicienda est* (to some buyer) al.; Lucil. 26. 7 *evadat saltem aliquid aliquo*; 28. 18 *si hinc aliquo cesseris*; Cic. Cat. 1. 17 *ab eorum oculis aliquo concederes*; Vatin. 15 *si cum . . . excellens nobilitas aliquo impulisset*, and elsewhere in Cic. Followed by *terrarum*, D. Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11. 1. 3 *Rhodum aut aliquo terrarum*; Prop. 2. 5. 4 *aliquo ventus erit* (somewhither, to some place).

Āliquōseciūs, glossed as = ποσῶς, in some quantity or other, Gloss. Philox.

Āliquotfāriām, in some or several places: Cato ap. Varr. R. R. 1. 2. 7 *in Picentium agro aliquotfariām in singula iugera dena cullea vini fiunt*.

Alitia, nom. f.: I. R. N. 5069 (Aesernia in Samnium).

Ālius, -ā, -ūd, also *alis*, neut. *alid*. Nom. m. *alis* Lex Furfensis C. I. L. 1. 603. 10 *alis ne potesto*; Catull. 66. 28 *quo non fortius ausit alis*; C. I. L. 2. 2633 (27 A.D., Asturica in Gallaecia), wrongly quoted from Sall. C. 61. 3 by Charis. p. 159 Diom. p. 333 (see Jordan there). Neut. *alid*: Lucil. 9. 58; Catull. 29. 15; Lucr. 1. 263 and elsewhere in Lucr., spelt *aled* C. I. L. 4. 1837 (Pompeii). Neut. *aliut* = *aliud*: Cato R. R. 161. 4; Ter. Hec. 844; Phorm. 770 al.; Cic. Verr. 3. 59, 5. 118 in Vatican Palimps.; C. I. L. 2. 1964 (Lex. Col. Gen.) 58, 69, 63. 6. Ungrammatical n. *alium*: C. I. L. 5. 121 (Pola) *alium corpus*; Commod. 2. 10. 10. Gen. sing. m. f. n. usually *ālius* (Prisc. 1. p. 303 K), though it does not often occur. Gen. masc. *alii* or *ali* in phrase *alii modi*, attested by Paul. p. 28 M *ali modi pro alius modi*. Of this form Priscian 1. p. 226 K; 2. p. 8. K gives instances from Cato, Licinius Macer, and Caelius Antipater, who also used the same form for the fem., *alii rei*; Varro L. L. 9. 67 *alii generis*; comp. R. R. 2. 19; Vitruv. 2. 9. 5; 8. 3. 9 *alii generis*. Gen. fem. sing. *aliae*: Lucr. 3. 918; Cic. Div. 2. 30; Liv. 24. 27. 8 (*si l. c.*); Ateius Capito ap. Gell. 4. 10. 8; also Gell. 2. 28. 1; 17. 9. 3. Dat. m. f. n. commonly *alii*, sometimes *ali* or *alei* as C. I. L. 1. 206. 98 (Lex Julia municipalis) *aleive quoi magistratu*, and more than once in Lucr. It is also found in good MSS. of Cicero, Seneca, and Quintilian. Dat. masc. n. *alio*: C. I. L. 10. 4972 (Venafrum) *alio nemini*: so the MSS. of Quint. 9. 4. 23, but Halm reads *alii*. Dat. fem. *aliae*: Plaut. Mil. 800 Rib. *aliae rei*; comp. Paul. p. 27 ‘*aliae rei*’ *dixit Plautus pro eo quod est ‘aliae rei*’; Gell. 9. 4. 8 *nulli aliae causae obnoxia*. Pl. *alii*, *aliae*, *alia*, etc., according to second declension. For *alii*, *ali* is found C. I. L. 6. 3222 (Rome), and sometimes in good MSS. of Cic., Liv., and the Med. of Tac. H. 4. 52 (but Halm reads *alii*). Abl. pl. *alis* = *aliis* C. I. L. 2. 2633 (Asturia in Gallaecia, 27 A. D.) and sometimes in MSS.

Allaiedius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 1056. ii. 53 (Rome, 205 A. D.).

Allapsus, -ūs (adl-), a quiet approach: Hor. Epod. 1. 20 *serpentium adlapsus* (pl.); Val. Max. 1. 6. 8 *adlapsus serpentium*; Apul. M. 5. 1 *prope fontis adlapsus*; Augustin. Conf. 10. 34 (*lux multimodo adlapsu blanditur mihi*).

Allassōn, -ontis, (ἀλλάσσων), changing: *allassontes calices*, glass cups that change their colour as one looks at them; Hadrian ap. Vopisc. Saturn. 8. 10.

Āllātīō (adl-), an act of offering : Ps. Hieron. Nativ. S. Mar. 8 *virgas suas allaturos ad altare, et cuiuscunque post adlationem virgula florem germinasset . . . ipsum esse, etc.* (Paucker).

Allātōr (adl-), one who brings; Petr. Chrysol. Serm. 121 *Abraham . . . ipse adlator prandii* (Paucker).

Allēc or **hallēc**, n., *allex* or *hallex*, f.: the form *allex* is adopted by Keller on good MS. authority in Hor. 2. S. 4. 73; 8. 9; by Friedländer in Mart. 3. 77. 5, and by Keil and Hertz in the *Grammatici Latini* wherever the word occurs; *hallec* is given Plaut. Aul. fr. 5 R (ap. Non. p. 120) by the MSS. of Nonius; *hallecem* by the best MS. of Cato R. R. 58. But the MSS. generally vary between the two forms. Defined by Pliny 31. 75 as the *vitium* or corruption of *garum*, a costly kind of sauce or fish-brine made from the mackerel (*scomber*): *allec* being also made from the anchovy (*apua*). Form *allec* or *hallec*: Plaut. and Hor. l. l. c. c.; Prisc. 1. p. 212 K; Probus Appendix p. 199 K '*allec*' non '*allex*.'

Allēctīō, -ōnis (adl-) (*adlēgere*), the choice of a person for election to the membership of a body, sometimes cooptation, sometimes adoption: Tert. Monog. 12 *ordo . . . monogamorum, de quo adlectio fiat in clerum*; Praescr. Haer. 43 *adlectio explorata* (choice tested); Marc. 5. 17 *non natura sunt filii Iudaei, sed adlectione patrum* (adoption); Capitolin. Pertin. 6. 10 *adlectionibus innumeris Commodus praetorias miscuisset* (acts of cooptation?); ib. *qui praeturas adlectione accepissent* (i. e. who had been coopted into the order of *viri praetorii*), (*iussit*) *post eos esse qui vere praetores fuissent*; Cod. Theod. 6. 24. 7 *senatoriam vindicent dignitatem, seque cum adlectione clarissimos nostro iudicio gratulentur* (election into the senate); comp. ib. 6. 4. 10. 1; 6. 35. 7; Ps. Cypr. ad Vigil. 10 *adlectio Domini* (choice or election).

Allēctōr, -ōris (adl-). 1. One who elects or coopts: C. I. L. 6. 355 (Rome) *adlector Isidis collegii*. 2. A tax-collector: C. I. L. 6. 950 (Rome, 97 A.D.), 3756 (Rome, 100 A.D.), *allectores*.

Allēcūla, or **hallēcūla**, dim. of *allec*: Col. 6. 8. 2; pl. Col. 8. 17. 12.

Allēdūs, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 2384. iii. 5 (Rome, 198 A.D.).

Allēgātīō (adl-). 1. A mission, sending, of some one to act as one's deputy or spokesman: Cic. Att. 1. 11. 1 *quod neque epistulae tuae neque nostra adlegatio potest delere*; Verr. 1. 136 *cum . . . omnes ad istum adlegationes difficiles, omnes aditus arduos . . .*

viderent; ib. 1. 44 *quanta iste cupiditate, quibus adlegationibus illam sibi legationem expugnavit.*

2. An allegation, *ex parte* statement of a fact: (is this the meaning of Gloss. Philox. *allegatio*, *διδασκαλία*?); Apul. M. 10. 6 *utrimque secus adlegationibus examinatis*; Fragm. Iur. Vat. 273 (age of Constantine) *partium adlegationibus examinatis*, and elsewhere in jurisc.; Iulius Victor ap. Halm R. L. M. p. 418 *iuris adlegationibus*, statements or claims that law or right is on one's side.

3. An imperial edict or rescript: Cod. Theod. 16. 5. 37; Rufin. Interpr. Iosephi Antiqq. 12. 2 *allegationis vel (= et) epistolarum exemplum designavimus . . . allegationis autem exemplum etc.* = τῆς ἐκδόσεως τὸ ἀντίγραφον. (Rönsch S. B. p. 7.)

Allēgātŭs, -ŭs (adl-), a sending to: Gell. 13. 21. 19 says '*hic quoque adlegatus et hic arbitratus pro adlegatione atque arbitratione dicuntur, qua ratione servata arbitrato et adlegatu meo dicimus.*' The phrase *meo adlegatu* occurs Plaut. Trin. 1142 *meo adlegatu venit quasi qui aurum mihi Ferret aps te* (by my authority, on my commission).

Allēgo, -ās (adl-). 1. To send a person to another, usually with the idea of his executing a commission for the sender: Plaut. Ps. 1233 R *hodie qui illum ad me adlegavit, mulierem qui abduceret*; Persa 135 R *adlegavero alium qui vendat* (send some one else for me); Ter. Eun. 899 *ne credas a me adlegatum hunc senem* (sent as my advocate to you); Cic. Verr. 1. 139 *necessarios istius ad eum adlegatos esse dicebat*; Phil. 5. 14 *quem ad hunc reus adleget?* Verr. 1. 149 *petit a me Habonius et amicos adlegat*; Rosc. Am. 25 *ad eos accedit et homines nobiles adlegat . . . qui peterent*; Fam. 15. 10. 2 *adlegarem ad te illos, etc.*; Liv. 36. 11. 1 *primum adlegando, deinde rogando.*

2. To appoint, commission, suborn, a person, for the execution of anything; abs., with *ad* and with dat.: Plaut. Amph. 183 R *adlegent hominem qui suggillet*; so Cas. Prol. 52, 55; Pseud. 1162 R *adlegavit hunc quasi a Macedonia esset*; Epid. 427 R *ego si adlegassem aliquem hominem ad hoc negotium Minus quam hunc doctum*; Amph. 674 R *alium ego isti rei adlegabo*; Stich. 681 R *ceterum id curando (alium) adlegavei.* (The passage Cic. Q. Fr. 2. 3. 5 *idem Nerius edidit (ad) adlegatos, Cn. Lentulum Vacciam et C. Cornelium*, is given up by Tyrrell as corrupt.) To bring forward as a witness: Ambros. Ep. 158 *adlegare testes*; Gloss. Philox. *adlegat, παρατίθεται μάρτυρας.*

3. Met., to put forward prominently for the purposes of argument or the like: Quint. 3. 8. 46 *non cupiditatem lucis adlegabimus* (use as a

prominent argument the love of life); 4. 1. 13 *nam tum dignitas eius adlegatur, tum commendatur infirmitas*; so ib. 16; 7. 4. 21; Plin. Ep. 3. 15 *adlegas exemplum*; Pan. 70 *hoc senatui adlegendum putasti*; Stat. Achill. 2. 224 *adlegantque suos utroque e sanguine divos*; Tac. H. 4. 84 *munera preces mandata regis sui Scythodromidi adlegant* (they bring forward for his notice); Suet. Aug. 47 *merita erga P. R. adlegantes*; and so in jurisc. and later Latin often. 4. With acc. and inf., to argue that: Justin. 16. 1. 10 *is priorem se petitum ab Alexandro adlegat*. 5. *Allegare se ex servitute in ingenuitatem*, to assert that one is free-born, Dig. 40. 12. 27. 1. 6. Followed by dat., or clause with prep., to reckon, mention among, in addition to: Cod. Theod. 8. 12. 3 (*aliquid*) *apud acta adlegari*. 7. As subst., *adlegatus* = a representative, spokesman: Cic. Fam. 15. 15. 2 *adlegato ac deprecatore te ipso* (of Cassius, sent to Caesar); C. I. L. 5. 2845 (Padua) *adlegatei quinque Patavii*.

Allēgo, -īs, -ēre, -lēgi, -lēctum (adl-). 1. To choose in addition: abs., with *in* and acc. and with dat.: Varro L. L. 6. 66 *additi adlecti*; Liv. 10. 6. 6 *rogationem ergo promulgarunt, ut cum quattuor augures, quattuor pontifices ea tempestate essent, quattuor pontifices, quinque augures, de plebe omnes adlegerentur*; ib. 9 *quia de plebe adlegebantur*; Paul. p. 7 'adlecti' *dicebantur apud Romanos qui propter inopiam (senatorum?) ex equestri ordine in senatorum sunt numerum adsumpti*; Plin. Ep. 1. 14. 5 *adlectus inter praetorios*, i.e. made a *praetorius* without having been actually *praetor*; see *adlectio*; Vell. 2. 89. 3 *octo praetoribus adlecti duo*; Suet. Iul. 41 *patricios adlegit*; Dig. 50. 6. 5. 13 *ii qui in corporibus adlecti sunt* (the extra or additional members?); Cod. Theod. 12. 6. 12 *largitionales et prosecutores, adlectique*; ib. 11. 16. 15, 18. 2. To choose, elect, for a particular purpose, or as member of a previously existing body; with *in* and acc., later with *in* and abl.; also with dat.: Suet. Aug. 49 *ceterum numerum . . . in sui custodiam adlegit*; Claud. 24 *Appium Claudium . . . libertinorum filios in senatum adlegisse docuit*, and so elsewhere in later Latin. Often in inscr.: with *in* and abl., C. I. L. 2. 4251 *adlectus in equite* (Tarraco, c. A.D. 50); ib. 4244. 4262 *adlectus in ordine Tarraconensium* (is this meant for acc.?); C. I. R. 1067 *adlectus in ordinem*; C. I. L. 5. 5036 *adlectus annonae legionis iii Italicae*; and several times in the same vol., in provincial inscr., *adlectus aerario*, followed by *iiii vir iuri dicundo* or *praefectus iuri dicundo*. In C. I. L. 2. 4227 (Tarraco, c. A.D. 140) *adlectus Italicam* = presented with the citizenship of Italica in Baetica;

so elsewhere. 3. Met., Sen. Agam. 852 *adlegi caelo*, to be adopted or taken up among the gods.

Allēgōrīa, -ae, = Greek ἀλληγορία, which is used by Cic. only as a Greek word, a figure of speech by which one thing is said and another intended. Translated *alieniloquium*: Isid. Or. 1. 36. 22 '*allegoria est alieniloquium*. Isid. is evidently drawing on the same definition as Quint., who (8. 6. 44) says '*allegoria, quam inversionem interpretantur, aut aliud verbis, aliud sensu ostendit, aut etiam interim contrarium*. In other words *allegoria* means either a metaphorical passage, as when Horace speaks of the republic as a ship, or a passage in which the words are used in their proper sense, but in which (by a change of name or some other device) it is shown that the fact alluded to is different from that which the words appear to intend, as when Vergil calls himself in the Eclogues Tityrus or Menalcas. Comp. Charis. p. 276 K. Several times in Quint.; Arnob. 5. 34 *omnis ista quae dicitur allegoria*; Tert. Res. Carn. 30, and elsewhere in later Latin.

Alleius, **Alleia**, nomina, nom. m.: I. R. N. 2350 (Pompeii), and often at Pompeii; 6. 1969 (Rome).

Alleluia, interj., Hebrew word = praise the Lord: Vulg. and Eccl. Latin; scanned *Allētūa* (quadrisyll.) by Paulin. Nol. Epist. 32. 5 *alleluia novis balat ovile choris*, but *allētūa* Sidon. Apoll. Ep. 2. 14 *responsantibus allētūa ripis*; Prudent. Cath. 4. 72 *amen reddidit, allētūa dixit*.

Alleluiātīcus, adj. from foreg., characterized by or belonging to alleluias: August. Enarr. in Psalm. 105 *psalmi alleluiatici*; Cassiod. in Ps. 115 pr. al. *alleluiatica gaudia*.

Allenius, **Allenia**, nomina.: C. I. L. 5. 2828 (Padua); 3162 (Vicenza); 6. 1362 (Rome).

Alletius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 1056. iv. 68 (Rome, 205 A.D.).

Allex, f. = *allex*, q. v.

Allex, better *hallex*, the thumb or great toe: Plaut. Poen. 1310 R *hallex viri* (thumb of a man, Tom Thumb); but Löwe p. 273 would read *allux* or *hallux*, quoting Paul. p. 7 '*allus pollex scandens proximum digitum*'; see ib. p. 102 '*hallus, pollex pedis*'; and other glosses of the same import, e.g. Gloss. Sangall. p. 143 Warren, '*alux pollex in pede*.

Allia, **Alliensis**, see **Alia**, **Aliensis**.

Alliāciūs, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 2467 (Rome).

Alliārīa, nom. f.: I. R. N. 5804 (Amiternum).

Alliātōrius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 2545 (Rome).

Allicula = *alicula* (q. v.).

Allidius and **Allidia**, nomina: I. R. N. often, and other inscr.

Alliēnus, nom. m.: I. R. N. 6769 iv. vi. (now at Naples), and elsewhere in I. R. N.; C. I. L. 5. 2500 (Este); 6. 192 (Rome).

Allifae, name of a town in Samnium: Liv. 8. 25. 4 al. (There is no real authority for the spelling *Alliphae*, given as an alternative by Lewis and Short.)

Allīgātīō, -ōnis (adl-). 1. Binding: Col. 11. 2. 16 *ar-bustorum*; Hieron. Ep. 145. 1 *alligatio, quae solutioni contraria est*; Prosper Aquit. Ps. 146. 3 *alligationes contritionum* (binding up of bruises). 2. Concr. a band: Vitruv. 7. 3. 2 *adligationibus temperentur*; so 8. 7. 9.

Allīgātōr, -ōris (adl-), one who binds or ties up: Col. 4. 13. 1, and elsewhere in Col.; Augustin. Civ. D. 12. 26 *inclusores adligatoresque nostros*; ib. De Catechiz. Rudibus 7. 11 *remediorum sacrilegorum adligatoribus*.

Allīgātūra, -ae, (*adligare*), prop. a binding; so concr. a band, tie, ligature: Col. Arb. 8. 3 *infra insitionem et adligaturam*; Scrib. Larg. Comp. 209; and often in Vulg. and Eccl. writers; see Rönsch, Itala und Vulgata p. 40. 2. An amulet: Vulg. Eccl. 6. 31. 3. A bundle: Vulg. 2 Reg. 16. 1.

Allīgo, -as, -āvi, -āre (adl-). 1. To bind to, tie to: constr. with *ad*, dat., and sometimes with *cum*. (a) Plaut. As. 303 R *adligatum ad pedes*; Ps. 319 R *una opera adligem canem fugitivam agnitis lactibus*; Varro R. R. 2. 2. 14 *adligant ad naturam*; L. L. 8. 10 *cum altero (aliquid) adligare*; Cic. Verr. 5. 10, 11 *ad palum*; Cic. ap. Macrob. S. 2. 3. 3 *quis generum meum ad gladium adligavit?* and so elsewhere in Latin. Of colour, to fix, attach: Plin. 9. 134 *pelagio admodum alligatur*; 32. 66 *ita colorem alligans, ut elui postea non possit*. (b) Met., Quint. 8. 6. 62 *verbum proximis . . . adligetur*; 2. 13. 14 *quam minime adligare me ad praecepta*; 12. 10. 45 *ne ad hos quidem ipsos (Catonem et Gracchum) oratorem adligandum puto*; and so elsewhere in Quint.; so Dig. 22. 5. 3. 2 *non utique ad unam probationis speciem cognitionem adligari debere*. 2. To tie or bind up, to bind. (a) Cato R. R. 28 (*arbores*) *foliis adligato* (tie them up with leaves); ib. 101 *adligato ramulos inter se*; Scipio Afric. mi. (Meyer xv. 9)

quos adligatos adduxi (whom I have brought hither in chains); Varro L. L. 5. 137 *dolia his sirpiculis adligata*; Cic. Att. 2. 18. 1 *civitatis voluntatem solutam, virtutem adligatam*; Verg. A. 1. 169 (*naves*) *non adligat ancora morsu*; G. 4. 480 *quos circum limus niger et deformis harundo Adligat*; A. 6. 439 *quos . . . tristi . . . palus inamabilis unda Adligat*; Ov. M. 4. 364 *pendens caput illa pedesque Alligat*, and elsewhere in Ov.; Vitruv. often; Liv. 7. 24. 4 *vulnere adligato*; C. I. L. 4. 1649 (Pompeii) *alliget hic auras si quis obiurgat amantes*; Col. 1. 9. 4 *vineta plurimum per adligatos excoluntur* (bondmen); Petron. 40 *alligatus fasciis cruralibus*; Sen. Epist. 117. 30 of a piece at draughts, *alligatus calculus*, a piece in difficulties: Tac. G. 24 *adligari se ac venire patitur*, and so often elsewhere in Latin. Of milk, to curdle (?): Mart. 8. 64. 9 *massam modo lactis alligati*. (b) Met., of the face, to contract, wrinkle: Pacuv. 58 *vultum adligat quae tristities?* (c) Met., to tie, hamper, bind, restrain: Plaut. Epid. 369 R *ibi leno sceleratum caput suum imprudens adligabit* (get into a noose); Rud. 46 R *adligat iureiurando* (binds by an oath); Cic. Att. 8. 16. 1 *ne qua re impediatur atque adliger* (be tied, embarrassed), and often in this sense, e.g. Planc. 81 *benevolentiae significatione adligari* (oblige); Cluent. 154 *lege*; 179 *nuptiis, spe testamenti*; 151 *novo quaestionis genere P. R. adligare*; Prop. 1. 5. 12 *feros animis adligat una viros* (tames, subdues); Liv. 34. 3. 1 *muliebria iura quibus alligaverint maiores licentiam earum*; 35. 46. 10 *alligata foedere iniquo*. (d) In law, to tie, bind, of persons or things; *scelere se adligare* = to make oneself guilty of a crime: Cato Orat. 62 *ager adligatus ad sacra*; Varro L. L. 5. 182 *qui pecuniam adliget, stipulari et restipulari dicunt*; ib. 6. 71 *sponsu adligatus*; Cic. Rosc. Com. 36 *ut nec Roscium stipulatione adliget*; Flacc. 41 *metuit . . . ne L. Flaccus nunc se scelere adliget*; Cluent. 39 *in quo adligatum nomen Oppianici esse constaret* (implicated, bound up). With gen. of the crime of which a man made himself guilty: Ter. Eun. 809 *hic furti se adliget*, and so in legal Latin. (e) Part. pass. *adligatus* = *testis*, a witness: Isid. Or. 5. 23 *testes quos sibi quisque ante iudicium placitis adligat, ne cui sit postea liberum aut dissimulare aut subtrahere se, unde et adligati appellantur*.

Allino, -is (**adl-**), form *adlinio* in inf. *adlinire* Pall. 1. 41. 3, to rub or smear on. Abs., and with dat. of the thing on which: Cic. Verr. Act. Pr. 17 *nulla nota . . . nullae sordes videbantur his sententiis adlini posse*; Hor. A. P. 445 (*versibus*) *incomptis adlinet atrum Transverso calamo signum*; Sen. Ep. 7. 2 *nemo non aliquod nobis*

vitium . . . nescientibus adlinit; Plin. 13. 77 *supina tabulae schida adlinitur* (is glued on); Pallad. 1. 41. 2, 3. Pass. part. in the sense of stained, defiled: Prudent. Hamart. praef. 63 *Cain triumphat morte fratris adlitus* (*si l. c.*).

Allius and **Allia**, nomina: often in inscr., e.g. C. I. L. 6. 196 (Rome, 70 A.D.); 975. vi. 13 (Rome, 136 A.D.).

Allōcūtīō (adl-), in the sense of 1. *παράνεσις*, counsel: Vulg. Sap. 8. 9 *erit allocutio cogitationis et taedii mei* (Rönsch I. u. V. p. 305). 2. A dramatization or assumption of a character by a poet or historian: Quint. 9. 2. 37 *apud historicos reperuntur obliquae adlocutiones, ut in T. Livii primo statim*, etc.; Suet. Gramm. 4; Prisc. 2. p. 437 K, and later Rhet. = Greek ἡθοποιία or προσωποποιία.

Allōcūtīvus (adl-), bearing the character of an address: Anecd. Helv. Hagen p. 161 (*oratio est adlocutiva in epistulis, disputativa in dialogis*).

Allōquĭum (adl-). 1. An address, speaking to, talking to: Liv. 1. 34. 11 *benigno adloquio*; 25. 24. 15 *adloquio leni*; Luc. 10. 174 *longis producere noctem Adloquiis*; Tac. several times; in pl. H. 2. 49 *vacavit abeuntium adloquiis*; 5. 1 *comitate et adloquiis officia provocans*; A. 4. 8 *vix propinquorum adloquia tolerari*; so Plin. Epist. 1. 8. 12 *blandioribus adloquiis*, and elsewhere in post-Augustan Latin. In C. I. L. 6. 1756. b. 12 (Rome, 395 A.D.) *principis alloquium* = access to, intercourse with, the *princeps*. 2. = *παράμυθια*, consolation, comfort: Hor. Epod. 13. 18 *deformis aegrimoniae dulcibus adloquiis*; Ov. Trist. 1. 5. 4 *ausus es adloquio sustinuisse tuo*; so ib. 1. 8. 18.

Allūbesco, -īs (adl-). 1. To begin to please: Plaut. Mil. 999 Rib. *hercle vero iam adlubescit primulum*. 2. To gratify a person, meet his wishes: Apul. M. 2. 10, 7. 11. 3. To begin to take pleasure in: Apul. M. 9. 3 *aquis adlubescerem*; Mart. Cap. 1. 25 *conubiorum copulis adlubescat*; 1. 31 *nostrisque suade quo adlubescat nisibus*.

Allūcĕo, -ēs (adl-). 1. To shine upon. Abs., and with dat.: Plaut. Persa 515 R *nequiquam tibi Fortuna faculam* (surely *faculā*) *lucrifca adlucere volt*; Varro L. L. 6. 79 . . . *qui adlucet*; Augustin. Conf. 11. c. 22 *adlucente misericordia tua, Domine*. Impers.: Suet. Vit. 8 *bono animo estote, nobis adluxit*. 2. To shine besides: Sen. Ep. 92. 5 *sole te non esse contentum, nisi aliquis igniculus adluxerit*.

Alluctāmentum (adl-), a struggle, wrestling: Arnob. iun. Confl. de Deo Trino et Uno 1. 7 *adluctamenta verborum*.

Allūo, -īs (adl-), of water, to wash, wet; with acc., and mostly of just washing or wetting, wetting the edge of a thing: Varro R. R. 3. 14. 2 *adluant quorum radices lacus ac fluvii*; Catull. 65. 6 *adluit unda pedem*; Cic. Rosc. Am. 72 *ita iactantur fluctibus ut nunquam adluantur*; Verr. 5. 96 *ut non adluantur mari moenia extrema, sed ipse influat in urbis sinum portus*; Flacc. 63 (*civitas*) *in ultimis terris cincta Gallorum gentibus barbariae fluctibus adluatur*; Caes. C. 2. 1 *Massilia . . . ex tribus oppidi partibus mari adluitur*; Verg. G. 2. 158 *an mare quod supra memorem quodque adluit infra?* so A. 8. 149; Sen. Phaedra 1241 *amnis ora vicina adluens*; Plin. 6. 11; Tac. several times, and in other authors.

Alluquius, cogn. m.: C. I. L. 2. 737 (Norba in Lusitania); ib. 961 spelt *Aluquius* (Paimogo in Baetica).

Allus, -i, i. q. *allex*, q. v.

Allūsiō, -ōnis (adl-), subst. fem. abstr. from *adludo*. 1. A playing with: Arnob. 7. 23. 2. An image, metaphor: Cassiodor. in Psalt. Praef. 17. p. 24 b. Migne *parabolis et tropicis allusionibus*; al.

Allūviō, -ōnis (adl-), subst. fem. abstr. from *adluo*, an overflow, inundation, of water, esp. in legal Latin, an overflow causing a deposit of soil: Cic. De Orat. 1. 173 *adluuionum iura* (rules concerning —); Gaius 2. 70 *per alluuiouem . . . id videtur adici, quod ita paulatim flumen agro nostro adicit ut non aestimetur*, etc.; Ps. Apul. De Mundo 23 *terram . . . aquarum saepe alluuiouibus mersam*; Amm. 15. 9. 4 *adluuione fervidi maris*; Vulg. Job 14. 19 *alluuioue paulatim terra consumitur*; Avien. phaen. 1248 *salis all.*; Dig. 8. 6. 14 *si locus . . . impetu fluminis occupatus esset, et . . . alluuioue facta restitutus est*; 12. 6. 15 *quod alluuioue accessit*; 19. 1. 13. 14 *si decem iugera . . . alluuioue accreuerint*; 43. 20. 3. 2 *si ex alluuioue paulatim accesserit fundo tuo*; Frontin. Controv. Agr. 2. p. 50 Lachm. *per alluuiouem flumina possessoribus iniurias faciunt*; ib. p. 51 *flumina in quibus alluuioues observari debeat*; Hygin. Gen. Controv. p. 124 *de adluuione atque abluuione*; Siculus Flaccus de Condic. Agr. p. 150 *riuus . . . si alicuius terras minutatim ex alia parte abstrahat et alii contrario relinquit, quod vocant abluuionem et alluuiouem*; Theodos. et Valent. Const. p. 274 *alluuiouum quae contingere solent in praediis quae ripis quorundam fluminum terminantur . . . quod possessori per alluuiouem adcrevit*; Grom. p. 347 *alluuioues*

et divergiā aquarum. (It seems doubtful whether in any one of these passages *alluvio* means anything but the overflow which causes the deposit. That it ever means the deposit itself is not proved, though it may possibly do so in Grom. Lat. p. 306 Lachm. *sagrābam quam appellant alluvionem.*)

Allūvius, -a, -um, formed by the deposit of a river: Isid. in Grom. Lat. p. 369 Lachm. *alluvius ager est quem paulatim fluvius in agrum reddit.* Neut. as subst.: Gloss. Sangall. p. 143 Warren, '*alluvium*' *quotiens flumen alium sibi meatum facit.*

Alluus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 5. 5941 (Milan).

Almificus, doing gracious deeds: Venant. Carm. 2. 21. 2.

Almītās, graciousness (?): Petr. Gramm. ap. Hagen Anecdota Helvetica, p. 164 (Keil's G. L. vol. 8).

Almītīēs. 1. Glossed by Paul. p. 7 M as *habitus almarum rerum*, which may either mean nutritiousness or a well-nourished condition; so Gloss. Philox. *almītīēs, κάλλος ἀνατροφής*. 2. Glossed by Charis. p. 39 K as = *εὐπρέπεια*, beauty; in Glossae Nominum p. 11 Löwe as = *pulchritudo*.

Almō, name of a stream flowing into the Tiber, Cic. N. D. 3. 52, and elsewhere in Latin; name of a man, Verg. A. 7. 532.

Almus, (**al-**, to nourish). 1. Nourishing, life-giving: Lucr. 4. 633 *cibus magis suavis et almus*; 2. 390 *liquor almus aquarum*; Ov. M. 1. 435 *ubi diluvio tellus lutulenta recenti Solibus aetheriis almoque recanduit aestu*; Stat. Achill. 2. 383 *nec almīs Uberibus satiasset famem*. 2. Bountiful, kindly: Lucr. 2. 992 *alma . . . mater . . . terra*; Verg. G. 2. 330 *ager*; A. 1. 306 *al. lux*; 7. 644 *terra*; G. 2. 233 *vitibus almīs*; Hor. 4. C. 4. 41 *alma adorea*; so very much Ov., e.g. M. 15. 204 *florumque coloribus almus Ludit ager*.

3. Of persons, especially applied to deities, gracious, kindly, bounteous, increase-giving: Plaut. Rud. 694 R *alma Venus*; Curc. 358 R *invoco almam meam nutricem Herculem*; Enn. Trag. 410 *Fides alma*; Lucil. 5. 18 *alma Ceres*; Laevius (?) ap. Macrobr. S. 3. 8. 3 *Venerem igitur alnum adorans, Sive femina sive mas est, Ita ut alma Noctiluca est*; Lucr. 1. 2 *alma Venus*. The epithet seems in this case to have been a popular as well as a poetical one, as *almae Veneris vicus* was the name of a street in the twelfth *regio* of Rome, C. I. L. 6. 975. iv. 7 (130 A.D.); and the Cosmographia Aethici (p. 716 ed. A. Gronovius) says of the island between Portus and Ostia *ita autem vernali tempore rosa vel ceteris floribus adimpletur ut prae nimicitate*

sui odoris et floris insula ipsa 'Libanus almae Veneris' nuncupetur; so Apul. M. 4. 30 *en orbis totius alma Venus*; perhaps an equivalent for Empedocles's epithet of her, ζείδωρος. (Munro on Lucr. 1. 2.) Lucr. 2. 992 *alma . . . mater terra*; 6. 750 *Palladis ad templum Tritonidis almae*; 5. 230 *almae nutricis blanda atque infracta loquella*. Verg. is fond of the word, applying it to Venus, Latona, Cybebe, Ceres, Iuturna; so Ov. and Hor. apply it to various deities. 4. Of a priestess: Verg. A. 6. 74. 117; Prop. 4. 9. 51 *alma sacerdos*. 5. So of qualities: Lucr. 2. 971 *dulcedinis almae*.

Alnētum, a plantation of alder trees: Gloss. Epinal. 2. A. 27 *alneta* (MS. *almeta*), *alterholt*.

Ālo, to nourish, feed, cherish, give increase to, in metaphorical sense: Corn. Her. 4. 22 (*tui clarissimi nepotes*) *aluerunt sanguine suo inimicorum crudelitatem* (fed the cruelty —); Catull. 68. 98 *gaudia . . . quae tuus in vita dulcis alebat amor*; Lucr. 3. 63 *haec vulnera vitae Non minimam partem mortis formidine aluntur*; Cic. Att. 12. 6. 2 *alitur animus* (the mind is fed); Brut. 126 (of C. Gracchus as an orator) *non enim solum acuere, sed etiam alere ingenium potest*; Caes. G. 7. 32 *si diutius alatur controversia* (if the quarrel were kept alive); 7. 33 *civitas quam ipse semper aluisset* (had cherished); Cic. Cat. 3. 26 *memoria vestra . . . res nostrae alentur, sermonibus crescent* (our exploits will be kept alive); Cat. 1. 30 *qui spem Catilinae mollibus sententiis aluerunt* (have kept alive); Cat. 4. 17 *omne instrumentum, omnis opera atque quaestus . . . alitur otio*; Sest. 82 *quorum furor alitur impunitate diuturna*; Verg. A. 5. 231 *hos successus alit* (keeps alive, inspirits); 4. 2 *vulnus alit venis* (keeps alive); G. 3. 454 *alitur vitium vivitque tegendo*; similarly Hor. and Ov. Quint. is fond of the phrase *ingenium alere*; so Tac. D. 14, 33; D. 36 *magna eloquentia, sicut flamma, materia alitur*; elsewhere he has *alere alicuius conatus*; *alere utilitates* (to cherish or nourish one's interests); *alere seditiones civium, alere bellum*.

Ālōgīa (*ἀλογία*). 1. Senselessness, folly, stupidity: Petron. 8, in pl. *alogias*; so Sen. Apoc. 7. 1; sing. Augustin. Ep. 36. 11. 2. A meal at which silence was observed (*ἀ, λόγος*): Script. Inc. ap. Augustin. Ep. 36. 9 *dominica alogia refecti*; but in Augustin. Epist. 36. 19 it means 3. an intemperate meal, opp. to *εὐλογία*. Hence the gloss '*alogia*' *convivium*, Gloss. Sangall. p. 142 Warren, Gloss. Epinal. 1. C. 21.

Ālōgīor, *-āris*, to act foolishly: Dosith. p. 430 K.

Ālōgus (ἄλογος), t. t. of criticism, a mark set against a passage by a critic as a sign that he thought it corrupt: Suet. fragm. p. 138 Reifferscheid; Serv. A. 10. 444; Isid. Or. 1. 20. 27.

Ālōpēcīa (ἀλωπεκία), baldness, especially baldness in patches: Cels. 6. 4 distinguishes two kinds of this disorder, ἀλωπεκία and δφίασις. Dr. Pye-Smith informs me that 'in modern medicine the term *alopecia areata* is used for a disease characterised by bald patches in children and young adults, distinct from true ring-worm.' Pl. *alopeciae*, places in which the hair has come off: Plin. 13. 125; 20. 41; 20. 239.

Alphūs, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 1918 (Rome); as cogn. I. R. N. 3034 (near Naples), spelt *Alfius*; and elsewhere in inscr.

Alpis, usually in pl. *Alpes* (Celtic), a high mountain: Serv. G. 3. 474 *Gallorum lingua alti montes Alpes vocantur*. In pl. *Alpes*, the Alps: Varro R. R. 3. 12. 6; and often in all Latin; sing. Ov. A. A. 3. 140 in abl. *Alpē*; Lucan 3. 299 in acc. *Alpem*; so Iuv. 10. 152. Applied to the Apennines: Lucan 1. 219; Sil. 2. 333 has *geminæ Alpes* for the Alps and the Pyrenees; and later poets, as Prudentius and Sidonius, use the word of other mountains. In Grom. Lat. p. 397 L *nisi in alpes finiant, dividunt agros, alpes* = mountains.

Alpiūs, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 1057. ii. 100 (Rome, 210 A. D.).

Alsa, name of a river in the north of Italy: Plin. 3. 126.

Alsīto, -ās, freq. of *algeo*, to be constantly cold: Maxim. Vict. p. 200 K (G. L. vol. 6) *ab 'algeo' 'alsito'*.

Alsīus, **Alsīa**, nomina: C. I. L. 5. 1813 (Gemonia); I. R. N. 2383 *d* (Herculaneum); Cic. Q. F. 3. 1. 9.

Altānus, -i, name of a S.W. wind blowing on the right and left of the Auster: Vitruv. 1. 6. 10; Plin. 2. 114 (*videmus alios quos vocant altanos e terra surgere*). But Serv. A. 7. 27 says (*ventus pelagi qui 'altanus' vocatur*); and so Isid. Or. 13. 11. 18 '*altanus' qui in pelago est, per derivationem ab alto, id est mari, vocatus*.

Altāris, -ē, lost adj. from *altus*, from which there remains in common use the neut. subst. *altārē*, -is. This is the form usual in classical Latin: abl. *altari* Petron. 135; Apul. Dogm. Plat. 1. 1. p. 182. Nom. sing. *altār* Prudent. Perist. 3. 212; 5. 515; 9. 100; *altarium*, -i, dat., abl. *altario* Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1. 19. 1; Dial. 1. 2. 1; App. 2. 1 C. I. L. 6. 414 (Rome, 191 A. D.); gen. *altarii*

Itala Luc. 1. 11 (Rönsch I. und V. p. 259); dat. *altario* Itala Joel 1. 9. 13; Hebr. 7. 13; abl. *altario* Itala 1 Cor. 9. 13 (Rönsch ib.); abl. pl. *altariis* Ps. Cypr. ad Vigilium De Iud. Incr. 9; De Sing. Cler. 38. Form *altaris*, -em, m.: Itala Ps. 42. 4; Matt. 23. 35; Luc. 11. 51; Hebr. 9. 4 (Rönsch I. und V. p. 265). In classical Latin almost exclusively in pl. *altaria*, *altaribus*.

1. A raised place, thus a raised threshold or step: Pacuv. 233 *vitam propagans exanimis altaribus*; explained by Schol. Ver. on Aen. 5. 53 as = *liminibus*. In Tac. A. 16. 31 *altaria et aram complexa*, *altaria* is explained by Nipperdey as the steps leading up to the *ara*.

2. A movable receptacle for offerings, burnt or otherwise, placed on the summit of the *ara* or altar: Fest. p. 5 M 'altaria' sunt in quibus igni adoletur; Gloss. Philox. *altarium*, ἐπιβωμῆς; Lucr. 4. 1237 *multo sanguine maesti Conspargunt aras, adolentque altaria donis*; Verg. A. 5. 54 *strueremque suis altaria donis*; 11. 50 *cumulant altaria donis* (though here the word may mean simply altars); Liv. 31. 17. 6 (*iubet*) *altaria in medio poni*; Justin. 24. 2. 8 *sumptis in manus altaribus*; Solin. 7. p. 69 Mommsen *ara est in cacumine Iovi dicata, cuius altaribus si qua de extis inferuntur, nec difflantur ventosis spiritibus nec pluviis diluuntur*.

3. Sometimes of the offerings themselves: Probus ap. Serv. A. 12. 174 (*dixit*) *ea quae in altaribus funduntur altaria dici*; Serv. Ecl. 8. 55 'altaria' autem dicuntur et quae continent et quae continentur ab iis. This seems to be the meaning of the word in Lucan 3. 404 *barbara ritu Sacra deum, structae diris altaribus arae, Omnisque humanis lustrata cruoribus arbos*; Pseudo-Tibull. 5. 17 (Baehrens) = Tibull. 4. 6. 17 *uritur, ut celeres urunt altaria flammae*; Quint. Decl. 12. 26 (Burmans) (*si l. c.*) *dstrictosque ramis cibos, quod aris altaria non imposuimus*. And this may be the meaning of *altaria* Verg. E. 5. 66 *aras . . . duas, altaria Phoebos*; E. 8. 105; A. 5. 93; 12. 174.

4. In general, an altar, but the pl. *altaria* is sometimes used of a single altar: Cic. Cat. 1. 24 *a cuius altaribus saepe istam impiam dexteram ad necem civium transtulisti*; Har. Resp. 9 *ab altaribus religiosissimis fugatus*; Planc. 86 *religiosis altaribus*; Verg. E. 1. 44 *bis senos cui nostra dies altaria fumant*; G. 3. 490 *neque impositis ardent altaria fibris*; so E. 8. 64, 74; A. 2. 515, 550; 4. 145, 517; 8. 285; Ov. M. 5. 36. al. Lat. (The ancient Latin etymologists gave two explanations of the origin of *altare*, referring it either to *adoleo*, to burn offerings, or to *altus*, high. For the first theory see Paul. p. 5 M 'altare' eo quod in illo ignis excrescit: 'altaria' sunt in quibus igni adoletur; for the second ib. p. 29 'altaria' ab altitudine

dicta sunt, quod antiqui dis superis in aedificiis a terra exaltatis sacra faciebant, dis terrestribus in terra, dis infernalibus in effossa terra; comp. Serv. on E. 5. 66; A. 5. 54. *Altaris* should stand to *altus* as *capularis* to *capulum* or *capulus*, *lunaris* to *luna*, etc., and should thus mean *raised up*. Yet it is possible also that *altaria* in the sense of *offerings* is derived from *al-*, to burn, though it is more natural to refer it to *al-*, to heap up, thus explaining it as = things piled up.)

Altellus, dim. of *altus*, Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 12, a cognomen or title of Romulus: Paul. p. 7 M '*altellus*' *Romulus dicebatur quasi altus in tellure, vel quod tellurem suam aleret, sive quod aleretur telis, vel quod . . . alternis vicibus audierit locusque fuerit: sicut enim fit deminutive a macro macellus, a vafro vafellus, ita ab alterno altellus*; Gloss. Sangall. p. 143 Warren '*altellus*' *terra nutritus*.

Altër. 1. The forms of this word are as follows: gen. m. f. n. *altërius*, Enn. Sat. 29; Ter. And. 628; but generally *altërius*; gen. m. *alteri* Lex. Rep. C. I. L. 1. 198. 76 *ex hac lege alteri nomen detulerit*; syncop. *altri* Plaut. Truc. 48 R (*si l. c.*). Dat. sing. m. f. n. *alteri*; but dat. sing. fem. *alterae* Plaut. Rud. 750 R; Ter. Heaut. 271; Phorm. 928; Nep. Eum. 1. 6; Caes. G. 5. 27. *Alter* joined with *uter*, *alter uter* = one or the other of two. The two words are usually declined separately: *alterã utrã* Liv. 28. 41. 10; Cato Orat. 36 *alterius utrius causa* (for the sake of one or the other); so Cic. Fam. 9. 6. 3; Att. 10. 1. 2; *alterum utrum* Varro L. L. 9. 107; Cic. Fam. 4. 4. 5; 6. 1. 5; 6. 3. 2; Fat. 21; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8. 6. 3; *alteram utram* Cic. Div. 2. 62; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8. 8. 9; Lucr. 5. 589; *altero utro* Cic. Brut. 143 (MSS. Ven. 1; Lag. 8); *alterã utrã* Varro L. L. 8. 41; Antonius ap. Cic. Att. 10. 10. 2; Liv. 8. 5. 6. But the first part of the compound is sometimes not declined: Charis. p. 159 K says the ancients used *alterutrae* for gen. fem. sing.; *alterutrius* Plin. 22. 20; Gaius, Papinian, Ulpian, and later Latin. Dat. sing. *alterutri* Cic. De Orat. 2. 30; Plin. Epist. 7. 20. 6; acc. *alterutrum* Cic. Fat. 29; Lucr. 1. 974. 1012; Balbus and Oppius ap. Cic. Att. 9. 7 A. 2; Hor. 1. Epist. 18. 64; Lucan 6. 8; Plin. 18. 290; *alterutram* Plin. 11. 133; *alterutrã* Lucr. 5. 685; gen. pl. *alterutorum* Augustin. Civ. D. 9. 13; dat. pl. *alterutris* Plin. 11. 49; and later authors; acc. pl. fem. *alterutras* Ulpian Dig. 49. 15. 21; see Prisc. 1. p. 226 K. 2. In later writers *alteruter* and *alterutri* = one another, used of first, second, and

third persons: Cassiod. Hist. Trip. 1. 19 *nobis inter alterutros pro parvulis contententibus causis*; al. ib.; 6. 11 *cum alterutros ut vulgi moris est excitarent*; Tert. Apol. 39 *ut pro alterutro mori sint parati* (for one another); August. Nuptt. et Concup. 1. 10 *coniuges qui ab alterutro separati sunt*; al. Aug.; Interpr. Anon. in Job comm. ap. Origen. (Lommatsch vol. 16. p. 205) *haec ad alterutrum loquebantur*; and often in the versions of the Bible (see Rönsch, Das Neue Testament Tertullians, p. 705). *Alteruter* = mutual: Cassiod. Hist. Trip. 1. 11 *per successionem traditionis alterutrae* (gen.) *curant virtutes antiquorum memoriae tradere*; 1. 19 *alterutras amicitias*; Tert. Pud. 2 *alterutra oppositio*; Augustin. c. Faust. 13. 18 *libros alterutris vocibus sibi concinentes*. Neut. sing. *alterutrum*, as adv., mutually: Hist. Trip. 1. 11 *ne se alterutrum nudos viderent*; and as genitive pl., = one another's, Tertullian's N. T. Gal. 6. 2 *alterutrum onera sustinete*; Ioh. 13. 14 *et vos alterutrum pedes lavate*; and so elsewhere in later Latin (Rönsch N. T. Tert. p. 706). So *alterutro* Cypr. Epist. 77. 3.

Altērās, adv. from *alter* as *alias* from *alius*, at another time; *alteras*—*alteras*, at one time, at another: Paul. p. 27. Iulius Romanus ap. Charis. p. 215 K quotes from Cato (Fragm. Inc. 1) *in his duobus bellis alteras stipendio agrique parte nullati, alteras oppidum vi captum, alteras primo pedatu et secundo*.

Altērātīō, -ōnis, (*alterare*), change, alteration: Boeth. in Categ. Arist. 4. Titul. *De Speciebus Motus*.

Altercātīō, -ōnis (*altercare*), a dispute or discussion or argument carried on between two persons or sets of persons in the way of short answers or retorts: *altercatio, iurgatio* Fest. p. 7 M. 1. Plaut. Aul. 487 R *in pauciores avidos altercatios* (= we have to contend with a few). 2. Especially of a dispute carried on in this way in the senate, or in a court of law, or in public, between two speakers, opp. to *perpetua* or *continua oratio*, a continuous speech: Cic. Att. 1. 16. 8, 10 *redeo ad altercationem*. *Surgit pulchellus puer, obicit me ad Baias fuisse*; Att. 4. 13. 1. al., Brut. 164 *nulla enim altercatio unquam clamoribus est excepta maioribus*; Liv. 4. 6. 1 *res a perpetuis orationibus in altercationem vertisset*; 1. 7. 2; and elsewhere in Livy; Quint. 6. 4. 1 *altercationis praecepta poterant videri tunc incohanda cum omnia quae ad continuam orationem pertinent peregissem*; and elsewhere in the same chapter and in Quint. generally; Tac. H. 4. 7 *paulatim per altercationem ad continuas et infestas orationes proveci sunt*; D. 34

altercationes exciperet et iurgius interesset. 3. A dispute: Cic. N. D. 1. 15 *altercatio cum Velleio*.

Altercātōrius, belonging to an *altercator* or *altercatio*, quarrelsome: Boeth. in Top. Arist. 8. 4 *proturvientes igitur altercatorias et non dialecticas faciunt exercitationes*.

Altērītās (**alter**), difference, 'otherness': Marius Vict. adv. Arium 1. 23; Boeth. often.

Alternītās (**alternus**), alternation, variety: Prisc. 1. p. 81 K *alternitatis causa*; so ib. p. 137, 140.

Alternō, -ās, verb denom. from *alternus*. 1. Transitive:

(a) Properly, to make alternate, so to change regularly or alternately; Ov. M. 15. 409 *alternare vices* (to change the turns one for another); Her. 6. 38 *alternat spesque timorque fidem* (makes my belief alternately certain and doubtful). (b) To distribute alternately: Columella 5. 6. 4 *pari numero vernaculas et Atinias alternemus*; Plin. 15. 12 *olim alternare fructus cogitur* (i.e. to bear in alternate years); 10. 92 *in fetu summa aequitate alternant cibum* (give alternately); Sil. 9. 92 *dum sorte vicissim Alternat portae excubias*; Suet. Nero 1 *alternantes (cognomina) per singulas (personas)*.

(c) To treat alternately; of soil, to cultivate alternately: Plin. 18. 191 *terra nimis pinguis alternari potest*. 2. Intrans., to change alternately, vary from one thing to another, alternate: Verg. A. 4. 287 *haec alternanti potior sententia visa est*; G. 3. 220 *illi alternantes magna vi proelia miscent*; Prop. 2. 26b. 54 *alternante vorans vasta Charybdis aqua*; Plin. 7. 57 (*feminae*) *alternant* (bear males and females alternately); 16. 18 *arborum fertilitas fere omnium alternat*; 37. 168 *hieracitis alternat milviniis nigrisque veluti plumis*; Cypr. Ep. 5. 2 *alternare per vices*.

Altīfīco, -ās, verb denom. from lost adj. *altificus*, to exalt: Itala Ioh. 12. 34 *oportet altificari filium hominis* (Rönsch I. und V. p. 175).

Altīfrons, -tis, adj., with lofty forehead or front: C. I. L. 2. 2660 (*d*) (Leg. vii. in Gallaeia, c. A.D. 100) *cervom altifrontum cornua*.

Altīlānēūs, -a, -um, with deep or long wool: C. I. L. 6. 2099 ii. 24) (Rome, 183 A.D.) *altilanei verveces*; Serv. A. 12. 170 *intonsam . . . bidentem, quam Pontifices altilaneam vocant*.

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Altīlis (**alo**), well-nourished, fat. 1. Lex Fannia of B.C. 157, ap. Plin. 10. 139 *praeter unam gallinam quae non esset altilis*; Varro R. R. 2. 1. 20 *boves altiles*; Priapea 32. 4 *formicas*; Plin. 9. 174

cochleae; 17. 220; Tert. Spect. 18 *altiles homines*; and in later Latin.

2. Of plants, enormous: Plin. 19. 54 *ecce altiles spectantur asparagi*.

3. Of blood: Macrob. S. 7. 4. 22 *liquidum purumque et altilem sanguinem* (usually taken to mean 'nutritious').

4. Met., of a fortune, dowry: Plaut. Cist. fragm. ap. Non. p. 72 *dote altili atque opima*.

5. Said to mean 'nutritious' in Apic. 6. 232 *avem sapidiorem et altiliorem facies et pinguedinem servabis*.

6. As subst., *altilis* = a fatted animal, generally a fatted fowl: Lucil. 28. 43 *piscium magnam atque altilium vim Interfecisti*; ib. inc. 49 *altilium lanx*; Vetus Orator ap. Meyer Or. Fragm. xxvii *avium atque altilium*; Hor. 1. Epist. 7. 35 *satur altilium*; Plin. 24. 71 *cum altilium pingui*; Iuv. 5. 115 *ad te iam veniet minor altilis*. N. pl. *altilia*, fatlings: Vulg. Matth. 22. 4.

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Altīlītās (*altilis*), good condition, fatness: Placidus p. 2 D.

Altīlius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 5. 7753 *a* (Genoa).

Altīpendūlus, hanging high: Com. Inc. ap. Front. Epist. p. 69 Naber *altipendulas vindemiae superstites* (Ribbeck Com. Fragm. ed. 1. p. 229).

Altīpētāx. 1. High-climbing: Strabo Gallus 6. 1 *altipetax cucurbita*.

2. High-flying, presumptuous: Augustin. c. Faust. 12. 36 *altipetax superbia gentium*.

Altīpotens: wrongly quoted by Lewis and Short from Mart. Cap. 2. p. 32; the words are (Mart. Cap. 2. 126 Eyssenh.) *Altīpotens parentis Memorem ciere virgam*.

Altīvāgus, high-wandering: Anth. Lat. 483. 20 (Riese) *detrahit altivaga e specula*; Chalcid. Comm. Tim. 76 *regionem capessere levem, altivagam*.

Altōr, one who nourishes or maintains: it should be noted that this word is quoted as the title of a god from the prayers of the *pontifices* by Varro (ap. Augustin. C. D. 7. 23 fin.). The other instances are given in the lexx.

Ālūcīnātīō, glossed by Paul. p. 24 M as = *erratio*, wandering, straying, want of sense: Nonius p. 121 quotes from an old writer unnamed *illius delicatissimas mentis ac corporis alucinationes*; Sen. Vita Beata 26. 6 *vestras alucinationes*; Arnob. 4. 36, 6. 8. Of wandering in sickness, delirium: Cael. Aur. De Sign. Diaet. Pass. 38 R (V. Rose, Anecdota Graeca et Graeco-Latina p. 213). (The word presupposes a base *alu-*; comp. *patro-cin-ari*, *leno-*

cin-ari. Is this a genuine Latin base connected with ἄλη, ἄλω, or is it an adaptation from the Greek?)

Alucus, -i, a screech-owl; read by Voss in Serv. (Dan.) E. 8. 55 for *ulucus* of the MS. (Thilo however retains *ulucos*.)

Alvēāre and **Alvēārium**. The following forms of this word are found: nom. *alveare* Col. 9. 11. 1, 9. 15. 5; pl. nom. scanned as quadris. *alvārā*; and so written in Pal. Rom. and Med. a m. p. Verg. G. 4. 33; dat. *alveari* Col. 9. 15. 6; gen. sing. *alvari* C. I. L. 2. 2242 (Corduba); abl. pl. *alvariis* Plin. 12. 98.

Alvēus, -i, subst. m. 1. A hollow vessel, trough, tub: Cato R. R. 28 *in alveo aut in corbula*; ib. 81 *in alveo permisceto*; Pacuv. 406 *alveos*; 250 *compagem alvei*; Plin. 16. 53 *in alveis validi roboris*; Liv. 1. 4. 6 *cum fluitantem alveum aqua destituisset*; Ov. F. 2. 407 *sustinet impositos summa cavus alveus unda*. 2. Of a small stone bath, with steps descending to it, a basin: described by Vitruv. 5. 10. 4; Corn. Her. 4. 14 *in alveum descendit*; Cic. Cael. 67; Capitol. Albinus 5. 6 *alvei testudinci*. 3. Of a bee-hive: Varro R. R. 3. 16. 15; Plin. 11. 22, 40 al.; Col. 9. 8. 13 al. 4. Of the hull of a ship or boat: Sall. I. 18. 5 *alveos navium inversos pro tuguriis habuere*; Liv. 10. 2. 12 *fluviatiles naves planis alveis fabricatas* (i. e. with flat bottoms); 23. 34. 17 *etiam alvei navium conquassati erant*. 5. A boat: Verg. A. 6. 412 *accipit alveo Ingentem Aenean*; so perhaps G. 1. 203 *illum in praeceps prono rapit alveus amni*; Ov. F. 3. 592 *canas alveus haurit aquas*; Velleius 2. 107. 1 *cavatam ex materia . . . descendit alveum*. 6. The channel of a river or trench: Verg. A. 7. 303 *optato conduntur Thybridis alveo*; 9. 32 (*Nilus iam se condidit alveo*); and elsewhere in Verg.; so some take it G. 1. 203; Hor. 3. C. 29. 34; Vitruv. 1. 5. 6 *intra alveum fossae*; so Ov. M. 1. 344 *plenos capit alveus amnes*; and elsewhere in Ov.; Plin. 4. 10 *navigabili alveo*; 17. 168; Quint. 2. 1. 4 *pleno iam satis alveo fluit*; C. I. L. 6. 863 (Rome, 206 A.D.) *alvei Tiberis et riparum et cloacarum urbis curator*; and elsewhere in Latin. 7. A dice-board: Varro ap. Non. p. 108. M *rarus alveus*; Vitruv. 5. Praef. 4 *tesseræ quas in alveo ludentes iaciunt*; Plin. 37. 13 *alveum cum tesseris lusorium*; Sueton. Claud. 33; and elsewhere.

Alvīnus (**alvus**), belonging to the stomach: n. pl. *alvina*, the parts about the stomach: Plin. 21. 172 *alvinis imposita plurimum prodesse dicitur* (Georges explains it as 'suffering from diarrhoea').

Alvitius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 2. 563 (Emerita).

Alvius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 1057. ii. 166 (Rome, 210 A.D.).

Alumento, old Latin mispronunciation of *Laomedonta*: Accius in Schol. Bern. to Vergil's *Bucolics* and *Georgics*, ed. Hagen, p. 721; Paul. p. 18 *M Alumento pro Laumedonte a Romanis nondum adsuetis Graecae linguae dictum est* (see Ritschl's *Opuscula Philologica* 2. p. 496 note).

Ālumnus, in law, a child brought up in a family, though not properly belonging to it: C. I. L. 3. 1149 *domus illius alumnus*; 2194 *alumnus vice filii semper dilectus*. Nonius p. 242 says that *alumnus* can be used in an active as well as a passive sense; so too Placidus p. 1 D and Isid. Or. 10. 3. Of the active sense there is perhaps an example in Varro *Eumenides* 25 Bücheler, *cana Veritas, Attices philosophiae alumna*; certainly in Mart. Cap. 1. 28 *cygnus alumna stagna petierat* (the pools which reared it); Avienus *Descr. Orbis* 3. 495 (of the Tiber); Phaen. 2. 502, 798 (Holder) *Romanosque lares lapsu praelambit alumno*; ib. Phaen. 502 *in latice inhiat gens fontis alumni*; 798 *quod . . . latentes locos unda fecundat alumna*.

Alvus: usually fem., but quoted masc. from Plaut. *Pseud.* 823 R by Serv. A. 2. 51; from Accius' *Annales* by Prisc. 1. p. 163 K; from the same by Nonius p. 193; Prisc. 1. p. 268 K; from Cato *Ad Filium* by Prisc. 6. p. 268 K; and from Calvus and Helvius Cinna by Charis. p. 80 K.

Amafinius, nom. m.: Cic. *Fam.* 15. 19. 2; and elsewhere in Cic.

Amaredius and **Amaredia**, nomina: I. R. N. 5642 (Alba Fuentis).

Āmārēscō, to become bitter: Pallad. 2. 15. 9; Augustin. *Serm.* 203. 3; Rufin. Origen. *Iesu Nave* 14. 2 *Amorraei sunt amarescentes*.

Amarfius, **Amarfia**, nomina: I. R. N. 1360 (Ligures), 1548, 1549 (Beneventum).

Āmārīcātīō, the act of embittering or provoking: Psalt. *Veronense* ap. Rönsch I. u. V. p. 70; Ps. 94. 9 *sicut in amaricatione*; Augustin. in Ps. 104. 31, 105. 16.

Āmārītōsūs (perhaps, as Georges suggests, *amaricosus*; or may it be *amaritiosus*?), adj., full of bitterness: Gargil. Mart. *De Arb. pom.* 3. 7. p. 68, ed. Rom. 1846 *ex morsu pecorum omnia haec amaritosa contingere*.

Āmārītūdō, -inis, subst. f. abstr. from *amarus*, bitterness. 1. Varro *R. R.* 1. 66 *oleas albas nisi condieris, propter amaritudinem illas respuit palatum*. Of wine, roughness, harshness: Sen. *Ep.* 63.

5 *quomodo in vino nimis veteri ipsa nos amaritudo delectat*; Plin. 21. 160 *absinthii amaritudo*, and elsewhere in Plin. 2. Met., of studies: Quint. 1. 1. 20 *ne amaritudinem semel perceptam etiam ultra rudes annos reformidet*; of wealth: Val. Max. 4. 4 praef. *cum illarum (divitiarum) frons multis intus amaritudinibus sit referta*. 3. Met., of jests, satire, invective, and the like: Justin. 38. 5. 5 *amaritudo decretorum*; Quint. 10. 1. 117 *ut amari sales, ita amaritudo ipsa saepe ridicula est*; Plin. Epist. 1. 16. 5 *quantum in illis (versibus) leporis, dulcedinis, amaritudinis, amoris*; Tac. D. 10 *iamborum amaritudinem*. 4. Met., of the voice: Quint. 11. 3. 169 *est his diversa vox et paene extra organum, cui Graeci nomen amaritudinis dederunt* (πικρότης, harshness of the voice when overstrained). 5. Met., of the mind, bitterness, bitter feeling: Plin. Epist. 6. 8. 8 *ne in bilem et amaritudinem vertat iniuria*: often in Vulg. for bitterness of mind. 6. Cause of bitterness, provocation, provoking act: Vulg. Hos. 12. 14 *ad iracundiam me provocavit Ephraim in amaritudinibus suis*; Jerem. 31. 21 *statue tibi speculam, pone tibi amaritudines*.

Āmāro, -ās, to make bitter: Rufus Fest. Avienus Anth. Lat. 876 (R) 21 *penitus fellitus amarans Ora saפור*.

Āmārōr, -ōris, subst. m. abstr. from *amarus*, bitterness; Lucr. 4. 224, 6. 930; and according to Hyginus in Verg. G. 2. 247.

Āmārus, -a, -um, bitter, harsh: opp. to *dulcis*, sweet: very common in all Latin. 1. Plaut. Pseud. 63 R *dulce amarumque una nunc misces mihi*; Trin. 259 *amor amari dat tamen satis quod aegrest*; Enn. A. 268 *amaro corpore buxum*; Cato R. R. 157. 1 opp. to *dulcis*; Lucil. 3. 39 *salem expiravit amarum*; Lucr. 2. 404 *quae amara atque aspera cumque videntur*; comp. 2. 464; *triste et amarum* 4. 634. Of the oleaster, Lucr. 6. 972; very often in Verg.; Plin. 18. 122 *fructus ipse amarus et odore* (i.e. its smell is harsh as well as its taste). *Os amarum*, a bitter taste in the mouth: Plaut. Curc. 318 R (*si l.c.*) *os amarumst*; Cels. 1. 6 *aut os amarum est*. 2. Of wine, harsh; either because old or unmixed: Catull. 27. 2 *inger mi calices amariores* (where see Ellis). 3. Of a sound, harsh: Stat. Theb. 10. 553 (*tuba*) . . . *fores sonitu perfringit amaro*. 4. Met., bitter, sharp, stinging, in various senses; of character; of things, as misfortunes and the like; of words or jests, etc.: Ter. Heec. 710 *amarae mulieres sunt, non facile haec ferunt* (bitter, resentful) (comp. Sen. Ira 1. 4. 2 *etiamsi amaros nos et acerbos dicimus*); Cic. Att. 14. 21. 3 *amariorem me senectus facit*; Fin. 1. 44 *vitam amarissimam necesse est effici*; Lucr. 4. 1134 *medio de fonte leporum Surgit amari aliquid*; Prop. 3. 12. 10 *haec tua ne*

virtus fiat amara tibi; Verg. A. 10. 899 *hostis amare*; 11. 337 *stimulis agitabat amaris*; Hor. 2. C. 16. 26 *amara lento Temperet risu*; Tibull. 2. 4. 11 *amara dies et noctis amarior umbra*; Ov. Trist. 5. 4. 15 *casus*; 3. 11. 31 *dictis*; Quint. 10. 1. 117 *sales*; and so in later Latin. Adv. usually *amare*: but *amariter* Hier. Epist. 23 (see Paucker, Nachträge zu Beitr. iii. pp. 3–19).

Āmāryllīs, -īdis, acc. -īda, voc. -ī: Gk. fem. n. p.: Verg. E. 1. 5, 31, 37, 8. 77; as cogn. f.: I. R. N. 4345 (Aquinum), 7041 (now at Naples), spelt *Amarullis*; ib. 7211 (Nola), spelt *Amarillis*; but *Amaryllis* C. I. L. 5. 1095 (Aquileia), 3042 (Patavium), 6. 2245 (Rome).

Āmāsko, -īs, to begin to love: Naevius ap. Diom. p. 343 K *nunc primum amasco*.

Āmāsēnus, name of a river in Latium: Verg. A. 7. 685, 11. 547 (the *s* unchanged to *r* may show that the name is not Latin, but Sabine or Oscan).

Āmāsīus, -i, adj., amorous, gallant: Plaut. Cas. 3. 3. 27 *miserume hunc habebō amasium*; Truc. 658 R *istos mundulos, amasios*; Gell. 6. 8. 1 *delphinos venerios esse et amasios*; so 19. 9. 9 *poetas amasios et venerios fuisse*; Tert. Apol. 3 *quam lascivus, quam amasius!* (The *s*, unchanged to *r*, suggests that the word belonged originally not to Latin, but to one of the Italian dialects: the analogy of the Sabine *Loebasius* = *Liber* points to Sabine. The termination -asius is found in proper names, as *Caepasius*: perhaps then *amasius* was originally the name of a character in comedy, Mr. Gallant.)

Āmāta, n. p. f.: Verg. A. 7. 343 al. As title of a Vestal virgin, Fabius Pictor ap. Gell. 1. 12. 14 *ita te, Amata, capio*.

Āmātīus and Āmātīa, nomina: I. R. N. 1909 (Abellinum); C. I. L. 6. 200. iii. 12 (Rome, 70 A. D.); 7. 354 (Old Carlisle).

Āmātōr, -ōris (*amo*), one who loves, a lover; with gen. and (in old Latin) with dat., and also with possessive pronouns. 1. Plaut. Trin. 256; Mil. 1428 Rib. *amator Philocomasio*; so Caecil. 137 *libera essem, habuissem ingenio si isto amatores mihi*; Ter. Eun. 794 *amatorem tuom*; ib. 665 *am. mulierum*; Lucr. 4. 1177; Verr. 3. 148 *tuus antiquissimus non solum amicus, verum etiam amator*; and so elsewhere in Cic.; comp. Tusc. 4. 27 *aliud est amatorem esse, aliud amantem*; and in other authors; Apul. M. 5. 24 *amatores oculi*. A friend, well-wisher: Cic. Fam. 7. 33. 2; Att. 1. 26. *amator noster*; and elsewhere; C. I. L. 6. 99 (Rome, 60 A. D.) *amator deorum omnium*. 2. Met., Cic. Att. 14. 10. 2 *amatores pacis*; Nep. Att. 18. 1 *antiqui-*

tatis; Cic. Brut. 66 *amatores huic (Catoni) desunt*; and so elsewhere in Cic.; Hor. 1. Epist. 10. 1 *urbis amatorem, ruris amatores*; Quint. 9. 3. 14 *antiquitatis, cuius unice amator est Vergilius*; and so often in Quint. of styles or particular authors; and in other writers.

Āmāzōn, -ōnis: the forms of this word are: acc. sing. *Āmāzōnem*, Plin. often; *Āmāzōnā* Ov. A. A. 2. 743; *Āmāzōnam* Hygin. Fab. 241; abl. sing. *Āmāzōnē*, but *Āmāzōnā* Tert. Marc. 1. 1; nom. pl. *Āmāzōnēs* Verg. A. 11. 660; acc. pl. *Āmāzōnās* Ov. A. A. 3. 1. Plin. 34. 53.

Ambāgēs, -īs, subst. f. The nom. s., quoted by Charis. 1. p. 40 K, occurs Tac. H. 5. 13; abl. sing. *ambage* in Ov., Sen., Lucan, Pliny, Val. Fl., Statius, Tacitus, Ammian, (Neue, Lat. Form. 1. p. 478, 2nd ed.); gen. pl. *ambagum* Ov. M. 7. 761; but mostly in nom., acc., dat., abl. pl. *ambages, ambagibus*. 1. A round-about way,

a circuitous or winding route; a circuitous motion: Lucr. 6. 919 *uimum longis ambagibus est adeundum*; 6. 1081 *nec tibi tam longis opus est ambagibus usquam*; Verg. A. 6. 29 *dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit*; Ov. M. 8. 161 *variarum ambage viarum*; Quint. 3. 11. 23 *haec autem brevior . . . via . . . neque discentem per ambages fatigabit*, etc.; Plin. 2. 41 of the moon: *multiformis haec ambage torsit ingenia contemplantium*; 36. 85 *itinerum ambages occursumque ac recursus inexplicabiles*; Apul. M. 7. 15 *hordeum . . . sub eadem mola meis quassatum ambagibus*.

2. Met., of conversation or writing, a long, circuitous statement: Plaut. Ps. 1255 R *quid opus est me agere ambages?* Cist. 4. 2. 82 *ambages mitte*; Ter. Heaut. 318 *quas, malum, ambages mihi narrare ocepit?* Lucil. Inc. 65 *quid tibi ambages scribere coner?* Verg. A. 1. 341 *longa est iniuria, longae Ambages* (a long story); Verg. G. 2. 46 *carmine ficto Atque per ambages et longa exorsa* (by a winding road); Hor. 2. S. 5. 9 *missis ambagibus*; and so elsewhere in Latin.

3. A circumlocution, ambiguous, riddling, or shuffling statement: Liv. 6. 16. 1 *cum mittere ambages dictator iuberet*; 1. 55. 6 *per ambages* (enigmatically); 1. 54. 8 *quidve praeceperet tacitis ambagibus* (enigmatical or mysterious silence); Ov. M. 7. 761 *immemor ambagum* (her riddles); F. 4. 261 *obscurae sortis patres ambagibus errant*; so often in Tac., e.g. A. 6. 46, 11. 34, 12. 63; Arnob. 5. 42 *ambagibus allegoricis historiae*; and so often elsewhere in post-Augustan Latin.

4. A nonsensical statement or proceeding (with a notion of its tending, or being intended, to deceive): Plin. 7. 188 *post sepulturam variae manium ambages* (foolish speculations about a future life); 10. 137 *immensa vitae ambage circa auguria* (endless

vagaries on the matter of augury); 30. 7 *fabulam complexam ambages feminarum detrahentium lunam*; Pers. 3. 20 *quid istas Succinis ambages?* 5. Doubt, deliberation: Amm. 16. 2. 7 *ut . . . aditus urbis non sine anxia panderetur ambage*. (*Ambi* and *āg-* meaning apparently to go: this base is found also perhaps in *ind-āg-o* and *co-āg-ulum*.)

Ambāgiōsus (*ambages*), circuitous: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. vol. 6 '*ambagiosus*' *circulosus*; so Closs. Ball. Gell. 14. 1. 33 *lubrica atque ambagiosa coniectatione nitentes*.

Ambāgo, *-inis*, subst. f., doubt, obscurity (properly, circuitous going): Manil. 4. 304 *et verum in sacpto est, multaqe ambagine rerum*; Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 420 '*ambagines*' *perplexitates*.

Ambegnus or **Ambignus**, adj., having a young one on each side of it: Varro L. L. 7. 31 *ambegna bos apud augures, quam circum aliae hostiae constituuntur*: Paul. p. 14 M '*ambegni*' *bos et verve x appellabantur, cum ad eorum utraque latera agni in sacrificium ducebantur*; Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 377 '*ambignae oves*' *ex utraque parte agnos habentes*.

Ambiānus, *-a, -um*, in pl. *Ambiani*, name of a Gallic tribe, Caes. G. 2. 4. al., Plin. 4. 106; *Ambiani*, ancient name of Amiens, Amm. 15. 11. 10, 27. 8. 1; *Ambianus* = of Amiens, C. I. L. 5. 6885; *Ambianensis*, the same, Sulp. Sev. Martin. 3. 1.

Ambibiānus, cogn. m.: C. I. L. 6. 975. iii. 43 (Rome, 136 A. D.).

Ambibiūs, **Ambibīa**, nomina: C. I. L. 6. 200. vii. 14 (Rome, 70 A. D.); I. R. N. 2947 (near Naples).

Ambibulus, cogn. m.: C. I. L. 6. 970 (Rome, 130 A. D.); I. R. N. 1110 (Bonito in Apulia, 126 A. D.), 3850 (Capua).

Ambīdexter, adj., ambidextrous, one whose left hand is as strong and effective as his right; Itala Iud. 3. 15 *suscitavit iis . . . Aioth, virum ambidextrum*; Rufin. Hom. Orig. Iud. 3. § 5 . . . *utramque manum dextram habet: hoc est enim quod dicitur ambidexter*; ib. § 6; and Hom. 4. 1.

Ambiōctus, *-a, -um*, part. pass. coined from a supposed verb *ambiōcio*, to throw round: Varro L. L. 5. 132 '*amictui*' *dictum, quod ambiōctum est, id est circumiectum*.

Ambīgo, *-īs, -ōre*, perf. and sup. not in use. 1. To discuss, dispute, have an altercation: usually constr. abs. or with *de*, or with verbal clause in the interrogative form, *ambigo an—quis—uter*, and the like: Ter. Heaut. 499 *vicini hinc ambigunt de finibus*; Cic. Inv. 2. 122 *ambigunt agnati cum eo qui est secundus heres*; ib.

Fin. 2. 4 *ut inter eos qui ambigunt conveniat*; De Orat. 3. 111 *omnis res eandem habet naturam ambigendi, de qua quaeri et disceptari solet*, etc.; Liv. 1. 3. 2 *haud ambigam, hincne fuerit Ascanius* (discuss, raise the question); 35. 16. 10 *nullo ambigente* (no one disputing their claim); Tac. A. 4. 55 *ambigentes quam in civitate templum statueretur*; H. 1. 24 *de parte finium cum vicino ambigenti*. 2.

In pass., with nom. of the thing about which the dispute or doubt occurs (*ambigitur hoc, haec res*, etc.): Lex Agr. C. I. L. 1. 200. 23 *sei quid de eo agro loco ambigetur*; Cic. Caec. 21 *fundum . . . de quo nihil ambigebatur*; Lucr. 3. 1074 *temporis aeterni quoniam, non unius horae Ambigitur status*; Cic. De Or. 2. 110 *in iis causis quae propter scriptum ambiguntur*; Hor. 1. Epist. 18. 19 *ambigitur quid enim?* Liv. 35. 32. 14 *de iis quae ambigerentur*; and so elsewhere in Latin. With acc. and inf. following, Tac. A. 11. 4 *illud haud ambigitur, qualicumque in somnio ipsi fratrique perniciem adlatam*.

3. In pass., impersonally, *ambigitur* or *ambigebatur* = there is or was a dispute or discussion or doubt: so very often. With *an* or interrogative clause following, = there is a doubt whether, or who: with acc. and inf. or *quin*, there is a doubt of the fact *that*: Lex Rubria C. I. L. 1. 205. ii. 18 *pecunia de qua tum inter eos ambigetur*; so often Cic., as Verr. 2. 45 *de qua ambigebatur*; Liv. 2. 1. 3 *neque ambigitur quin . . .* (nor is there a question, but that . . .); Quint. often has *de aliqua re ambigitur*, and also *ambigitur an*, and the like; Tac. A. 12. 1 *maxime ambigebatur inter Lolliam Paulinam et . . . Iuliam Agrippinam*; so H. 3. 71; and elsewhere. With acc. and inf., Tac. A. 6. 28 *aspici aliquando in Aegypto eam voluerem non ambigitur*; H. 4. 49 *nec ambigitur provinciam et militem alienato erga Vespasianum animo fuisse*; so in act. Curt. 3. 3. 5 *quem regnum Asiae occupaturum esse haud ambigere*.

4. To feel or express a doubt, to hesitate: Iustin. 29. 4. 9 *cui rei primum occurreret, ambigebat*; Tac. A. 1. 16 *animos ambigentes quoniam post Augustum militiae condicio*; 16. 20 *ambigenti Neroni quoniam modo . . . nosterent*; Gell. 14. 2. 22 *in hac autem causa de qua tu ambigis*. 5. With inf., of an action, to hesitate to do: Tac. A. 12. 65 *ne quis ambigat . . . cuncta regno viliora habere*; Amm. 15. 4. 12 *prodire in proelium ambigebant*. (In Varro L. L. 6. 30 Spengel now reads *atebat*; the MSS. have *abigebat*, except M, which has *ambigebat*. This can hardly be right. In Tac. A. 6. 15 *ambiciens* is now read.)

Ambiguitās, -ātis (*ambiguus*). 1. Doubtfulness, ambiguity: sometimes in pl. Almost always of ambiguity in expression or language: Cic. Inv. 1. 74 *ambiguitate nominis videntur*

errare; Part. 19 *ambig. verborum*; Liv. 41. 18. 10 *immemorem ambiguitatis verbi*; Quint. 3. 6. 46 = ἀμφιβολία, ambiguity of words or expression, and so very commonly in Quint.; Sen. Epist. 9. 2 *in ambiguitatem incidendum est si . . .*; Sen. Epist. 108. 12 *relictis ambiguitatibus et syllogismis et cavillationibus et ceteris acuminis inriti ludicris*; Quint. 1. 10. 5 *exquisitas ambiguitates*. 2. Uncertainty, doubt: Vulg. 1 Reg. 9. 6 *omne quod loquitur sine ambiguitate venit*.

Ambigūus, -a, -um (ambīgo): 1. Of things or persons about which there is doubt, dispute, or discussion; doubtful, uncertain, open to question; common especially of words or expressions = the Greek ἀμφιβολος (so Paul. p. 17 M), and so almost a t. t. in Rhetoric and Logic, ambiguous. Adv. *ambigue* Plaut. Pseud. 759 R *quicquid incerti mihi in animo prius aut ambiguom fuit* (whatever I had been doubtful about); Ter. Hec. 648 *fuerat ambiguom hoc mihi*; Cic. Fin. 1. 22 *ambigua distinguere*; Orat. 115, N. D. 1. 86, De Or. 2. 110, Caec. 81 *ambigue dicere, loqui, scribere, verbum ponere*; Div. 2. 115 *oracula . . . ambigua*; Verg. A. 2. 99 *voces ambiguas*; 3. 180 *prolem ambiguam*; Hor. 1. C. 7. 29 *ambiguam tellure nova Salamina futuram* (that Salamis would be a matter for doubt or discussion, there being two places of the name); Ov. M. 7. 821, 9. 588 *voces, dicta*; 8. 163 (*Maeandrus*) *ambiguo lapsu refluitque fluitque* (doubtful in which direction); 1. 765 *ambiguom Clymene precibus Phaëthontis an ira Mota magis . . .* (it was uncertain whether); in Quint. very common of ambiguous language and expression, and so Tac., who uses it A. 13. 3 in this sense of a person: *Tiberius . . . validus sensibus aut consulto ambiguus* (using ambiguous language); A. 2. 24 *ambiguas hominum ac beluarum formas* (mixed forms of man and beast); 11. 8 *discordare Parthos summaque imperii ambigua* (the chief authority was disputed); and so often elsewhere in Latin. 2. Of occurrences, events, circumstances, which are looked forward to: doubtful, uncertain: Tac. H. 3. 20 *neque enim ambigua esse quae occurrant, noctem et ignotae situm urbis* (there was no doubt what they had to meet); Tac. A. 2. 21, 46; H. 4. 14, 66; A. 12. 40 (*ambigue certavere: neque ambiguo magis eventu: ambiguam fortunam: ambigue pugnabatur: ambiguom proelii initium*). 3. Applied to a person: Tac. A. 2. 88 (*Arminius proeliis ambiguus, bello haud victus* (i. e. sometimes conquering, sometimes conquered, in battle). 4. Of a past fact, doubtful, disputed: Tac. A. 3. 19 *adeo maxima quaeque ambigua sunt*; 4. 65 *cetera non ambigua sunt*; and elsewhere; applied to a person, A. 13. 44 *haud ambiguus percussor* (there was no doubt about who was the

murderer). 5. Of thoughts, feelings, and the like: doubtful, hesitating: Verg. A. 8. 580 *dum curae ambiguae, dum spes incerta futuri* (i. e. while there is still room for doubt in my thoughts); Tac. A. 14. 59 *taedio ambiguae spei*; H. 2. 45 *haud ambigua Othoniani exercitus voluntate*; 3. 12 *ambiguos militum animos*. 6. Of persons, doubtful, hesitating: Verg. A. 5. 655 *at matres . . . ambiguae spectare rates*; Tac. often; A. 2. 67 *quamvis ambiguum et scelera sua reputantem*; H. 2. 39 *tribuni centurionesque ambigui*; followed by interrogative clause, A. 6. 1 *ambiguus an urbem intraret*; II. 10 *quis*; 15. 38 *quid*. Followed by gen. of the word denoting the subject about which the doubt is felt: Tac. A. 1. 7 *Tiberius cuncta per consules incipiebat, tamquam vetere re publica et ambiguus imperandi* (doubtful about his power); H. 2. 83 *ambiguus consilii*; so 4. 21; H. 3. 43 *futuri ambiguus*. 7. In passive sense, untrustworthy, doubtful, treacherous, uncertain: Verg. A. 1. 661 *quippe domum timet ambiguum Tyriosque bilingues*; Ov. M. 15. 333 (*fons*) *ambiguus suspectus aquis*; Her. 10. 62 *per ambiguas puppis itura vias*; Tac. H. 3. 60 *Antonius docuit esse adhuc Vitellio vires ambiguas* (uncertain, untrustworthy) *si deliberarent, acres, si desperassent*; Liv. 6. 2. 3 *ambigua fide*; Tac. A. 13. 34 *ambigua fide*; H. 4. 19 *animus auxiliorum*; A. 2. 56 *ambigua gens ea antiquitus*; 14. 38 *quod . . . nationum ambiguum aut adversum fuit*; Plin. Epist. 4. 2. 1 *puer acris ingenii sed ambigui*. 8. In a moral sense, dubious, doubtful: Tac. A. 13. 12 *per luxum et ambigua secreta*. 9. Of fortune, adverse, as opp. to *prosperus, secundus* and the like: Tac. A. 1. 64 *secundarum ambiguarumque rerum*; 6. 21 *ambiguum sibi ac prope ultimum discrimen instare*; 12. 33 *quem multa ambigua, multa prospera extulerant*; H. 2. 7 *ambiguae domi res*. 10. In Verg. A. 5. 325-6 *spatia et si plura supersint, Transeat elapsus prior, ambiguumque relinquat*, the MS. reading is no doubt *ambiguumque*, not *ambiguumve*. Both Servius and Ti. Donatus took *ambiguum* as masc., Serv. explaining it as = *minus firmum ad celeritatem* (uncertain in speed), Donatus as = *incertum de spe victoriae*. Conington translates 'would leave behind him who is now doubtful'; Henry as 'hesitating between two things, whether to give up without more ado, or strive to overtake his competitor.' 11. Neut. *ambiguum*, as subst., an ambiguous word or expression, = Greek ἀμφίβολον: Corn. Her. 4. 67 *significatio . . . per ambiguum, cum verbum potest in duas pluresve sententias accipi*; Cic. De Or. 2. 111 *ambiguorum complura sunt genera*; Orat. 121 *quod est ambiguorum proprium, res duas significari*; Fin. 4. 75 *hic ambiguo ludimus*; De Or. 2. 250 *ex*

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ambiguo dicto; and elsewhere in Cic. 12. = ambiguity: Arnob. 1. 42 *sine ambiguo ullius dubitationis*. 13. *In ambiguo esse, relinquere*, and the like, to be, or to leave, in doubt: Plaut. Trin. 594 *in ambiguo etiam nunc quid ea re fuit*; Lucr. 4. 1137 *quod in ambiguo verbum iaculata reliquit*; Varius ap. Hor. 1. Epist. 16. 28 *servet in ambiguo*; Ov. M. 1. 537 *alter in ambiguo est an sit comprehensus*; Tac. Agr. 5 *non sane alias . . . magis in ambiguo Britannia fuit* (i. e. the possession of Britain was never more uncertain); H. 2. 45 *spes et praemia in ambiguo*. (From *ambigo*, as *in-gen-uus* from *gen-*, *per-spec-uus* from *spec-*, and the like.)

Ambilustrum, -i, subst. n., apparently = a double lustration or purification, though Becker and Mommsen (*Staatsrecht* 2. p. 389) take it as coming from *ambiendo lustrare*: Serv. A. 1. 283 (Dan.) *lustrum autem dictum, quod post quinquennium unaquaeque civitas lustrabatur. Unde Romae 'ambilustrum,' quod non licebat nisi ambos censores post quinquennium lustrare civitatem*.

Ambio, -is, -ire, perf. *ambivi*, but also *ambii* (Verg. A. 10. 243), Suet. Aug. 95; fut. perf. 3rd p. pl. *ambierint* Plaut. Amph. prol. 69, 71; but *ambiverit* ib. 74; supine *ambitum* and perf. part. pass. *ambitus* Ov. M. 1. 37, 15. 287; Val. Fl. 5. 621, and in prose Sall. H. 1. 53, 4. 52; imperf. *ambibam* Liv. 27. 18. 6, Tac. and the younger Pliny; fut. *ambibo* Plin. 18. 345; gerund *ambiendo* or *ambiundo* (as Sall. I. 13. 8). 1. To go round. (a) Cic. Tim. c. 9. § 26 *ut terram lunae cursus proxime ambiret*; Ov. M. 5. 361 *ambibat Siculae cautus fundamina terrae*; 624 *bisque locum, quo me dea texerat, inscius ambit*; 7. 332 *intrarant . . . ambierantque torum*; Lucan 1. 592 *mox iubet et totam pavidis a civibus urbem Ambiri*; Val. Fl. 3. 189 *quae caeruleus ambit Balteus*; Tac. A. 6. 15 *ambiens patriam* (so Rhenanus). (b) Of water, to surround: Sall. H. 4. 52 *terra (a fluminibus) ambitur*; Varro L. L. 5. 28 *quod ambit (Tiberis) Martium campum*; Verg. A. 6. 550 *quae rapidus flammis annis torrentibus ambit*; Ov. M. 1. 37 *ambitae circumdare litora terrae*; 15. 289 *fluctibus ambitae fuerant Antissa Pharosque*; so often Tac., e. g. G. 1 *cetera Oceanus ambit*; A. 2. 19 *silvas . . . palus ambibat*. 2. To surround, enclose: of persons and things: Verg. A. 10. 243 *oras ambiit auro*; Ov. M. 2. 499 *nexilibusque plagis silvas Erymanthidas ambit*; 12. 328 *quam (quercum) dum complexibus ambit*; 15. 659 *serpentem baculum qui nexibus ambit*; Liv. 27. 18. 6 *eam crepido . . . ambibat*; Tac. A. 1. 68 *vallum armis ambirent*; 13. 41 *levis armatura muros interim ambiret*; H. 5. 12 *porticus quis templum ambibatur*; A. 15. 43 *sed pro-*

priis quaeque muris ambirentur; G. 1. 34 *utraeque nationes ambiunt immensos insuper lacus*; and so elsewhere in Latin. 3.

Especially, to go round to see persons with the purpose of asking them a favour: common, in particular, of canvassing at an election. (a) Ter. And. 373 *amicos oras, ambis*; Varro L. L. 5. 28 *qui populum candidatus circumit, ambit*; Cic. Att. 4.

3. 2 *vicatim ambire*; Phil. 11. 19 *si comitia placet in senatu habere, petamus, ambiamus*; Cic. Planc. 12 *te . . . non valde ambiendum putassem*. (b) With acc. of the person canvassed: Cic. Planc. 9 *populus facit eos a quibus est maxime ambitus*; Sall. H. 1. 53 *a quibus sunt maxime ambiti*; I. 13. 8 *singulos ambiundo*; 14. 20 *niti, ambire, fatigare vos singulos*; Script. Bell. Af. 21 *privatos ambiendo et blande appellando*; Ov. M. 14. 585 *ambieratque Venus superos*; Val. Fl. 5.

621 *ambitumque senem*; Tac. H. 3. 39 *a Caecina . . . ambitus abnuere perseveravit*. (c) With acc. of the thing for which the request is made or canvass undertaken: Plaut. Amph. prol. 69 *palمام*; 74 *magistratum sibi*. 4. To approach a person with the view of addressing, conciliating, or paying court to him: Verg. A. 4. 283 *quo nunc reginam ambire furentem Audeat adfatu?* 7. 333 *comibiis ambire Latinum* (i.e. approach him to ask for his daughter in marriage); Hor. 1. C. 35. 5 *te pauper ambit sollicita prece Ruris colonus*; Vitruv. 6. praef. 5 *beneficium dantes, non accipientes, ambiuntur*; Tac. G. 17 *qui . . . pluribus nuptiis ambiuntur*; H. 4. 11 *ille unus ambiri, coli*; 51 *aderant legati regis Volgesi quadraginta milia Parthorum equitum offerentes. Magnificum lactumque tantis sociorum auxiliis ambiri neque indigere*. 5. = *rogare*, to ask,

request, sometimes followed by *ut* or *ne* with subj., or by inf.: Vitruv. 6. praef. 5 *rogant et ambiunt ut architectentur*; Tac. D. 9 *rogare ultro et ambire cogatur ut sint qui dignentur audire*; A. 2.

43 *donec ultro ambiretur . . . accipere*; Suct. Iul. 18 *ambienti ut legibus solveretur*; Aug. 31 *ambirentque multi ne filias in sortem darent*. 6. To be eager to do a thing: Stat. Silv. 1. 2. 254 *ambissent laudare diem*. 7. To obtain, = *adsequi*, Cypr. Vita 16.

Ambisasiŭs, cogn. m.: C. I. L. 5. 4889 (Sabine territory). Note the termination *-asiŭs* as perhaps Sabine.

Ambisīnister, adj.: = *ambidexter* (q.v.): Interpr. Origen. in Judic. 3. § 5.

Ambisontes, name of an Alpine tribe: Tropaeum Augusti C. I. L. 5. 7817. 14 (comp. Plin. 3. 137).

Ambitiō, -ōnis (*ambio*). 1. A going round, a circuit: Paul. p. 16 M *'ambitio' est ipsa actio ambientis*; Macrob. Comm.

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Somn. Scip. 1. 17. 16 *in una cursus sui ambitione*. 2. A circumference: Macrob. Comm. Somn. Scip. 1. 20. 26 *saxeum vas in hemisphaerii speciem cavata ambitione curvatum*; comp. Solin. 35. 8 *ambitiō extimae cutis* (= covering); Minuc. Felix Octav. 4. 6 *ita ut me ex tribus medium lateris ambitione protegerent* (= shelter). 3. Bulk, size: Tert. Ieiun. 17 *ambitiō corporis*; mass, quantity: Id. Virg. Vel. 8 *am. capillorum*. 4. Met., surrounding, display, pomp; Titin. 11 *ubi ambitionem virtuti videas antecedere*; Lucil. Inc. 22 *aurum atque ambitio specimen virtutis virique est*; Nepos Dion 2. 2 *magnaue eum ambitione Syracusas perduxit*; Tac. Agr. 40 *plerique quibus magnos viros per ambitionem aestimare mos est* (i. e. by the number of their friends and servants); and in later Latin. 5. Especially of going about for the purpose of canvassing or asking for votes (see *ambio*): the act of canvassing for office, a canvass: and generally of proceedings taken in the interests of a man's political advancement: Plaut. Amph. prol. 76; Trin. 1033 *ambitiō iam more sanctast, liberast a legibus*; C. Gracchus (Meyer xxxiv. 4) *quomodo ex usu vestro existimabam esse, non quomodo ambitioni meae conducere arbitrabar* (almost = my own advancement); Cic. Planc. 45 *ambitionis nostrae tempora* (the interests of my political career); so ib. 52 *vel ambitionis vel aetatis tuae ratio* (your interest or your age); Sall. H. 2. 96. 5 *ex ambitione mea* (in the interest of my public advancement); so perhaps Cic. Att. 1. 1. 4 *in quo uno ambitio nostra nititur*; ib. *si voles in me esse durior, ambitionem putabis mihi obstitisse* (the interests of my canvass?); Fam. 11. 27. 2 *ambitiō nostra et vitae dissimilitudo non est passa . . .* (the course of my political career), and so elsewhere in Latin. 6. Of efforts made for any other object: Iustin. 1. 3. 2 *cum admitti magna ambitione aegre obtinuisset*; Cael. Aur. Acut. 1. 17. 171 *somnum quibuscumque ambitionibus adhibendum*. 7. Desire of office or public life or advancement, ambition: Plaut. Pers. 556 R *avaritia . . . quarta invidia, quinta ambitio, sexta autem obtrectatio*; so often in Cic., e.g. Verr. 2. 132 *ut studia cupiditatesque honorum atque ambitiones . . . tollerentur*; ib. 133; Planc. 50 *dignitati testimonium, non beneficium ambitioni*; Sall. Cat. 3. 4; 4. 2; 52. 26 (*per ambitionem*); Lucr. 5. 1132 *angustum per iter luctantes ambitionis*; Varro L. L. 5. 91 *quos nunc propter ambitiones* (the prevalence of ambitious feelings?) *tribuni faciunt*; Hor. 1. S. 4. 26 *aut ab avaritia aut misera ambitione laborat*; Quint. 1. 2. 22 *licet ipsa vitium sit ambitio, frequenter tamen causa virtutum est*; so often Tac. in good and bad sense: e.g. H. 1. 15 *neque ipse imperium ambitione accipi*; and else-

where frequently in good Latin. With gen.: Tac. A. 15. 16 *gloriæ*; 16. 23 *conciliandæ provinciæ*.

8. In general, of electioneering excitement: Cic. Phil. 11. 19 *quæ igitur hæc comitia? aut quam ambitionem . . . L. Caesar in senatum introduxit?* Liv. 35. 10. 1 *ambitiō . . . exarserat consularibus comitiis: multi petebant.* 9.

Busy or fussy display for the sake of obtaining influence or currying favour, popularity hunting, fear of giving offence, desire to flatter or do a kindness: Cato Orat. 2 *nunquam ego pecuniam neque meam neque sociorum per ambitionem largitus sum*; Cic. Q. F. 1. 1. 3 *cum hi mores tantum iam ad nimiam lenitatem atque ad ambitionem incubuerint*; Verr. 2. 98 *benignitate aut ambitione adductus*; Mur. 72 *quod enim tempus fuit . . . quo hæc sive ambitio sive liberalitas non fuerit, ut locus . . . daretur amicis et tribulibus?* and so elsewhere often in Cic.; Script. Bell. Alex. 65 *ambitione atque indulgentia tribunorum militum*; Sall. I. 85. 9; 86. 3 *per ambitionem*; Liv. 5. 36. 9 *sed ne id, quod placebat, decerneret in tantæ nobilitatis viris, ambitio obstabat*; Vitruv. 3. præf. 3 *non gratia neque ambitio valeret*; Liv. 3. 47. 4 *quod ius sibi per ambitionem dictum non esset* (regard for others had interfered to prevent a decision being given him); Hor. 1. S. 10. 84 *ambitione relegata* (without flattery); Petron. 4 *ambitioni spes suas donavit*; Tac. very often; e. g. D. 29 *colligunt discipulos . . . ambitione salutationum et inlecebris adulationis.*

10. Ambitiousness, desire of saying or doing something new or striking, love of display: Quint. 2. 15. 37 *cum pravum quoddam, ut arbitror, studium circa scriptores artium extiterit, nihil isdem verbis quæ prior aliquis occupasset finiendi: quæ ambitio procul erit a me*; Tac. G. 27 *funerum nulla ambitio*; Cypr. Ad Donat. 2 *ambitione volubili opulenta facundia iactetur* (does this mean affectation, or compass of words, circumlocution?). 11. Entreaty (*ambio* in the sense of supplicating): often in Paulinus of Petricordia.

Ambitiō = *παροιμία*: Gloss. Gr. Lat. quoted by Rönisch S. B. p. 7; probably for *ambagio* or *ambigio*; see *adagio*.

Ambitiōsus, adj. from *ambitiō*; adv. *ambitiose*. 1. Prop. = surrounding, so clinging: Hor. 1. C. 36. 20 *lascivis hederis ambitiosior*.

2. Winding, circuitous: Plin. 5. 71 *amnis . . . quatenus locorum situs patitur ambitiosus*.

3. Spacious: Amm. 17. 4. 12 *intra ambitiosi templi delubra*; 22. 4. 5 *ambitiosa ornatarum domorum exquisita sunt spatia*.

4. Met., of things put on (as it were) and worn on the outside: showy, pretentious, fussy, affected, over-demonstrative: of actions done or expressions

used with a view to producing an effect: Cic. Fam. 6. 12. 1 *ambitiosa rogatio* (made for the sake of display, and so opposed to *necessaria*); Fam. 10. 25. 2 *ambitiosa festinatio* (fussy); Att. 1. 18. 1 *ambitiosae et fucosae amicitiae* (showy); Fam. 6. 6. 8 (*Caesar*) *cedit multorum iustis precibus et officio incensis, non inanibus aut ambitiosis, voluntatibus* (affected, pretended); Hor. A. P. 447 *ambitiosa recidet Ornamenta* (showy, pretentious); Justin. 30. 2. 2 *ambitiosae pulchritudinis scortum* (pretentious beauty); Quint. 6. proem. 7 *non sum ambitiosus in malis* (I have no desire to make a show); Petron. 17 *ubi tam ambitiosus detumuit imber*; Tac. H. 2. 49 *ambitiosis id precibus petierat, ne caput amputaretur ludibrio futurum* (demonstrative, loudly-expressed; but Gerber and Greef take it here as = ambitious); Agr. 42 *ambitiosa morte inclaruerunt* (affected, pretentious); 29 *quem casum neque ut plerique fortium virorum ambitiose* (with affected Stoicism) *neque . . . muliebriter tulit.* 5. Anxious to obtain favour or popularity: Cic. Cluent. 108 *qui absolvit, ambitiosus existimatur*; Verr. 3. 195 *ambitiosi homines aut benigni*; Muren. 20 *quibus L. Lucullus tantum laudis impertivit quantum neque ambitiosus imperator, etc.*; Flacc. 42 *ita ambitiosus ut omnes . . . cotidie persalutet*; Q. F. 1. 2. 4 *ne forte me in Graecos tam ambitiosum factum esse mirere*; Fam. 3. 7. 4 *multo ambitiosius facere soleam quam honos meus et dignitas postulat*; Sall. I. 64. 5 *neque facto neque dicto abstinere quod modo ambitiosum foret*; Cic. Att. 15. 1 b. 2 *ut eam nec ambitiose corrigerem* (without flattery); Ov. Am. 2. 4. 48 *noster in hos omnes ambitiosus amor* (anxious to win or please them); M. 8. 277 *superos pervenit ad omnes Ambitiosus honor*; Asconius in Cornel. Argum. p. 58 Orelli, *quae res cunctam gratiam ambitiosis praetoribus . . . sustulit*; Tac. H. 1. 12 *ambitiosis rumoribus*; 83 *ambitioso imperio*; 2. 57 *foedum mancipium et malis artibus ambitiosum*; 92 *abditiis pecuniis per occultos aut ambitiosos sinus* (i. e. *conciliandae sibi gratiae causa*); so Suet. Aug. 42 *salubrem magis quam ambitiosum principem*; Dom. 8 *ambitiosas centumvirorum sententias rescidit.* 6. Of a person making a request or suit, urgent, eager: Ov. Pont. 3. 1. 84 *pro nostris ut sis ambitiosa malis*; so M. 13. 289; Quint. 6. 3. 38 *provinciam ambitiosissime petierat*; Petron. 65 *ambitiosissime a nobis petierat* (*Trimalchio*) *ut . . . comessemus.* 7. Ambitious (usually, but not always, in a bad sense), desirous of honour or distinction: Corn. Her. 4. 65; Cic. Inv. 1. 91; Corn. Her. 2. 5 *ambitiosum, si honoris causa fecisse ostendet*; Ov. Am. 1. 1. 14 *cur opus adfectas, ambitiose, novum?* Fast. 5. 298

templis gaudemus et aris, Turbaque caelestes ambitiosa sumus; Trist. 1. 8. 18 *nota quidem, sed non ambitiosa domus* (so Mart. 12. 68. 2 *atria, si sapias, ambitiosa colas*); so often in Tac., e. g. A. 4. 37 *ambitiosum, superbum* (a mark of ambition and haughtiness); Agr. 30 *si pauper (hostis) ambitiosus*. With gen., ambitious of: Lucan 4. 376 *quaesitorum pelago terraque ciborum Ambitiosa fames*. With *in* and acc., Sen. Tranq. 1. 14 *ambitiosus in verba* (ambitious of effect in language). 8. Met., ambitious, affected: Quint. 1. 2. 27 (of a teacher) *ambitiosis utilia praeferre*; 1. 4. 22 (also of a teacher) *ambitiosa festinatio*; so 8. 3. 25 'antegeo' *nemo nisi ambitiosus utetur*; 11. 1. 50 *ambitiosus institor eloquentiae*. (Gellius 9. 12. 1 says *ambitiosus* can mean *et qui ambit et qui ambitur*, but no real instance of the passive use seems yet to have been discovered.)

Ambitōr (*ambio*). 1. One who goes about asking for votes or support: Serv. A. 4. 283 *ambitores etiam dicuntur qui ut honores consequentes discurrendo et rogando suffragia acquirunt*; Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 28. 5 *patronis auctoribus damnatus ambitor est*. 2. In a general sense, one who desires a thing, with gen.: Paulin. Nol. Epist. 13. 16 *aeternae laudis ambitor*; and elsewhere in later Latin.

Ambītūs, *-ūs* (*ambio*); a bastard form *ambitum*, *-i* in Tert. Apol. 26; C. I. L. 6. 2345 (Rome). 1. A going round, circuitous course, circular movement: Cic. N. D. 2. 49 *ambitus rotundi stellarum*; Tim. 8 *rotundi ambitus*; so Hor. A. P. 17 *aquae per amoenos ambitus agros*; Quint. 1. 10. 40 *historici, qui magnitudinem insularum satis significari navigationis ambitu crediderunt* (by the time it takes to sail round them); 11. 2. 21 *in urbium ambitu* (while walking round a town); Plin. 2. 86 *quoniam tanto brevior quam sol (luna) ambitu currit*. Of time: Tac. A. 6. 28 *post longum saeculorum ambitum*. 2. An embrace: Petron. 132. 3. Circumference, circuit: especially in law, of the space left between two houses so as to make room for going round: Legg. XII. Interpr. ap. Varro L. L. 5. 22 *ambitum parietis circuitum esse describunt*; Cic. Top. 24 *Scaevola id solum esse ambitus aedis dixerit, quod parietis communis tegendi causa extra lectum proiceretur*; Varro l. c. *ambitus est quod circumeundo teritur*; Paul. p. 16 M 'ambitus' *proprie dicitur inter vicinorum aedificia locus duorum pedum et semipedis ad circumeundi facultatem relictus*; Vitruv. 1. 1. 10 *iura . . . quae necessaria sunt aedificiis communibus parietum ad ambitum stillicidiorum et cloacarum*; of a sepulchre: Dig. 47. 12. 5; C. I. L. 6. 1191 *theatri* (Rome, 400 A. D.); *monumenti* ib. 1904, 2345. 4. Generally, = circumference: Tac. G. 37 *castra ac spatia, quorum ambitu nunc*

quoque meliariis molem manusque gentis, so elsewhere in Tac.; Amm. 17. 12. 11 *se . . . cum terrarum suarum ambitu*, and elsewhere in Amm. Border, edge: Tac. A. 12. 56 *cincto ratibus ambitu (lacus)*; 14. 34 *extremum ambitum campi*. 5. Met., of writing or speaking, a period: Cic. Brut. 162 *ambitus ille verborum, si sic περιόδον appellari placet*; Orat. 168 *perfecto completoque ambitu verborum*; Quint. 9. 4. 22, 124; Petron. 118; Suet. Tib. 71 *per ambitum verborum rem enuntiandam* (by several words instead of one); Fronto ad M. Antoninum De Orat. p. 161 Naber, *ambitus isti et circumitiones*. 6. Met., like *ambitio*, display, ostentation: Tac. Agr. 18 *per ostentationem et officiorum ambitum*; H. 2. 92 *ambitu, comitatu, et immensis salutantium agminibus*; Serv. A. 10. 213 *apud maiores bella non ambitu sed virtute constabant*. 7. Met., in public life, unlawful means taken to secure election to office, especially of bribery and treating. In this sense only in the speeches of Cic., where it occurs *passim*: *leges ambitus, infinito ambitu manus commaculare*, etc., etc., so Caes. C. 3. 1; Sall. Cat. 18. 2; Liv. 7. 15. 2, and constantly in all Latin; Tac. H. 1. 17 *largitione vel ambitu*; 2. 93. al., A. 4. 2 *nec senatorio ambitu abstinebat clientes suos . . . ornandi* (corruption of the senate, which consisted in —); but A. 13. 29 *ambitu suffragiorum* = the corrupt obtaining of, or canvassing for, votes. 8. = *ambitio*, canvassing, electioneering excitement: Tac. A. 1. 15 *sine repulsa et ambitu*; 81 *ne ambitu comitia turbarent*; 14. 28 *quoniam (comitia) acriore ambitu exarserant*; 15. 20 *candidatorum ambitus Iulias leges pepererunt*; D. 37 *de ambitu comitorum*. 9. Of base and unworthy arts in general, undue or corrupt influence, and the like: Tac. A. 1. 2, 7 *uxorium ambitum*; *vi, ambitu, postremo pecunia*; 75 *ambitum et potentium preces*; 2. 34 *ambitum fori, corrupta iudicia*. 10. = *ambitio*, ambition: Tac. A. 12. 1 *nec minore ambitu feminae exarserant*. 11. Ambitiousness, in the sense of false affectation or display: Quint. 4. 1. 18 *ambitus faciendi iniuste* (the affectation of acting); 12. 10. 3 *proprio quodam intellegendi ambitu* (affectation of connoisseurship). 12. Attention, homage: Tac. H. 2. 64 *nec ullis postea fortuna inlecebris aut ambitu civitatis in gaudium evicta*. 13. Of intercession or pleading, or interest excited, on behalf of a person: Tac. H. 1. 20 *novum officii genus et ambitu ac numero onerosum* (i. e. through the amount of applications or requests it would bring with it); A. 12. 59 *quod patres odio delatoris contra ambitum Agrippinae pervicere* (intercession); 13. 52 *senecta, quam ultra vitam produxit, quorum ambitu evaserat*; 16. 4 *nihil ambitu nec potestate senatus opus esse dicitans*. In Tac.

Ambitū maverit ut eundi, ut quocumque maverit vel spes impulerat. Tac. H. 1. 17 p. 1.

H. 1. 19 *ambitu remanendi aut eundi ut quemque metus vel spes impulerat*, it is difficult to see how the word should be explained; whether as 'capricious desire' or 'affectation,' or as = 'there being plenty of unfair influence or favour to secure their going.'

Ambivareti (not **Ambluareti**), name of a tribe of Gauls, allies of the Aedui: Caes. G. 7. 75.

Ambivŭs, -i, nom. m.: Lucil. Inc. 65 *quid tibi ego ambages, Ambivi, scribere coner?* Cic. Cluent. 163; C. I. L. 6. 200. i. 10 (Rome, 70 A. D.); ib. 2284, and elsewhere.

Ambix, -īgis, acc. pl. *ambīgās* (Greek ἄμβιξ, -ῖκος), a little cone-shaped bottle: Cael. Aurel. Chron. 4. 7. 94; Apic. 6. 236 *ambicas* (conj. Schuch for *abias* of MSS.).

Amblasŭs, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 1057. iii. 75; 1058. iii. 10 (both Rome, 210 A. D.).

Ambliḡōnŭs (ἀμβλυώνιος), obtuse-angled: *ambligonium*, an obtuse-angled figure, Grom. Lat. p. 291 Lachm.

Ambrones, name of a tribe of Gauls: Liv. Epit. 68 *ex Teutonis et Ambronibus*; Paul. p. 17 M *Ambrones fuerunt gens quaedam Gallica, qui subita inundatione maris cum amisissent sedes suas, rapinis et praedationibus se suosque alere coeperunt. Eos et Cimbro Teutonisque C. Marius deletit. Ex quo tractum est ut turpis vitae homines ambrones dicerentur*; Placidus p. 12 D '*Ambronem, perditae improbitatis, a gente Gallorum, qui cum Cimbris Teutonisque grassantes periere*. It would appear from these passages that the word must have been used as a term of reproach, perhaps by the satirists or comedians.

Ambrōsia, -ae (ἀμβροσία). 1. The fabled food of the gods: Varro *περίπλους* 2. 1; Catull. 99. 2 *dulci dulcius ambrosia*; Cic. Tusc. 1. 65 al.; Ov. Pont. 1. 10. 11; M. 2. 120 *ambrosiae suco saturi* (as though it were a plant); 4. 215 *ambrosiam pro gramine habent* (of the horses of the Sun); 14. 606. 2. A fragrant essence conferring beauty: Verg. G. 4. 415 *liquidum ambrosiae diffundit odorem*.

3. Name of a miraculous healing plant: Verg. A. 12. 419 *salubris Ambrosiae sucos et odoriferam panaceam*.

4. Name of an antidote to poison, discovered by Zopyrus: Cels. 5. 23. 2.

5. Name of a kind of vine: Plin. 14. 40; of a plant also called *botrys*, described by Plin. 25. 74; of the *aizoon* Plin. 25. 160; of the *artemisia* Plin. 27. 28, 55; Plin. 27. 28 says '*ambrosia*' *vagi nominis et circa alias herbas fluctuati*.

Ambŭlābilis (*ambŭlo*), capable of walking: Boeth. Cic. Top. p. 332 Orelli.

Ambulātivus, adj. (*ambulo*), pertaining to walking; neut. *ambulatīvum* (or fem. *ambulatīva*?), in pl. subst. = a procession: C. I. L. 3. 3438 (Aquincum in Upper Pannonia) *in ambulatīvis*.

Ambulātōr, -ōris (*ambūlo*), a lounge: Cato R. R. 5. 2; Mart. 1. 41. 3 *transiberinus ambulator*.

Ambulātōrius, -a, -um, (*ambulator*). 1. Movable: Script. Bell. Alex. 2 (*turres*) *ambulatorias*; so Vitruv. 10. 19. 3; Plin. 21. 80 *operculum ambulatorium*; Veget. Mil. several times has *ambulatoriae turres*. 2. Suitable for walking in: Dig. 8. 5. 8 *ambulatoria porticus*. 3. Met., movable, opp. to *stativus*: Tert. Nat. 1. 16 *sive stativo sive ambulatorio titulo*. 4. Met., of a case at law, that passes from one court to another: Cod. Iust. 6. 2. 22 praef. *ambulatoria causa*. 5. Met., susceptible or capable of change: Dig. 34. 4. 4 *ambulatoria est voluntas (defuncti) ad vitae supremum exitum*. 6. Met., in law, allowing a transference from one person to another: Dig. 23. 5. 10 *erit potestas legis ambulatoria*; 40. 7. 34 *ambulatoriam, ut ita dixerim, condicionem*.

Ambūlo, -ās. 1. To walk about, go about, walk: pass. used impersonally by Cic. Legg. 2. 1 *satis iam ambulatum est*; Varro L. L. 6. 1 *sedatur, ambulatur*, and elsewhere; Plaut. Mil. 251 Rib. *abiit ambulatum* (has gone a walk); Plaut. As. 427 R *cum fusti est ambulandum*; Capt. 12 F *si non ubi sedeas locus est, est ubi ambules*; Ter. Hec. 815 *cursando atque ambulando totum hunc contrivi diem*; so Hec. 435, Ad. 713; C. I. L. 1. 1431 *cum diu ambulareis, tamen huc veniendum est tibi*; Cic. Flacc. 41 *ambulat cum lorica*; Verr. 5. 173 *sic . . . ambulare*; Tull. 19 *cum ambularet in agro*; and so elsewhere in Cic.; Hor. 1. S. 2. 25 *tunicis demissis ambulat*; so 1. S. 4. 66; Vitruv. 2. 1. 2 *ut non proni sed erecti ambularent*; Quint. 8. 5. 15 *cum loricatus in foro ambularet*; 11. 3. 44 *standi, ambulandi . . . vices*; Tac. A. 1. 13 *ambulantisque Tiberii genua advolveretur*, and so often elsewhere in Latin. With cogn. acc.: Ov. F. 1. 122 *perpetuas ambulat illa vias*; in Cic. Fin. 2. 112 it is doubtful whether *maria* or *mari ambulavisset* is the right reading. 2. To lounge, walk idly about, strut about: Cato Orat. 10. 5 *tu otiosus ambulas*; R. R. 5. 5 *minus libebit ambulare*; Scipio Africanus mi. (Meyer xv. 4) *qui barba . . . vulsa ambulet*; Varro R. R. 1. 16. 4 *ne ambulat feriata*; Hor. Epod. 4. 5 *licet superbus ambules pecunia*. 3. To walk, as distinguished from running or leaping: with acc. of distance; the passive can also be used of the distance; act. *am-*

bulare mille passuum, pass. *mille passuum ambulatur*: Cic. Quinct. 78 *septingenta milia passuum ambulare*; Quint. 6. 3. 77 *se iam bina milia passuum ambulare*; Plin. 10. 111 *ambulant aliae (aves) . . . saliant aliae . . . currunt (aliae)*; 23. 26 *si statim bina stadia ambulentur*.

4. To go, move, in general; esp. in colloquial Latin, in imper.: Plaut. Trin. 1108 *cito ambula, actutum redi*; Pseud. 263 b R *ambula tu* (go on!); Ter. Heaut. 380 *ambula!* (walk!); Ph. 936 *in ius ambula*. *Bene ambula*=good bye, *bon voyage!* Plaut. Cas. 3. 1. 12; Most. 840 L; Capt. 452 R *bene ambulato*, and elsewhere in Plaut.

5. Of inanimate objects, to move. Of a ship: Cato R. R. 1. 3 *ubi naves ambulat*. Of a wheel: Vitruv. 9. 4. 16 *etiamsi aeque celeriter ambulet*. Of a river: Plin. 5. 51 *Nilus . . . ut per deserta et ardentia et immenso longitudinis spatio ambulans*. Of light in a gem: Plin. 37. 131 *hanc (lucem) transfundit cum inclinatione velut intus ambulantem*.

6. Met., in Law. (a) Of a provision passing from one law to another: Plin. 10. 139 *quod deinde caput translatum per omnes leges ambulavit*.

(b) Of a bargain or agreement which is transferable from one person to another: Dig. 7. 1. 25. 2 *ambulabit stipulatio, profectaque ad heredem redibit ad fructuarium*; 4. 4. 15 *per plures quoque personas si emptio ambulaverit*.

(c) Of a right: Dig. 37. 11. 2. 9 *ambulabit cum dominio bonorum possessio*.

(d) Of an obligation: Dig. 4. 5. 7. 1. 7. Met., to walk, i. e. to live, behave, constantly in Vulg.: e. g. Psalm 118. 1 *qui ambulant in lege Domini*.

Ambūro, -īs, -ēre, (*am-buro*) sup. *ambūstum*; the perf. apparently does not occur.

1. To burn around, hence to burn superficially or singe, but sometimes also in the general sense of to burn: Plaut. Epid. 674 R *quaqua tangit, omne amburit*; Mil. 33 Rib. L *amburebat gutturem*; Most. 947 L *amburet corculum carbunculus*; Acc. 439 *hice torris quem amburi vides*; C. I. L. 1. 1009 (Ciceronian or early Augustan age) *ambusto corpore* (of a corpse); Cic. Mil. 86 *ut . . . ambureretur abiectus*; Verr. 1. 70 *hic sociorum ambustus incendio, tamen ex illa flamma periculoque evolavit*; Dom. 113 *qui . . . ambustas fortunarum mearum reliquias suas domos comportari iuberent*; Sest. 143 *cuius (Herculis) corpore ambusto*, and elsewhere in Cic.; Sall. H. 2. 21 *parietes templorum ambusti*; 4. 43 (*faces*) *ambustas . . . reliquerant*; Verg. A. 12. 301 *barba*; 298 *torrem*; Hor. 1. S. 10. 64 *libris Ambustum propriis*; Ov. M. 2. 209 *ambustaque nubila fumant*; 9. 174 *ambustique sonant nervi*; Sen. Agam. 561 *ambustus extat*, and in Plin., Tac., and later authors, e. g. Suet. Claud. 21 *Pompeiani theatri, quod ambustum restituerat*.

2. Of the effects of cold (comp. the use of *uro*): Val. Fl. 4. 70 *ambusta pruiniſ Lumina*; Tac. A. 13. 35 *ambusti multorum artus vi frigoris*. 3. Met., Liv. 22. 35. 3 *damnatione collegae et sua prope ambustus evaserat* (not unscathed), so Val. Max. 8. 1. 1 has a section on *ambusti*, i. e. *qui in discrimen capitis adducti neque damnati neque absoluti sunt*. Neut. of pass. part. *ambustus, ambustum, -i*, used as subst., a singe, burn: Plin. 24. 51 *recentis ambusti*; 21. 42 *pusulas ambusti modo facit*; 35. 190 *ambustis prodest*, and elsewhere in Plin.

Ambustŭlātus, pass. part. from a lost verb *ambustulare*, formed from dim. of *ambustus, ambustulus*, singed, scorched: Plaut. Rud. 770 R *in ignem coniciam, Teque ambustulatum magnis obiciam avibus pabulum*. (Catull. 36. 8 has *ustulare*, and Cic. Mil. 33 *semustulatus*.)

Āmēana (possibly for **Āmeiana**), name of a woman: Catull. 41. 1.

Ameia, nom. f.: C. I. L. 4. 2345 (Pompeii).

Amelius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 1. 74; **Amelia**, cogn. m.: I. R. N. 6769. ii. (now at Naples); C. I. L. 6. 200. ii. 28 (Rome, 70 A. D.).

Āmendo, -ās, form of *amando* in Amm. 18. 6. 18.

Āmentātīō, better **ammentātīō** (*ammento*), a hurling or slinging; so concr., a missile: Tert. Nat. 1. 10 init. *machaeris vestris ammentationibusque*.

Amentinus pagus, C. I. L. 6. 251 (Rome, 27 A. D.).

Āmento, -ās, better *ammento*. 1. To furnish with a strap or thong (*ammentum*): Cic. De Or. 1. 242 *auctorem aliquem invenire, a quo cum ammentatas hastas acceperit* (spears fitted with an *ammentum*, and therefore ready for use); Brut. 271 *ut hastae velitibus ammentatae, sic apta quaedam et parata singulis causarum generibus argumenta traduntur*. 2. To hurl, fling: Lucan 6. 221 *cum iaculum parva Libys ammentavit habena*; Sil. 14. 422 *ammentante Noto* (whirling them along). 3. Met., to sling, hurl, launch forth, of an argument: Tert. Marc. 4. 33 *ammentavit hanc sententiam*.

Āmentum, see **Admentum**.

Āmēriōla, apparently dim. of *Ameria*, name of a town of the Prisci Latini: Liv. 1. 38. 4; Plin. 3. 68.

Āmes, -ītis, m., a straight pole, or rod. 1. For stretching nets upon: Paul. p. 21 M *'amites' perticae aucupales*; Hor. Epod. 2. 33 *aut amite levi rara tendit retia*; Pallad. 10. 12. 2. For carrying a litter: Pallad. 7. 2. 3 *amites basternarum*. 3. For

barring an enclosure: Col. 9. 1. 3 *per transversa laterum cava transmittuntur amites, qui exitus ferarum obserent*; Itala Exod. 30. 4 (see Rönsch I. u. V. p. 92). (From *am-*, to take: comp. ἄμ-η.)

Āmēthystus, -i, subst. f. (Greek ἀμέθυστος). 1. A violet-coloured precious stone, the amethyst: described at length Plin. 37. 121 foll.; Ov. A. A. 3. 181 *purpureas amethystos*; Plin. 37. 80 *amethysti fulgens purpura*; ib. 93 *quorum extremus igniculus in amethysti violam exeat*; Plin. 37. 121 foll. gives various explanations of the name: *causam nominis adferunt quod usque ad vini colorem accedens prius quam cum degustet in viola desinat fulgor: alii quia sit quiddam in purpura illa non ex toto igneum, sed in vini colorem deficiens . . .*; 124 *magorum vanitas ebrietati eas resistere promittit et inde appellatas*. 2. A kind of vine, the grape of which did not intoxicate; Celsus ap. Col. 3. 2. 24 *inerticula . . . nigra, quam Graeci amethyston vocant*.

Ametius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 1063. ii. 8 (Rome, 212 A.D.).

Amfāriam, on both sides: Gloss. Epin. 1. F. 35 '*amfariam*' *pro ambabus partibus*.

Amfragōsus: *amfr. locus* is glossed as = *qui ex multis partibus perambulari potest*; Glossae Nominum p. 12 Löwe; Gloss. Cyrill. περιοδεύσιμος τόπος, *amfragosus, amfractus, ambago*.

Āmi (ἄμ, not *ammi*), subst. indecl., a plant resembling cumin: Plin. 20. 163, 264; Scribon. Larg. 121.

Āmicīo, conjugated generally as of the fourth conj. The following forms are also found; perf. *amicui* Brutus ap. Diom. p. 367 K; *amixi*, Varro κνωροπήτωρ, ib.; perf. inf. *amicisse*, Fronto Fer. Als. p. 228 Naber; supine *amicium*; fut. pass. *amicibor* Plaut. Pers. 307 R, but *amicietur* Vulg. Ier. 43. 12. The word can hardly be a regular compound of *am* and *iacio*, as is usually assumed, or the perf. and sup. would be *amicci*, *amicium*, while the first syllable would probably be long. It is more probably formed from a lost word *am-ex* or *am-ix*, *ām-ic-is*, analogous to *ob-ex*, *ob-ic-is*, though the length of the first syllable of this word prevents the parallel being complete. The syllable *ic-* may be a shorter form of *iac-*, but *am-ic-io* will not be analogous to *ab-ic-io*.

Āmicītia, as quasi-technical term of international law, friendship between the *populus Romanus* and other communities or nations: Lex. Rep. C. I. L. 1. 198. 1 *in amicitia populi Romani*;

Lex. Agr. ib. 200. 75 (*in*) *amicitiam populi Romani manserunt*; 80 *in amicitiā populi Romani manserant*; so often in Caes., Cic., Sall., and the historians generally, and in legal Latin.

Āmicōsus, adj. from *amica*, having many mistresses: Diom. p. 326 K *amicosus*, πολυερώμενος.

Āmictūs, -ūs (*amicio*). 1. Covering: Varro L. L. 5. 131 *amictui quae sunt*; Cic. Tusc. 5. 90 *michi amictui est Scythicum tegmen*; Prop. 3. 15. 3 *ut mihi praetextae pudor est velatus amictu*. 2. Manner, style of dressing: Titin. 117 *itum, gestum, amictum qui videbant eius*; Cic. De Orat. 2. 91 *imitari alicuius amictum aut statum aut motum*; Cluent. 111 *facite enim ut . . . voltum atque amictum atque etiam illam . . . purpuram recordemini*; Tac. A. 2. 59 *pari cum Graecis amictu*; 14. 21 *Graeci amictus . . . tum exoleverunt*. 3. The manner of putting on the *toga*: Quint. 11. 3. 141 *amictus fiet angustus*; 143 *hoc amictus genus*. 4. Concr., a garment, dress, vesture, covering: Cic. Att. 6. 1. 17 *amictus, anulus, imago ipsa*; Verg. often, e. g. A. 6. 301 *sordidus ex umeris nodo dependet amictus*; Ov. M. 14. 262 *pallamque induta nitentem Insuper aurato circumvelatur amictu*, and elsewhere in Ov.; in pl., Ov. M. 4. 104 *ore cruentato tenues laniavit amictus*; Tac. G. 17 *feminae saepius lineis amictibus velantur*, and so elsewhere in Latin. 5 Met., surrounding, covering, envelopment: Lucr. 6. 1134 *caeli mutemus amictum*; Verg. A. 1. 412 *et multo nebulae circum dea fudit amictu*; Sil. 12. 613 *terras caeco nox condit amictu*; Stat. Theb. 1. 631 *celsa Cyclopum Tecta superiecto nebularum incendit amictu*. 6. Of weeds covering the ground: Col. 10. 70 *iam virides lacerate comas, iam scindite amictus*. 7. Proverb, *quem mater amictum dedit, sollicitē custodientium* = not giving up early habits: Quint. 5. 14. 31 (translating from the Greek).

Āmicūlo, -ās, verb der. from *amiculum*, to cover slightly: Solin. 52. 19.

Āmicus, in the language of court etiquette, one belonging to the retinue or surrounding of a man in high place: Caes. C. 3. 104, 108 *amici regis*; Nep. Milt. 3. 2 of Darius; *amicus Augusti* is thus a regular title, e. g. C. I. L. 3. 199 (Syria); 781. 27 (Tyra in Lower Moesia); 5. 5811 (Milan); 7165 (Piedmont); Tac. A. 1. 27 *ut quis praetorianorum militum amicorumve Caesaris occurreret*; so A. 1. 35, 37, 40, 43, and often in later Latin.

Āmīgro, -ās, to go away to a place: Liv. 1. 34. 7 *amigrant Romam*.

Āminnēus, adj., Aminnean, or belonging to the Aminnei, an Italian tribe whose whereabouts is uncertain: Macrob. S. 3. 20. 7 says *Aminnei fuerunt ubi nunc Falernum est*, but others placed them in the region of the Piceni. The adj. occurs only as the epithet of a well-known wine, *Aminneum vinum*: Cato R. R. 7. 1 *Aminneum minusculum et maiusculum*; ib. 106. 2; so Varro R. R. 1. 25; Verg. G. 2. 97; Plin. 14. 21 foll.; I. R. N. 79. 29 (Petelia); Edict. Dioclet. C. I. L. 3. 2. 4, and elsewhere.

Aminnius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 2010. i. 20 (Rome).

Amio, cogn. m.: C. I. L. 3. 6010. 14 (now at Munich); C. I. L. 7. 1337. 5 (Liverpool).

Amisīa, -ae, name of a river in N. Germany, the Ems; Tac. A. 1. 60 al.; called by Mela 30 *Amisissis*; by Plin. 4. 100 *Amisis*.

Āmitto, -īs, pf. *amīsi*, sup. *amissum*: 2nd pers. perf. sing. *amisti* for *amisisti*, required by the metre, Ter. Hec. 251; Eun. 241; so Umpfenbach and Wagn. 1. To send away: Plaut. Cas. 3.

3. 10 *exanimatum amittat domum*; Rud. 488 R *amitto domum*; Capt. 339 R; Mil. 1410 Rib. *amitemus salvom*; Ter. Hec. 251 *ut veni, itidem incertum amisti*. 2. To let go free: Plaut. Bacch. 223 R *qui de amittunda Bacchide aurum hic exigit*; ib. 963 *Helena . . . persuasit se ut amitteret*.

3. To let go, let off: Ter. Phorm. 141 *nunc amitte, quaeso, hunc* (let him off this time). 4. To let go, let drop, give up, dismiss: of a thing or person. (a) Plaut. Amph. 847 R *amittere rem inquisitam*; Stich. 187 R *non amittam quin eas* (I won't let you go unless —); Bacch. 1195 R *neque si hoc hodie amiseris, id post mortem eventurum esse unquam*; Mil. 457 Rib. *amisisti praedam manibus*; 477 *amisisti a te vix vivom*. Opp. to *retinere*: Ter. Ph. 175 *retinere an vero amittere* (of a wife or mistress); Ph. 507 *neque quo pacto a me amittam neque uti retineam scio*; 918–20 *ab se amittere*; 714 *hoc argentum temere nunquam amittam ego a me*; Acc. 304 *age age, amolire, amitte, cave vestem attigas* (let go!); Cic. N. D. 2. 124 *amitterent captum*; Cael. 64 *cur Licinium de manibus amiserunt?* so ib. 66; Verg. A. 5. 853 *clavum . . . nusquam amittebat*.

(b) Met., Tac. A. 13. 46 *nec posse matrimonium amittere quod*, etc. (c) *Vitam, animam spiritum amittere*, to give up life or breath, to expire: Plaut. As. 611 R *amissurum vitam*; Corn. Her. 4. 57 *amisit vitam, at non perdidit* (he has parted with his life, but not thrown it away); Cic. Rosc. Am. 30 *per summum dedecus vitam amittere*; Phil. 9. 15 *cum . . . vitam amiserit in maximo rei publicae munere*; Mil. 37 *ita est mul-*

catus ut vitam amiserit; Sall. C. 58. 21 *cavete ne inulti animam amittatis*; I. 14. 23 *non enim regnum, sed fugam exilium egestatem et omnes has quae me premunt aerumnas cum anima simul amisisti*; Verg. A. 11. 409 *nunquam animam talem dextra hac . . . amittes*; Tac. A. 2. 71 *spiritum antea quam ultionem amissuros*. 5. To lose, let slip, let go, of a thing which it is right or desirable not to let go; literally, as of a thing or person, met., of an opportunity or the like; Naev. Com. 61 *qui vestram rem publicam amisistis tam cito*; Plaut. Most. 424 L *amisisti occasionem*; Trin. 561 *agrum*; Pers. 403 R *ego argentum, is ius iurandum amiserit*; Ter. Eun. 322 *qua ratione amisisti* (lost sight of him, of some one following); Caecil. 43 *rem paternam amiserant*; Cato R. R. 5. 6 *triennii fructum amittes*; Acc. 278 *multa amittuntur tarditie et socordia*; Ter. Eun. 606 *occasionem*; Lucr. 1. 659 *ardua dum metuunt, amittunt vera viai*; Caes. G. 3. 18 *occasionem negotii bene gerendi non amittendam esse*; C. 1. 33 *ne reliquum tempus amittat*. 6. To lose, in the ordinary sense of the word: differing from *perdo* in this, that *perdo* means to throw away or ruin by one's own voluntary act, *amitto* to lose involuntarily, by mistake or accident. Very common in all Latin, and applied to persons and things of all kinds. (a) Plaut., Ter. Ad. 913 *sumptu amittet multa* (lose, i. e. have to pay); Ph. 672 *me hoc est aequom amittere* (it is right that I should bear this loss); Lucr. 1. 1039 *privata cibo natura animantium Diffluit, amittens corpus* (of parts of the body lost); so 4. 541 *am. de corpore partem*; Varro R. R. 1. 7. 6 *amittere folia* (of a tree shedding its leaves); and so Plin. has *florem, semen amittere*. (b) Very common of losing goods, money and the like: also of losing influence, dignity, reputation, honour (*gratiam, dignitatem, existimationem, honestatem*): Nep. Eun. 10. 2 *ut fidem amittere mallent quam cum non perdere*; of losing qualities (*utilitatem, viriditatem*, etc.), conditions, or circumstances (*pacem, potestatem, salutem*) of one's country: Cic. Fin. 4. 22 *patriam amittere*. (c) Of persons in high office, to lose armies, provinces, towns, and the like: e. g. Cic. Pis. 96 *Aetolia amissa*; Verr. Act. 1. 13 *classes . . . amissae ac perditae*; and so constantly in Cic., and all Latin. (d) Of losing soldiers in battle: Cic. Marcell. 17 *cives quos amisimus*; so Caes. G. 7. 51, 8. 12, and elsewhere in Latin, as Liv. 35. 6. 9. (e) Of losing a person by death: Lex Anton. C. I. L. 1. 204. ii. 1 *liberos servosve bello Mitridatis amiserunt*; Cic. Fam. 7. 33. 1 (of the dead) *amissus*; Catull. 64. 150 *germanum amittere crevi*; 64. 245 *amissum immitti Thesea fato*; and so very commonly in all Latin.

Amīus, nom. m.: I. R. N. 5070 (Aesernia).

Amma, cogn. f.: C. I. L. 2. 880 dat. *Amme* (Salmantica in Lusitania); so ib. 2668 (3rd cent. A.D.).

Ammaeus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 5. 398 (Regio x), now at Vienna; C. I. R. 491.

Ammaia, name of a town in Lusitania: *Ammaiense municipium* C. I. L. 2. 158 (161 A.D.).

Ammaus, nom. m.: I. R. N. 5474 (Superaequum).

Ammīa, nom. f.: C. I. L. 5. 2121 (Tarvisium); 2. 1140 (Italica in Baetica); ib. 3062 (Augustan age), spelt *Amia*. Cogn. f.: C. I. L. 5. 6023 (Milan); I. R. N. 688 (Canusium); 3221 (Misenum); and not seldom in inscr. *Ammius*, cogn. m.: C. I. L. 2. 2675 (Legio vii), Tarraco; 3. 1359. 7; 1334. 8; 1336. 50; and elsewhere in inscr.

Ammiānus, cogn. m.: I. R. N. 1170 (Aeclanum); 1467 (Beventum); C. I. L. 6. 1058. v. 109 (Rome, 210 A.D.); ib. 1600.

Ammias, cogn. f.: I. R. N. 2744 (Classis Praetoria Misenensis); C. I. L. 6. 1600 (Rome); C. I. R. 1444.

Ammica, cogn. f.: C. I. L. 2. 3198 (Valeria in Tarraconensis).

Ammilla, cogn. f.: C. I. R. 917.

Ammīnus, cogn. m.: C. I. L. 2. 146 (Ebora in Lusitania).

Ammo, cogn. m.: C. I. L. 2. 2797 (Clunia in Tarraconensis); 3. 6010. 15 (now at Regensburg).

Ammōnīacus, adj. (*Ammon*), belonging to Ammon; *sal Ammoniācum*, a kind of salt found in the sands of Africa: Ov. Med. Fac. 94; Cels. 6. 6. 39; Plin. 31. 79 (who describes it). *Ammoniācum gummi*, a gum distilled from a tree called *metopon*, growing in the neighbourhood of the temple of Iupiter Hammon: Cels. 5. 11 al.; Plin. 12. 167 al. *Ammoniācum* alone, and *Ammoniāci gutta*, often in Scribonius Largus.

Ammōnīānus, cogn. m.: I. R. N. 2675, 2761, 2803 (all Classis Praetoria Misenensis); C. I. L. 6. 228 (Rome, 205 A.D.); spelt *Amonianus* C. I. L. 6. 3159 (Rome).

Ammōnīcus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 2. 514 (Emerita in Lusitania).

Ammōnīus, nom. m.: Cic. Att. 15. 15. 2; I. R. N. 2803 (Classis Misenensis); 2714 spelt *Hamm-*; 3393 (near Naples); and elsewhere in inscr. Cogn. m.: C. I. L. 5. 1250 (Aquilicia); and elsewhere in inscr.

Ammuneus, cogn. m.: C. I. L. 5. 6648 (shore of Lake Verbanus).

Annacum, formerly read in Plin. 21. 176, where modern editors write *amaracum*.

Annŏgo, -ās, form sometimes found in Inscr. for *abnego*: see Löwe p. 421.

Annīcōla, -ae, subst. m., a dweller in rivers: Auson. Mos. 137 (p. 124 Peiper) *annicolam delphina*.

Annīcōlus, -a, -um, haunting the streams: Ov. M. 10. 96 *annicolae salices*.

Amnis, -is, subst. m., but in old Latin fem.: Fest. p. 250 s. v. *amnis Petronia* says ‘*annem*’ *autem feminine antiqui enuntiabant*. Nonius p. 191 quotes instances of the fem. use from Naevius (Tr. 44), Plaut. Mercator (859 R), Accius (Trag. 297, 323), and Varro Periplus; so Varro R. R. 3. 5. 9. See also Serv. A. 9. 124; Prisc. 1. p. 160 K. Abl. more usually *amne*, but *amni* Acc. ap. Non. p. 192; Cic. De Or. 3. 186; Verg. G. 1. 203; 3. 447, and elsewhere; also in Hor., Liv., Colum., Calpurn., and Sil. (Neue, Lat. Form. 1. pp. 219–220.)

1. Originally, perhaps, = water, but usually a river; common in all Latin from Naevius downwards: Plaut. Trin. 940; Enn., Cato, Lucr., Cic., etc.; as opposed to the sea, Sen. N. Q. 4. 2. 10, 12; to a rivulet, Cic. Rep. 2. 34 *non tenuis quidam rivulus . . . sed abundantissimus amnis illarum disciplinarum atque artium*. Of the ocean stream: Verg. G. 4. 233 (in pl.) *Oceani spretos pede reppulit amnes*; Tibull. 2. 5. 60 *qua fluitantibus undis Solis anhelantes abluit amnis equos*; 3. 4. 18 *caeruleo amne*.

2. Of water in general: Verg. A. 7. 465 *furit intus aquai Fumidus atque alte spumis exuberat amnis*; 12. 417 *fusum labris splendentibus annem Inficit, occulte medicans*.

3. Of an overflow: Pallad. 11. 14. 18 *primo amne musti . . . egesto*. (Perhaps connected with Greek ὄμβρο-s, Skt. *āmb-u*, *āmbh-as*, water, and *abhrā-m*, storm-cloud; comp. also Old Celt. *ambe-*, brook, and Old Irish *abann*, river. Vaniček p. 7, with others, connects it with *ap-*, water, another form of which base is preserved in *aqua*. Havet derives it from the preposition *ab*, *ab-nis* being thus an adjective, and meaning ‘rushing away.’ Another possibility seems to me to be that it stands for *au-nis*, and may thus be related to the Celtic *Avona* and Italian river-name *Avens*; Serv. A. 7. 657. Compare the two forms *Sannium* and Σαννίται.)

Amnŭus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 1652 (Rome, 334 A.D.).

Amnŭo, form of *abnuo*: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 421.

Āmoenīfēr, adj., bringing delight: Venant. Fort. Vit. S. Mart. 4. 4.

Āmoenītās, -ātis, subst. f. (*amoenus*). 1. Pleasantness, attractiveness, loveliness: charm, mostly used of things and places: Plaut. Men. 356 R *amanti amoenitas malo est*; Stich. 278 R *amoenitates omnium venerum et venustatum adfero*; 1162 *amoenitas formae*; Capt. 774 F *ita hic me amoenitate amoena amoenus oneravit dies*; Cic. Prov. Cons. 29 *amoenitas eum, credo, locorum, urbium pulchritudo . . . retinet*; Fam. 6. 19. 1 *et villa et amoenitas ista hospitii est, non deversorii*; 7. 1. 1 *cum esses in ista amoenitate paene solus relictus*, and so often elsewhere in Cic.; Nep. Att. 13 *hereditas . . . cuius amoenitas silva constabat*; so Liv. 7. 38. 7 (of a landscape) *illa fertilitate atque amoenitate perfrui*; Tac. often, always of places, except A. 5. 2 *nihil mutata amoenitate vitae*; Gell. 10. 3. 5 *lux ista et amoenitas orationis verborumque*; 12. 1. 24 *amoenitates . . . et copias uberlatesque verborum*; 6. 7. 1 *ingenii amoenitates*. 2. As a term of endearment: Plaut. Cas. 2. 3. 13 *uxor mea, mea amoenitas*; Poen. 365 R.

Āmōliō, -īs, -īre, = foll.: Curt. 8. 5. 17 *prius ab oculis amolita natura est*; Apul. de Deo Socr. 9 *commixta . . . sive amolita*.

Āmōlior, -īris, verb depon. Inf. *amolirier* Plaut. Most. 371 L. 1. To remove, get out of the way: Plaut. Pseud. 856 R *nostra amoliri (hinc) omnia*; Most. 378 L; Sisenna ap. Non. p. 73 *impedimentum*; Liv. 5. 22. 3 *amoliri tum deum dona ipsosque deos coepere*; 25. 36. 11 *amoliti obiecta onera*; Lucan 5. 355 *quantum Fortuna . . . Amolitur onus*; Plin. 11. 25 *amoliuntur omnia medio*; Tac. A. 1. 50 *obstantia silvarum*; H. 3. 31 *nomina atque imagines Vitellii*. 2. To get out of the way, of an argument or objection or statement: Quint. 9. 2. 71 *amoliamur cetera, ut hoc solum supersit*; 5. 13. 11 *an amolienda singula*, and so elsewhere. 3.

With reflexive pron., *amoliri se* = to get oneself out of the way, take oneself off: Plaut. Pseud. 557 R *agite, amolimini hinc vos intro nunc iam*; Truc. 630 R *sed ego cesso hinc me amoliri*; Pacuv. 16 *nonne hinc vos amolimini?* so 184; Ter. And. 707 *proinde hinc vos amolimini*; Acc. 304. 4. Of a person, to get rid of:

Petron. 10 *custodem molestum amoliri*; Tac. A. 2. 42 *inveniem speciem honoris*; H. 1. 13 *Octaviam uxorem*; so A. 14. 59. 5. Of circumstances, conditions, qualities, feelings, to remove, get rid of, put out of the way: Liv. 28. 28. 10 *amolior et amoveo nomen meum*; Plin. 11. 23 *amoliendis periculis*; Petron. 97 *invidiam amolitur*; Tac. H. 3. 75 *am. crimen invidiamque a partibus Vitellii*.

Āmōvēo, -ēs, -mōvi, -mōtum, irreg. fut. *amoveam* Itala 2 Sam. 7. 15, ap. Augustin. C. D. 17. 8 *miseritordiam autem meam non amoveam ab eo*. To remove, get out of the way. 1. Of persons and things: Plaut. Trin. 799 *servos ancillas amove*; Ter. Hec. 694 *testem hanc cum abs te amoveris*; Titin. 45 *parasitos amove*; Lucr. 1. 225 *quaecumque vetustate amovet aetas*; Cic. Att. 1. 12. 2 *nebulonem illum ex istis locis amove*; Sall. Cat. 20. 1 *amotis arbitris*; Liv. 5. 51. 9 *alia . . . amovimus ab hostium oculis*; 40. 51. 3 *signa amovit*; Tac. often thus; Suet. and later writers. 2. With reflexive pronoun: Ter. Ph. 566 *modo te hinc amove*; Liv. 3. 38. 11 *se a coetu*; Sil. 17. 223 *qui memet finibus unquam Amorim Ausoniae*; Suet. Tit. 10 *seque e medio quam longissime amovere*. 3. To banish, remove to another place: Plaut. Epid. 94 R *ut aliquo ex urbe eam amoveas*; Tac. A. 4. 31 *in insulam*; 14. 57 *in Galliam Narbonensem*; 1. 53 *amotus Cercinam*. 4. Met., to remove a person from an office or post: Cic. Har. Resp. 43 *quaestorem a frumentaria procuratione*; Vulg. Luc. 16. 4 *cum amotus fuero e vilicatione*, and elsewhere in Vulg. 5. Met., of feelings and states or conditions: Plaut. Amph. 464 R *amovi molestiam a foribus*; Trin. 784 *suspicionem ab adolescente*; Ps. 1282 b R *crapulum dum amoverem*; Merc. 41 R *animus studio amotust puerili meus*; Ps. 144 R (*si l. c.*) *somnum socordiamque*; Asin. 254 R *aps te socordiam . . . segnitiam*; Ter. And. 307 *amorem ex animo amoveris*; 510 *a me opinionem hanc tuam esse amotam volo*; 181 *amoto metu*; Cic. Cluent. 159 *libidinem metum invidiam, etc. . . amovere*; Rab. Perd. 12 *Porcia lex virgas ab omnium civium Romanorum corpore amovit*; Hor. 1. S. 1. 27 *amoto ludo*; Liv. 5. 35. 6 *ambellum*; Tac. A. 4. 71 *metus suos*, and elsewhere in Latin. 6. To carry off, i. e. appropriate, steal: Hor. 1. C. 10. 8 *boves Perdolum amotas*; Dig. 25. 2. 3. 3 *rerum amotarum iudicio*; so 42. 1. 52, and elsewhere.

Ampeius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 3. 2400 (Salona); 3172 (Dalmatia).

Ampēlīō, cogn. f.: I. R. N. 1688 (Beneventum).

Ampēlīs, cogn. f.: C. I. L. 6. 3158 (Rome); I. R. N. 3460 (now at Naples).

Ampēlisca, n. p. fem.: Plaut. Rud.

Ampēlīum, cogn. f.: I. R. N. 931 (Luceria).

Ampēlius, nom. m.: Amm. 28. 1. 22. Cogn. m.: I. R. N. 1846 (Beneventum, 542 A.D.); Ephem. Epigr. 3. p. 78.

Amphībālum, a cloak: Sulp. Sev. Dial. 2. 1. 5. 7.

Amphibōlōgia (apparently a bastard extension of the form *amphibolia*), ambiguity: Isid. Or. 1. 33. 13; Ps. Acron Hor. A. P. 449.

Amphicōlus (ἀμφίχωλος), lame on both sides, t. t. for an iambic trimeter with a spondee in the second and last foot: Plotius Sacerdos p. 523 K.

Amphidānēs, name of a precious stone with magnetic powers, described Plin. 37. 147.

Amphidoxus or **-ōs** (ἀμφίδοξος). 1. Of a case (in the legal sense), of doubtful character: Fortunat. ap. Halm R. L. M. p. 109, and often elsewhere in later Rhett. 2. Of doubtful meaning: Isid. Or. 2. 21. 26.

Amphimērēs (ἀμφιμερής), t. t. of Prosody for the foot called *amphimacer*: Diom. p. 479 K.

Amphisporus (ἀμφισπορος), sown on both sides: C. I. L. 3. 586. 11 *per amphispora Lamiensium* (Lamia in Macedonia).

Amphitāpus (ἀμφίταπος), adj., rough on both sides; as subst., a coverlet of this character; pl. *-oe* or neut. *-a*: Lucil. 1. 28 *psilae atque amphitapoe villis ingentibus molles* (so L. Müller); 6. 10 *pluma atque amphitapo*; Varro Manius 21 *amphitapo bene molli*; Nonius p. 540 = Isid. Or. 19. 26. 5 '*amphitapa*' *ex utraque parte villosa tapeta*; Dig. 34. 2. 23. 2.

Amphōra, **-ae**, or **amfora**, subst. f., Latin form usual for the Greek ἀμφορεύς. Gen. pl. *amphorum*, Lentulus ap. Cic. Fam. 12. 15. 2; Charisius p. 55 K says it is doubtful whether *amphorum* or *amphorarum* is right, adding that Iulius Romanus thought *amphorum* right if the measure was meant, *amphorarum* if the word was used independently. Plin. 6. 82 has *amphorum*, Liv. 21. 63. 3 *amphorarum* in this sense; C. I. L. 6. 1771 (Rome, 363 A.D.) *amforum*. 1. A large cylindrical vessel with two handles, usually of earthenware, but sometimes also of glass, used for holding wine after it was strained off from the *dolium*, and also for oil and other liquids: Plaut. Mil. 821 Rib. *amphoram nardini*; Cato R. R. 10. 2, 88. 1; Hor. often, and in all Latin. 2. *Amphora spartea*, a two-handled basket for holding grapes: Cato R. R. 11. 2. 3. *Amphorae* were also used as coffins for the poor: Prop. 4. 5. 75 *sit tumulus lenae curto vetus amphora collo*. 4. And as public urinals: Titius ap. Meyer Orat. Rom. Fragm. xxv. 1. 5. *Amphora* as a measure: Cato R. R. 57. 1 *heminas*

ternas, id est amphoram; the *amphora* contained two *urnae*, = 6 gallons and 7 pints; Cic. Font. 19 *in singulas vini amphoras*; Fest. p. 258 *quadrantal, quod ex Graeco amphoram dicimus*; Plin. 9. 93. 6. *Amphora Capitolina*, an imperial *amphora*, or *amphora* set up as a standard in the Capitol: Capitol. Maximin. 4. 1. 7. As a measure of a ship's carriage, like our ton; the *amphora* in this connection counted as = 80 lbs.: Lentulus ap. Cic. quoted above; Liv. 21. 63. 3 *navem quae plus quam CCC amphorarum esset*; comp. Plin. 6. 82.

Amphōrūla, dim. of *amphora*, the link of a chain in the shape of a little *amphora*: Isid. Or. 19. 31. 12.

Ampūs, Ampīa, nomina: C. I. L. 1. 521, 5. 8206 (Aquilaia), and often in inscr.

Ampla, a handle: Amm. 21. 2. 1 (of a shield) *axiculis . . . in vanum excussis ampla remanserat sola*; Serv. A. 7. 796 ἀπὸ τῆς λαβῆς, *quam Latine amplam vocamus*. Met., an occasion, opportunity: Amm. 18. 5. 4 *invenit tandem amplam nocendi*; 19. 3. 2 *ut amplam omnem adipiscendae laudis . . . circumcideret*. For more instances see Schöll in the Archiv 1. p. 534 foll. He would restore the word to Cic. Verr. 2. 60 *amplam occasionem nactus*, supposing *occasionem* to be a gloss on *amplam*.

Amplectibilis, acceptable, welcome: Paulin. Diac. adv. Caelest. 2 *sententiam tam amplectibilem*.

Amplexātīō, -ōnis, (*amplexor*), embracing: Chalcid. Tim. 196 *propter nimiam corporis amplexationem*; Isid. Or. 7. 8. 14; Cassiodor. Var. 8. 26.

Amplexiō, -ōnis, (*amplector*), t. t. of Grammar, = ἐπιπλοκή, the joining of one metre with another: Mar. Vict. p. 94 K.

Amplexo, -ās, frequentative of *amplector*, to embrace frequently; met. to cling to a thing: Plaut. Poen. 1230 R *hanc amabo atque amplexabo*; Lucil. Inc. 173; Acc. 70 *amplexa*; Claud. Quadrig. ap. Prisc. 1. p. 393 K *suaviare, amplexare*; Cic. Cluent. 124 *auctoritatem censorum amplexato*; Petron. 63 *cum mater amplexaret corpus filii sui*. (See also Löwe P. G. p. 410.) Deponent form *amplexor*.

1. To embrace: Plaut. Amph. 465 R; Truc. 925 R *amplexarier*; Ps. 293 R *amplexator*; Ter. Heaut. 900, and elsewhere in the comedians and in other Latin.

2. Met., to embrace, give a cordial welcome to: Cic. Q. F. 2. 12. 3 *Appius totum me amplexatur*; Fam. 1. 9. 10 *inimicum meum sic amplexabantur*.

3. Of things, to be fond of, attached to: Cic. (?)

ad Brut. 1. 11. 2 *quo magis amplexetur ac tueatur iudicium suum*; Sest. 98 *otium*; De Or. 3. 63 *voluptatem*; Ac. Post. 1. 33 *quas (species) Plato mirifice erat amplexatus*.

Amplīa, nom. f.: I. R. N. 3571 (Capua).

Amplīāta and **Ampliatius**, cognomina: C. I. L. 4. 1975 (Pompeii), and often elsewhere in inscr.

Amplīātiō, -ōnis (*amplio*). 1. An increasing: Rufin. Hist. Eccl. 1. 6. 19; Tert. De Bapt. 13 *addita est ampliatio sacramento*. 2. = *amplificatio* in the rhetorical sense, a heightening, filling out, swelling, of language or style: Arnob. 7. 46 *ampliatio sermonis*. 3. The postponement of a trial: Sen. Contr. 1. 3. 9. p. 81 Bursian; Ps. Ascon. in Verr. 1. 26. p. 164 Orelli.

Amplīātōr, -ōris (*amplio*), one who increases the number of; Inscr. on a coin of Antoninus Pius ap. Eckhel Doctr. Numm. vol. 7. p. 12, *S. P. Q. R. ampliatori civium*; Augustin. Sermon. 109. 2 (Mai) *populi*.

Amplīfīcātiō, -ōnis. 1. The act of increasing. (a) Cic. Off. 1. 25 *rei familiaris*; ib. 2. 42 *honoris et gloriæ*; Div. 2. 33 *pecuniae*; Verr. 3. 19 *vectigalium*. (b) In a literary work, long quotations or passages inserted (?): Vitruv. 5. pr. 1 *ut amplificationibus auctoritas augetur*. (c) In oratory, making much of a point, enlarging upon it: Corn. Her. 2. 86 *amplificatio peccatorum*; 3. 15 *amplificationes crebrae et breves*; 3. 24 *ampl. dividitur in cohortationem et conquestionem*; Cic. Inv. 1. 100; Part. 27 *est amplificatio vehemens quaedam argumentatio*; so constantly in Quint. 2. The act of doing honour to a person: Arnob. 7. 13 *ampl. sumentis honorem*.

Amplīfīcātōr, -ōris (*amplifico*), one who enlarges or increases: Cic. Fam. 10. 12. 5 *dignitatis tuae*; Tusc. 5. 10 *rerum ipsarum*; C. I. L. 6. 1142 (Rome, 334 A.D.).

Amplīfīco, -ās. 1. To increase, make greater, in size or degree: Pacuv. 267 *sævum amplificatis dolorem*; very common in Cic., who has e.g. Cat. 3. 2 *qui hanc urbem conditam amplificatamque servavit*; N. D. 2. 8 *res publica amplificata*; Man. 46 *hanc auctoritatem . . . magnis vestris iudiciis amplificatam*; Ac. 2. 5 *gloriam*; Fam. 12. 24. 1 *amplificandae dignitatis tuae*; Lael. 59 *amplificandae fortunae*; N. D. 3. 34 *ampl. voluptatem, dolorem*; N. D. 2. 168 *facultatem disserendi*; Caes. G. 2. 14 *auctoritatem Aeduarum apud omnes*; 6. 12 *gratia dignitateque amplificata*; Vitruv. 5. 8. 2 *gradationes scalarum . . . amplificantur*; Liv. 1. 44. 3 *urbs*

amplificanda . . . videbatur, and in later Latin. 2. Of persons, to exalt, make great, treat with distinction: Cic. Legg. 3. 32 *pauci honore et gloria amplificati*; Dom. 88 *a populo . . . sum amplificatus, ornatus*; Plin. Pan. 69 *ingentium virorum nepotes . . . amplificat atque auget*; Vulg. Eccles. 48. 4 al. 3. Of deities, to glorify: Arnob. 3. 33 *numen vocabulis amplificatum tribus*; 7. 31 *tantum esto mactus quantum volo, tantum amplificatus quantum iubeo*. 4. In oratory, to make much of, extol: Corn. Her. 3. 6 *amplificandae hae partes virtutis*, opp. to *attenuandae*; Cic. Fin. 5. 72 *virtutem ipsam suis laudibus amplificantis oratio*; De Orat. 1. 143, Orat. 125, and elsewhere in Cic.; so Quint. several times, and in later Latin.

Amplio, -ās. 1. To enlarge, increase, in size, number, or degree: August. Mon. Ancyr. 4. 15 *solo (basilicae) ampliato*; Script. Bell. Hisp. 42 *ampliato honore*; Hor. 1. S. 4. 32 *ampliet ut rem*; Cels. 7. 5. 1 *amplianda scalpello plaga est: quam ut telo postea transeunte amplietur*; Quint. Praef. 27 *adiumenta . . . quae si modica obtigerunt, possunt ratione ampliari*; Lucan 3. 276 *ampliat orbem*; Plin. Pan. 54 *de ampliando numero gladiatorum*; Tac. H. 2. 78 *prolatare agros, ampliari servitia*; Suet. Aug. 18 *ampliato vetere Apollinis templo*, and so elsewhere, and in later Latin. 2.

Of persons, to extol, glorify: Quint. 8. 4. 20 *Hannibalis bellicis laudibus ampliatur virtus Scipionis*; Mart. 8. 66. 12 *quorum pacificus ter ampliavit Ianus nomina*; Prud. Peristeph. 10. 138 *his ampliatus si fruar successibus*. 3. In oratory, to make much of, set off a point: Arnob. 1. 57 *ampliare lenociniis*. 4. In legal language, of a judge, to put off or postpone; abs., and also with acc. of the person whom the trial concerns, and of the trial itself: Cic. Verr. 1. 26; Caec. 29 *potestas ampliandi*; Corn. Her. 4. 48 *hominem nefarium ampliari*; Liv. 4. 44. 12 *eam (virginem) ampliatam*; 43. 2. 6 *bis ampliatus, tertio absolutus est reus*; Sen. Contr. 1. 3. 2. p. 78 *Bursian ampliatur a iudicibus in poenam*; Val. Max. 8. 1. 11 *cuius causa . . . ampliata est*.

Ampliusculus, rather considerable: Apul. Apol. 75 *ampliuscula fortuna*. Adv. *ampliuscule*, in more detail: Sidon. Ep. 8. 16; Claud. Mamert. Stat. An. 3. 17.

Amplus, -a, -um, comp., sup. *amplior, amplissimus*; adv. *ample*, also *ampliter* in the early dramatists, Gellius and Apuleius. 1. Wide, spacious, ample, full, large. (a) Of extent in place: Liv. Andr. Od. 40 W *ampla vestis*; Pacuv. 147 *amplus, rubicundo colore et spectu protervo ferox*; Plaut. Bacch. 677 R *quom parum immersti ampliter* (not deeply enough); C. I. L. 1. 199. 42 (117 B. C.) *dum ne*

ampliorem modum pratorum habeant; Varro R. R. 1. 20. 1 *amplis cornibus*; 2. 2. 3 *ovem esse oportet corpore amplo*; Lucr. 2. 1133 *quanto est res amplior augmine adempto, Et quo latior est*; Cic. Q. F. 1. 1. 42 *theatrum magnitudine amplissimum*, and elsewhere in Cic.; Caes. G. 4. 3 *quorum civitas ampla atque florens*; Sall. I. 98. 3 *in uno (colle) castris parum amplo*; Verg. A. 3. 353 *porticibus in amplis*; Liv. 27. 51. 9 *amplissima veste*; so elsewhere in Verg. and Liv., and in later authors, as with *hortus, cubiculum, insula*, etc. (b) Of time: Plin. 6. 218 *amplissima dies horarum aequinoctialium quindecim*. (c) Of number: Sall. I. 54. 3 *exercitum numero hominum ampliorem*; 105. 3 *numerum ampliorem (efficiebant)*; Cic. Verr. 2. 124 *ut is amplior numerus esset*. (d) Of quality, abundant, full, ample, sufficient: Plaut. Epid. 302 R *est lucrum tibi amplum*; Vet. Orat. ap. Meyer xxvii *esca amplior*; Plaut. Stich. 692 R *ampliter facere sumptum*; Cist. 2. 3. 54 *occupatus sum ampliter*; Cato R. R. pr. 3 *amplissime laudari*; Acc. 282 *benigne ei largi atque ampliter*; Lucil. 13. 7 *exstructam ampliter mensam*; Pompon. 54 *aptate munde atque ampliter convivium*; Lucr. 5. 944 *pabula dura tulit, miseris mortalibus ampla*; often in Cic., who uses it with *munus, patrimonium, praemium, res pecuaria, res familiaris, pecunia*, and the like; Caes. has *ampliores copiae, amplissimae epulae, donis amplissime donare, munera amplissime missa*; Cic. Verr. 4. 62 *exornat ample magnificeque triclinium*, and so in all Latin. (e) Met., of authority, full, wide, comprehensive: Cic. Leg. Agr. 2. 31 *quibus vos amplissimas potestates dedistis*; Caes. G. 3. 8 *huius civitatis est longe amplissima auctoritas*. Of a question, comprehensive: Quint. 3. 5. 8 *amplior quaestio*. (f) Met., of an effect, wide-spreading, extensive: Plin. 2. 107 *cuius sideris effectus amplissimi in terris sentiuntur*. (g) Met., of states, conditions, feelings, mental or bodily endowments, great, full, abundant, sufficient: Ter. Hec. 289 *haec irae factae essent multo ampliores*; ib. 330 *si forte morbus amplior factus siet*; Lucr. 5. 1174 *viribus amplis*; Cic. Cluent. 128 *metus amplior*; Sall. I. 105. 5 *timor aliquantus, sed spes amplior*; Cic. Verr. 2. 61 *amplam occasionem calumniae nactus*; but see s. v. *ampla*; Prop. 3. 22. 41 *hic ampla nepotum Spes*; Plin. 28. 153 *amplior potentia feris*; Quint. 2. 3. 4 *ampliorcm dicendi facultatem*. (h) Met., of an investigation or trial, full, comprehensive, sufficient: Plin. Ep. 2. 11. 23 *hic finis cognitionis amplissimae*. (i) Met., in an ethical sense, large, wide, free: Sall. C. 40. 6 *quo legatis animus amplior esset*; 59. 1 *quo militibus exaequato periculo animus amplior esset*; Cic. Man. 37 *quid . . . potest magnum et amplum de re publica cogitare*; Att. 1. 26. 3

nihil (habet) ἐν τοῖς πολιτικοῖς amplum.

2. Of things, honourable, splendid, glorious, worthy of consideration; so very common. (a) Cato Orat. 10. 2 *quantoque suam vitam superiorem atque ampliore atque antiquiorem animum inducunt esse quam innoxiores*; Cic. Att. 3. 10. 2 *amplus status*; Fam. 11. 3 *ampla negotia*; 5. 2. 1 *amplae res*; in his speeches he has such phrases as *haec ampla sunt, haec divina, haec immortalia*; and joins *amplus* with *dignitas, gradus dignitatis, genus, honos, insignia sacerdotium*; also with *verba, laus, and iudicium* in the sense of an opinion deliberately expressed; so Caes. with *genus, magistratus*, in the sense of *office*; so also Sall., who also, like Caes., has *amplae res gestae*; Serv. Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4. 12. 3 *amplum funus*; Plin. 28. 18 *promittit illi (deo) eundem aut ampliorem apud Romanos cultum*; Tac. has *ampla praemia, amplius studium* (more honourable); Suet. Iul. 7 *coiectores ad amplissimam spem incitaverunt* (most magnificent expectations). (b)

Followed by dat., honourable or complimentary to a person: Cic. has *mihi amplum ac praeclarum: haec . . . ipsis populis sunt ampla*; Liv. 2. 9. 4 *amplum Tuscis ratus*; 8. 4. 5 *est quidem nobis hoc per se haud nimis amplum*.

3. Of persons or bodies of people, honourable, dignified: Metell. Num. (Meyer xlv. 2) *quoniam se ampliorem putat esse si se mihi inimicum dicitaverit*; so very common in Cic., who joins it with *civitas, cognatio* (in the sense of relatives), *collegium, consilium, familia, ordo*; often also with *cives, homo, vir*; *amplissimus ordo* of the senate in Plin. and Suet.; so Hor. 1. Epist. 3. 28 *hoc studium parvi properemus et ampli*, and in all Latin; Tac. A. 14. 52 *satis amplis doctoribus* (sufficiently respectable).

4. In a literary sense, either of a writer or his style or expressions, full, rich, copious; of words, strong, expressive: Cic. Or. 30 *causidicum quendam, non illum quidem amplum atque grandem*; Brut. 239 *erat oratione satis amplus*; Quint. 9. 4. 88 *herous (pes) . . . Aristoteli amplior, opp. to humilior*; 9. 4. 129 *amplius compositionis genus*; 8. 4. 2 *ampliora verba* (stronger expressions); Suet. Iul. 16 *amplissimis verbis conlaudatum*; Otho 1 *conlaudans amplissimis verbis*.

5. The neuter comp. *amplius* is used both adjectivally and adverbially in the sense of *more* (in a quantitative meaning). (a) Adj.: Plaut. Trin. 246 *et istuc et si amplius vis dari dabitur*; Most. 906 L *haud nummo amplius* (not a penny more); Ter. Ad. 469 *an quid est etiam amplius* (more, i.e. worse); so Cic., Caes., and all Latin. Substantivally with gen.: Plaut. Men. 846 R *amplius turbarum*; Lex Rep. C. I. L. 1. 198. 2

(120 B.C.) *pequniae quod siet amplius*; so Cic. has *amplius frumenti*,

auri, negotii; Caes. G. 6. 9 *obsidum*; C. 3. 25 *temporis*. (b) In the legal formula, *amplius eo nomine non peti* = that no further claim is made on that account: Cic. Fam. 13. 28. 2; Brut. 18; Rosc. Com. 35 al.; Dig. 46. 8. 23 *amplius non peti*; so also ib. 45. 1. 4 *amplius non agi*; 9. 2. 27. 11 *amplius non agendum*. (c) Adv. = more; of action; abs., with *quam*, and with abl.: Plaut. Aul. 420 R *neque quoi ego de industria amplius male plus lubens faxim*; Enn. A. 290 *exaugere amplius*; Ter. And. 31 *quod ars efficere hoc possit amplius* (beyond, besides); Ad. 269 *in os te laudare amplius*; And. 325 *numquidnam amplius tibi cum illa fuit?* Ph. 457 *amplius deliberandum censeo*; Lucr. 3. 953 *lamentetur miser amplius aequo*, and so constantly in all Latin of any action which admits of degree. (d) So in the legal formula of postponing a trial, *amplius = amplius deliberandum est*; Lex Rep. C. I. L. 1. 198. 48 (120 B.C.) *quotiens quomque 'amplius' bis in uno iudicio pronuntiatum erit*; Cic. Verr. 1. 74; Brut. 86, and elsewhere in Latin. (e) Of number or amount, more; with *quam*, without *quam*, and with abl.: Lex Rep. C. I. L. 1. 198. ii. 3 (120 B.C.) *neve amplius de una familia unum*; Lex Agr. ib. 200. 14 (111 B.C.) *agri iugera non amplius triginta*; Lex. Iul. Mun. ib. 206. 151 (45 B.C.) *quom amplius dies lx reliqui erunt*, and so in all good prose authors very often; Cic. e.g. has *horam amplius*, more than an hour; Sall. *amplius annos triginta*; Caes. *non amplius milia passuum decem*; Liv. 1. 18. 2 *centum amplius post annos*, i.e. *amplius quam centum annos post*. (f) = besides, further: *hoc amplius* Cato Orat. 40. 6; R. R. 94; Lucr. 1. 652 = this further, this moreover; so Cic. and all Latin; *nihil, non amplius*, nothing more, no further, *passim* in Latin; so also *nemo amplius*, no one more or besides. *Hoc amplius*, = and this besides, was the form used in the senate by a speaker who proposed an addition to the original motion: Cic. Phil. 13. 50 *Servilio adsentior atque hoc amplius censeo*, and so elsewhere in Latin. (g) Of time, = any longer, any more: so in all Latin, e.g. *amplius morari, tacere*, etc.; and of any action that admits of prolongation, especially common in the Vulg. in this sense. (*Am*, around, and the suffix *-plo-*, which occurs also in *simplus, duplus, quadruplus*, connected in all probability with *pleo*, to fill, and expressing comprehension or fulness.)

Ampsactus (*am, sanctus*).

1. Fenced in on all sides: Serv. A. 7. 565 '*Ampsacti valles, loci ampsacti, id est omni parte sancti, quem dicit et silvis cinctum et fragoso fluvio torrente*'. 2. Name of a small lake and valley in the territory of the Hirpini: Cic. Div. 1. 79; Verg. A. 7. 565; Plin. 2. 208.

Ampudius and **Ampudiā**, nomina: C. I. L. 5. 7256 (Segusio), I. 1374; I. R. N. 330 (Grumentum in Lucania).

Ampulla, -ae. 1. A small jar or flask with round sides: Isid. Or. 20. 5. 5; Plaut. Stich. 228 R *ampullam rubidam Ad unctiones Graecas sudatorias*; Persa 124 R al.; Cic. Fin. 4. 30 *ampulla aut strigilis*; Petron. 78 *ampullam nardi*; Mart. 6. 35. 4; and elsewhere in Latin.

2. Because *ampullae* were used for carrying painter's colours, the word, like the Greek *λήκυθος*, was used for rhetorical or poetical colouring; Hor. A. P. 97 *proicit ampullas et sesquipedalia verba*; though it is generally taken there as = swelling words, from the shape of the *ampulla*. (Probably dim. of *amphora*; *amphorula* became *ampulla*, as *puerula puella*.)

Ampullagium, the flower and incipient fruit of the pomegranate, from its likeness to an *ampulla*: Cael. Aur. Chron. 4. 3. 52, 5. 2. 44.

Ampullūla, dim. of *ampulla*: Sulp. Sev. Dial. 3. 3. 2 (*si l. c.*); and elsewhere Eccl.

Ampūtātīō, -ōnis (*ampulo*). 1. A cutting off: Cic. Cato Mai. 53 *sarmentorum*; Val. Max. 3. 3 ext. 4 *linguae*; August. C. D. 19. 4. 2 *membrorum*; Dig. 48. 19. 28. pr. *capitis*.

2. Concrete, a cutting, or the branch that is cut away: Plin. 12. 118 *amputatio ipsa surculique*.

3. Met., Arnob. 1. 27 fin. *amputatio omnium delictorum* = doing away with.

4. In medicine = loss: Cael. Aur. Acut. 2. 10. 69 *vocis*; so Chron. 3. 2. 16, 23; Isid. Or. 4. 7. 14 *raucedo amputatio vocis*.

5. Cessation: Cael. Aur. Chron. 4. 3. 40 *amp. pulsūs*.

Ampūtātrīx, -īcis, subst., fem. of lost *amputator*, she who cuts off: Ambros. de Job et David 4. 2. 3 *falce virtutum amputatrice vitiorum*.

Ampūtēna, nom. f.: C. I. L. 5. 1070 (Aquilaia).

Ampūto, -ās, -āvi, -āre. 1. To cut or lop off, as boughs from a tree, or limbs from the body: Lucil. 7. 22 *testesque una amputat ambo*; Cic. Cael. 76 *amputanda plura sunt illi aetati quam inserenda*; Phil. 8. 15 *in rei publicae corpore, ut totum salvum sit, quicquid est pestiferum amputetur*; and elsewhere in Cic.; Hor. Epod. 2. 13 *inutilesque falce ramos amputans*; Quint. 10. 7. 28 *sicut rustici proximas vitis radices amputant*; and often elsewhere in Latin; Tac. several times. Constr. with *ab*: Col. De Arb. 7. 6 *a matre amputato*.

2. (a) Of a tree, to prune: Cic. De Sen. 52 *quam (vitem) amputans*. (b) Of a man, to castrate: Sen.

Exc. Contr. 10. 4. 9. (c) Met., of the action of cold: Sil. 3. 553 *fractosque asper rigor amputat artus*. (d) Met., in Rhetoric, of sentences or expressions, to cut short: Cic. Orat. 170 *infracta et amputata loqui*; Tac. D. 32 (*eloquentia*) *circumcisa et amputata*. (e) Met., in other contexts: Cic. De Or. 2. 28 *volo esse in adulescente unde aliquid amputem*; 1. 65 *licet hinc, quantum cuique videtur, circumcidat atque amputet*; Acad. Pr. 2. 138 *circumcidit atque amputat multitudinem*; Fin. 1. 44 *amputata circumcisaque omni inanitate atque errore*; Quint. 8. 3. 75 *turpes et perniciosos, etiamsi nobis sanguine cohaerent, amputandos*. (f) To diminish: Tac. H. 2. 69 *amputari legionum auxiliorumque numeros iubet*. 3. To cut short, put an end to: Sen. Med. 533 *longa colloquia*; Cypr. ad Fortun. 4 *verborum moras*: De Zelo et Liv. 10 *omnem aemulationem*; Serv. E. 9. 1 *se omnem litem amputaturum*; C. I. L. 6. 1711 (Rome, 488 A. D.) *fraudes molendinariorum amputantur*. (*Am, puto*, in the sense of clearing or cutting away: Paul. p. 24. M 'amputata,' *id est circumputata*.)

Amsĕdĕo, to sit around: Placidus p. 8 D 'amsedentes' *circum-sedentes* (so Müller rightly for *arsedentes*).

Amtermĭni, explained by Paul. p. 17 M as = *qui circa terminos provinciae manent*. Ateius Capito ap. Macrobi. S. 1. 14. 5 quotes *arator am terminum* from Cato.

Āmŭla, dim. of *ama*, a little bucket: Vulg. Reg. 1. 7. 40, 45.

Āmŭlius and **Āmŭlia**, nomina: Naev. Pun. 28; Liv., Ov. F. 4. 53 in gen. *Āmŭli*: I. R. N. 2948; and elsewhere in Latin. Spelt *Amullius* C. I. L. 6. 1058. iv. 59, 3884. i. 10 (Rome, 210 and 197 A. D.). Can the base *āmŭ-* be connected with *amoenus*?

Amunclae and **Amuncŭlae**, name of an Italian town, to be distinguished from the Greek Amyclae: Plin. 8. 104 (Hertzberg ap. Ritschl Opusc. 2. p. 503). (From a base *amon-* or *amun-*, perhaps connected with *amor* and *amoenus*.)

Amuntĭānus, cogn. m.: C. I. L. 6. 1063 (Rome, 212 A. D.).

Amuntĭnus, cogn. m.: C. I. L. 4. 3200. g (Pompeii).

Āmurca (*ἀμόργη*): it should be mentioned that according to Serv. G. 1. 194 this word was written *amurca*, but pronounced *amurga*. See under *C*.

Amurĭus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 5. 3312 (Verona).

Āmussis, -is, acc. -im, subst. f. a carpenter's rule: Varro Quaestiones Plautinae 2 ap. Non. p. 9 'amussis' *est aequamen*,

levamentum, id est apud fabros tabula quaedam qua utuntur ad saxa coagmentata; Paul. p. 6 *regula ad quam aliquid exaequatur, quae 'amussis' dicitur*; Iulius Romanus ap. Charis. p. 198 K *'amussis' autem est tabula rubricata, quae dimittitur examinandi operis gratia an rectum opus surgat*; comp. Placidus p. 12, Auson. Opusc. 7. 3. 11 (Peiper p. 90) *nil ut deliret amussis*. Met., *ad amussim*, in accordance with rule, so exactly, precisely: Varro τὸ πατρὸς τὸ παιδῶν *si dia gens est ad amussim*; R. R. 2. 1. 26 *ut sit (numerus) ad amussim*; Gell. 1. 4. 1 *ut iudicium esse factum ad amussim diceret*. The acc. *amussim* was also used simply in the same sense: Paul. p. 6 *'amussim' regulariter, tractum a regula*, etc.

Ămŷlum, ămŷlum, or ămōlum (ἄμυλον), starch: the lexx. quote instances from Cato, Celsus, Pliny, and Isidore; Caper De Orth. p. 107 K says *amololum non amulum*; and in Apicius Schuch always prints *amololum*.

Ăn, interrogative and disjunctive conjunction. 1. Interrogative: (a) In direct questions, simply introducing the interrogation, often with a slight notion of surprise or scorn: Naev. Com. 11 *an vicimus?* (have we conquered?); Plaut. Trin. 637 *an id est sapere, ut qui beneficium a benevolente repudies?* As. 837 R *an tu esse me tristem putas?* Ter. And. 781 *an non . . . civis est?* Hec. 100 *an non habet?* Eun. 733 *an abiit a milite?* Pacuv. 25 *an quis est?* Acc. 3 *an scepra iam placent?* so *passim* in Cic., e. g. Quinct. 43 *quid igitur pugnas? an quod saepe . . . dixisti, ne in civitate sis?* so Sall. C. 51. 10 *sed, per deos immortales, quo illa oratio pertinuit? an uti vos infestos coniurationi faceret?* ib. 51. 23 *at aliae leges item condemnatis civibus non animam eripi sed exilium permitti iubent. An quia gravius est verberari quam necari?* and so frequently in Sall. Caes. G. 1. 47⁶ *quid ad se venirent? An speculandi causa?* 7. 77¹ *an, quod ad diem non venerunt, de eorum fide constantiaque dubitatis?* C. 2. 31 *an non, uti corporis vulnera, ita exercitus incommoda sunt tegenda?* and often in Caes.; Liv. 2. 38. 3 *an non sensitis triumphatum hodie de vobis esse?* Followed by *ne*: *anne*, old formula ap. Cic. Mur. 26 *anne tu dicis qua ex causa vindicaveris?* Verg. A. 6. 719 *anne putandum est Sublimes animas?* etc.; followed by *vero*, Plaut. Trin. 1018; Cic. Quinct. 68 *quid adfertur, quare P. Quinctius negetur absens esse defensus? An vero id?* etc.; so *passim* Cic., Caes., etc. With deliberative conjunctive: Caecil. 148 *an velim?* Lucil. 30. 60 *an subigamque domemque?* (b) In indirect questions *an* may be translated *whether*: Plaut. Trin. 986

quaero, an tu is es? ib. 992 *di me perdant si te flocci facio an periisses prius*; Cic. Planc. 33 *cum ille rogasset Granium quid tristis esset, an quod reiectae auctiones essent?* Verr. 3. 76 *de accessione dubito an Apronio data sit*; Verr. 4. 27 *quaesivi an misisset*; and so in all Latin, after verbs of asking, doubting, and the like, e. g. *quaerere, rogare, dubitare, consultare, deliberare*, etc. But Cic. never says *quaero an*: Madv. on Fin. 2. 104. In Tac. with adj., as *ambiguus* and *anxius*.

(c) So constantly with *haud scio an, nescio an, nescio an ita sit* = I do not know whether it be so, i. e. it probably is so: *haud scio an non sit*, it probably is not so: Cato Orig. 5. 2 *haud scio an fuerint* (probably they were); so C. Gracchus ap. Meyer xxxiv. 6; Ter. And. 525 *haud scio an sint vera*; so Cic. *passim*: e. g. Verr. 3. 162 *id quod tametsi isti difficile est, tamen haud scio an fieri possit*; Verr. 1. 125 *is mortuus est C. Sacerdote praetore, nescio an ante quam Verres praeturam petere coepit*; Off. 3. 50 *dubitet an turpe non sit* (he would be inclined to think it was not bad); Cato Mai. 56 *mea sententia haud scio an nulla beatior esse possit* (probably none could be happier). In silver-age Latin, however, this rule is not observed: Plin. Ep. 3. 1. 1 *nescio an ullum tempus iucundius exegerim* (I doubt whether I ever spent a pleasanter time); so the MSS. of Quint. 9. 4. 1 *nescio an ulla* (where Halm reads *nulla*); Val. Max. 5. 2. 9 *nescio an quicquam admirabilius acciderit* (probably nothing); see Mayor on Plin. Ep. 3. 1. 1. Tac. is fond of elliptical phrases such as *incertum an, dubium an*, without any verb; e. g. *sceleris cogitatio incertum an repens; stetit sub Othone incertum an metu; incertum an offensus; dubium an quaesita morte*; and the like.

(d) With *fortasse, fors*, and in late Latin with *fors fuat*: e. g. Acc. 122 *fortasse an sint*; Varro L. L. 8. 7 *fortasse an in quibusdam sint lapsi*.

2. Disjunctive: (a) = *or*, especially frequent in questions, direct and indirect, preceded very often by *ne, utrum*, or (less often) by both together; it can be repeated as often as required: Naev. Trag. 39 *pugnane an dolis?* Plaut. Trin. 349 *plus fit an minus?* 983 *properas, an non properas?* Amph. 343 *R servosne es an liber?* ib. Prol. 56 *utrum sit an non voltis?* Enn. Trag. 105 *seditio tabetne, an numeros augificat suos?* Ter. Eun. 968 *dicam huic an non dicam?* Ph. 147 *pater eius rediit, an non?* ib. 852 *isne est an non?* Andr. 186 *hocine agis, an non?* Eun. 1045-8 *ne . . . an . . . an*; ib. 382-6 *an id flagitiumst . . . an potius*; Ad. 382 *utrum studione id sibi habet an laudi putat fore?* Lucil. 14. 25 *idne aegrisc magis an quod*, etc. So Cic. *passim*, and all Latin. So also *anne*:

Enn. Trag. 232 *domum paternamne, anne ad Peliae filias*; Cic. Pis. 2 *parto vis, anne gesto?* Man. 57 *Gabinio dicam anne Pompeio an utrique?* (b) Similarly in indirect questions, alone, or preceded by *ne, utrum* or *utrumne*, the verb being sometimes omitted for brevity: Plaut. Trin. 102 *hostesne an cives comedis parvi pendere*; ib. 1065 *quid ad me attinet bonisne servis tu utare an malis?* and often elsewhere; Ter. Ad. 241 *venias in periculum, servesne an perdas totum*; Hec. 558 *roga velitne an non uxorem*; Ph. 445 *vise redieritne iam an non domum*; ib. 659 *utrum stultitia facere hunc an malitia dicam incertus sum*; Eun. 721 *rogo utrum praedicemne an taceam*; Lucil. 27. 27 *viginti domi an triginta an centum cibicidas alas*; Varro L. L. 10. 1 *quaesierunt dissimilitudinem an similitudinem sequi deberent*; so Cic. *passim*, with *utrum* and *ne*: Quinct. 92; Phil. 2. 30 *utrum possitne se . . . defendere, utrum . . . homicidaene sint an vindices libertatis*; so Caes., Sall., and all Latin. In Tac. sometimes coupled with *vel*, as H. 2. 41 *incertum fuit insidias an proditorem vel aliquod honestum consilium coeptaverint*; with *seu* as H. 2. 42 *is rumor . . . an in ipsa Othonis parte seu dolo seu forte surrexerit parum compertum*. So *anne*: Plaut. Amph. 173 R *nec aequom anne iniquom imperet cogitabit*; Bacch. 576 R *utrum aurum reddat anne eat secum simul*; Cic. Fin. 4. 23 *quid interest . . . bona dicas anne praeposita*. (c) *An* is especially frequent in introducing a rhetorical question in the course of an argument: *or . . .?* or *do you say that?* or *can you deny?* or *is it the fact that?* and the like: e. g. Cic. Fin. 1. 5 *an 'utinam ne in nemore' nihilominus legimus*; ib. 1. 28 *an me, inquam, nisi te audire vellem, censes haec dicturum fuisse*; and so *passim* in Cic. and all Latin. (d) *An credo*, = *or*, I suppose, in an ironical sense, is given in the MSS. of Lucr. 5. 174 and Serv. Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4. 5. 3, but is not accepted by the best scholars. (e) Without any question, simply raising a doubt between two alternatives: Cic. Fin. 2. 104 *Simonides an quis alius*; Catull. 37. 7 *centum an ducenti*; Cic. Fam. 7. 9. 3 *Cn. Octavius an Cornelius quidam est*; ib. 13. 29. 4 *non plus duobus an tribus mensibus*; Att. 11. 6. 7 *euntem an iam in Asia*; Ov. F. 4. 7 *saucius an sanus, numquid tua signa reliqui?* 4. 487 *pastorem vidisset an arva colentem*; Plin. Ep. 6. 13. 5 *septem an octo*; Tac. very frequently: e. g. *vagus . . . an consilio ductis subditus rumor*; *legiones metu an contumacia locum deseruere*; *finem vitae sponte an fato implevit*; *mobilitate ingenii an ne alius scrutaretur*; *vitandae suspicionis an quia pavidis consilia in incerto sunt*; *inferius maiestate sua rati si palam lamentarentur, an ne . . . falsi*

anc
75:
497.
354 ad fin.
page 83

An 1-13 *causa an manibus vis impeditis*
causa an ut firmata dicitur anime ostentata Fin. 4-502

An. 3-3

inllegerentur; *Plantum ea non movere, sive nullam opem providebat inermis atque exul, seu taedio ambiguae spei, an amore coniugis et liberorum.* An. 14-59

Ānă, distributive prep. with acc., the Greek *ἀνά*, Veget. Vet. 4 (3). 2. 6 *folii cupressi ana uncias tres deleres* (in the proportion of three, i. e. three apiece); so ib. 5 (3). 23. 1, 6 (4). 28. 22 al.; Itala Luc. 9. 3 (see Rönsch I. u. V. p. 451).

Ānăbōlādium (*ἀναβολάδιον* from *ἀναβολή*): defined by Isid. Or. 12. 25. 7 as *amiclorium lineum feminarum quo umeri operiuntur, quod Graeci et Latini sindonem vocant*, a mantle for the shoulders, worn by women: Itala Gen. 49. 11, where the Vulg. has *pallium*; see Rönsch I. u. V. p. 239.

Ānăbōlicārius, -i (*anabolicus*), a person who loads wares on shipboard and imports them: Fragm. Iur. Rom. Vat. 137.

Ānăbōlicus (*ἀναβολικός*), imported: Vopisc. Aur. 45. 1 *anabolicas species* = imported goods.

Ānăcēphālaeōsis, acc. -īn (*ἀνακεφαλαίωσις*), t. t. of Rhetoric, summing up or recapitulation: Quint. 6. 1. 1; Schem. Dian. ap. Halm R. L. M. p. 73; Fortunat. ib. p. 108; and other rhetorical writings (often written in Greek).

Ānăclītērīum, -i, subst. n. (*ἀνακλιτήριον*), a rest or support for leaning upon: Spart. Helius Verus 5. 7 (not *anaclinterium*).

Ānăclōmēnōs, acc. -ōn, the Greek *ἀνακλώμενος* from *ἀνακλάω*, t. t. of Prosody, a variety of the metre *ionicus a minore*, in which the fourth and fifth syllables are respectively short and long instead of long and short, as *Paphias amor columbas* Atil. Fort. p. 290 K.

Ānăcoenōsis, -is, subst. fem. (*ἀνακοίνωσις*), t. t. of Rhetoric, = Latin *communicatio*, consultation with the opposite party, Rufinian. p. 41 Halm.

Ānăcōlūthōn, subst. n. (*ἀνακόλουθον*), t. t. of Grammar, a construction which does not follow rule: Serv. A. 3. 541; Plotius Sacerdos p. 457 K.

Ānădīplūmēnōn (*ἀναδιπλούμενον*), name of a variety of the metre *ionicus a minore*, beginning with a cretic, as *defici, neque amori dare ludum libet ultra*, Atil. Fort. p. 290 K.

Ānaglyphārius, -i, subst. m. (originally adj.), from *anaglyphus*.
1. a worker in relief: Schol. Iuv. 9. 146. 2. Met.: Ambros. de Tob. 13. 43 *anaglypharii usurarum*, persons who heap usury upon usury.

Ānaglyphus, adj. (ἀνάγλυφος), chiselled, adorned with work in relief: Hier. in Ies. 15. 54. v. 11 and 12 *anaglyphas portas sive crystallinas*; Schol. Iuv. 14. 62 (*vasa anaglypha sigillis*); Isid. Or. 20. 4. 8 '*anaglypha*,' *quod superius sunt sculpta. Graeci enim ἄνω sursum, γλυφὴν autem sculpturam dicunt, id est sursum sculpta.* As subst., n. pl. *anaglypha*, reliefs, Vulg. 1 (3) Reg. 6. 32 *anaglypha valde prominentia*.

Ānaglyptārius, adj., working in relief: C. I. L. 2. 2243 (Corduba) *anaglyptarius caelator*.

Ānaglypticus, adj. (ἀναγλυπτικός), chiselled, worked in relief: Sidon. Ep. 9. 13. v. 50.

Ānaglyptus, adj. (ἀνάγλυπτος), chiselled, or worked in relief: Inscr. Orell. 3838 *trulla argentea anaglypta*. N. pl. *anaglypta*, as subst., = reliefs: Plin. 33. 139; Mart. 4. 39. 8 *nec mensis anaglypta de paternis*.

Ānagnōrīzōmēnē (ἀναγνωριζομένη), the title of a comedy by Iuuentius: Ribbeck Fragm. Com. p. 70 (ed. 1; Fest. p. 298 M) *Iuuentius in Anagnorizomene*.

Ānagnōstīcum, -ī, subst. n. (ἀναγνωστικόν), a passage for reading, a lesson: Ennod. Ep. 1. 4, 8. 5; and Eccl.

Ānāgōgē, subst. f. (ἀναγωγή). 1. Expectoration: Cael. Aur. Tard. 2. 9. 2. In literature, = the bringing out of the deeper sense of a passage: Hieron. in Ies. 1. 1. v. 3 and 8; and elsewhere Eccl.

Ānāgōgīcūs, adj. from foreg.: Hieron. in Ies. 1. 1. 3.

Anaia, nom. f. = *Annaea*: I. R. N. 5587 (= C. I. L. 9. 3827¹).

Anaiedius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 1. 183 (Marsian territory).

Anaillus, cogn. m.: C. I. L. 7. 1336. 64 (near Warrington).

Ānālēmā, -ātos, gen. pl. -*matorum*, dat. pl. -*matis* (ἀνάλημμα), an instrument for showing, by means of the shadow at midday, the times at which the sun enters the different signs of the zodiac: Vitruv. 9. 4. 1 '*analemma*' *est ratio conquisita solis cursu et umbrae crescentis ad brumam observatione inventa, e qua per rationes architectonicas circūnique descriptiones est inventus effectus in mundo*; ib. 9. 7. 1; and elsewhere in Vitruv.

Ānālōgīa, -ae, acc. -*an*, subst. f. (ἀναλογία), similarity of relations, analogy, proportion: in pure Latin *proportio* (Quint. 1. 6. 3); Iulius Caesar entitled his grammatical work *De Analogia*; Varro L. L. 8. 32 *si esset analogia petenda supellectili, omnes lectos haberemus domi*

¹ In the Index to vol. 9 wrongly given 3287.

ad unam formam; Sen. Ep. 120. 4 *per analogiam . . . hoc verbum cum Latini grammatici civitate donaverint, ego non puto in civitatem suam redigendum: utar ergo illo*, etc. Especially in Grammar, the similar inflection of similar words: Varro L. L. 8. 23 *verborum similitum declinatio similis*; ib. 10. 39 *ut 'sodalis' et 'sodalitas' 'civis' et 'civitas' non est idem, sed utrumque ab eodem ac coniunctum, sic analogon et analogia idem non est*, etc.; in this sense it is common in Quint. and the later grammarians. In a scientific treatise on grammar, the chapter *De Analogia* would treat of regular declension and conjugation, while irregular nouns and verbs would be called *anomala*, ἀνωμαλία being the opposite of ἀναλογία.

Ānālōgicus (ἀναλογικός), adj. from foreg., belonging to or concerning analogy: Gell. 4. 16. 9 *Caesar . . . in libris analogicis*; and in later writers. Adv. *analogice*: Prob. Inst. p. 88 K *analogice, non anomale declinantur*.

Ānālŷtīcus, -a, -um, and fem. -ē, adj. (ἀναλυτικός), analytical: adv. *analytice*, analytically, Boeth. Arist. Anal. 1. 18. p. 537 foll.; subst. fem. *analyticē* (ἀναλυτικῆ), analysis in logic, Boeth. Cic. Top. 1. p. 276 Orelli.

Anamīa, nom. f.: C. I. L. 1. 1347 (Etruscan).

Ānās, a duck: note that in Plautus Capt. 1003 R and Cic. N. D. 2. 124 the MSS. give *anites*, not *anates* as nom. pl.

Ānās, -ātis (ānus). 1. The weakness of old age in women, as *senium* is old age in men: Paul. p. 10. M *anatem morbum anuum dicebant, id est vetularum, sicut senium morbum senum*. 2. Care, anxiety: Placidus p. 10 D 'anate,' *sollicitudine, cura*.

Ānasceua, -ae, and **ānasceuē**, acc. -ēn (ἀνασκεινή), t. t. of Rhetoric. 1. A refutation by regular argument: Suet. Rhet. 1 *quod thesis et anasceuas et catasceuas Graeci vocant*; Isid. Or. 2. 12. 1 *catasceua est confirmatio propositae rei: anasceua autem contraria superiori est, revincit enim non fuisse*, etc. 2. The affectation of speaking in a lofty style of a mean subject: Plot. Sacerd. p. 455 K *anasceuan (vocant) cum res humiles sublevantur timore aliquo dictionis*.

Ānasceuasticus (*anasceua*), concerned with refutation: Fortunat. 1. 13 (R. L. M. p. 91 Halm).

Ānastāsīs (ἀνάστασις), abl. *anastasī* Commodian. Instr. 2. 2. 1; the resurrection of the dead: Lact. 7. 23. 2. 5.

Ānastrōphē (ἀναστροφή), t. t. of Rhet. = Latin *reversio*, or in-

version of the ordinary arrangement of words, as *mecum, secum*, for *cum me, cum se*: Quint. 8. 6. 65; and Gramm.

Ānāthēmābilis (*ānāthēmāre*), accursed: Arnob. Iun. in Ps. 110.

Ānāthēmātismus, -i (*ānāthēmatismós*), the act of making accursed, cursing: Cassiod. Hist. Trip. 2. 11.

Ānāthēmātizātīō (*ānāthēmāfizāre*) = foreg.: Augustin. Enarr. in Ps. 41. n. 12, where MSS. give *anathematio*.

Ānātōnus (*āvárōvos*), t. t. of Architecture, of capitals whose height was greater than their breadth (properly = stretched upwards): Vitruv. 10. 15. 5 *si capitula altiora quam erit latitudo facta fuerint, quae anatonā dicuntur*.

Anavis, nom. m.: C. I. L. 1. 832 (= *Annavius*).

Ānaxāgōrēus, of Anaxagoras, Plin. 1. Ind. ad 2, c. 59, in n. pl. *Anaxagorea*, doctrines of Anaxagoras.

Ancaedo, or **ancīdo**, -īs, -ēre, sup. -*caesum*, or -*cīsum*: properly, to cut round (*am, caedo*): Lucr. 3. 660 *ancisa recenti Volnere*: perhaps also in Varr. L. L. 7. 43 (*ancilia dicta ab ambecisu, quod ea arma ab utraque parte, ut Thracum, incisa*) the true reading is *ancisa*: Paul. p. 20 M ‘*ancaesa*’ *dicta sunt ab antiquis vasa quae caelata appellamus, quod circumcaedendo talia fiunt*; Isid. Or. 18. 12. 3 *ab omni parte ancisum et rotundum*; Serv. A. 7. 125 seems to have read *ancisis dapibus* for *accisis*; *hoc est apud nos ‘am’ quod apud Graecos ἀμφί, et hoc ‘ancisi’* (the text gives *accisi*) *valde undique caesi, i. e. ἀμφίκοποι*; Prisc. 1. p. 29 K *anfractus, ancisus, anquiro*.

Ancāla, -ae, and **ancālē**, subst. f., the elbow, or the bend of the knee: Cael. Aur. Chron. 5. 1. 3. 23.

Ancārīus, -i, an ass: Lucil. 6. 17 *hic, inquam, rudet e rostris . . . Concurans veluti ancarius clareque quiritans* (apparently for *angarius*, from the Greek ἀγγαρος).

Ancarīus, or **Ancharīus**, nom. m.: C. I. L. 2. 1690 (Tucci in Baetica), *Ancarius Pollio*; ib. 531 *Ancharius*; the latter name and the fem. nom. *Ancharia* are common in Inscr. and lit.

Ancarsīus, nom. m.: I. R. N. 2276 (Pompeii).

Ancasta, name of a goddess: C. I. L. 7. 4 (near Southampton).

Ancentūs, -ūs, subst. m., properly a singing on both sides: so of music intended to excite combatants: C. I. L. 10. 4915 (*Venafrum*) *Martios ancentu gladiantes in arma vocavi*; where Mommsen

says the word ought undoubtedly to be read for *accentus* in Amm. 16. 22. 36 and 24. 4. 22 *aenatorum accentu*.

Anceps, -cipītis, : old nom. *ancĭpēs*, Plaut. Rud. 1157 R : see Iul. Rom. ap. Charis. p. 120 K ; Prisc. 1. pp. 105, 280, 325 K ; abl. *ancipile* and *ancipiti* ; nom. acc. pl. n. *ancipitia*. 1. Two-headed.

(a) Paul. p. 19 M *anceps* . . . *id quod ex utraque parte caput habeat*. Of Ianus : Ov. F. 1. 95 *ancipiti mirandus imagine Ianus* ; so Arnob. 6. 25. (b) Met., of an axe, two-headed : Paul. p. 19 *id quod ex utraque parte caput habeat, ut securēs, bipennes* ; Plaut. Rud. 1157 R *ancipes securicula* ; Men. 858 R *ancipitem securim* ; Ov. M. 8. 397 *securis*. Of a mountain-peak, two-headed : Ov. M. 12. 337 *montis acumen*. Of fortifications, facing both ways : Liv. 5. 1. 9 *ancipitia munimenta*. (c) Sharp on both sides, of swords and the like :

Lucil. 29. 34 *recte atque ancipiti ferro effringam cardines* (where Nonius p. 245 says, '*anceps*, *acutum ex utraque parte*) ; Lucr. 6. 168 *ancipiti ferro* ; so Catull. 64. 369 ; Verg. A. 7. 525 ; Vulg. Iud. 3. 16 *gladium ancipitem* ; and so al. (d) Met., Lucr. 3. 525 *ancipiti refutatu*. 2. Two-fold : properly on both sides or ends of a thing : Lucr. 2. 520 *ancipiti quoniam mucroni utrimque notantur* (by points one at one end, the other at the other) ; Sall. C. 29. 1 ; I. 67. 2 *anceps malum* (threatening on both sides) ; so I. 38. 5 *anceps periculum* ; Caes. C. 3. 72 *ancipitem terrorem intra extraque munitiones* ; Cic. Man. 9 *ut . . . ancipiti contentione districti de imperio dimicaretis* (a contest in East and West) ; Caes. G. 3. 26 *ancipiti proelio* (a battle on both sides) ; so 7. 76 ; C. 3. 63 ; Varro De Vita P. R. ap. Non. p. 245 *ut ancipiti urgeretur bello* ; Lucr. 6. 377 *ancipiti quoniam bello turbatur utrimque, Hinc flammis, illinc ventis umoreque mixto* ; 6. 596 *ancipiti terrore* ; Liv. 2. 20. 5 *metu ancipiti versi* ; 1. 25. 5 *agitatio anceps telorum armorumque* ; 32. 30. 11 *anceps tumultus* ; 34. 12. 1 *cura* ; 37. 11. 8 *telis ancipitibus* ; Curt. 3. 7. 9 *ancipiti acie* ; so Tac. has *anceps pugna*. 3.

Pointing in two directions, so double : Varro L. L. 5. 30 *de Tiberis nomine anceps historia* (there are two accounts) ; Cic. Somn. Scip. 12 *ancipitem fatorum viam* ; Off. 1. 9 *ancipitem curam cogitandi* (a reflection which points in two directions) ; De Or. 3. 145 *ancipites viae rationesque et pro omnibus et contra omnia disputandi* ; ib. 3. 59 *ancipitem faciendi dicendique sapientiam* ; Ov. M. 14. 438 *ancipites viae*. 4. Two-sided, i. e. doubtful, uncertain, of things, or conditions, or circumstances : Cic. Inv. 1. 20 *genus causarum* ; so Cornific. and Cic. elsewhere ; Cic. Marc. 15 *anceps fortuna belli* ; N. D. 1. 103 *ancipites*, of animals, doubtful, i. e. amphibious ; Verg. A. 4. 603

pugnae fortuna; 10. 359 *anceps pugna diu*; 10. 304, of a ship, *anceps sustentata diu* (in uncertain position); 5. 589 *incipitem dolum*; Hor. 2. S. 5. 34 *ius anceps*; 2. 1. 34 *Lucanus an Apulus, anceps*; Liv. has *anceps oraculum, anceps proelium, incipiti Marte*; Quint. *sors anceps, anceps genus causae*; 8. 2. 21 *ex incipiti* = from doubtfulness of meaning; Tac. has *anceps proelii fortuna, proelium, bellum*.

5. (a) Of the mind and feelings, doubtful, uncertain; Verg. A. 3. 47 *formido*; Quint. has *anceps animus, voluntas*.

(b) Of persons, doubtful, hesitating: Verg. A. 5. 654 *matres*; Fronto Ad Verum p. 114 Naber, *Clitomachus anceps in dubium vocare omnia*.

6. Of things and situations, dubious, dangerous; sometimes followed by dat. of person to whom; so mostly, if not altogether, in writers of the first century A. D.: Cic. De Orat. 2. 125 *hic locus tam anceps*; Nep. Dat. 7. 3 *quin incipitibus locis premeretur*; Liv. 21. 23. 5 *revocare eos aut vi retinere anceps erat*; Vell. 2. 79 *dubia et interdum incipiti fortuna*; Plin. 7. 149 *incipites morbi corporis*; 23. 20 (*eam*) *purgationibus incipitem putant*; Tac. H. 1. 5 *Galbae vox pro re publica honesta, ipsi anceps*; Suet. Aug. 59 *ex incipiti morbo*; Tac. is fond of the phrases *in incipiti* (in a dangerous situation), *in anceps*, and *inter incipilia* (into a dangerous situation, or between two such).

Ancharēnus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 3. 2709 (Delminium in Dalmatia).

Ancīlis, circular or oblong: applied only to the sacred shields supposed to have fallen from heaven (*arma ancilia*): Val. Max. 1. 1. 9 *sex licitoribus praecedentibus arma ancilia tulit*; Iuv. 2. 126 *clipeis ancilibus*; calendar of Philocalus, C. I. L. 1. 338 (A. D. 354) *arma ancilia movent*; Serv. (Dan.) A. 8. 285 *arma ancilia*; Charis. p. 81 *arma ancilia lustrari solent*. Neut. *ancile* as subst., heterocl. gen. pl. *anciliorum*, Hor. 3. C. 5. 10; one of the sacred shields (see Liv. 1. 20. 4): Enn. A. 123; Lucil. 9. 61; Varro L. L. 7. 43; Verg. A. 8. 664; Ov. F. 3. 377; and in later writers. (Varro connected the word with *ancido* L. L. 7. 43; Ov. F. 3. 377; but Kettner may be right in referring it to *ancus*, *ancilis* standing to *ancus* as *servilis*, *erilis* to *servus*, *erus*.)

Ancilius, nom. m.: I. R. N. 5379 (Corfinium).

Ancillo, -ās (*ancilla*), to make a slave of: Ps. Cypr. de Sing. Cler. 40 *ancillat corpus*.

Ancisīō, -ōnis, subst. f. abstr. from *ancido*: Isid. Or. 18. 12. 3.

Ancistrum (*ἄγκιστρον*), a little hook: Isid. Or. 4. 11. 3; Cael. Aur. Chron. 5. 1. 19 (in both places of a surgical instrument).

Ancites, -ibus, name of gods: *Di Ancites* C. I. L. 9. 3515 (Furfo, Ital. Reg. iv).

Ancilābris, -ēs, adj. from *anculo*, belonging to the service of the gods: Paul. p. 11 M *ancilabris mensa, ancilabria vasa*.

Anclo, -ās, apparently a miswriting of the Greek *ἀντλῶν*, to draw off water: Paul. p. 11 'anclore,' *haurire, a Graeco descendit*; see Löwe P. Gl. p. 372, who quotes glosses 'anclore,' *haurire, anclore, ἀντλήσαι, ancilat, ἀπέται*; it would appear that the glosses have confused this word with *anculare*, to serve or minister (q. v.).

Ancōn, -ōnis, acc. -ōnā: subst. m. (*ἄγκων*). 1. The elbow, Lat. *cubitum*: Fortunat. Rhet. p. 123 Halm. 2. Met. (a) the projecting ornament at the top of a doorpost, also called *parōtis*: Vitruv. 4. 6. 4 *ancones sive parotides vocantur*. (b) The arm of a workman's square: Vitruv. 3. 3. 14 *anconibus*; 8. 6. 1. (c) The knobbed bar of a hydraulic engine: Vitruv. 10. 13. 1, 5. (d) A clasp or frame for holding together the parts of a building: Vitruv. 10. 21. 4. (e) A pole for stretching nets upon: Grat. Cyn. 87. (f) A rest for a shelf in a wine-shop: Augustin. Qu. in Heptateuch. 2. 109 (Paucker). (g) The arm of an arm-chair: Cael. Aur. Chron. 2. 1. 46. (h) A kind of drinking-cup: Dig. 33. 7. 13.

Ancōrātus, part. pass. from a lost verb *ancorare*, furnished with an anchor: Vitruv. De Diversis Fabr. Archit. (p. 300 Rose and Müller-Strübing) *ancoratae catenae*.

Ancra, or **angra**, -ae (? *ancrĕa*), a narrow place or passage (*anc-* or *ang-*): Paul. p. 11 M explains *ancrae* as = *convalles vel arborum intervalla*; so Placidus pp. 7, 9 D; Gloss. Philox. *ancrae, ἄγκρα, αὐλώνες*; Gloss. Cyrill. *αὐλών, ὁ στενὸς τόπος καὶ ἐπιμηκής, ancrea*; Gloss. Nom. p. 13 Löwe 'antea' (for *ancra*) *vallis*.

Ancŭlo, -ās, or **anclo**, also dep. *anclo* (Prisc. 1. p. 391 K), verb den. from *anculus*.

1. To serve, attend: Paul. p. 19 *antiqui 'anculare' dicebant pro ministrare*; ib. p. 77 'ancilabris' *ea qua in sacrificiis dis 'ancilatur,' quod est hauritur ministraturque* (see on *anclo*).

2. With acc., to minister, serve a thing: Liv. Andr. Od. 43 W *vinum quoque quod libabant ancilabatur*; Id. Trag. 28 *florem ancilabant Liberi ex carchesiis*.

Ancŭlus, -i, **ancŭla**, -ae, dim. of *ancus, anca*, a servant, attendant: Paul. p. 19 M. Collateral form of *ancillus* and *ancilla*: comp. *anulus anellus, populus popellus, angulus angellus*.

Ancūnūlentus, adj., dirty, foul: Paul. p. 11 M (base *cun-*, found also in *in-quin-are*).

Ancus, adj., curved, bent: as epith. of persons = with a crooked arm: Paul. p. 19 '*ancus*' *appellatur qui aduncum brachium habet . . . et (?) exporrigi non potest*; Serv. A. 8. 816 '*Ancus*' *autem dicitur ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀγκῶνος, id est a cubito, quem incurvum habuisse dicitur*; so generally = deformed: Isid. Or. 10. 180 '*mancus*,' *manu ancus*. As subst. *ancus* probably meant a servant: comp. *ancilla*, *anculus*, *anculare*.

Ancus, name of mythical king of Rome: Enn. A. 143; Liv. 1. 31. 1; and other authors.

Ancyromagus, -i, name of a kind of ship: Isid. Or. 19. 1. 16 '*ancyromagus*' *dictus pro eo quod celeritate sui (?) ancoris et instrumentis reliquis navium vehendis sit aptus: (? ancyragogus, ἀγκυραγωγός)*; perhaps also to be read in Gell. 10. 25. 5, where the MSS. corruptly give *veintiemodia*.

Andabata, -ae, subst. m., the name of a gladiator who wore a helmet with no openings: instances in the lexx. Add that *Andabatae* was the title of one of Varro's *Saturae*: Nonius p. 135 s. v. *lusciosi*.

Andasius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 2613 (Rome).

Andeniŭs, **Andeniā**, nomina: C. I. L. 5. 2114 (Tarvisium).

Andēs, name of a Gallic tribe, also called *Andecavi*: Caes. G. 2. 35, and elsewhere; name also of a *pagus* near Mantua: Sueton. Vita Verg. *see "Andetona and Coraetona"*

Andetiaca, nom. f.: C. I. L. 5. 2438 (Ferrara).

Andrōniŭs, named after (the physician) Andron: Cels. 6. 14; Scribon. Larg. 225. 248 *Andronium medicamentum*. As subst. n., *Andronium*: Scribon. Larg. 232. 248.

Aneniŭs, **Aneniā**, nomina: C. I. L. 6. 2547 (Rome), 3. 2170 (Salonae).

Anenus, nom. m.: Eph. Epigr. 1. 141 (Cartima in Spain, 2 A. D.).

Āněo, -ēs, verb den. from *ānus*. 1. To be old: Plaut. Merc. 755 R (conj. Ritschl) *satis spissum filum mulieris: verum hercle anet*; Caper Orth. p. 93 K quotes *anet*; Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 271 *anet, γηρά, anet, γηράσκει*. 2. To tremble like an old woman: Cledon. p. 55 K '*aneo*,' *quod est 'tremo'*; so Pompeius Comm. p. 222 K *legimus enim 'anet ille,' id est quasi anicula contremiscit*.

Ānēscō, -is, verb incept. from *aneo*, Caper Orth. p. 93 K.

Anesum, -i, name of a plant (*Pimpinella Anisum* Linn.), Plin. 19. 167, 20. 185 al., and later medical writers.

Ānēthātus, part. pass. from lost verb *anethare*, den. from *anethum*, made of *anethum* or dill: Apic. 6. 239, 7. 287.

Ānēthinus, adj. from *anethum*, made of or prepared with dill: Isid. Or. 4. 12. 10, and Med.

Ānētīus, adj. (*ἀναιτίος*), blameless: Itala Act. Apost. 16. 37.

Āneurysmā, -ātis, subst. n., Greek *ἀνεύρυσμα*, widening or enlargement of the veins: Veget. Vet. 3. 30 (Schneider).

Anfīus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 1064. ii. 21 (Rome, 212 A. D.).

Anfractus, adj., curved, rounded, bending, or winding: Amm. 29. 37. 5 *tumulos per anfracta undique spatia in sublime porrectos*. N. *anfractum*, as subst. 1. A curve, bend, or circuit: Legg. xii ap. Gaium Dig. 8. 3. 8 *in anfractum, id est ubi flexum est*; Acc. 336 *terrarum anfracta revisam*; Varro L. L. 7. 15 *anfractum est flexum: ab eo leges iubent in directo pedum octo esse, in anfracto sexdecim, id est in flexo*. 2. Of the hollows of the ears: Varro Parmeno 4 *cum irrigavit cavata aurium anfracta*.

Angāria, -ae, subst. f., Greek *ἀγγάρεια*: an animal provided for the post-service on the imperial highways: Dig. 50. 4. 18. 21 and 29; Cod. Theod. 8. 5; and other legal writing.

Angārīo, -ās (*angaria*). 1. To put in requisition for the imperial postal service: Dig. 49. 18. 4. 1 *naves eorum angariari posse*; Paulin. Nol. Ep. 37 (27). 1 *impigrum carnis infirmæ iumentum angariavit*; abs., Augustin. Ep. 138. 11. 2. Met., to compel a person to go a journey: Vulg. Matth. 5. 41 *quicumque te angariaverit mille passus*; and elsewhere in Vulg. and Itala; see Rönsch I. u. V. p. 248. 3. Generally, to compel a person to do a service: Vulg. Matth. 27. 32 *hunc angariaverunt ut tolleret crucem eius*; Arator Hist. Apost. 2. 902 *angariat, inquit, Te*, etc.

Angārīus, -i (spelt also *ancārīus*, q. v.), originally adj. from *angarus* (*ἀγγαρος*), a royal courier: Nigid. Fig. ap. Gell. 19. 14. 7 *in nomine anguis et angari et ancorae*.

Angelticē (*ἀγγελτική*), the style of narrative suited to the report of a transaction: Diomed. p. 482 K.

Angērōna and Angērōnīa, name of a Roman goddess who was represented with closed or sealed lips, as the guardian of the name of Rome's genius: Varro L. L. 6. 23; Paul. p. 17 M; Plin. 3. 65; Macrob. S. 1. 10. 7. (Probably from a lost neut. *angūs*.)

gen. *angĕris* or *angĕris*, standing to *angor* as *tenuis* to *tenor*, *onus* to *honor*, *decus* to *decor*; comp. *angus-tus*. *Angus* might well mean pressure, and thus silence.)

Angiportum, -i, n., and **angiportŭs**, -ŭs, m.: a narrow alley or passage: defined by Paul. p. 17 M as *iter compendiarium in oppido, eo quod sit angustus portus, id est aditus in portum*; Gloss. Philox. *angiportus, στενωπός*; Glossae Nominum p. 13 Löwe '*angiportum*' *angusta porta*.

1. Neuter form: Plaut. Pseud. 961 R al.; Ter. Ad. 578; Eun. 845 al.; Titius (ap. Meyer Or. Rom. Fragm. xxv. 1); Varro L. L. 5. 145; Corn. Her. 4. 64; Catull. 58. 4; Cic. Verr. 2. 111; Vitruv. 1. 6. 1, 7, 8, 13; 7. 1. 2. Masculine form: Plaut. Cist. 1. 2. 9; Most. 1032 L; Cic. Div. 1. 69; Hor. 1. C. 25. 10; Vitruv. 1. 6. 1. (*Ango-*, narrow, and *portus* in the sense of a way or passage.)

Angitĭa, name of a goddess worshipped among the Marsians as a protectress against serpents: Verg. A. 7. 759; Sil. 8. 500; Solin. 2. 29; Serv. A. l. c.; C. I. L. 9. 3885 (Lucus, Ital. Reg. iv), 3074 (Sulmo) in pl. *Angitiis*.

Angobatĕs, -ae, m., an unknown kind of automaton: Vitruv. 10. 12. 4.

Anguĭger (*anguis, gero*), m., the snake-bearer, or constellation Ophiuchus: Anth. Lat. 761. 49 Riese.

Anguilla, in the sense of a whip: Isid. Or. 5. 27. 15 *anguilla est qua coercentur in scholis pueri, quae vulgo scutica dicitur*.

Anguĭnus (*anguis*), adj. 1. Belonging to a snake: Pacuv. 3 *cervice anguina*; Cato R. R. 73 *pellem anguinam*; Prop. 4. 8. 10 *ore*; Plin. 30. 37 *adeps*; 30. 23 *cor*; 30. 24 *versatio*. 2. Made of snakes: Catull. 64. 193 (of the Eumenides) *anguino capillo*; Ov. Trist. 4. 7. 12 *anguinis . . . comis* (where edd. give *anguineis*). 3. Like a snake; of a kind of cucumber, also called *cucumis erraticus*: Varro R. R. 1. 2. 25; Col. 2. 9. 10, 7. 10. 5 (where edd. give *anguineus*); Plin. 20. 8 foll. (In Plin. 29. 52, where *anguinum* used to be read and taken as a subst., Detlefsen reads *manium*.)

Angŭlĕris; the n. pl. *angularia* is used in the sense of a carpenter's square or angular rule in Vulg. Is. 44. 13 *fecit illud in angularibus, et in circino tornavit illud*.

Angŭlĕrius or **angŭlĕrius**, placed at a corner: Lex Par. Fac. C. I. L. 1. 577 (105 B.C.); Dig. 18. 1. 69 (where it is apparently used as the name of a tank, *lacum Sabatenem Angularium*).

Angŭlum, neut., an angle: Grom. Lat. p. 345 Lachm.

Angustātōr, glossed as = *angustiam patiens*: Glossae Nominum p. 15 Löwe. (Read *angustiam faciens*.)

Angustīa, -ae, subst. f. (*angustus*): mostly in pl., but the sing. is found Sall. H. 4. 20; Cic. N. D. 2. 20; Vitruv. 5. 3. 6; Plin. 14. 61; Tac. A. 4. 72, and frequently in Vulg. 1.

Narrowness. (a) Sall. C. 58. 20 *angustiae loci*; Caes. C. 3. 49 *loci*; 1. 17 *locorum*; G. 7. 11 *pontis*; G. 1. 39, 40 *itineris*; Cic. Agr. 2. 52 *itinerum*; Har. Resp. 22 *impeditum turba et angustis* (the press); Plin. 14. 61 *loci angustia*; Tac. uses the word often thus, e.g. *angustiae portarum, viarum, saltuum, loci, itinerum, aditus*.

(b) Concr., a narrow passage; narrow entrance; of the sea, a strait; of mountains, a defile; so common in all Latin: Varro L. 7. 21 *mare inter angustias facit Propontidis fauces*; Cic. Agr. 2. 87 *in angustis atque in faucibus Graeciae*; N. D. 2. 19 *fretorum angustiae*; Caes. has *angustiae portus, vallium*, and uses it often abs.; and so Sall., who H. 4. 20 says *per angustiam scissum*; so Liv., Vitruv., Tac., and later writers. 2. Met., narrow bounds, narrow space, or compass: Corn. Her. 4. 55 *cujus animus angustis tantis invidiae continetur*; Cic. N. D. 1. 88 *angustiae tantae animi*; Pis. 24 *angustiae pectoris tui*; N. D. 2. 20 *angustia conclusae orationis*; Caecin. 84 *istas verborum angustias*; De Or. 3. 126 *quantis ex angustis oratorem educere ausus es*; Tac. D. 4 *omissis forensium rerum angustis*.

3. Of time, limited space: Cic. De Or. 1. 3 *asperitatibus rerum vel angustis temporis*; so De Orat. 3. 228 *ut me temporis angustiae coegerunt*; Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16. 21. 7 *angustiae tui temporis*; Cic. Marc. 27 *numquam (tuus animus) his angustis, quas natura nobis ad vivendum dedit, contentus fuit*; Apul. M. 10. 26 *angustia temporis*; and in other writers.

4. Of circumstances, straitness, distress, difficulty; sometimes abs. = poverty: Cic. Att. 12. 5. 1 *in his praesertim tantis suis angustis*; Fam. 12. 30. 4 *angustiae pecuniae publicae*; Sulla 78 *ut in tot rerum angustis nihil veritati loci relinquatur*; Quinct. 19 *qui hunc in summas angustias adductum pularet*; Caes. G. 3. 18 *angustis premi*; C. 3. 47 *ipse in summis angustis erat*; C. 1. 54, 78 *res in angustis erat*; Tac. D. 8 *paupertas et angustia rerum (angustiae Halm)*; A. 4. 72 *pro angustia rerum*; 1. 75 *comperto paternas ei angustias esse* (that his father had left him in difficulty); elsewhere he has *angustiae fortunae, familiares, rei frumentariae*.

5. Of physical distress: Cic. De Or. 3. 181 *angustiae spiritus*; Plin. 21. 160 *urinae*. 6. Of mental distress or anguish: Vulg.

Gen. 42. 21 *videntes angustiam animae illius*.

Aniavius, Aniaviā, nomina: C. I. L. 5. 2370 (Atria).

Anīciānus (*Anicius*), of, or named after, Anicius: Cato R. R. 7. 4 *pirus Aniciana*; so Plin. 15. 61, 36. 168. *Aniciana nota*, of the brand of a wine: Cic. Brut. 288, and elsewhere in Latin in other contexts. *Anicianus* and *Aniciana* are found as cognomina C. I. L. 6. 1057. v. 65; I. R. N. 3539.

Ānīcitīānus, cogn. m.: C. I. L. 5. 5219 (on Lake Larius, 520 A. D.).

Ānīcius and **Anīcia**, nomina: often in inscr. *Ānīcīa* Auson. Opusc. 35. 2 (p. 85 Peiper) and elsewhere.

Anīensis (*Anien*), of the Anio: C. I. L. 6. 2918 (Rome); ib. 2382 (175 A. D.) *tribus Anniensis* (sic); the *tribus Aniensis* is found also in Spanish towns, such as Tarraco, C. I. L. 2. 4238, and Asturica Augusta in Gallaecia, ib. 2638; also in Cicero and Livy. (For the quantity of the first syllable see *Anio*.)

Anīōnus (*Anien*), of the Anio: Verg. G. 4. 369 *Aniena fluenta*. As subst., = *Anio*, Prop. 4. 7. 86, Stat. Silv. 1. 3. 70. Form *Anienis*, Cato Orat. 18. 3 *Anienem aquam*.

Ānilla, -ae, subst. f. dim. from *anus* = *anicula*: Macrob. Diff. 21. § 6.

Ānīma, -ae, subst. f., gen. sing. *animā* Lucr. 1. 112 al. Dat. abl. pl. in classical Latin *animis*, but in Vulg. and Eccl. *animabus*. 1. Air, wind, breeze: in sing. and pl. (a) Plaut. Aul. 303 *R ne quid animae forte amittat dormiens*; Enn. Epich. 3 *aqua terra anima sol*; Acc. 11 *vela ventorum inmittite animae*; Varro L. L. 5. 39; Andabatae 11 *anima ut conclusa in vesica*; Lucr. 1. 715 *ex igni terra atque anima prorescere et imbrī*; 5. 236 *aurarumque leves animae*; 5. 1229; Cic. Ac. 2. 124 *ignis an anima an sanguis*; Tusc. 1. 65 *si deus aut anima aut ignis est*; so elsewhere in Cic.; Verg. E. 6. 32 *semīna terrarumque ignisque animaeque*; A. 8. 403 *ignes animaeque*; Hor. 4. C. 12. 2 *impellunt animae lintea Thraciae*. (b) Breath: Naev. Com. 49 *animae pauillulum in se habet*; Plaut. Amph. fr. xviii. p. 119 R *animam comprime*; Trin. 492 *animam omittere*; Merc. 125 R, and elsewhere in Plaut. Enn. A. 507 of a horse: *anima calida*; Caecil. 161; Ter. Ph. 868 *animam compressi*; Ad. 325 *animam recipe*; Acc. 640 *dulcitas conspirata animae*; Lucil. 20. 11; so Cic., Varro, Verg., Ov., and all Latin; of a jar: Phaedr. 3. 1. 5 *o suavis anima!* *Animam agere*, to be still alive: Plaut. Trin. 1091. To be at one's last gasp: Lucil. 3. 66 *expirans animam pulmonibus aeger agebat*; Catull. 63. 31 *anhelans, animam agens*; Cic. Tusc. 1. 19 *et agere animam et efflare*

dicimus; Sen. Ep. 101. 12. 2. Life, the breath of life. (a) Plaut. Mil. 730 Rib. *animam adimere*; Amph. 673 R comically, *animam putei*; Enn. Trag. 169 *me anima privare*; Pacuv. 93 *animam aether adiugat*; Ter. Ph. 661; Ad. 314, 498 *animam relinquere* = to die; C. Gracchus (Meyer xxxiv. 6) *animam efflavit*; Varro R. R. 1. 69 *animam efflare*; Corn. Her. 4. 57 *amisit animam, potius est gloriam*; Lucr. 3. 582 *animam linquere*, to faint; 6. 1234 *animam amittebat*; C. I. L. 1. 1194 *mors animam abripuit, non vitæ ornatum abstulit*; Cic. Att. 9. 10. 3 *anima dum est, spes esse dicitur*, and so in all Latin. (b) Of plants, life: Sen. Ep. 58. 10 *sunt quaedam quae animam habent nec sunt animalia: placet enim satis et arbustis animam inesse*; Plin. 17. 152 *medulla, sive illa vitalis anima est*; 31. 3 *animamque etiam herbis vitalem inde deferre*, and elsewhere in Plin. (c) Concrete, as in English, a soul, a living being, of men and animals: Enn. quoted by Varro L. L. 5. 59 *ova parere solet genus pinnis condecoratum, Non animam*; C. I. L. 2. 1155 (Italica in Baetica) *Silvana vixsit, anima candida*; 1888 (Gades) *Successus anima bona*; Verg. A. 11. 24 *egregias animas, quae sanguine nobis Hanc patriam peperere suo*; 372 *viles animas*; Hor. 1. S. 5. 41 *animae quales nec candidiores Terra tulit*; Ov. M. 12. 69 *fortisque animae nece cognitus Hector*; Lucan 5. 322 (*si l. c.*), and so in later Latin; Tac. II. 4. 32 *vos Treveri ceteraeque servientium animae* (slavish souls). (d) As a term of endearment: Cic. Fam. 14. 14. 2 *animae meae*; so ib. 14. 18; Prop. 2. 10. 11 in addressing himself says *surge anima*. (e) The soul or immaterial principle, as opposed to the body: Lucil. 28. 7 *ἡν corpust, animast πνεῦμα*; 26. 24 *constare hominem ex anima et corpore*; Cic. N. D. 1. 87 *animam rationis consiliique participem*; Caes. G. 6. 14 *non interire animas*; Sall. I. 2. 1 *ex corpore atque anima*; Hor. 1. C. 3. 8 *animae dimidium meae*; 1. 12. 37 *animaeque magnae Prodigum Paulum*; Ov. often in this sense, as *morte carent animae: nostra nocens anima est, animas formatae infundere terrae* (all from the Metamorphoses); so Quint. and Tac. frequently; and all Latin. (f) Sometimes *anima* is technically distinguished from *animus*, *animus* being the reason or thinking faculty, *anima* the vital principle: Acc. 296 *sapimus animo, fruimur anima: sine animo anima est debilis*; Varro Andabatae 10 *in reliquo corpore ab hoc fonte diffusa est anima, hinc animus ad intelligentiam attributus*; Lucr. 3. 396 *magis est animus vitae claustra coercens, Et dominantior ad vitam quam vis animai*; and so *passim* in the third book of Lucr. (g) Of a disembodied spirit: Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1. 37 *unde animae excitantur*; Verg.,

Hor., Ov., and all Latin; in pl. of one soul, Verg. A. 5. 81 *animaeque umbraeque paternae*; Sen. Contr. 7. 17. 5 (p. 198 Bursian) *di Manes Popilli senis, et inultae patris, Cicero, te persecuntur animae*.

Ānimadversūs, -ūs (*animadverto*), punishment: Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 25. 2 *in animadversibus asperior*.

Animaequītās (*animaequus*), calmness of mind: Eccl.

Ānimātīo, -ōnis (*animō*). 1. The act of quickening or animating, hence = living force: Tert. An. 19 *animationem arboris* (the fact that the tree has the principle of life in it); Val. 9 *animationem cum passione* (= ἐνθύμησις); so Marc. 2. 3.

2. Concr., Cic. Tim. 10 the system or order of life: *divinae animationis speciem fingeat ex igne*.

3. Met., eagerness, animation = προθυμία: Itala Act. 17. 11 *cum omni animatione cottidiē examinantes scripturas* (Rönsch I. V. p. 70).

4. Anger, wrath = θυμός: Itala Is. 42. 25, and elsewhere Eccl. (Rönsch I. V. p. 305).

Ānimātōr (*animare*). 1. He who quickens or enlivens: Prudent. Perist. 10. 788 *animator solus et factor tui*; and elsewhere Eccl. 2. Of an artist: Mart. Cap. 1. 36 *marmoris signifex animator*.

Ānimātōrius (*animator*), that lets the air through: Gloss. Cyrill. χύτρα τετραμμένη, *olla animatoria*.

Ānimisius, Animisiā, nomina: I. R. N. 4314. 4392 (Aquinum).

Ānimōsītās (*animosus*). 1. High spirit: Amm. 16. 12. 42 *abiecta resistendi animositate* (spirit to resist), and elsewhere in Amm.; Macrob. Somn. Scip. 1. 6. 42 as translation of τὸ θυμικόν, the spirited element in the soul; so 1. 12. 14 *animositalis ardorem*.

2. Anger: Macrob. Somn. Scip. 2. 12. 8 *maerores metusque ac desideria et animositas vel dolores*; Itala Hebr. 11. 27 (Rönsch I. V. p. 305) and Vulg.

3. Hatred: Arnob. 3. 1 *animositas unitae consensionis*; Cypr. De Zelo ac Liv. 6.

Ānimōsus, in the sense of inspired, soaring: Hor. 3. C. 4. 20 *non sine dis animosus infans*; Ov. Am. 1. 15. 19 *animosique Accius oris*; 3. 1. 15 *animosa Tragoedia*.

Ānimus, -i, subst. m., the most general word in Latin for describing consciousness or mind as opposed to matter. It is used in the following main senses; (1) life, vital power, consciousness; (2) mind as opposed to the body, sometimes mind or imagination as opposed to the bodily organs of sense; (3) reason; (4) feeling, spirit, passion; in pl. high spirits, including anger, pride, resentment, etc.; affection, inclination, kind feeling or disposition to-

wards a person; (5) will or intention, motive; (6) character, or disposition in general.

1. Vital power, consciousness. (a)

Animo male est, = I feel ill or faint (literally it is ill with my feelings): Plaut. Amph. 724 R *animo si male esse occeperit*; so Pseud. 952 R and elsewhere; Lucr. 3. 581 *animo male factum cum perhibetur* (of fainting); Caes. G. 6. 38 *relinquit animus Sextium*; Catull. 20. 25 *supinum animum in gravi Derelinquere caeno*; Verg. A. 10. 487 *una eademque via sanguis animusque secuntur*; and so often in Latin. *Animo linguī*, to faint, Suet. Iul. 45.

(b) Of animals and plants, vital force, life: Cic. Tusc. 1. 80 *quarum animi sunt rationis expertes* (which have life without reason); Fin. 5. 37, 38 *rerum quae aut sine animo sunt aut non multo secus, earum summum bonum in corpore est, ut non inscite illud dictum videatur de sue, animum (not animam Madv.) illi pecudi datum pro sale.*

(c) As term of endearment, soul, life: Plaut. As. 664 R *anime mi*; so Curc. 165 R; Men. 182 R; Truc. 339 R *illum inhiant omnes, illest animus omnibus*; and elsewhere in Plaut.; Ter. Eun. 196 *meus fac sis postremo animus, quando ego sum tuos*; And. 685 *anime mi*, and so elsewhere.

2. Mind in the most general sense as opp. to body; sometimes mind or imagination as opp. to the senses; sometimes in pl. (a) Naev. Trag. 40 *animi acrimoniam*; Plaut. Trin. 270 *applicare animum ad frugem*; 394 *hoc unum consolatur me atque animum meum*; Most. 529 L *animus conscius* (a guilty conscience); Aul. 181 R *egomet sum hic, animus domisti*; 381 *accessit animus ad meam sententiam*; Pers. 66 R *animus induci potest Eum esse civem fidelem*;

Ter. And. 572 *si ita animum inducti esse utile*; Hec. 50 *in animum induces pati*; 689 *animum ad meretricem inducti tuom*; Epist. Praet. ad Tiburt. C. I. L. 1. 201 *animum indouco*, with acc. and inf.; Afran. 349 *amentes, quibus animi non sunt integri*; Ter. Heaut. 692 *animo amisso* (= heedlessly); And. 56 *animum ad studium adiungant*; Phorm. 240 *animum ad cogitandum instituere*; Hec. Prol. 5 *in funambulo Animum occuparat*; Ad. 30 *in animo cogitare*; And. 266 *dum in dubio est animus, impellitur*; 446 *animum ad uxorem appulit*; 303 *animus in spe attentus fuit*; Ad. 957 *germanus pariter animo et corpore*; Hec. 311 *qui eos gubernat animus, infirmum gerunt*; Lucil. 29. 115 *animos attendere velis*; 27. 13 *animum quaerunt amici, rem parasiti ac dilias*; Cic. Fin. 1. 31 *animo ac ratione* (as opp. to *sensu*); Fam. 6. 3. 2 *animo videre* opp. to *oculis cernere*; and so *passim* in Latin.

(b) So also *animus* is used of the mind or idea, as opp. to words or actions: Cic. Mur.

65 *cum ad ultimum animo contendissemus, ibi tamen ubi oporteret consistere*; Cluent. 72 *qui illi pecuniae . . . spe iam atque animo incubaret*; Deiot. 37 *multa se arbitratur et peperisse ante factis et habere in animo atque virtute, quae nullo modo possit amittere* (though *animo* may here = magnanimity); Verg. A. 11. 18 *arma parate animis, et spe praesumite bellum*; Liv. 33. 28. 5 *animis Zeuxippum auctorem destinabant caedis*; 35. 42. 12 *spe animoque complexum . . . imperium*; and so often elsewhere in Latin.

(c) The locative or genitive *animi* is often used for 'in the mind,' 'in mind,' especially after words expressive of doubt or pain: Plaut. Trin. 454 *sanus mentis aut animi*; Aul. 105 R *discrucior animi*; Mil. 1063, 1275 Rib. *excrucias animi*; elsewhere Plaut. has *angas te animi, pendere animi, animi misera*; Pacuv. 294 *animi horrescit*; Ter. Ad. 610 *discrucior animi*, and elsewhere *excruciare, pendere animi*; Eun. 274 *falsus animi*; Lucr. 1. 136 *nec me animi fallit*, and so elsewhere; Cic. Att. 11. 12. 1 *animi pendere*, and so elsewhere; 4. 15. 4 *animi offenderer*; Verg. has *animi miseratus*; Liv. 1. 7. 6 *confusus atque incertus animi*; so Tac. often.

(d) *Mens* and *animus* are often joined together, sometimes simply, *mens atque animus*, sometimes in the form *mens animi*: Plaut. Epid. 530 R *terrirat mentem animi*; so Cist. 2. 1. 7; Enn. Trag. 255 *mentem atque animum*; Ter. And. 164 *mala mens, malus animus*; Lucr. 3. 615, 4. 758, 5. 149, 6. 1183 *mens animi*; 1. 74 *mente animoque*; 1. 74 *animum dico, mentem quem saepe vocamus*; Catull. 65. 4 *mens animi*; Caes. G. 1. 39 *omnium mentes animosque perturbabant*; so Verg. and other good writers.

3. Specially of the reason and the faculties connected with it, as memory, judgment, and the like. (a) Cic. Inv. 1. 108 *res expertes animi*; so as t. t. of Philosophy *animus* is opposed to *anima* as reason to the mere principle of life; see under *anima*. In popular language also *animus* is used of the mind specially in this sense; Cic., for instance, often couples *animus* with *cogitatio, ingenium, consilium*, etc. *In animo esse* = to be in the memory (Ter. And. 283 *scripta ista dicta sunt in animo Chrysidis*); Verg. E. 9 51 *omnia fert aetas, animum quoque* (i. e. the power of composing); and so in all Latin. (b) Judgment, opinion (as in English *mind*): Plaut. Aul. 478 R, 539 *meo animo*; so Stich. 39 R and elsewhere; Amph. Prol. 58 *animi vestri quid siet super hac re*; Men. 1082 R *nisi me animus fallit*; Stich. 2 b. R *nos eius animum de nostris factis noscimus*; Cato Orat. 9 *quid illis opinamini animi habuisse*; Ter. Ad. 666 *quid illi tandem creditis fore animi?* so Eun. 1015; Hec. 502 *sin alio est animo*; Phorm. 735, and else-

where, *nisi me animus fallit*; 774 *mutet animum*; Heaut. 478 *tuom animum potius proditurum te*; Phorm. 465 *cum istoc animo*; Cic. Sest. 49 *meo quidem animo*. (c) Of the future, expectation or hope: Tac. Agr. 30 *magnus mihi animus est . . . fore*. 4. Of the feelings, as distinguished from the reason. (a) In the most general sense: Plaut. often; Ter. Heaut. 189 *timet animum amicae ut sit suae* (what are her feelings); Hec. 389 *animo amico esse erga aliquem*; And. 842 *animo otioso*; Ph. 763 *animo iniquo*; Hec. Prol. 28 *aequo animo attendite*; And. 377 *quomodo sit animus ad nuptias*; Ad. 902 *et animo et natura pater*; Hec. 244 *animo patrio victus*; Heaut. 637 *animus maternus*; Corn. Her. 3. 24 *sensus atque animos omnium personarum*; *aequo animo aliquid ferre*, to bear a thing calmly, is common: Cic. Att. 2. 5. 2 *quo animo se destitutum ferat*; and so in all Latin. (b) Synonymous with the English word *heart*, the centre of feeling; so *ex animo* = from the heart, sincerely: Plaut. Trin. 397 *ex animo*; Stich. 2 a. R *suo ex animo*; Enn. Trag. 288 *Medea, animo aegra, sacro amore saucia*; Ter. Ad. 72 *ex animo facit*; Eun. 175 *ex animo ac vere diceret*; Ad. 919 *nostrae familiae tam ex animo factum*; Heaut. 959 *tibi bene ex animo volo*; old formula ap. Gell. 4. 20. 3 and elsewhere, *ex animi tui sententia*; Cic. Fam. 4. 6. 1 *adhibuisti dolorem animi*; 9. 16. 2 *ex animo vereque*; Prop. 3. 6. 35 *si veris animis est questa puella*. (c) Spirit, courage, 'heart,' in pl. spirits: Plaut. Aul. 732 R *animo bono es*; Mil. 1230 Rib. *habe animum bonum*; Amph. 250 R *nostris animus additust*; Enn. A. 504 *vincla suis magnis animis abruptit*; Ter. And. 333 *reddidisti animum*; Ad. 696 *bono animo es*; Hec. 347 *animus mihi redit et cura ex corde excessit*; Ph. 957 *animo virili praesentique*; 964 *gladiatorio animo*; Heaut. 424 *mihi addit animum*; Lucil. 27. 11 *tollere, demittere animos*; Caes. constantly uses it thus, saying, *languido animo esse, praesentia animi, magnus animus, animum augere, se animo demittere*, and the like; so in Cic., Verg., Ov., and all Latin; Liv. 31. 18. 4 *animos mihi facere* (high spirits); Petron. 18 *bonum animum habere cam iussi*. *Animos tollere*, of pride; Plaut. Truc. 640 R *animos sustulit*; Ter. Hec. 507 *sublati animi sunt*; comp. Cic. Man. 66 *animos ac spiritus*; Cluent. 109 *animos ac spiritus tribunicios*; Liv. 1. 34. 4 *cum divitiae animos facerent*. (d) In bad sense, bad passion, as anger and the like, both in sing. and pl.: Plaut. Mil. 567 Rib. *animum vincam*; so ib. 1209; Truc. 603 R *animos violentos* (passions); Asin. 405 R *Acacidinis minis animisque expletus*; Ter. Hec. 608 *animum flectere*; And. 641

animo morem gerere; Hor. 1. Epist. 2. 62 *animum rege, qui nisi paret Imperat*; Verg. A. 1. 57 *mollitque animos ac temperat iras*; Liv. 34. 31. 2 *imperare animo nequivi quin*, etc. (e) In good sense, the 'heart,' the affections, feeling: Plaut. Merc. 334 R *animum adicere ad aliquem*; Ter. And. 339 *expleam animum gaudio*; Eun. 143 *ad virginem animum adicit*; Hec. 294 *animum amori deditum*; And. 272 *mihī suom animum credidit*; Eun. 816 *iamdudum animus est in patinis*; Heaut. 1063 *credas animum ibi esse*; C. I. L. 1. 1011 *coniunx una meo praedita amans animo*; Cic. Att. 15. 12. 1 *animus erat in cursu* (his heart was in it); 10. 8. 9 *quantus animus in discessu nostro* (strong feeling); Sall. I. 14. 22 *animo meo carissime*; and so elsewhere in Latin. (f) In neutral sense, inclination: Plaut. Trin. 310 *si animum vicisti potius quam animus te*; ib. 226 *magister mihī exercitor animus nunc est*; Aul. 725 R *me defrudavi Animumque meum geniūmque meum*; Amph. 290 R *cupat amans, animo obsequens*; 131 *animi impoti*; Cas. 2. 1. 7 *animi amorisque causa sui*; Bacch. 144 R *sperat quidem animus*; Ter. And. 188 *animum ut expleret suum*; 879 *adeo impotenti esse animo*; Ad. 33 *potare atque animo obsequi*; Ov. M. 1. 1 *fert animus . . . dicere*; and so in all Latin. (g) *Animi causa* = for one's own pleasure or amusement: Plaut. Trin. 334; Curc. 340 R, and elsewhere; Varro R. R. 3. 8, Cic., Caes., and all Latin. (h) Generous impulse or feeling, heart or inclination to give or do a kindness, in sing. and sometimes in pl.: Cic. Leg. Agr. 2. 22 *animorum ac magnificentiae*; Q. F. 1. 1. 3 *animo et benevolentia*; Lig. 35 *te, qui oblivisci nihil soles nisi iniurias, quoniam hoc est animi, quoniam etiam ingenii tui*; Verg. A. 12. 23 *aurumque animusque Latino est*; Prop. 2. 20. 26 *quicquid eram, hoc animi gratia magna tui*; Sen. Ep. 16. 7 *non est quod mireris animum meum: adhuc de alieno liberalis sum*. 5. Intention, purpose, desire, motive; *in animo est*, or (in poets and later Latin), *animus est, aliquid facere*; *quo animo quis fecerit* (with what motive); so also very common, e.g. Caes. G. 1. 7 *sibi esse in animo . . . iter facere*; 7. 28 *hoc animo* (with this intention) *ut*, etc., and so in other good prose; Verg. A. 4. 639 *est animus . . . abolere*; so Ov. *est animus aliquid facere*, and in prose Tac. and Sueton.; Tac. A. 14. 44 *interficiendi domini animum sumpsisse*; Gaius 4. 153 *animo retineri possessionem*; 2. 68 *animus revertendi*; 3. 91 *animus solvendi* (the intention of); C. I. L. 6. 174 (Rome, 488 A.D.) *animus donandi*. The constr. with the gerund does not seem to occur in the Ciceronian age. 6. Disposition, character; so very

nec pille tempore, sed sum animum professo. ul-874

common in all Latin: Plaut. Bacch. 612 R *iracundo animo, protervo*; so commonly *magnus animus, tenuis, infirmus animus*, and the like; Sall. has *animus insolens malarum artium, inverecundus, dis hominibusque infestus, audax, subdolos, varius*, etc., Cic. and Hor. *angustus* and *parvus animus*; and similar expressions are found in later authors.

Aniniŭs, Aniniŭa, nomina: C. I. L. 3. 1822 (Narona in Dalmatia); I. R. N. 683 (Canusium); and often in inscr. and literature.

Aniō, -ēnis, Mart. Cap. 3. 292, and **-ōnis**: also nom. *Āniēn* Cato ap. Prisc. 1. p. 684 K; Plin. 36. 122; Stat. twice; Serv. A. 1. 273.

1. Name of a river flowing into the Tiber: Enn. A. 608 acc. *Anionem*; Cato, Cic., and all Latin.

2. Name of the aqueducts that brought water from the Anio, *Anio vetus* and *Anio novus* C. I. L. 6. 1243 al., spelt *Annio* C. I. L. 6. 2344, 2345 (Rome); and in Frontinus and Plin. (The spelling *Annio, Anniensis*, may perhaps show that the word was pronounced and scanned as a disyll., *Ānyō.*)

Aniō, -ōnis, cogn. m.: C. I. L. 6. 1970 (Rome).

Anioniŭs, nom. m.: C. I. R. 938.

Ānisōcŷclum, -i (Greek *ἀνισόκυκλον*), a machine consisting of wheels of unequal diameter: Vitruv. 10. 1. 3 *scorpionis vel aniscyclorum versationes*.

Anna, mythological name, f.: Verg. A. 4. 9 al.; Ov. Ep. 7. 191; with epithet of *Perenna*, name of a Roman goddess, probably fem. of *Annus*, and so the goddess of the year: Ov. F. 3. 523 foll.; Macrob. S. 1. 12. 6; C. I. L. 6. 2299. 2301 (Rome, 10 A.D. and 30 A.D.).

Anna, nom. f.: I. R. N. 5405 (Corfinium); C. I. L. 3. 2567 (Salonae); cogn. f. (or title?): C. I. L. 3. 2012, 2160, 2450, 2515 (Salonae).

Annaeanensis (Anncanensis), epithet of Bona Dea: C. I. L. 6. 69 (Rome).

Annaeus, Annaea, nomina: often in inscr. and literature.

Annaiēnus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 5. 2560 (Ateste).

Annalenius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 1058. vii. 11 (Rome, 210 A.D.).

Annālīs, -ē, adj. from *annus*, belonging to the year.

1. Annually recurring: Varro R. R. 1. 27 *tempora duorum generum sunt, unum annale, alterum menstruum*; L. L. 6. 25 *annales dies* (annual feasts); Dig. 15. 2. 1. 1 and elsewhere; so *annalia tempora*, of the seasons, Cacl. Aur. Chron. 3. 8. 110 (Paucker).

2. Referring to the year; *lex annalis*, a law determining the age at which offices of state might be held: Cic. Phil. 5. 47; De Or. 2. 261; Liv. 40. 44. 1.

3. *Annalis*, as subst., i. e. *annalis liber*, a record of the events which have happened in the year: very often in pl. *annales* = records, annals, sometimes as title of a historical work, as of Ennius, Fabius, Volusius, and others. Lucil. 9. 41 *annales Enni*; Catull. 36. 1 *annales Volusi*; Cic. Att. 2. 16. 4 *annales suos* (of a work by Q. Cicero); Att. 12. 23. 2 *in tuo annali*; so in sing. Att. 13. 30. 3; Varro ap. Charis. p. 120 K *eclogas ex annali descriptas*; in pl. very frequent in Cic. and all Latin. Met., Verg. A. 1. 373 *annales nostrorum laborum*. The sing. *annalis*, or *annalis liber*, is used of a single book in such a historical work: Plin. 7. 101 Q. *Ennius . . . sextum decimum adiecit annalem*; Quint. 6. 3. 86 *sexto annali libro Enni*. The *annales pontificum* or *annales maximi* were a public record of the events of each year kept by the pontifices: Cic. De Or. 2. 52; Serv. A. 1. 373; and elsewhere in Latin. The word *annales* could be applied to a literary work, as that of Tacitus so named. But a distinction was sometimes made between *annales* and *historia*: Sempronius Asellio ap. Gell. 5. 18. 8 *annales libri tantummodo quod factum quoque anno gestum sit, ea demonstrabant, id est quasi qui diarium scribunt quam Graeci ἐφημερίδα vocant*, i. e. *annales* implied merely the bare yearly record of events, while *historia* was a narrative arranged on a rational principle; so Cic. de Orat. 2. 52 *erat enim historia nihil nisi annalium confectio*. Verrius Flaccus, however, was inclined to agree with the opinion that the essence of *historia* was that the writer should have been an eye-witness of the events he recorded: Gell. 5. 18. 1 *earum tamen proprie rerum sit historia quibus rebus gerendis interfuerit is qui narret*; so Serv. A. 1. 373 *inter historiam et annales hoc interest: historia est earum rerum quas vel vidimus vel videre potuimus, dicta ἀπὸ τοῦ ἱστορεῖν, i. e. videre; annales vero sunt eorum temporum quae aetas nostra non novit, unde Livius ex annalibus et historia constat*; Isid. Or. 1. 43. 3 *annales sunt res singulorum annorum; quaecunque enim digna memoriae domi militiaeque, mari ac terrae, per annos in commentariis acta sunt, ab anniversariis gestis annales nominantur. Historia autem multorum annorum vel temporum est . . . Inter historiam autem et annales hoc interest, quod historia est eorum temporum quae vidimus, annales vero sunt eorum annorum quos aetas nostra non novit*. The distinction was not always strictly maintained, but the title *annales* would usually imply that an arrangement according to years was adhered to.

Annarus, Annarus, or Annaus, and Annava, nomina: C. I. L. 5. 1072, 8288, 8973 (Aquilaia); I. R. N. 5447 (Sulmo).

Annecto, -īs, -nexui, -nexum (adn-). 1. To bind, or tie to, fasten to: Varro R. R. 3. 5. 4 *adnexas perticas*; Cic. N. D. 2. 135 *stomachus ad linguam adnectitur*; Inv. 2. 154 *funiculus . . . scapham adnexam trahebat*; Sall. H. 4. 59 *quae lintea ferreis lamminis . . . adnexuerant*; 3. 21 *manus ferreas et alia adnexu idonea*; Liv. 33. 29. 6 *cadavera saxis . . . adnexa*; Petron. 97 *adnecteret pedes et manus institis*; Plin. 10. 110 *epistulas adnexas carum pedibus*; Val. Max. 4. 5. 6 *remedia corporibus aegrorum adnexa*; and elsewhere in Latin.

2. Met., to join, attach: Lucr. 3. 693 *nam neque tanto opere adnecti potuisse putandum est Corporibus nostris*; Plin. 3. 50 of a tract of country: *adnectitur septima*; 3. 5 *insulam . . . continenti adnectens*; so 5. 117; Mela 2. 104 *dum (Nilus) limum . . . litori adnectens auget terras*; Tac. H. 4. 77 *pons qui ulteriora coloniae adnectit*; 2. 14 (*praetorianis in litore*) *adnexa classis*; A. 2. 64 *quod incultum, ferum, adnexum hostibus (i. e. vicinum.)*

3. Met., in narrative or discussion, to join or attach: Cic. Inv. 1. 26 *sicut aliquot membrum adnexum orationi*; Top. 54 *cum id quod adnexum est negaris, ut id quoque cui fuerit adnexum negandum sit*; Quint. 7. 1. 1 *recta quaedam locatio prioribus sequentia adnectens*.

4. Met., of a friend or ally, to attach: Amm. 28. 1. 36 *quibus ad sui societatem adnexis*.

5. Of an additional statement, to add; sometimes followed by acc. and inf.: Val. Max. 2. 6. 14 *adnecte . . . Lyciorum rationem*; Tac. A. 2. 26 *simul adnectebat, si foret adhuc bellandum, relinqueret, etc.*; 4. 28 *adnectebatque Caecilium . . . ministravisse pecuniam*.

6. Of including a person's name in a charge: Tac. A. 12. 52 *adnectebatur crimini Vibia mater*.

7. Of connection by blood: Tac. H. 1. 4 *pars populi magnis domibus adnexa*; A. 5. 1 *sanguini Augusti . . . adnexa*.

Annedius, nom. m.: Eph. Epigr. 3. 17 (Corduba).

Anneiaria, nom. f.: C. I. L. 5. 2522 (Ateste).

Anneius, Anneia, nomina: I. R. N. 331 (Grumentum); 2952 (Naples); 6013 (Pelutium Vestinorum); C. I. L. 2. 4970. 70 (Tarraco); C. I. L. 5 several times; Val. Max. 7. 7. 2.

Annellus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 3. 14 (Alexandria).

Annexiō, -ōnis (adn-), subst. f. (*adnecto*), a joining. 1. Pallad. 4. 10. 36 *aliqua adnexione conglutina*; Ter. Scaur. Orth. p. 11 K *adictione, detractio, mutatione, adnexione*.

2. As technical term of Grammar, = Greek *ζεύγμα*, the figure by which one verb is made to do duty for several nouns: Iul. Ruf. 3 (ap.

Halm R. L. M. p. 48), who gives as an instance of it, *Aeneas, urbe et sociis et classe relicta*.

Annicto, -ās (adn-), to wink frequently at : Paul. p. 29 'adnictat,' *saepe et leviter oculo adnuat* : *Naevius in Tarentilla*, 'alii adnutat, alii adnictat, alium amat, alium tenet'; Placidus p. 10 D 'adnictare,' *inridere, invitare*.

Annīcūlus: the forms *annuculus* and *annuculus* are found C. I. L. 3. 2319, 2457, 3858.

Annicus, cogn. m.: C. I. L. 3. 5697 (Noricum).

Annidīēnus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 3413 (Rome).

Annidīus, **Annidīa**, nomina: I. R. N. 1174 (Aeclanum); 5233 (Larinum); C. I. L. 3. 732 (Constantinople); 6. 3884. ii. 19 (Rome, 197 A. D.).

Annīēnus, nom. m.: I. R. N. 5874 (Amiternum).

Annīhīlātīō, a making nothing of, treating with contempt: Gloss. Cyrill. ἐξουθένωσις *annihilatio*; Hieron. Epist. 106. 67 *annihilatio sive annullatio*. Paucker gives other instances from late Latin.

Annīhīlātor (adn-), one who scorns: Gloss. Cyrill. ἐξουθενητής, *annihilator*.

Annīhīlo (adn-), to make nothing of, scorn: Gloss. Cyrill. ἐξουθενῶ, *annihilo*: Hieron. Ep. 135; Iornand. Get. 29; Cassiod. Ps. 109. 4.

Annīōlēnus, **Annīōlēna**, nomina: I. R. N. 4255 (Casinum); 5384 (Corfinium).

Annītās (*annus*), full age, old age: Placidus p. 9 D 'annitas' *adulta aetas . . . Interdum senectus est*.

Annītōr (adn-), in the sense of making an effort in support of some one else: Sall. H. 4. 61. 14 *nullo circum adnitente*; C. 19 1 *in Hispaniam missus est adnitente Crasso*; Verg. A. 1. 144 *Triton adnixus*; Tac. A. 12. 63 (*onerum*) *finem aut modum orabant adnitente principe*.

Annīversālis, annual: Augustin. Faust. 19. 6 *azymorum anniversale ius*; 32. 3 *anniversale sacrum* (Paucker).

Annōna, -ae, gen. *annonae* C. I. L. 6. 1796. 31 (Rome, 483 A. D.).
1. The yearly amount, quantity, or yield of natural productions: Liv. 29. 37. 3 *novum vectigal ex salaria annonae constituerunt*; 35. 44. 7 *annonae tolerabilis rerum aliarum*: Col. 3. 21. 6 *musti annonam*; 3. 3. 10 *pretium annonae*; 8. 17. 13 *annonae lactis*.
2. Especially of the yearly yield or produce of corn, and so = pro-

visions in general, means of subsistence: Plaut. Stich. 179 R *per caram annonam dixit me natum pater* (at a time when provisions were dear); Mil. 733 Rib. *esset is annona vilior*; Cato Orig. 4. 1 *quotiens annona cara est*; Ter. And. 746 *tum annona cara est*; Cic. Verr. 3. 195 *quanti esset annona*; Phil. 8. 26 *annonae perfugia*, and so often in Cic., who frequently has *caritas, vilitas annonae* and the like. So in all Latin. Tac. has *Aegyptus annonae fecunda, Aegyptus, claustra annonae, aliquem annonae praeficere, praefectura annonae*. The *praefectus annonae* (C. I. L. 6. 1599, Rome, 200 A.D.) was the superintendent of the market. Met., Hor. 1. Epist. 12. 24 *vilis amicorum est annona, bonis ubi quid deest* (a supply of friends is easily procured when —); Iuv. 9. 100 *his opibus nunquam cara est annona veneni*.

3. The price of provisions; sometimes alone, the price, as in the phrase *annona macelli*: Plaut. Trin. 484 *cena hac annona est sine sacris hereditas*; Varro τὰφὴ Μενίππου 11 *incendant annonam*; so R. R. 3. 2. 16, and ib. *excandefacere annonam macelli*; Cic. often, e. g. Fam. 5. 17 *invidia annonae*; Dom. 11 *cum ingravesceret annona*; ib. 15 *commutatam annonam esse dicebant*; Mil. 72 *levanda annona*; Dom. 12 *difficultas annonae*; Caes. C. 1. 52 *annona crevit; quae fere res . . . ingravescere consuevit: iamque ad denarios L in singulos modios annona pervenerat*; Liv. 26. 20. 8 *artiozem annonam sociis quam hosti faciebat*; 5. 13. 1 *annona ex ante convecta copia nihil mutavit* (or in these two instances does it mean supply?); Tac. A. 2. 87 *sacvitiam annonae incusante plebe*; 4. 6 *acri annona faligabatur plebes*; 6. 13 *gravitate annonae*; 15. 72 *ex modo annonae*; Sueton. and later writers; Suet. Tib. 34 *annonam macelli*.

4. As military term, rations; sometimes in pl.: C. I. L. 2. 115 *annonis duplis donatus miles* (Ebora in Lusitania); Amm. 17. 9. 2 *ex annona decem dierum et septem*; Veget. M. 1. 19 *annonam pariter et arma portandi*; Ps. Ascon. in Verr. 1. 36 *in annonam exercitus*; Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 42. 3 *qui annonas binas aut ternas accipiebant*; ib. 45. 2.

5. Dues, payments: Amm. 14. 7. 11 *et tuas et palatii tui auferri iubebo prope diem annonas*; C. I. L. 6. 1771 *annonas exsolvere* (Rome, 363 A.D.); Ps. Ascon. in Verr. 1. 36 *quaestoris annonas*; so very often in legal Latin; e. g. Dig. 26. 7. 32. 6 *onera annonarum et contributionum temporalium*, so in the Theodosian Code several times.

6. A largess or distribution of corn: C. I. L. 2. 4468 *annona frumentaria empti plebem adiuvit*.

7. *Annona*, personified, the goddess of the food-supply: C. I. L. 6. 22 *Annontae Sanctae*; C. I. L. 2. 4976 (1) on a ring at Madrid. (Originally the fem. of an adj. *annōnus*; comp. *capronae* from *capere*. Bréal.

comparing the names *Bellona* and *Pomona*, and appealing to the inscriptions, thinks *Annona* was originally a goddess, the goddess of the year or the season. This is the most probable etymology that has as yet been suggested.)

Annōnārius, -a, -um. 1. Adj. from *annonā*, belonging or pertaining to the supply of corn or food; Ascon. in Pis. 9. p. 7 Orelli, *legem annonariām* (a law about the distribution of corn); Arnob. 1. 16 *annonaria caritas* (dearness of provisions); Veget. M. 3. 3 *pabula frumentum ceteraque annonariae species* (other kinds of provisions); Trebell. xxx Tyr. 24. 5 *annonaria regio* (region whence supplies are drawn); C. I. L. 6. 1759 *annonaria potestas* (control over the market) Rome, 389 A. D. In the Cod. Theod. the word is common, combined with *ratio, officium, functio*. 2. *Annonarius* as subst., an officer who presides over the commissariat: Cod. Theod. 8. 1. 3 *annonarii et actuarii*.

Annōno, -ās (*annonā*), to feed, supply; Augustin. Serm. 29 (Μαί) *annonare aliquem per xl annos panibus angelicis*.

Annōsītās, -ātis, subst. (*annosus*). 1. Old age: Augustin. Epist. 269. 2. A long course of years: Cod. Theod. 13. 6. 10 *cursus annositatis*.

Annōtātīō, -ōnis (*adn-*), (*adnotare*). 1. Annotation, the act of making remarks or observations in writing: Quint. 10. 7. 31 *hanc brevem adnotationem* (this manner of making brief notes). 2. Concr., a written note or observation: Plin. Ep. 7. 20. 2 *librum cum adnotationibus tuis expecto*; Gell. praef. 3 *in illis adnotationibus priscis*; so elsewhere in later Latin. 3. Specially, the notes made by a *quaestor* at an auction: Tert. Apol. 13 *sub eadem adnotatione quaestoris*. 4. The notification to a magistrate of the intention to accuse a person: Dig. 48. 17. 4. 5. A rescript or cabinet order of an emperor: Cod. Theod. 1. 2. 1, and elsewhere; also, in legal Latin, of notes or *memoranda* of wishes made by private persons.

Annōtātōr, -ōris (*adn-*), (*adnoto*). 1. One who takes notes or observations for the purpose of accusing: Plin. Pan. 49 *non . . . spectator adnotatorque convivis tuis immines*. 2. In legal language, an accountant: Cod. Theod. 12. 6. 3 *subscriptores . . . adnotatores, ceterorumque officiorum diversi homines*.

Annōto, -ās (*adn-*). 1. To make a note or observation. (a) Col. 12. 3. 4 *ut meminisset atque adnotaret quid et quando et cui dedisset*. (b) With acc. of the note or remark made: Quint. 1.

4. 17 *de quibus in orthographia pauca adnotabo.* 2. To remark upon, take note of, with acc.: Plin. 7. 157 *illud adnotare succurrit*, and so elsewhere; Quint. 7. 1. 58 *illud non indignum quod adnotetur*; 8. 2. 4 *quod in oratione Dolabellae emendatum a Cicerone adnotavi*; 8. 1. 2 *hominem . . . adnotata unius affectatione verbi hospitem dixit*; 11. 3. 179 *adnotandae magis proprietates*, and elsewhere in Quint.; Tac. A. 14. 2 *oscula et . . . blanditias adnotantibus proximis*; Plin. Epist. 9. 26. 5 *in scriptis meis adnotasse quaedam ut tumida*; with abl. of reason why the remark is made: Plin. 3. 60 *conchylio et pisce nobili adnotantur.* 3. To remark, followed

by acc. and inf.: Quint. 5. 11. 32 *illud est adnotandum magis, argumenta duci ex iure simili*; 8. 6. 2 *hoc . . . adnotasse, quosdam . . . adsumi*; Tac. H. 3. 37, and often elsewhere; Suet. Nero 41 *cum adnotasset . . . trahi.* In pass. with following inf: Tac. A. 13. 35 *adnotatusque est miles . . . ita praeriguisse manus.* 4. With acc., to

annotate, make notes in or upon: Plin. Epist. 3. 5. 10 *liber legebatur, adnotabat excerpebatque*; Suet. Gramm. 24 *multaque exemplaria contracta emendare ac distinguere et adnotare curavit*; with predicative adj., Lactant. 5. 3. 22 *Dei hostes et libros suos nefarios φιλαληθείς adnotare.*

5. In law, to make a note with regard to the treatment or disposal of a criminal: Plin. Ep. 10. 96. 4 *adnotavi in urbem remittendos*; Suet. Cal. 27 *ex noxiis laniandos adnotavit*; Dig. 48. 17. 1. 2 *ut eos quos adnotaverint . . . adesse iubeant.*

Annūālis, -ō (annus). 1. Hired for a year: Vulg. Eccl. (Sirach) 37. 14 *cum operario annuali.* 2. A year old: Paul. Sent. 3. 6. 74 *agni . . . nisi annuales sunt.*

Annulātīō, -ōnis, subst. f. (*adnullare*), annihilation: Hieron. Ep. 106. 67 *annullationi sive annihilationi*; Inc. Visit. Infirm. 2. 5; Mythogr. Vat. 3 (Paucker).

Annūmērātīō (adn-). 1. A reckoning up, counting: Cod. Theod. 6. 22. 8. 1 *annorum adn.* 2. Of money, a payment, counting out to a person: Hieron. Rufin. 3. 6 *pretii adn.*; Paucker adds two other instances from late Latin.

Annuntiātrīx (adn-), fem. of *adnuntiator*: Ennod. Dict. 2 (p. 431 Hartel).

Annō, -īs, -ī, -ōre (adn-): perf. *adnūit* Enn. A. 136. 1. To nod to. (a) Plaut. As. 784 R *nutet, nictet, adnuat*; Pompon. 24 *saepe adnuat*; Catull. 64. 204 *adnuat invicto caelestium numine rector*; Cic. Verr. 1. 158 *quos, cum iste adnuerat, . . . sub-sortiebatur*; Verg. A. 9. 106; 10. 115 *adnuat, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum*; Liv. 1. 12. 10 *adnuentibus atque vocantibus suis*; Ov.

M. 15. 683 *adnuī his*, and elsewhere. (b) With cogn. acc. of the nod given: Liv. 7. 30. 20 *adnuite . . . nutum numenque vestrum invictum Campanis*.

2. To nod assent to, agree: Plaut. Stich. 224 R *eheu, adnuisti?* Truc. Prol. 4 *daturin estis annon?* *Adnuont*; Ter. Eun. 580 *imperat ut maneam*. *Adnuo*: Varro R. R. 1. 2. 2 *ut adnuis* (as you indicate by your nod); Cic. N. D. 1. 113 *adnuere te video*, and elsewhere in Cic.; Ov. M. 14. 593 al.; Quint. 11. 3 79 *adnuendi et renuendi ratione*; frequent in Tac. = assent. With acc. of the thing assented to: Catull. 61. 163 *omnia omnibus adnuī*; Cic. Verr. 3. 213 *hoc mihi . . . adnuisse visus est*; De Or. 2. 285 *id quoque toto capite adnuī*; Tac. D. 33 *cum Aper quoque et Secundus idem adnuissent*; A. 14. 60 *ut falsa adnuerent* (agree to affirm).

3. With inf., or acc. and inf. in the past, to affirm that a thing has happened; in the future, to agree or consent that it shall happen; Plaut. Curc. 342 R *adnuo visitasse* (I say that I did —); Bacch. 186 R *ego autem venturum adnuo*; Enn. A. 136 *adnuī mecum sese discernere ferro*; Catull. 64. 129 *adnuī . . . defendere*; Verg. A. 11. 20 *ubi primum vellere signa Adnuerint superi* (consented that we may); Liv. 32. 39. 3 *adnuisset se venturum*.

4. With dat., to nod favourably to, nod assent or approval to: Aemil. Paulus (Meyer p. 156) *adnuendo votis meis di id egerunt*, etc.; Verg. A. 4. 128 *petenti Adnuī*; G. 1. 40 *adnuē coeptis*; Liv. 31. 5. 7 *adnuisse precationi deos*; so often in Ov.; Tac. H. 2. 4 *ubi magnis consultis adnuere deam videt*; A. 12. 48 *adnuisse facinori*; 15. 16 *paci*; Plin. Ep. 1. 22. 11 *ut promissis deus adnuat*.

5. With acc. of thing, to grant, or promise to grant: Verg. A. 1. 250 *caeli quibus adnuis arcem*; 12. 187 *sin nostrum adnuerit potius Victoria Martem*; Hor. 4. C. 6. 22 *ni divom pater adnuisset Rebus Aeneae potiore ductos Alite muros*; Tac. H. 4. 53 *id solum religio . . . adnuere credebatur* (to agree to, to concede).

6. To give a sign, beckon, to a person: Curt. 5. 2 (9). 22 *donec ut considerem adnueres*; Tac. A. 15. 58 *adsistenti adnuentique an inter ipsam cognitionem destringeret gladium . . . renuī*; Iuv. 3. 317 *virgā Adnuī*; Vulg. Prov. 10. 10 *adnuī oculo*; Act. 12. 17 *manu*, and so elsewhere in Vulg.

Annūtātivus (adn-), (*adnūtare*), affirmative, declaratory: Diomed. p. 417 K; Dosith. p. 422 K, of the conjunction *et*, in the line *et eris mihi magnus Apollo*. (In the passage in Diomedes Keil reads *adnutivus*.)

Ānōmālīa, -αε (*ἀνωμαλία*), anomaly or unlikeness, irregularity, opp. to *analogia*, likeness or analogy: Varro L. L. 9. 3; see 8. 23 *cum putarent sequendam συνήθειαν dissimilitudinemque quae in*

consuetudine est, quam etiam vocant ἀνωμαλίαν, and comp. Gell. 2. 25. (See *Analogia*.)

Ἄνομ̄οεῦσία, -**ae** (*ἀνομοιονσία*), the opinion according to which the Son was of unlike substance to the Father: Sulp. Chron. 2. 40. 3 *anomoeusia Arrianorum*.

Ἄνομ̄οεῦσις (*ἀνομοιούσιος*), of different substance, Eccl.

Anon̄ius, nom. m.: I. R. N. 1124 (Aeclanum).

Anquīna, -**ae**, subst. f., defined by Nonius (p. 536) as *vinculum quo antennae tenentur*, the rope which fixed the *antenna* to the mast; so Isid. Or. 19. 4. 7. Lucil. 3. 42 *funis enim praecisus cito atque anquina soluta*; Cinna ap. Isid. l. c. *atque anquina regat stabilem fortissima cursum*.

Anquīrō, -**is**, -**quisīvi**, -**quisītum**. 1. To search around or on all sides, to look about: Paul. p. 22 M '*anquirere*' est circum *quaerere*; Placidus p. 5 '*anquirens*' pro *adquirens* vel *inquirens magis*. Cic. De Or. 1. 151 *anquirentibus nobis*. 2. With acc., to look about for: Cic. Lael. 87 *ut non anquirat aliquem*; Off. 1. 11 *ut anquirat omnia*.

3. To enquire about: Cic. N. D. 1. 45 *anquirat animus formam dei*; Tac. H. 2. 59 *nihil eorum quae fierent anquirente Vitellio*. 4. With following verbal clause, to ask, inquire: Cic. N. D. 1. 30 *anquiri quid sit deus*, and elsewhere in his philosophical writings; Tac. A. 12. 6 *nec diu anquirendum quin Agrippina . . . anteiret*; 13. 6 *num . . . cetera belli per magistris administrari possent anquirebant*; 14. 22 *quisnam deligeretur anquirebant*.

5. Especially of a judicial inquiry; Liv. 6. 20. 12 *duumviros qui de perduellione anquirerent*; Tac. A. 3. 12 *de morte . . . anquiritur*. With gen. of the charge: Liv. 2. 52. 5 *quum capitis anquisissent*; with abl.: Liv. 26. 3. 6 *ut capite anquirendum contio succlamaret*.

Ansa, -**ae**, subst. fem., a handle. 1. Of a vessel: Cato Orat. 50 *matellas sine ansis*; R. R. 113. 2; of an amphora: Verg. E. 3. 45; 6. 17, and elsewhere in Latin, where the idea has to be expressed. Of an altar: Serv. A. 6. 124 *ararum ansas tenentes*. Of a door: Petron. 96 *ansam ostioli*; of a rudder: Vitruv. 8. 8. 5; the movable handle of a balance: Vitruv. 8. 8. 4. 2. The looped end of a cable: Vitruv. 10. 18. 2. 3. The loop on the edge of a sandal: Tibull. 1. 8. 14 *ansaque nudatos colligat arta pedes*; Plin. 35. 85 *quod in crepidis una pauciores intus fecisset ansas*.

4. Of an iron clamp round the corner of a building: Vitruv. 2. 8. 4 *ansis ferreis et plumbo frontes vinctae sunt*. 5. Of the barb of a hook: Prop. 4. 1. 142 *et bene cum*

mento fixum discussuris unicum, Nil erit hoc, rostro te premet ansa suo.

6. Met., a handle, occasion for doing something: Plaut. Pers. 671 R *quaerere ansam, impetum ut faciat*; Cic. Caecin. 17 *iste autem hac sextula se ansam retinere omnium controversiarum putat*; Planc. 84 *si locus habet reprehensionis ansam aliquam*; Lael. 59 *quo plures det sibi tamquam ansas ad reprehendendum.* (Probably from a lost verb formed from the preposition *am-*, round, the meaning apparently being a curved or hooked handle.)

Ansērārius (*anser*), a keeper of geese: Gloss. Hild., al. Gloss.

Ansērātīm, in goose-fashion: Charis. p. 182 K *ut 'passeratim,' 'anseratim.'*

Ansicius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 5. 3489 (Verona).

Ansius, **Ansia**, nomina: I. R. N. several times; C. I. L. 1. 1260. Cogn. m.: I. R. N. 6838 (now at Naples).

Anspania, nom. f.: C. I. L. 5. 814 (Aquilaia).

Anta, -ae, subst. fem., a square pillar at the side of the *limen* or at the corners in a house or temple: Paul. p. 16 *antae, quae sunt latera ostiorum*; Nonius p. 30 '*antae*' *dictae sunt quadrae columnae*; Lex Par. Fac. C. I. L. 1. 577 *ex eo pariete antas duas ad mare vorsum proicito longas pedes ii, crassas pedem i*; Vitruv. 3. 2. 1; 4. 4. 1, and often elsewhere; C. I. L. 2. 1066 *antam marmoravit* (Arva in Baetica, c. 120 A. D.). *Aedes in antis*, a temple provided with *antae*, = *ναὸς ἐν παραστάσει*; Vitruv. 3. 2. 1 *in antis erit aedes, cum habebit in fronte antas parietum qui cellam circumcludunt, et inter antas in medio columnas duas.* (From prep. *an* and suffix *-ta-* or *-to-*; so, literally, a projecting and prominent column.)

Antānāclāsis (*ἀντανάκλασις*), a figure in Rhet. defined by Isid. Or. 2. 21. 10 as *quae eodem verbo contrarium exprimit sensum.*

Antānāpaestus, name of a metrical foot, ∪ — ∪ ∪: Diomed. p. 481 K.

Antārius, (*ante*, or rather perhaps from lost adj. *antus*). **1.** Carried on before on in front: Paul. p. 8 M *antarium bellum quod ante urbem geritur*; Serv. A. 11. 156 *sane hoc bellum antarium vocari solitum, quod sit ante urbem.*

2. *Antarius funis* apparently = a front or main cable (*πρότονος*); in Vitruv. 10. 2. 3 it is used of the ropes which support a crane or machine for lifting, as opp. to *ductarii funes*, which are the ropes for lifting the weight.

Antĕ. **1.** As adv. Note the phrase *ante est ut aliquid faciat*, = he must first do so and so, Cypr. Sent. Episc. 55; Epist.

15. 2; *ante est* followed by inf., ib. Epist. 33. 2. 2. (a) As preposition *ante* must once, if we may infer from the adverbs *antehac* and *antea*, have governed the abl.; comp. Serv. E. 1. 30 *antiqui* 'post,' 'ante,' 'circum,' *ablativo iungebant*. This use is found in the Itala, Psalt. Veron. Ps. 71. 17 *ante sole*; Matt. 24. 38 *ante diluvio*; Rönisch I. V. p. 406. (b) *Ante* = in the face of, in contrast with: Ennod. Epist. 9. 19 *ne ante dignationem vestram videatur importuna laudatio*; 9. 33 *libertas . . . credidit sibi ante Christianam humilitatem licere quod voluit* (setting aside humility).

Anteambŭlo, -ās, to go before, with acc., to look after a thing: Gloss. ap. Löwe, Glossae Nominum, etc., p. 103 *qui negotia aliena anteambulat*.

Antĕcantātīvus, adj. from *antecanto*, t. t. of Grammar, = Greek *προφδικός*; *antecantatīvum carmen* is a verse which is introductory to another and requires to be supplemented by it, as a hexameter to a pentameter in elegiacs, or an iambic trimeter to a dimeter in (e. g.) the epodes of Horace: Mar. Vict. p. 57 K *haec etiam in carminibus quae mutuo adnexa ita ex se pendent ut alterum sine altero audiri non possit*; *προφδικά et ἐφφδικά vocaverunt, id est antecantativa et postcantativa*.

Antĕcĕpio, -cĕpi, -ceptum, to take or seize upon beforehand. (a) Sall. I. 50. 1 *uti locum castris antecaperet*; Tac. H. 4. 66 *quia pontem Mosae fluminis anteceperat*. (b) Of time: Sall. C. 55. 1 *optimum factu ratus noctem quae instabat antecapere*; I. 21. 3 *tempus legatorum* (to anticipate, be beforehand with). (c) Met., of measures or proceedings, to take beforehand; Sall. C. 32. 1 *priusquam legiones scriberentur multa antecapere quae bello usui forent*. (d) Of a condition or feeling: Sall. C. 13. 3 *non famem aut sitim neque frigus neque lassitudinem opperiri sed ea omnia luxu antecapere*. (e) Of a thought or idea: Apul. M. 4. 5 *antecapto meo cogitatu*. (f) As t. t. of Philosophy = Greek *προλαμβάνειν*, to form a notion or idea previous to experience: Cic. N. D. 1. 43 *antecceptam animo quandam informationem*.

Antĕcĕdo, -īs, -ĕre, -cĕssi, -cĕssum. 1. To go before or in front. (a) Abs.: Cic. N. D. 2. 52 *antecedendo*, opp. to *retardando*; Phil. 2. 58 *vehebatur in essedo tribunus plebis: lictores laureati antecedeabant*; Caes. G. 7. 35 *Vercingetorix . . . magnis itineribus antecessit*; ib. 54 *antecedere ad confirmandam civitatem*; C. 1. 79 *ii qui antecesserant*; and elsewhere in Caes., who uses it with abl. of time, e. g. *quattuor horarum spatio antecedens*, and the like; Hor. 3. C. 2. 31 *antecedentem scelestum*. (b) With acc.,

to go before, precede: Caes. C. 4. 11 *ad eos equites qui agmen antecessissent*; and so elsewhere; C. 3. 80 *sic ut nuntios expugnati oppidi famamque antecederet* (be beforehand with); Brutus ap. Cic. Fam. 11. 13. 2 *biduo me Pompeius antecessit*; and elsewhere in good Latin. Of a stream: Script. Bell. Hisp. 29 *cuius decursum antecedebat rivus*.

2. Of time: (a) Abs., Ter. Ph. 525 *iam ea praeteriit dies? Non, verum haec antecessit*; Cic. often, who has *causae*, or *res*, *antecedentes*; *verisimile est causam antecedere*; and the like; so very often Quint., e. g. 4. 2. 81 *causas quae antecesserunt*; 10. 7. 12 *si antecesserit ars, proderit usus*. (b) With acc.: C. I. L. 1. 1009 *reliqui fletum nata genitori meo, Et antecessi, genita post, leti diem*; Caes. C. 2. 6 *non ita multum se reliquorum civium fatum antecedere existimaverunt*; Cic. Top. 53 *quicquid antecedit quamque rem*; so several times in Quint.; Tac. D. 16 *quorum aetas mille fere et trecentis annis nostrum saeculum antecedit*. (c) With dat.: Cic. Top. 88 *si huic rei illa antecedit, huic non antecedit*; so Fat. 34 *non sic causa intellegi debet, ut quod cuique antecedit, id ei causa sit, sed quod cuique efficienter antecedit*; Brut. 82 *aetate paulum eis antecedens Galba*; and elsewhere in good Latin.

3. Of quality, to go beyond, surpass: abs., and with acc. and dat: Plaut. Pseud. 532 R *virtute tu regi Agathocli antecesseris*; Titin. 11 *ubi ambitionem virtuti videas antecedere*; Cic. Acad. 1. 3 *ea res longe ceteris et studiis et artibus antecedit*; and so elsewhere in Cic.; Verr. 4. 138, 142, 143 *usu, aetate, honore antecedere*; Caes. G. 6. 12 *tantum potentia antecesserant*; C. 3. 82 *ne unus omnes antecederet*; and often in Caes., but never with dat.; Petron. 17 *antecessura fabulas latrocinia*; Tac. D. 25 *Cicero . . . ceteros eorundem temporum disertos antecessit*; G. 43 *enumeratos paulo ante populos antecedunt*; and elsewhere in good Latin.

Antēcēssīvus, adj. (*antecessio*), preceding or going before: Tert. Virg. Vel. 4 as t. t. of Philosophy, *subiectivum (subiectum est) antecessivo*.

Antēcēssūs, -ūs, perhaps to be written *anticessus*, subst. m. from *antecedo*, lit. a going before, only surviving in the phrase *in antecessum* = beforehand or in anticipation: Sen. Ep. 7. 10 *duo in antecessum accipe*; and elsewhere in Sen.; Quint. Decl. 12. 20 (Burm.), where *in antecessus* was read: Flor. 2. 9. (3. 21.) 20 *in antecessum sanguine senatus sibi parentabant*.

Antēcōlumnīum, -ī, subst. n., a space in front of the pillars: Ps. Ascon. Verr. 1. 51 (p. 171. 17 Orell.) *ad omnes columnas: locus antecolumnium dicitur*.

Antecrēso, t. t. in Grammar of verbs which reduplicate their perfects (*mordeo*, etc.): Serv. in Donat. p. 451 *K omnia verba quae in praeteritis antecrescunt.*

Anteeo, -īvi, and more commonly -īi, -īre, in old Latin **antīdēo**: Plaut. Trin. 546; Cas. 2. 3. 9; Cist. 2. 1. 3; Bacch. 1089 R; Pers. 779 R. *Anteis*, *anteit*, are scanned by the poets as disyllab., *anteire* as trisyllab. *Antēat* Ov. A. A. 2. 726. 1. To go before or in front. (a) Cic. Leg. Agr. 2. 93 *anteibant lictores*; Off. 2. 25 *destructo gladio iubebat anteire*; Hor. 1. Epist. 2. 70 *si cessas aut strenuus anteis*; and in other good authors. (b) Followed by dat. or acc.: Cic. Leg. Agr. 2. 93 *praetoribus antecunt*; Lucr. 4. 141 *ardua saxa Montibus anteire*; Hor. 1. C. 35. 17 *te semper anteit saeva necessitas*; and with acc. several times in Tac. 2. Of time. (a) Abs.: Tac. A. 3. 69 *si anteissent delicta, poenae sequerentur*; 4. 71 *avebat animus anteire statimque memorare exitus.* (b) With dat. and acc.: Cic. Tusc. 1. 5 *qui his aetate anteibat*; Ac. 1. 35 *cum Arcesilam anteiret aetate*; Ov. A. A. 2. 726 *nec cursus anteat illa tuos.* 3. Met., to anticipate, prevent. (a) With acc.: Ter. And. 556 *id te oro ut anteamus*; Tac. A. 5. 6 *anteibo periculum*; ib. 5. 10 *quo vera seu falsa anteiret*; 6. 29 *damnationem*; 15. 38 *incendium . . . anteit remedia velocitate mali* (was too rapid for). (b) Followed by indirect question = to be beforehand, i. e. know previously: Sil. 14. 455 *anteibat . . . quid vellet crastinus Auster.* 4. To go beyond, be in front of, with dat. or acc.: Liv. 38. 51. 11 *vos aetatem meam honoribus vestris anteistis*; Tac. A. 5. 3 *neque Seianus audebat auctoritati parentis anteire* (to put himself above). 5. To excel, be prominent in anything: Caes. C. 1. 32 *ut operibus anteire studuerit.* 6. To excel, surpass, followed by dat. and (much more frequently) acc.: Plaut. Amph. 649 R *virtus omnibus rebus anteit*; Pers. 779 R *antideo omnibus facile*; Trin. 546 *Surorum antidit patientiam*; Bacch. 1089 R *omnes longe antideo*; Cas. 2. 3. 9 *munditiam antideo*; Ter. Ph. 247 *eum anteeo sapientia*; Trabea 5 *fortunam ipsam anteibo fortunis meis*; so Cic., Caes., Sall., Verg., Ov., and other good writers; very frequent in Tac. In pass., Cic. Sull. 23 *abs te anteiri putant*; Tac. H. 2. 101 *ne ab aliis apud Vitellium anteirentur.* Of a thing, to surpass in value: Cic. Att. 12. 31. 2 *quantum anteire istos hortos Drusi* (how much more valuable I think them) 7. With acc. of thing, to go beyond, exceed: Tac. A. 14. 11 *Neronis immanitas omnium questus anteibat*; 15. 18 *qui gravitate sumptuum iustos redditus anteissent* (had exceeded the due measure of).

Antĕfātus, -a, -um, part. pass. from lost verb *antefare*, mentioned beforehand: Juriscons. and Eccl.

Antĕfĕro, -fers, -ferre, -tŭli, -lātum. 1. To carry before or in front: Caes. C. 3. 106 *fasces anteferrentur*; Tac. A. 1. 8 *ut legum latarum tituli, victarum ab eo gentium vocabula anteferrentur*; 3. 76 *viginti clarissimarum familiarum imagines antelatae sunt*.

2. Of time, to bring (i.e. apply) beforehand: Cic. Fam. 5. 16. 6 *quod est dies adlatura, id consilio anteferre debemus*.

3. Of quality, to prefer, place before, abs. and followed by dat.: Caes. G. 5. 44 *controversias habebant quinam anteferretur: uter utri anteferendus videretur*; so very often in Cic., both of persons and things; e.g. *alienigenas sociis anteferre, auctoritatem vestram vilae suae, opes gloriae, auctoritatem huius ordinis tuis doloribus*, and the like; so Sall., Verg., Quint., Tac., and other good writers.

4. To publish, put in a prominent position: Cod. Theod. 16. 5. 37.

5. To prefix to, with dat.: Cod. Theod. 13. 5. 16. 1; 10. 9. 3.

Antĕfĭgo, -fĭxi, -fĭxum, to fix or set up in front: Tac. A. 1. 61 *truncis arborum antefixa ora*. *Antefixum* as n. subst., an ornament set upon the roof of a house or temple: Paul. p. 8 M 'antefixa,' *quae ex operis figulinis tecto adfiguntur*; so Liv. 26. 23. 4 *Victorias quae in antefixis erant*; 34. 4. 4 *antefixa fictilia deorum Romanorum*. In Vitruv. 10. 15. 4 *antefixum* means a piece of wood fixed in front of a *catapulta*.

Antĕgrĕdiōr, -grĕdĕris, -grĕdi, -gressus sum. 1. To go or move before or in front of, with acc.: Cic. N. D. 2. 53 *cum antegreditur solem*; Amm. 16. 10. 7 *post antegressos multiplices alios*; 16. 12. 8 *praecursoribus iam antegressis*.

2. Of time, to precede: Cic. Off. 1. 94 *quidquid est enim quod deceat, id tum apparet cum antegressa est honestas*; Div. 1. 25 *isdem signis antegressis*; Fat. 19. 21 *causae antegressae*.

Anteiūs, **Anteia**, nomina, often in inscr.: e. g. I. R. N. 6417.

Antĕlĕna (*avri* and *laena*), a sheepskin garment with the wool turned inwards: Itala Hebr. 11. 37 *circoierunt in antelenis et caprinis pellibus* (Rönsch S. B. p. 7).

Antella, the breast-band of a horse, intended to prevent the saddle from slipping backwards; Isid. Or. 20. 16. 4; Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 262.

Antĕlōgĭum, a prologue: Plaut. Men. prol. 13 R *huic fabulae argumento antelogium hoc fuit*; Auson. Epist. 12 (16). praef. extr. (p. 239 Peiper) from Plautus.

Antĕlūco, -ās, to do a thing before daylight: Querolus 2. 4 *quotiens est antelucandum*.

Antenna, -ae, better written **antenna**: so at least the Florentine MS. in Dig. 21. 2. 44, 14. 2. 6, the best MSS. of Verg. A. 3. 549, Plaut. Trin. 837; see also Isid. Or. 19. 2. 7, who apparently identifies the word with the proper name *Antemnae*. A sailyard in a ship: Plaut. Trin. 837 *ruere antemnas, scindere vela*; Lucr. 2. 554 *antemnas proram malos tonsasque natantes*; Catull. 64. 234; Caes. G. 3. 14; Verg. A. 3. 549 *velatarum antemnarum*; Hor., Liv., and other good writers. (Perhaps for *anteminae*, projections; though others, writing *antenna*, have connected the word with *an* and *tenno* = *tendo*.)

Antĕnovissimus, penultimate: Max. Vict. Rat. Metr. p. 218 K *antenovissimus pes huius versus* (Paucker).

Anteocĕpātīō, -ōnis, t. t. of Rhetoric, the act of anticipating an objection: Cic. De Or. 3. 205; Quint. 9. 1. 31.

Antĕpagmentum, -i, subst. n.; defined by Paul. p. 8 M 'antepagmenta' *valvarum ornamenta quae artis adpinguntur, i.e. adfiguntur*; an external fixture or fitting of a house, such as frames of the doors; Cato R. R. 14. 2 *villae fundamenta ex caementis et calce supra terram pede, ceteros parietes ex latere, iugamenta et antepagmenta, quae opus erunt, . . . indito*; C. I. L. 1. 577 (Lex Par. Fac. B.C. 105) *antepagmenta abiegnea lata dodrantem, crassa semunciam*; Vitruv. 4. 6, and 7 several times.

Antĕpārīo, -is, -ĕre, -partum, to gain before or previously: Naev. Com. 84 *qui anteparta patria peregre prodigunt*; Plaut. Trin. 643 *virtute eorum anteparta*; Truc. 63 R *ut ne anteparta demus postpartoribus*.

Antĕpilānus, in metaphorical sense, not (as Lewis and Short say) a competitor, but one who fights before another, shows him the way, so = guide or leader in crime: Amm. 28. 1. 46 *cum Maximino velut antepilano suo contendens*.

Antĕpōno, -is, -ĕre, -pōsūi, -pōsītum. 1. To set before or in front of, followed by dat.: Plaut. Men. 274 R *anteponam bonum prandium pransoribus*; Rud. 509 R (*ccna*) *quae anteposita est Tereo*; Curc. 73 R *quid antepones Veneri icientaculi?* Varro Manius 14 *habens antepositam alimoniam*; Hor. 1. S. 3. 92 (by tmesis) *positum ante mea pullum si parte catini Sustulit esuriens*; Tac. A. 1. 50 *non antepositis vigiliis*; 12. 56 *antepositis propugnaculis*; 15. 32 *equitum Romanorum locos sedilibus plebis anteposuit*.

2. To prefix. (a) Of prepositions to other words: Varro L. L. 6. 38 *antepositis praeverbis*. (b) Of part of a treatise to the rest: Vitruv. 2. praef. 5 *non putavi anteponendum nisi prius de materiae copiis: de aedificiorum rationibus . . . anteponam* (I will treat first). (c) Of words in a sentence: Quint. 9. 4. 44 *plurimum refert compositionis, quae quibus anteponas*. 3. Of time: C. I. L. 1. 1313 *inviteis L. C. Leireis L. f. et qui eos parentaret ne anteponat*, where Mommsen says *anteponuntur cadavera cum in lectis, ubi alia antea deposita sunt, alia denuo apponuntur*. 4. Of quality, to prefer: Cic. Fin. 4. 16 *cum animum infinita quadam laude anteponerent corpori*; so often in Cic., e. g. Att. 11. 7. 3, and *passim* in his speeches; so also Caes., Sall., and other good authors. By tmesis, Cic. Off. 3. 71 *mala bonis ponit ante*. Followed by abl., Apul. M. 3. 19.

Antĕrĭōr, -ōris, compar. adj. from a lost positive *antĕrus*. 1. Foremost, front: Amm. 16. 8. 8 *anteriorem chlamydis partem*; 30. 5. 19 *anteriores pedes*; n. pl. *antĕriora* as subst.: Amm. 25. 3. 2 *ad speculanda antĕriora* (the ground in front). 2. Of time: Prudent. Symm. 2. 96 *quique Chao antĕrior fuerit mundumque crearit*; Sulpic. Sev. Chron. 1. 52. 3 *antĕriorum regum*; and elsewhere in late Latin, Eccl. and Jur.

Antĕrĭs, -īdis, gen. pl. -īdōn, subst. f. (*ἀντηρίς*), a buttress or support: Vitruv. 6. 11. 6 *anterides sive erismae erunt*; 10. 17. 9.

Antĕrĭtās, priority: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 'anteritas' *antiquitas*.

Antĕrūmĕnĕ, Greek *ἀνταρουμενή*, name of one of the temperate zones; Ps. Prob. ad Georg. 1. 233.

Antĕsignānus, -i, properly a soldier who fought before the standards: so 1. as military t. t., the *antesignani* were a body of about 300 light-armed men attached to each legion, whose duty it was to precede the legion in its march, and perform such services as required speed and nimbleness: Varro Sat. Men. (Riese p. 100. 6) *antesignani quadratis multesignibus lecti*; Caes. C. 1. 43 *unius legionis antesignanos*; 57 *electos ex omnibus legionibus fortissimos viros, antesignanos*; Liv. 9. 39. 7, 22. 5. 7; Veget. R. M. 2. 2, 2. 7, 2. 17, who says they were also called *campigeni*. 2. Met., Cic. Phil. 2. 71 *fueras in acie Pharsalica antesignanus* (among the foremost); Apul. M. 4. 11 of a leader of robbers.

Antĕsignātōr, -ōris, (?) = *antesignanus*: C. I. L. 6. 3561 (Rome) *antesignator tribuni*.

Antěšinister, on the left front: Serv. E. 9. 15 'antesinistra' (*cornix*), i. e. *ab antica parte ad sinistram*. (Perhaps to be read in Verg. l. c. for *ante sinistra*.)

Antestius, **Antestia**, nomina, often in inscr.

Antesto, or better **antisto**, (see Ritschl Opusc. 2. p. 559 foll.), to stand in front, so to be superior to, surpass; abs. and followed by dat. and sometimes acc.: Enn. Trag. 271 *plebes in hoc regi antistat loco*; Cato R. R. 156. 1 *brassica quae omnibus holeribus antistat*; Claudius Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9. 13. 7 *qui et viribus et magnitudine et adulescentia simulque virtute ceteris antistabat*; Metell. Numid. (Meyer xlv. 3) *universi me unum antistatis*; Catull. 9. 2; Lucr. 5. 22 *Herculis antistare autem si facta putatis*; Cic. Rep. 3. 28 *Pompeius antistat*; Mela 2. 75 *antestat* (so Parthey) *omnibus Atacinatorum Decumanorumque colonia*; 3. 54 *ut fecunditate alias ita magnitudine antestat*; Tac. A. 2. 33; Gell. 6. 5. 1; Apul. M. 4. 8 with acc.

Antestor, -āris: that the active form *antesto* was once in use may be inferred from a quotation from Aelius in Prisc. 1. p. 382 K *impubes libripens esse non potest neque antestari*, and perhaps from an inscr. (C. I. L. 2. 5042) of the Augustan age, *antestato libripende*.

Antěvēnio, -īs, -vēni, -ventum. 1. To come before, or beforehand. (a) Abs., Plaut. Mil. 221 Rib. *anteveni aliqua, atque aliquid circumduce exercitum*; Verg. G. 3. 71 *anteveni, et subolem armento sortire quot annis*. (b) With dat. and sometimes with acc., to anticipate, be beforehand with: Plaut. Trin. 911 *temperi huic hodie anteveni*; impers. pass., Cato Orat. 74 *quod compluribus usu venit, omni tempore anteventum est*; Sall. I. 48. 2 *exercitum Metelli antevenit*; 56. 2 *Metellum*; 88. 2 *consilia et insidias*; Tac. A. 1. 63 *onustum . . . militem cum antevenisset*; Claud. De Laud. Stil. 2. 152 *antevenis tempus, non expectantibus ultro Munificus*. 2. To surpass, excel. (a) With dat. and acc.: Plaut. Cas. 2. 3. 1 *omnibus rebus amorem credo antevenire*; Ps. 417 R *nemo anteveniat filio, credo, meo*; Sall. I. 4. 7 *per virtutem nobilitatem antevenire*; 96. 3 *plerosque antevenire*. (b) Abs., Tac. A. 4. 18 *beneficia eo usque laeta sunt, dum videntur exsolvi posse: ubi multum antevenere, pro gratia odium redditur*.

Anthius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 245 (Rome).

Anthōlōgūmēna (ἀνθολογούμενα), n. pl., a florilegium or selection of choice passages: Plin. 20. 77 *qui anthologumena scripsit*.

Anthōristīcus (ἀνθοριστικός), t. t. of Rhetoric; *actio anthoristica*, the process of defining a thing by comparison of two statements about it: Fortunat. Rhet. 1. ap. Halm R. L. M. p. 91.

Anthrācinus (ἀνθράκινος from ἀνθραξ), coal-black: Varro de Vita P. R. ap. Non. p. 550, in abl. pl. *anthracinis*; either fem. = *anthracinis vestibus*, or n. pl. from *anthracina*.

Anthŷpōphōra, acc. -an (ἀνθυποφορά), t. t. of Rhetoric, = the process of taking one's adversary's statement and using it (hypothetically) against him; in pure Latin *oppositio* or *obiectio*: Sen. Contr. 1. 7. 17; Rufinianus Schem. Dian. p. 61 Halm.

Antīae, -ārum, front locks of hair: Paul. p. 17 M 'antiae' *muliebres capilli demissi in frontem*; comp. Charis. Exc. p. 549 K, Placidus p. 8 D, Isid. Or. 19. 31. 8, and several glosses quoted by Löwe P. G. p. 323. Used by Apul. Flor. 3. p. 342 of Apollo, *praemulsis auriis et promulsis capronis*, and by Tert. Pall. 4 of a lion. (*Antiae* differs from *capronae*, *antiae* being all the front curls or hair, *capronae* only the fringe hanging over the forehead.)

Antībacchīus (*antibacchus*), the antibacchiac metre: Diom. p. 513 K.

Antībacchus (ἀντίβαγχος), t. t. of Grammar, a foot consisting of one short and two long syllables (υ - -): Ter. Maur. p. 368. v. 1414 K.

Antībūcōlīca, n. pl., title of a work written against the Bucolica of Vergil: Suet. Vita Verg. 43.

Antīcātō, -ōnis, title of a work by Julius Caesar written against Cato, in two books: Iuv. 6. 338 *duo Caesaris Anticatones*, where the scholiast remarks, *Caesar . . . libros duos famosissimos in vitam Catonis edidit, quos Anticatones inscripsit*; Suet. Iul. 56 *reliquit de Analogia duos libros et Anticatones totidem*; comp. Quint. 1. 5. 68; Gell. 4. 16. 8.

Antīchrēsis, -is, subst. f. (ἀντίχρησις), t. t. of Law for the process of allowing a creditor to take buildings and crops in lieu of money due to him: Dig. 20. 1. 11. 1; 13. 7. 33.

Antīcīpālis, -ē, adj. from *anticipare*, preliminary: Grom. Lat. pp. 64, 66, 72 (Lachm.).

Antīcīpātīō, -ōnis, subst. f. (*anticipare*). 1. A knowledge of a thing prior to instruction or experience: Cic. N. D. 1. 43 *anticipationem quandam deorum, quam appellat πρόληψιν*

Epicurus. 2. Anticipation or foreknowledge of the future: Arnob. 2. 4 *anticipationis attactu*; Hieron. in Matth. 3 ad 21. 18 *discipulorum animos signi anticipatione firmare*.

3. An anticipation, or act preliminary to another: Arnob. 3. 13 *anticipationes itionum*.

4. As t. t. of Grammar, = πρόληψις, also called *praesumptio*, the figure of placing the verb after one of two or more nominatives, when it agrees with both or all: Rufin. Schem. Lexeos p. 48 Halm; an instance given is *nec tantum Rhodope mirantur et Ismarus Orphca*.

Anticipātōr, -ōris, subst. m. (*anticipo*), one who knows beforehand: Auson. Eph. 3. 9 (p. 7 Peiper) *ipse Dei Verbum, Verbum Deus, anticipator Mundi quem facturus erat*.

Anticipo, -ās. 1. To take or seize beforehand, anticipate: Varro Bimarcus 17 *anticipate atque addite calcar* (be beforehand with them); Lucr. 5. 659 *aut quia sol idem sub terras ille revertens Anticipat caelum radiis accendere temptans* (seizes before his time); Cic. Att. 8. 14. 2 *quid proficies, qui anticipes eius rei molestiam quam triduo sciturus sis*; Ov. M. 3. 235 *anticipata via est (per compendia montis)*; Plin. 2. 122 *per singulas intercalationes uno die anticipantibus*; Stat. Theb. 6. 435 *anticipasse viam*; Suet. Tib. 62 *anticipasse eam (mortem)*, i.e. had anticipated execution by suicide; Claud. 21 *fecit et saeculares (ludos), quasi anticipatos ab Augusto*; Vulg. Ps. 76. 5 *anticipaverunt oculi mei vigilias*; 78. 8 *anticipent nos misericordiae tuae*.

2. = *prius refellere*: Ps. Cypr. Sing. Cler. 25. = *prius pati*: Auson. Orat. 59. (3. 111, p. 9 Peiper) *tormenta que sera Gehennae Anticipat*.

3. To anticipate, i.e. foresee: Arnob. 6. 4.

4. As t. t. of Philosophy, to form a notion or idea prior to experience or instruction: Cic. N. D. 1. 76 *quod sit informatum anticipatumque mentibus nostris*.

Anticus, adj. from *ante*, opp. to *posticus*, in front; used almost entirely in connexion with the measurements of *templa* (v. *templum*) or of buildings or land: Varro L. L. 7. 7 *eius templi partes quattuor dicuntur, sinistra ab oriente, dextra ab occasu, antica ad meridiem, postica ad septentrionem*; so Fest. p. 220 M; Serv. A. 6. 191; Placidus p. 7 D *antica quae ante in auguriis sunt*; Cic. Tim. 10 *in anticam partem*. *Antica linea*, the line in front of a plot of land: Grom. Lat. pp. 166, 179 Lachm., and elsewhere.

Anticyprius, -ii (*ἀντικύπριος*), t. t. of Prosody, a foot, — ◡ — ◡ : Diom. p. 482 K.

Antifer, name of a star: C. I. L. 5. 6244 (Milan).

Antīgēnus, born before: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6, and Gloss. Epin. 5. A. 10.

Antigeriō, or **antegerio**, an old adv. = *valde* or *imprimis*: Paul. p. 8 M 'antigerio' pro 'valde' dixerunt; Placidus p. 7 D 'antegerio' vel 'admodum' vel 'imprimis.' Quint. 1. 6. 40, 8. 3. 25 notes it as antiquated in his time.

Antigrādus, -i, a front step: C. I. L. 8. 7994 per antigrados.

Antigrāphōn, or -um (ἀντίγραφον), a copy of a work: Subscriptio to the MSS. of Persius (402 A.D.) *temptavi emendare sine antigrapho*.

Antilius, nom. m.: I. R. N. 4660 (Venafrum).

Antimētābōlē (ἀντιμεταβολή), t. t. of Rhetoric, the figure of opposing two clauses in which the relative position of the words is reversed, e.g. *homo ornat locum, non hominem locus; non ut edam vivo, sed ut vivam edo*; Charis. p. 287 K; Isid. Or. 2. 21. 11.

Antinum, name of a town in Italy: often in I. R. N.

Antipharmācōn and -cum (ἀντιφάρμακον), a remedy: Philarg. G. 2. 299; Isid. Or. 17. 9. 23 *antipharmacum ebrietatis*.

Antiphīla, n. p., f.: Ter. Heaut. often; Turpil. 188.

Antiphōna, -ae, a singing in alternate choirs: Isid. Or. 6. 19. 7, al. Eccl.

Antiphōra (ἀντιφορά), a reply: Iul. Exc. ap. Keil G. L. 5. p. 320 per metaphoram et antiphoram, id est, per interrogationem et responsionem (F. Haverfield).

Antiphṛāsis (ἀντιφῤασις), the using of a word in a sense opposed to its real meaning, as 'lucus' quia non luceat: Charis. p. 276 K; Serv. A. 1. 139, al. Gramm.

Antipōdēs, -um. (Form *Antipodae* (si l. c.), Isid. Or. 9. 2. 133; *Antipodos*, acc. -on, Grom. Lat. p. 62 Lachm.) 1. The Antipodes: Plin. 4. 90; Serv. A. 6. 532, and other later authors. 2. Ironically, of persons who turn night into day: Sen. Ep. 122. 2. 3. The name of a supposed tribe in Libya whose feet turned backwards: Isid. Or. 11. 3. 24.

Antīquārius, adj. from *antiquus*, belonging to antiquity. Hence, 1. fond of ancient authors: Tac. D. 21 nec quemquam adeo antiquarium puto, ut Caesium ea ex parte laudet qua antiquus est; 37 in antiquariorum bybliotheis; ib. 42; Iuv. 6. 454 tenet antiquaria versus, where the Schol. says ut antiquarius versus dicit; Suet. Aug. 86 cacozelos et antiquarios. 2. *Ars antiquaria*,

the art of copying ancient manuscripts: Hieron. Epist. 5. 2. 3. Subst. *antiquarius*, a scribe whose profession it was to copy ancient manuscripts: Isid. Or. 6. 14. 1 *antiquarii qui tantummodo vetera (scribunt)*; Gloss. Epinal. 1. col. A. l. 6 '*antiquarius*' *qui grandes litteras scribit*. Gloss. Philox. *antiquarius* ἀρχαιογράφος, καλλιγράφος. Auson. Epist. 12 (16). p. 238 Peiper, and in other later writers.

Antiquitās, -ātis (*antiquus*), antiquity, in most of the senses in which we use the word.

1. Old age, antiquity, of things, words, institutions, etc.: Cic. Verr. 1. 46 *eius fanī religio atque antiquitas*; Font. 41 *generis antiquitas*; Cluent. 43 *pro antiquitate generis sui*, and often elsewhere in Cic.; so also Vitruv. 2. 1. 5; Quint. often, and in later Latin, e. g. Tac. A. 12. 61 *multa de antiquitate eorum (Coorum) rettulit*.

2. Ancient character and manners, style, habit: Cic. Rab. Post. 27 *qui documentum fuit hominibus nostris virtutis, antiquitatis, prudentiae*; Sest. 19 *exemplum imperii veteris, imaginem antiquitatis, columen rei publicae*; Varro L. L. 5. 122 *antiquitatis retinendae causa*; Quint. 2. 5. 21 *antiquitatis nimius admirator*; 11. 3. 10 *antiquitatis imitatio*; Tac. D. 19 *hunc velut terminum antiquitatis constituere solent* (of the ancient style); A. 4. 16 *sicut Augustus quaedam ex horrida illa antiquitate ad praesentem usum flexisset*; 3. 4 *unicum antiquitatis specimen*; 14. 20 *spectaculorum antiquitas* (the old usage with regard to public shows); so in the younger Pliny, and other good authors.

3. Concrete, antiquity, i.e. the body of antiquity, the events which took place in old times, the remains of old times: Afran. 362 *antiquitas petendast principio mihi*; Cic. Balb. 20 *praeclarum . . . auctorem antiquitatis!* Planc. 58 *non abhorrens a studio antiquitatis*; De Orat. 1. 193 *plurima est . . . in xii tabulis antiquitatis effigies*; ib. 1. 18 *tenenda est etiam omnis antiquitas*; Man. 27 *qui . . . antiquitatis memoriam virtute superavit*; Fin. 1. 65 (*fabulis*) *ab ultima antiquitate repetitis*; Quint. 10. 1. 95 *peritissimus omnis antiquitatis*; Tac. A. 2. 59 *cognoscendae antiquitatis*, and elsewhere in Tac.

4. Concrete, the men of old, ancient writers, etc.: Cic. Div. 2. 70 *errabat enim in multis rebus antiquitas*; Tusc. 1. 26 *omni antiquitate: quae melius . . . cernebat*; Plin. 12. 85 *fabulose narravit antiquitas*; 19. 49 *quoniam antiquitas nihil mirata est nisi*, etc.

5. In pl. *antiquitates* = antiquities; this was the title of a work by Varro: Varro L. L. 6. 13 *ut in Antiquitatum libris demonstravi*; Ateius Capito ap. Gell. 13. 12. 2 *nisi quod iustum sanctumque esse in Romanis antiquitatibus legisset*; Plin. praef. 14; Tac. H. 2. 4 *lactum antiquitatibus Graccorum genus*. (According to Fronto Epist.

p. 162 Naber, Sallust used the word in the sense of *caritas*; Hist. 1. 14 *tantum antiquitatis curaque pro Italica gente maioribus fuit*, as if this = *tanto antiquiorem Italicam gentem habuerunt*. The same explanation is given of the same passage by Serv. G. 2. 209. But it is more probable that *antiquitas* here means old-fashioned feeling.)

Antīquītūs, adv. from *antīquus*. 1. From old times: Caes. G. 6. 4 *quorum antiquitus erat in fide civitas*; 7. 32 *cum singuli magistratus antiquitus creari . . . consuessent*; Liv. 9. 29. 8 *Appius iam inde antiquitus insitam pertinaciam familiae gerendo*; Quint. 1. 10. 12 *acceptam antiquitus opinionem*, and elsewhere in Quint. and later writers; in *Tac.* very often. 2. In old times, formerly: Caes. G. 2. 4 *Rhenum . . . antiquitus traductos*; ib. 17, and elsewhere several times in Caes.; Vitruv. 2. 6. 2 *antiquitus crevisse ardores*; 4. 1. 3 *e quibus prima et antiquitus Dorica est nata*; Quint. 1. 10. 18 *sic institui pueros antiquitus . . . demonstrat*; 12. 2. 29 *quae sunt tradita antiquitus dicta aut facta praeclare*, and so elsewhere in good authors, e. g. *Tac. A.* 4. 65.

Antīquo, -ās (*antīquus*), properly, to make old; so, to reduce to a forgotten condition, annul: Paul. p. 26 M '*antiquare*' *est in morem pristinum reducere*; Nonius p. 76 '*antiquari*' *obsoleferi et memoria tolli*; Placidus p. 7 D '*antiquare*,' *ad statum revocare*. 1. In its proper sense: Ennod. Epist. 9. 30 (p. 254 Hartel) *bona . . . antiquata temporibus*; Vulg. Hebr. 8. 13 *quod autem antiquatur et senescit, prope interitum est* (what is growing old). 2. To throw into the background: Ennod. Epist. 1. 15 (p. 26 Hartel) *antiquaverat apud me scribendi studium spes tacendi*. 3. Most commonly as t. t. of Law, to reject a proposed law: so Cic. Off. 2. 73 *quam (legem) antiquari passus est*, and elsewhere in Cic.; Liv. 4. 58. 14 *legis quam . . . antiquari apparebat*, and elsewhere in Liv., and often in Latin.

Antīquus, adj. from *ante*; in form closely resembling *antīcus*, which however is formed by the suffix -*co*, while *antīquus* is formed by -*cuo*-, and differing from *antīcus* in meaning, for *antīcus* refers to space, *antīquus* to time; scanned *antīcūūs* (quadris.) Plaut. Cas. Prol. 7 and 13. Spelt *antīcus* C. I. L. 6. 615 (Rome). 1. Previous, former, belonging to a former time (opposed to the present): Plaut. Trin. 74 *artes antiquae tuae*; Most. 796 L *antiquom obtines hoc tuom* (your old way or habit); Amph. 475 R *antiquam . . . concordiam*; Ter. Heaut. 435 *tua duritia antiqua*; Ad. 812 *tuam rationem antiquam*; Hec. 92 *antiqua consuetudine*;

858 *antiqua venustas*; Lucil. Inc. 150 *antiquo concilio* (= *priori*); 29. 21 *antiquis deliciis*; Pompon. 191 *gloriam antiquam Atticam*; Caes. G. 1. 18 *in antiquum locum gratiae*; 1. 45 *antiquissimum quodque tempus*; C. 3. 54 *in antiquas munitiones*; Cic. Q. F. 3. 1. 8 *antiquior dies in tuis erat adscripta litteris quam in Caesaris*; Att. 9. 9. 1 *antiquissimae cuique (epistolae) respondebo*; Verg. A. 4. 431 *coniugium antiquum, quod prodidit*; 4. 458 *coniugis antiqui*; Ov. M. 1. 423 *antiquo sua flumina reddidit alveo*; 2. 485 *mens antiqua tamen facta quoque mansit in ursa*, and so often elsewhere in Ov. 2. Met., before, i.e. preferable to, more important; common thus in comp. and superl.: Nonius p. 426 '*antiquior*' *melior*. Lucil. 14. 9 *quanto antiquius quam facere hoc fecisse videris*; Corn. Her. 3. 5 *antiquiorem mortem turpitudine habere*; Cic. Fam. 11. 29. 1 *antiquius officium meum quam illius voluntatem*; Q. F. 2. 1. 2 *antiquissimam iudiciorum causam habiturum se dixit*; Phil. 13. 6 *ne quid vita antiquius haberem*, and elsewhere in Cic.; Varro de Vita P. R. ap. Non. p. 426; Script. Bell. Al. 36 *nec sibi quicquam antiquius . . . fore respondebat*; Liv. 1. 32. 2 *longe antiquissimum ratus sacra publica facere*; 3. 10. 2 *id antiquius consuli fuit*; 7. 31. 1 *utilitate fides antiquior fuit*; Quint. 4. 2. 26 *in armorum ratione antiquior cavendi quam ictum inferendi cura est*. 3. Abs., old, ancient, of long standing, what has lasted a long time; of things, and of persons in their relation to other persons, as in that of friendship, hospitality, alliance, and the like: Plaut. Trin. 381 *historiam veterem atque antiquam*; Enn. Trag. 214 *antiqua erilis fida custos corporis*; Ennius A. 252 *multa tenens antiqua*; Trag. 324 *antiquom oppidum*; Ter. Ph. 67 *hospitem antiquum*; Cic. Fam. 13. 52 *antiquissimus hospes*; 11. 27. 2 *antiquior amicus nemo te*; so often in Cic., who has *antiquissimus amator*, *antiquus civis*, *amicus*, *custos*, *patronus*, *socius*, and the like. Of things it is thus used very frequently in Latin, e.g. Cic. has *ant. fanum*, *fundus*, *statua*, *imago*, *lex*, *municipium*, *oppidum*, *simulacrum*, *sedes*, etc.; Caes. G. 7. 32 *antiquissima familia*; Verg. has *ant. urbs*, *saxum*, *genus*, *domus*, etc.; Ov. *arae*, *silvae*, *Amyclae*, *mos*, etc.; Hor. *templa*, *scripta*; Tac. *litterae*, *mos*, *instituta*, *monumenta*, *religio*, and so other good authors. 4. Of persons, aged: Pacuv. 80 *cives antiqui*, *amici maiorum meum*; Libri Sibyllini ap. Cic. Verr. 4. 108 *Cererem antiquissimam placari oportere*; Verg. A. 2. 742 *tumulum antiquae Cereris*; 9. 647 *antiquum in Buten*; Ov. H. 1. 63 *antiqui Neleia Nestoris arva*; Tac. A. 2. 60 *Hercule, quem . . . antiquissimum perhibent*; Cypr. Epist. 55. 24 *antiqui in aetate episcopi*. 5. Of

persons, ancient in race or lineage: Acc. 594 *genere antiqui*; Cic. Verr. 4. 67 *antiquissimis et clarissimis regibus*; Verg. A. 11. 253 *antiqui Ausonii*.

6. Old, ancient, i.e. what once existed and has now ceased to exist; so *passim* in all Latin, of things and persons, e.g. Plaut. Trin. 295 *moribus antiquis*; so Enn. A. 492. *Antiqui* in Cic., Quint., etc., are the ancients, the men of former years: Cic. Phil. 5. 47 *maiores, veteres illi, admodum antiqui*. *Antiquus* is more frequent in this sense than *vetus*, though the latter is sometimes used in the same sense, and in conjunction with *antiquus*.

7. Old, antique, old-fashioned: Cato Orat. 10. 2 *antiquiorem animum*; Ter. Ad. 442 *antiqua virtute et fide*; And. 807 *antiquom obtines* (the good old fashion); C. I. L. 1. 542 (Tit. Mumm. 146 B.C.) *moribus antiquis*; Cic. Rosc. Am. 27 *vestigia antiqui officii*, and elsewhere in good Latin. Adv. *antique*, in an old-fashioned way: Hor. 2. Epist. 1. 66 *nimis antique*; Quint. 8. 3. 44 *dicta sancte et antique*; Tac. G. 5 *simplicius et antiquius*. Of persons, simple, old-fashioned: Cic. Rosc. Am. 26 *homines antiqui*; Att. 9. 15. 5 *quam sim antiquorum hominum*; Plin. Epist. 2. 9. 4 *vir sanctus, antiquus*.

8. In Vitruv. 3. 1. 8 *antiquus numerus* = *perfectus*, i.e. the number ten.

Antis, -is, subst. m., a projection; so especially the projecting end of a row, or the projecting corner of a square, as of the corner of a wall. It is defined by Paul. p. 16 as follows: '*antes*' *sunt extremi ordines vinearum*; Non. p. 30 says '*antes*' *sunt quadraturae*; Vergilius *Georgicorum lib. ii.* (417) '*iam canit effectos extremus vinitor antes*'; Serv. G. 2. 417 '*antes*' *alii extremos vinearum ordines accipiunt, alii macerias quibus vineta clauduntur . . . dicuntur autem antes a lapidibus eminentioribus, quae interponuntur ad maceriam sustentandam; nam proprie antes sunt eminentes lapides, vel columnae ultimae, quibus fabrica sustinetur*. Comp. Isid. Or. 15. 7. 8; Philarg. G. 2. 417 *sunt autem (antes) extremae quadrarum partes*; Exc. Charis. p. 548 K *hi antes ὄρχατοι, οἱ στοῖχοι τῶν ἀμπέλων, λέγεται δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ ἰππικῶν τάξεων*. Cato quoted by Philarg. l. c. used the word in a military sense, probably = half a square: *pedites quattuor agminibus, equites duobus antibus ducas*. (From *an-* = before: *an-ti-s* will then properly = a projection in front, as *postis* from *pos-* = something standing at the back.)

Antispasticus, adj. from *antispastus* (*ἀντισπαστικός*), consisting of antispasts: Diom. p. 505 K.

Antispecto, -ās, to look in front or forwards: Gell. 9. 4. 6 *vestigia hominum antispectantia*.

Antistēs, -ītis, subst. m. and f. Abl. *antiste* C. I. L. 6. 716 (Rome); *antistibus* the MS. of Arnobius 5. 7. 1. A president, one who presides over: Colum. 3. 21. 6 *vindemiatorum*; Tert. Apol. 1 *Romani imperii antistites*; Pall. 4 *latrinarum*; Cod. Justin. 10. 46. 1 *antistites liberalium studiorum*. 2. Most frequently in connexion with religion, one who presides over a temple or a sacrifice; in relation to a deity, his or her priest; so by itself, a priest: Cic. Verr. 4. 111 *antistites Cereris*; Dom. 2 *deorum immortalium*; 104 *caerimoniarum et sacrorum*; Har. Resp. 14 *sacrorum*; Prop. 3. 17. 37 *crater antistitis*; Ov. M. 13. 632; Liv. 1. 7. 14 *Politiū antistites sacri eius*; 1. 45. 5 *antistitem fani Dianae*; C. I. L. 6. 788 (Rome) *praediorum Helvidianorum*; 1751 (371 A.D.) *devotionis*; I. R. N. 5010 (Aesernia) *antistes Dei invicti*; C. I. L. 3. 1114, 1115 *antistes huiusce loci*; 1095 *Liberae* (all at Apulum in Dacia); Tac. H. 4. 83 *caerimoniarum*, and so frequently elsewhere in Latin, of priests or priestesses (fem. Liv. 1. 20. 3, and elsewhere). 3. In ecclesiastical writers it is equivalent to *sacerdos*, as e.g. often in Cyprian; sometimes also to *episcopus*, as in Ennodius; Amm. uses it in a general sense of the higher ecclesiastical functionaries, e.g. 15. 7. 6 *Liberius, Christianae legis antistes*, and also of ordinary priests. 4. Met., a master or authority in a science or department of knowledge: Cic. De Or. 1. 202 *eius artis antistes*; Col. 11. 1. 10 *ceterarum artium*; Plin. 7. 110 *Platoni sapientiae antistiti*; Quint. 11. 1. 69 *iuris*. 5. One who waits upon, worships (as a priest a deity): Ov. Tr. 3. 14. 1 *cultor et antistes doctorum sancte virorum*; Gell. 14. 4. 3 *iudex, qui iustitiae antistes est*. (The word is a participial form in *-ti-* from *antisto*, *-steti-*; comp. *interpre-ti-* from *pre-* to go, *supersti-ti-* from *supersto*.)

Antistīta, -ae, fem. of *antistes*, a priestess: Plaut. Rud. 624 R *antistita Veneria*; Acc. 167 *unicam antistitam . . . suam*; Cic. Verr. 4. 99 *illius fani antistitae*; Varro and Cornelius Severus ap. Charis. p. 100 K; Ov. M. 13. 410 of Cassandra, *antistita Phoebi*; Ciris 166 *Cybeles antistita*; Apul. Apol. 26 *caelitum antistita*. (The word *antistita* is remarked upon by Gellius 13. 21. 22; Nonius p. 487; Charis. p. 100 K; and Prisc. 1. p. 157 K).

Antistīus, **Antistīa**, nomina, often in inscr.

Antisto, see **Antesto**.

Antistoechōn (ἀντιστοιχων), t. t. of Grammar, the substitution of one letter for another: spelt *antistichon* Pomp. p. 194 K; comp. also Serv. A. 1. 304, 421, 726, al. (F. Haverfield).

Antistrēphōn, -ontos, subst. m. (ἀντιστρέφων), the figure by which the points of an argument are reversed, so as to make it prove an opposite conclusion to that for which it was first used: Gell. 5. 11. 1.

Antistrōphōn, abl. -o (ἀντίστροφον), t. t. of Prosody, the part of a chorus which corresponds to the *strophe*: Mar. Victorin. p. 59 K. Fem. form *antistropha*, acc. -am, Macrob. Somn. Scip. 2. 3. 5.

Antistrōphus, adj. (ἀντίστροφος), corresponding to one another: Isid. Or. 1. 36. 5; adv. *antistrophe*, Schol. Iuv. 15. 174.

Antithētīcus (ἀντιθετικός), adj. from *antitheton*, antithetical: Fortunat. Ars Rhet. 1. 13; 2. 10, 11 (pp. 91, 111, 112, Halm) *quaestio, definitio*.

Antithēus, -i, subst. m. (ἀντίθεος), 1. a pretended deity: Arnob. 4. 12. 2. The adversary of God: Lact. 2. 9. 13.

Antīus, **Antīa**, nomina: I. R. N. 3911, 6780; C. I. L. 5. 4124, and elsewhere in inscr.

Antlīa, -ae, subst. f., = Greek ἀντλίον, a machine, worked by a wheel, for drawing up water: Mart. 9. 18. 4 (*curta?*) *curva laboratas antlia tollere aquas*; Suet. Tib. 51 *in antliam condemnato* (condemned to work the machine); Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 373 '*antlia*' *rota hauritoria*. (A form *antlium* may be pointed to by Script. De Idiom. Gen. ap. Keil G. L. 4. p. 582 *antrum, rutrum, ἄμμη*; perhaps for *antlium ἄμη, sutrum ἄμμη*.)

Antlo, see **Anclo**.

Antoecūmēnē, -ēs, subst. f. (ἀντοικουμένη), the southern hemisphere: Grom. Lat. p. 61 (Lachm.).

Antōnēscō, -īs, verb inceptive from *Antonius*, to begin to be like Antonius: Consentius p. 377 K *a proprio (nomine) ut Antonius antonescit*.

Antrōnīus, **Antrōnīa**, nomina: C. I. L. 2. 2538 (Tarracoenensis); I. R. N. 2932 (Naples).

Antrūo, -as, glossed in Paul. p. 9 as = *gratias refero*. (The word is not cleared up; see Löwe P. G. p. 334.)

Antuleia, nom. f.: C. I. L. 5. 4528 (Brixia).

Antullīa, nom. f.: C. I. L. 6. 1317 (Rome, 1st cent. A. D.).

Antullīnus, cogn. m.: C. I. L. 3. 6056 (Ancyra).

Antullus, **Antulla**, cognomina: C. I. L. 5. 6874 (Pennine Alps);

6. 468, 1057 (Rome), and elsewhere in inscr.; Mart. 1. 114. 4. 116. 3.

Ānūbis, -īdis, acc. -em and -im, name of an Egyptian deity: Verg. A. 8. 698; Ov. M. 9. 690; Plin. 33. 131, and elsewhere in Latin. Dat. *Anubidi*, C. I. L. 6. 3673 (Rome).

Ānūlārīus, adj. from *anulus*, belonging to rings: Vitruv. 7. 14. 2 *creta anularia*; Suet. Aug. 72 *scalae anulariae*, the name of a place in Rome; C. I. L. 1. 1107 *conlegium anularium*, or *conlegium* of ring-makers (in gen. and dat. *conlegi anulari*, *conlegio anulario*). As subst. *anularius* = a ring-maker: Cic. Ac. 2. 86. Neut. *anularium*, the present of a ring to a soldier: C. I. L. 8. 2554 *anularia sua accipient*.

Anulēnus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 3. 1750 (Epidaurum in Dalmatia).

Anulīa, nom. f.: C. I. L. 3. 2380 (Salonae).

Ānulla, -ae, subst. f., dim. of *anus*, a little old woman: Fronto Ad Amic. 1. 15, Prud. Perist. 6. 149.

Anullīnus, cogn. m.: C. I. L. 6. 220 (Rome, 203 A. D.), 1027, and elsewhere in inscr.

Ānūlōculter, -ri, subst. m., a ring-shaped knife: Tert. An. 25.

Anusīa, nom. f.: C. I. L. 5. 116 (Pola).

Anxa, name of a town in Calabria: Plin. 3. 100.

Anxāni, name of an Italian tribe, also called Frentani: Plin. 3. 106.

Anxānum, name of a town of the Frentani: I. R. N. 5293.

Anxānus, of Anxur: C. I. L. 6. 2404. A. 4. (Rome, 115 A. D.).

Anxātes, name of a community among the Frentani: I. R. N. 5473 (Superaequum).

Anxātīni, name of a tribe of the Marsians: Plin. 3. 106.

Anxīānimus, of an anxious mind: Alcim. Avit. Ep. 31.

Anxīfēr, bringing pain or distress: Gloss. Epinal. 4 E. l. 38; 'anxiferis' *maestificis*; Cic. poet. Div. 1. 22; Tusc. 2. 21.

Āōristōs or **āōristus** (*ἀόριστος*), the aorist tense: Macrobian. Diff. p. 635 K.

Āpāremphātus (*ἀπαρέμφατος*), neut. *aparemphatum* as subst., t. t. of Grammar, = the infinitive, because it does not refer to any definite person.

Apelliūs, **Apelliā**, nomina: I. R. N. 5716 (Aequicoli, Trib. Valeria).

Āpello, -ĭs, -ĕre, to drive away: Itala Iohann. 6. 37 (Rönsch I. V. p. 182).

Apenārĭus, -i, subst. m.: Treb. Pollio Gallienus 8. 3 *Cyclopea luserunt omnes apenarii*. Georges takes the meaning to be 'clowns, jesters,' from *apina*; is it not rather from the Greek ἀπήνη, drivers of war-chariots?

Āpēnĭnus (so C. I. L. 1. 199. 18, 117 B.C., and the Verona fragm. of Verg. A. 12. 703, but the best MSS. of Vergil also give *Appenninus*), name of the mountain-chain running from end to end of the Italian peninsula: Plin. 3. 48, and often in literature. As adj., C. I. L. 8. 7961 (Prov. Numidia) *Iovi O. M. Appennino*; Vopisc. Firm. 3. 4 *sortes Apeninae* (oracles given in that mountain).

Āpěrĭo, -ŭi, -pertum, -perĭre, fut. *aperĭbo* Plaut. Truc. 763 R; Pompon. 173, but usually *aperĭam*. Johann Schmidt (Zur Geschichte des Indog. Vokalismus 2. p. 127) connects it with Oscan and Umbrian *vero-*, a door, the base of which appears in several Slavonic languages, *ap-uer-ĭo*, opp. to *op-uer-ĭo*. I am disposed to assume a base *ap-* meaning light, comp. *Aprilis apricus* and perhaps *Aperta = Apollo*.

1. To open anything closed, often with dat. of the person or thing for which an opening is made. (a) Plaut. Trin. 400 *ostium*; and so elsewhere in Plaut.; Ter. Ad. 634 *aperito aliquis ostium*; and elsewhere in Ter.; Varro L. L. 5. 1. 13 *curia Calabria sine calatione potest aperiri*; Cic. Att. 11. 9. 1 *aperire litteras*; Mil. 85 *oculos*; Phil. 3. 32 *portas taeter-rinis fratribus*, and often elsewhere; Caes. C. 1. 14 *aperto sanctiore aerario*; Verg. A. 2. 246 *fatis aperit Cassandra futuris Ora*; 7. 570 *pestiferas aperit fauces*; so Ov. M. 15. 557 *oraeque venturis aperire recentia fatis*, elsewhere Ov. has *aperire domos, fores*; Tac. has *ap. armamentarium, domus, horrea, venas, campum, portum*; Plin. 12. 40 *florem aperire* (of a tree), and so frequently in all Latin. Verg. A. 1. 146 *vastas aperit Syrtes* (as Servius says, *ideo quia harenarum congerie impediēte praecclusae ad navigandum erant*; but Nonius takes it here as = *placat*). So Cic. Arch. 21 *populus Romanus aperuit, Lucullo navigante, Pontum*; Liv. 32. 14. 5 *faucibus quas fuga hostium aperuerat*; Plin. 2. 122 *ver ergo aperit navigantibus maria*. (b) Of an institution, to open for use: Cic. Fam. 9. 18. 1 *Dionysius dicitur Corinthi . . . ludum aperuisse*; Liv. 1. 8. 5 *locum . . . asylum aperit*; Prop. 2. 31. 2 *porticus a magno Caesare aperta fuit*; Suet. Gramm. 16 *scholam aperuit*. (c) Poet., Verg. G. 1. 217 *candidus auratis aperit cum cornibus annum Taurus*; so Plin. Pan. 58 *aperire annum et fastos reserare*.

2. Met., Cic. Verr.

5. 181 *locum suspicioni aut crimini*; Marcell. 2 *meae pristinae vitae consuetudinem . . . interclusam aperuisti*; elsewhere he says *aperire fores amicitiae, rem familiarem, fontes philosophiae*; Liv. 42. 52. 14 *qui aperuerint armis orbem terrarum*; Tac. H. 2. 71 *ut Valenti et Caecinae vacuos honoris menses aperiret*; 2. 77 *aperiet et recludet (? rescindet?) conlecta et tumescentia victricium partium vulnera*; 3. 21 *is terror obstructas mentes consiliis ducis aperuit*; A. 2. 70 *si mors Germanici Syriam aperuisset*; Agr. 22 *tertius expeditionum annus novas gentes aperuit*; G. 1 *gentibus quibusdam quas bellum aperuit*.

3. To open, i.e. make by opening. (a) C. I. L. 1. 577. i. 11 (*Lex Parieti Faciundo, 105 B. C.*) *in eo pariete medio ostiici lumen aperito*; Lucr. 1. 373 *liquidas aperire vias*; 6. 1050 *vias apertas*; Cic. Fam. 6. 11. 2 *aperuit virtus tibi reditum ad tuos*; Sall. C. 58. 7 *ferro iter aperiendum est*; Verg. A. 11. 884 *aperire viam sociis*; Liv. 6. 2. 10 *viam incendio*; Tiberius ap. Sueton. Tib. 28 *si hanc fenestram aperueritis*; Petron. 79 *quae aperiret iter errantibus*; Tac. G. 16 *subterraneos specus*.

(b) Met., Liv. 4. 53. 9 *occasionem aperuere ad invadendum*; 9. 27. 2 *si qui motus occasionem aperiret*. 4.

To disclose, reveal, uncover. (a) Plaut. Ps. 840 R *ubi omnes patinae fervont, omnes aperio*; Lex Rep. C. I. L. 1. 198. 52 *eam sortem ex hac lege apertam bracioque aperto . . . adfero*; Afran. 106 *aperto capite*; Turpil. 46 *apertae surae*; so Varro Eum. 4; Lucr. 5. 778 *aperto lumine*; Cic. Phil. 2. 77 *caput aperuit*; Planc. 16 *frontes*; Sull. 88 *imagines*; N. D. 2. 52 (of a star) *se aperiendo*; Verg. A. 3. 275 *et formidatus nautis aperitur Apollo*; 1. 106 *his unda dehiscens Terram inter fluctus aperit*; 6. 406 *ramum*; 3. 206 *aperire procul montes*; 8. 681 *patriumque aperitur vertice sidus*; 7. 448 *lantaque se facies aperit*; Ov. M. 2. 339 *aperto pectore*; 13. 688 *apertae pectora matres*.

(b) Of thoughts, facts, etc., to disclose, reveal, sometimes followed by a verbal clause: Plaut. Men. 733 R *aperiam tua flagitia*; Ter. And. 632 *se aperiunt* (disclose their true nature); Cic. Mil. 44 *quid cogitaret aperire*; Cluent. 66 *omnia . . . sic aperiam*; elsewhere Cic. has *aperire bonorum emptionem, fontem sceleris, totam vitam, rem, etc.*; so Sall. C. 40 *coniurationem*; 41 *rem omnium*; 47 *omnia uti gesta erant*; I. 33 *socios sceleris sui*; Cic. Att. 5. 1. 2 *de Oppio factum est ut volui, et maxime quod DCCC aperuisti* (that you opened to him the view of, i.e. promised him); Liv. 1. 5. 6 *Romulo rem aperit*; 3. 15. 9 *lux deinde aperuit bellum duceunque belli*; 4. 12. 10 *aperiret magis quam levaret inopiam*; Ov. M. 15. 559 *casus futuros*; 8. 706 *iudicium superis*; A. A. 3. 371 *studioque aperimur in ipso*; Tac. Agr. 38 *proximus dies faciem victoriae*

latus aperuit; H. 4. 29 *sic exhausta nocte novam aciem dies aperuit*; and Tac. uses the word in a great number of connexions, e.g. *ambages, cogitationes, secreta, sententiam, nocturnos visus, insidias, iram, verum, iussa imperatoris*; with acc. and inf.: *parari rebellionem, apertum esse*. So frequently in Latin. 5. To

explain, make clear: Plaut. Trin. 17 *senes qui huc venient, ii rem vobis aperient*; Cist. 1. 1. 3 *id mihi hodie aperuistis*; Pacuv. 364 *Graiugena*; *de istoc aperit ipsa oratio*; Pompon. 173 *aperibo, non possum pati*; Varro L. L. 5. 1. 8 *aperire coepit (philosophia) quae in consuetudine communi essent*; 5. 6. 37 *verborum causas aperuerit*; Cic. Fin. 4. 67 *aperiuntur dubia perspicuis*; 1. 30 *occulta quaedam et quasi dubia aperiri*; Prop. 4. 10. 1 *Iovis causas aperire Feretri*. 6. Part. pass. *apertus*, as adj. comp., sup. *apertior, apertissimus*.

(a) Open, free, of space, of places, or of things: Cic. Dom. 110 *aditus apertus in templum Castoris*; Phil. 14. 17 *cursus ad laudem*; Verr. 4. 3 *domus . . . nostris hominibus apertissima*; 4. 110 *in aperto et propatulo loco*; Phil. 2. 58 *aperta lectica*; Caes. G. 7. 22 *cuniculus*; elsewhere he joins it with *locus, litus, mare, collis, campi, Oceanus*; G. 3. 8 *apertus impetus maris* (open space of the sea); Lucr. 6. 698 *mari aperto*; Verg. G. 2. 112 *colles*; A. 11. 904 *saltus*; elsewhere he has *ap. aether, campus, caelum, pelagus, aequor*; G. 1. 393 *aperta serena*; Tac. Agr. 10 *vasto atque aperto mari*; A. 4. 67 *aperto pelago*; H. 3. 21 *apertus limes* (opposed to *densa arbusta*); elsewhere he joins it with *colles, planities, spatia*; n. pl., G. 16 *aperta populatur*; A. 1. 56 *aperta populatus*; 1. 51 *hostem redigunt in aperta*; 1. 65 *enisae legiones in aperta et solida*; 2. 23 *in aperta Oceani (naves disiecit)*.

(b) Of ships, open, without decks: Cic. Verr. 5. 104; Script. Bell. Al. 11. 13; Liv. 31. 22. 8. (c) Exposed, unprotected: Caes. C. 2. 35 *umerus*; G. 7. 25 *apertos* (i.e. *milites*); so Caes. often uses *latus apertum* of the unprotected flank of an army; e.g. G. 7. 50 *ab latere aperto*; Cic. Verr. 4. 42 *istius cupiditati apertissimum*; Verg. A. 10. 314 *latus*; 11. 666 *pectus*; Tac. H. 2. 21 *aperti incautique muros subiere*.

(d) Met., of the senses or feelings, open: Quint. 1. 2. 28 *parum apertos ad percipiendum animos*; Tac. H. 3. 10 *uni Antonio apertae militum aures*.

(e) Met., of things, clear, obvious, open, manifest: Lucr. 4. 596 *res cernere apertas*; 2. 182 *faciemus aperta*; 4. 467 *res discernere apertas Ab dubiis*; Varro L. L. 5. 84 *partim sunt aperta, partim obscura*; ib. 7. 103; constantly in Cic., e.g. Rosc. Am. 95 *ita aperta et manifesta*; ib. 116 *multa apertiora videant necesse est*; Verg. A. 9. 663; 11. 360 *aperta pericula*; Quint. 3. 6. 23 *cuius*

(*verbi*) *apertus intellectus est*; Tac. A. 4. 67 *aperta secreta, velut in annales referebat*. (f) With acc. and inf., *apertum est*, it is obvious: Cic. Fin. 5. 44; Tac. A. 13. 1 *venenum inter epulas datum apertius est quam ut fallerent*. (g) Avowed: Prop. 4. 3. 49 *aperto in coniuge*. (h) Undisguised, open: so very common: Cic. has *aperta audacia, blanditiæ, consensio, circumscriptio mulierum, cupiditas, furtum, inimicitiae*; Tac. *aperta vi, apertiore fama; aperta odia, consensio*; A. 2. 67 *apertiore custodia*; and so other good authors. (i) Of narrative, statement, or style, clear, lucid, intelligible: Cic. Inv. 1. 29 *aperta narratio*; Dom. 41 *an etiam apertius aliquod ius populi* (clearer?); Quint. 4. 2. 36 *narratio aperta atque dilucida*; 9. 4. 125 *aperta (periodos) ut intellegi possit*, and often in Quint. (k) Of persons and characters, open, outspoken, undisguised: Cic. Mur. 51 *ut semper fuit apertissimus*; Phil. 2. 111 *apertiore in dicendo*; Verr. Act. 1. 5 *apertus in corripiendis pecuniis*; Cluent. 48 *quis apertior in iudicium adductus est?* Sest. 35 *aperti hostes*. 7. Adv., *aperte*. (a) Openly, undisguisedly: Ter. And. 493 *quam tam aperte fallere incipias dolis*; Ph. 956 *tam aperte invidens*; Sall. I. 20. 7 *aperte totius Numidiae imperium petere*; 40. 2 *aperte resistere non poterant*; in Cic. *passim*, e. g. N. D. 1. 11 *nullam rem aperte iudicandi*; Tac. H. 3. 3 *aperte descendisse in causam videbatur*; A. 11. 28 *aperte fremere*; H. 3. 52 *fidus apertius monuit*; A. 3. 4 *clamitabant promptius apertiusque*. (b) Clearly, intelligibly; Naev. Trag. 67 *aperte dice*; Ter. Heaut. 702 *aperte, ita ut res se habet, narrato*; And. 195 *aperte dico*; so Pacuv. 7; Lucil. 28. 9 *minitari*; Lucr. 2. 141 *nec apparet aperte*; Cic. Quint. 89 *quod aperte vetaret*, and often in Cic. 8. Neut. *apertum, -i*, as subst., the open, an open space, mostly with prepositions. *In aperto* is very common: Lucr. 6. 817 *expiratque foras in apertum*; 3. 588 *in aperto*; Hor. 3. C. 12. 10 *per apertum*; Liv. 35. 5. 3 *ex aperto*; 22. 4. 3 *in aperto*; Tac. H. 2. 3 *in aperto madescunt* (and often in Tac.); 3. 23 *ut tela vacuo atque aperto excutentur*. Met., Sall. I. 5. 3 *quo ad cognoscendum omnia magis in aperto sint*; Tac. H. 4. 4 *invidia in occulto, adulatio in aperto erat*; Agr. 1 *agere digna memoratu pronum magisque in aperto erat* (more open to a man, easier); Agr. 33 *veniunt, e latebris suis extrusi, et vota virtusque in aperto* (are in the open before us); H. 3. 56 *cum transgredi Appenninum . . . et fessos inopia hostes adgredi in aperto erat* (was the easy or obvious course).

Aperta, name of Apollo: Paulus p. 22 M; perhaps connected with *aperio*, *Aprilis*, and *apricus*.

Āperticius: Gloss. Epinal. 5. A. 20 'aperticius' *asperens* (probably for *aperiens*).

Āpertīlis, -ō (*aperiō*), open: Glossae Nominum p. 15 Löwe; Gloss. Cyrill. ἀνοικτός, *apertīlis*, *apertus*.

Āpertīō, -ōnis, subst. f., (*aperiō*), an opening. 1. Varro R. R. 1. 63. 1 *recenti apertione*, and in later writers, as Pallad. and the Vulgate. 2. As t. t. in Medicine, = Greek ἀνατομία, opening a body: Cael. Aur. Acut. 1. 8. 57; elsewhere he has it of opening a dead body. An opening, relaxation: Cael. Aur. Chron. 3. 8. 113 *est lacerantior et corporis apertionibus efficax . . . maritimus aër*. 3. In connection with religion, the solemn opening of a temple: Apul. M. 11. 20 *matutinas apertiones*; 11. 22 *ritu sollempni apertionis*; Serv. (Dan.) A. 4. 301 *moveri sacra dicebantur, cum sollempnibus diebus aperiebantur templa instaurandi sacrificii causa . . . hoc vulgo apertiones appellant*. 4. Applied to baptism as a description: Ambros. de Sacr. 1. 1.

Āpertīus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 5. 8822 (Altinum); and elsewhere in inscr.

Āpertīvus, -a, -um (*aperiō*), t. t. in Medicine = ἀναστομωτικός, exciting: Cael. Aur. Acut. 3. 4. 40.

Āperto, -ās, freq. of *aperiō*. 1. To uncover: Plaut. Men. 910 R *quæso, cur apertas brachium?* 2. Met., to reveal: Arnob. 2. 2 (conj. Heraldus) *vota immortalitatis apertaret*.

Āpertūlārīus, one who breaks open a door: Gloss. Philox., Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. p. 52.

Āpertūra, -ae, subst. f. (*aperiō*). 1. An opening: Vitruv. 4. 6. 6 of doors, *aperturas habent in exteriores partes* (are opened outwards). 2. Concr., an opening, hole: Vitruv. 10. 9. 2 *relictis semipedalibus aperturis: hauriendo per aperturas*; 10. 13. 5, 5. 5. 1, and elsewhere. Of an opening or cut in a garment: Edict. Diocl. 7. 49. 50 *aperturæ cum subsutura holosericae*. 3. A breach: Itala Amos 4. 3; Vulg. Amos 9. 11.

Āpex, -īcis: subst. m. 1. In its oldest use it seems to have been applied to a point with the appearance of a rod (*virga*) which rose from the top of the flamen's cap: Serv. A. 2. 683 *apex proprie dicitur in summo flaminis pilleo virga lanata, hoc est in cuius extremitate modica lana est*; Suet. ib. (*dixit*) *apicem pilleum sutile circa medium virga eminente*; Serv. A. 10. 271 *apex virga quæ in summo pilleo flaminum lana circumdata et filo colligata erat*; comp. Isid. Or. 19. 30. 5, who, like Suet. l. c., applies it to the cap

itself: Paul. p. 18 M *apex qui est sacerdotum insigne*. C. I. L. 1. 33 (c. 210 B. C.) *qui apice insigne Dialis flaminis gesistei*; Fabius Pictor ap. Gell. 10. 15. 17; Lucil. 9. 61 *hinc ancilia, ab hoc apices capidasque repertas*; Verg. A. 8. 664; Liv. 6. 41. 9; and in other writers.

2. The emblem of kingship: Cic. Legg. 1. 4 *ab aquila Tarquinio apicem impositum*; Hor. 3. C. 21. 20 *regum apices*; 1. 34. 14 *hinc apicem rapax Fortuna cum stridore acuto Sustulit*.

3. The part of a helmet in which the crest was inserted: Verg. A. 10. 270 *ardet apex capiti*, where Serv. says *apex est conii altitudo*; 12. 492 *apicem tamen incita summum Hasta tulit*.

4. The crest of a bird: Plin. 11. 121 *nec nisi volucribus apices*.

5. In general, a pointed top or summit: Varro R. R. 1. 48. 1 *apex grani arista*; Verg. A. 7. 66 of a tree; A. 2. 683 of a flame, *fundere lumen apex*; Ov. M. 10. 279 *flamma apicem duxit*; Stat. Ach. 1. 521 *flammarum apices*; Val. Fl. 3. 189; of a hill, Ov. M. 7. 779, 13. 910 *apicem collectus in unum*; of a sickle, Col. 4. 25. 1 *eiusque velut apex pronus imminens mucro vocatur*; Iuv. 12. 72, of a mountain, *sublimis apex*; and elsewhere in the poets in this general sense.

6. Met. (from the *insigne* of priest and king), the crown: Cic. Sen. 60 *apex est senectutis auctoritas*; Stat. Theb. 10. 782 *nam spiritus olim Ante Iovem et summis apicem sibi poscit in astris*; Arnob. often uses it in this sense; C. I. L. 6. 1779 (Rome, 387 A. D.) *apex supremus virtutis*. Height or exaltation of office: Cod. Theod. 8. 15. 6 *sub quoque apice potestatis*; C. I. L. 6. 1784 (Rome, 400 A. D.) *apex praetorianae praefecturae*.

7. As t. t. of Grammar, a mark (´) or accent put over a syllable to denote its length: Quint. 1. 4. 10 *velut apice utebantur*; ib. 1. 7. 2; Scaurus Orth. p. 18. 33 K; and other grammarians.

8. A stroke or point, such e. g. as turns C into G: Ps. Probus Exc. Nom. p. 215 K.

9. A point of a letter: Gell. 13. 31. 10 *vix ipsos litterarum apices potui comprehendere*; 17. 9. 12 *membra litterarum atque apices in partes diversissimas spargebat*; Amm. 15. 5. 12 *apicum pristinorum reliquias*.

10. Of authoritative writings or rescripts: *apices = litterae*; Ps. Probus De Nom. Exc. p. 215 K *cum vero pluralem (dicimus, apex) indicat nomen, cuius locutio in consuetudine est, quando dicimus divinos apices, et significamus litteras*; so not unfrequently in legal Latin, *apices Augusti* = imperial rescripts, and sometimes also of sacred books: see Rönisch I. V. p. 328.

11. Met., a small point: Ulp. Dig. 17. 1. 29. 4 *apices iuris*; Arnob. 3. 1 *apex ullus ullius quaestionis*; Vulg. Matt. 5. 18; Luc. 16. 17 'tittle.' (It is possible that, as in other cases, two dis-

unct words have been confused: *ap-ex*, from *ap-*, to bind, a bit of twisted wool, and *ap-ex*, a flame, from *ap-*, light: see **Aperio**.)

Ἄpexabo, **apexavo**, or **apexao**: a sausage with the end tied up into a point (*apex*): so explained by Varro L. L. 5. 111. In Arnob. 7. 24 Reifferscheid reads *apexaones* (pl.). (The ending *-abo* or *-avo* may be a slang suffix, as Varro L. L. mentions another kind of sausage called *longavo*, from *longus*.)

Ἄphōrismus, **-ī** (*ἀφορισμός*), t. t. of Medicine, a prescription: Cael. Aur. Acut. 3. 1. 5; Isid. Or. 4. 10. 1 (referring to medicine) *aphorismus est sermo brevis, integrum sensum propositae rei scribens*.

Aphrodīsīācum metrum, the choriambic trimeter, Mar. Vict. p. 86 K.

Ἄpīaster, **-ri**, masc. form of *apiastrum*: Prisc. 1. p. 127 K.

Ἄpīāta (sc. *aqua*), water flavoured with parsley: Cass. Felix 59. p. 148 (Paucker).

Apica (fem. from lost adj. *apicus*, bald), defined by Varro R. R. 2. 2. 3, Paul. p. 25 M, and Plin. 8. 198 as *ovis quae ventrem glabrum habet*. (The name *Apicius* is probably derived from *apicus*, which seems to have meant uncovered, and may be connected with *aperio*: comp. the connexion of *opacus* with *operio*.)

Apicīōsus, bald: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 424 '*apiciosus*,' *calvus*, *calvaster*.

Apidīus, **Apidīa**, nomina: C. I. L. 5. 4233 (Brixia); 6. 1837 (Rome); I. R. N. 4355 (Aquinum); and elsewhere in inscr.

Apiennīus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 3. 2736 (Dalmatia).

Apillīus, **Apillīa**, nomina: C. I. L. 5. 1771 (Forum Iulium); 8452 (Aquileia).

Ἄpīna, **-ae**, is said to be the name of a town in Apulia: Plin. 3. 104; subst. f., a trifle: Gloss. Philox. *apinae*, *φάνναι*; Mart. 1. 113. 2, 14. 1. 7 (applied to his poems). *Apinae tricaeque* was a proverbial expression for trifles. (Ribbeck thinks that *Apinae* is a mere popularisation of the Greek proverb *εἰς Ἀφάννας*, Ἀφάνναι being a comical name formed from ἀφανές: and that *trica* is a misformation from the Greek acc. *τρίχα*.)

Apinīus, **Apinīa**, nomina: C. I. L. 5. 970 (Aquileia); 1845, 1862 (Iulium Carnicum); the last 373 A. D.

Ἄpīnor, **-āris**, verb. dep. den. from *apina*, to trifle: Exc. Charis. quoted in a note to Dositheus p. 58 K *apīnor*, *εἰκαιολογῶ* (of doubtful authority).

Apiōlae, -ārum, name of a Latin town : Liv. 1. 35. 7; Plin. 3. 70.

Āpiscor, -i, aptus sum : and very rarely *apisco*. Inceptive from *apo*.

A. Act., *apisco*, to get, acquire : Plaut. Trin. 367 *non aetate verum ingenio apiscitur sapientia*; Fannius ap. Prisc. 1. p. 380 *haec apiscuntur*; Fabius Maximus ib. *amitti quam apisci*. B. Dep., *apiscor* : part. *apiscendus* used passively. Inf. sometimes *apiscier*.

1. To get hold of : so (in space) to come up with, overtake, catch, of persons : to get as far as, of places : Plaut. Epid. 668 R *sine modo me hominem apisci*; Accius 436 R *advorsum aptus aller in promptu occupat*; Sisenna ap. Non. p. 68 *itaque postero die legatos Iguvium redeuntes apiscitur*; Cic. Att. 8. 14. 3 *apiscendi maris* (of getting to the sea); Lucr. 5. 808 *uteri terram radicibus apti* (catching hold of); met., ib. 1. 448 *ratione animi quam quisquam possit apisci*; 6. 1235 *nullo cessabant tempore apisci* *Ex aliis alios avidi contagia morbi*.

2. Met., to get hold of, obtain (Paul. p. 11 'apisci' pro 'adipisci'; so Nonius p. 74); in various connexions : Plaut. Capt. 775 R *hereditatem sum aptus*; Plaut. Epid. ap. Gell. 1. 24. 3 *postquam est mortem aptus Plautus*; Pacuv. 168 *quod ego bellando aptus sum*; Ter. Heaut. 693 *deorum vitam apti sumus*; Lucil. 29. 14 *ut si quod concupisset non aptus foret*; Catull. 64. 145 *aliquid . . . praegestit apisci*; Serv. Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4. 5. 6 *magnam laudem*; Liv. 4. 3. 7 *spes apiscendi summi honoris*. Tac. is fond of the word; he joins it with *summa, honores, favorem, flaminium, potentiam, ius, praemia, imperium, decus*; A. 6. 20 *artis Chaldaeorum . . . apiscendae* (acquiring); in A. 6. 45 he uses it with the gen., *dum dominationis apisceretur*; so *adipiscor* A. 12. 30. 3. Special instances : Plaut. Rud. 17 *litem apisci* (to gain a suit); Ter. Ph. 406 *de eadem causa bis iudicium apiscier* (so Bentley), to get the same cause tried twice.

Apisius, Apisīa, nomina : C. I. L. 5. 549 (Trieste); 5947 (Milan); I. R. N. 5810 (Amiternum); and other inscriptions.

Āpius, masc. form of *apium*, parsley : Apic. 3. 65, 4. 181; Veg. Vet. 3. 11. 1; Pallad. 5. 3. 2.

Aplūda, -ae, spelt *ablunda* in the Liber Glossarum and Balliol Glossary; also *apluna* : subst. f., chaff : Paul. p. 10 M 'apluda' est genus minutissimae palcae frumenti sive panici, de qua Naevius 'non hercle apluda est hodie quam tu nequior'; Gell. 11. 7. 5 = Non. p. 70 'apludam,' veteres rusticos frumenti dixisse furfurem, idque a Plauto in comoedia, si ea Plauti est, quae Astraba inscripta est, positum esse; Plin. 18. 99 *mili et panici et sesamae purgamenta ad-*

pludam vocant, et alibi aliis nominibus. Comp. Placidus p. 8 D, and Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 142. Another explanation of the word made it = a very delicate kind of drink: Paul. p. 10 *sunt qui 'apludam' sorbitionis liquidissimum putent genus.*

Apludus, praen. m.: C. I. L. 3. 2773 (Dalmatia).

Āplustrē, pl. -iā, abl. sing. -i, and **āplustrum**, pl. -ā, abl. -īs (Prisc. 1. p. 350 K): according to Paul. p. 10 M also called *amplustre*; subst. n., defined by Schol. Iuv. 10. 136 as *tabulatum ad decorandam superficiem navis adpositum*; but others, he goes on to say, identified it with *rostra*. Munro on Lucr. 2. 556 defines it as 'a fan-like erection of planks arising above the poop of a ship'; so Mayor on Iuv. 10. 136. Ennius quoted by Gloss. Philox., which says *aplustra*, πτερὸν πλοίου, ὡς Ἐννιος; Cic. Arat. fr. 22 *navibus absumptis fluitantia quaerere āplustra*; so Lucr. 2. 555; Lucr. 4. 437 *fractis . . . āplustris*; Lucan 3. 585 *audax aplustre retentat*; ib. 672 *validis aplustre lacertis . . . rotant*; Sil. 10. 324 *laceroque aplustria velo*; 14. 422 *torquet . . . Poenorum aplustribus ignes*; Iuv. 10. 136 *āplustre*. (The Latinised form of the Greek ἀπλαστον. The form *amplustre* may have been a scholar's fiction, or due to false analogy.)

Āpo, -īs, and **āpio**, -ēre, to take hold of, to bind, fasten: Paul. p. 18 M *comprehendere antiqui vinculo 'apere' dicebant*; so Serv. A. 10. 270; the imper. *ape*, according to Paul. p. 22, meant *compesce*; originally 'hold him fast'; Isid. Or. 19. 30. 5, has the form *apio*: *apex . . . appellatus ab apiendo, id est ligando*. The glosses '*ape*' *prohibe* (Paulus l. c.), *ape κωλύσον, apet ἀποσοβεῖ* (Gloss. Philox.) point to another *apo*, if indeed they are not corrupt for *abhibe*. Part. pass. *aptus*.

1. Bound, tied: sometimes abs., bound together, connected (Nonius p. 234 '*aptum*' . . . *conexum et conligatum*): sometimes with abl. of the thing by which the binding is effected: sometimes with *ex* and abl., bound from, depending from, connected with: Enn. A. 344 *vinclis venatica . . . Apta canis*; Lucil. 10. 4 *tonsillas funibus aptas*; Cic. Tusc. 5. 62 *gladium e lacunari saeta equina aptum*; Lucr. 2. 479 *rem quae Ex hoc apta fidem ducat* (depending on); 4. 829 *bracchia . . . validis ex apta lacertis*; 4. 1258 *seminibus commisceri genitaliter apta*; 6. 1067 *inter se singulariter apta*; 3. 839 *quibus e sumus uniter apti*; Cic. N. D. 1. 9 *aptae inter se omnes res*; 3. 4 *apta inter se et cohaerentia*; 2. 115 *ita cohaeret mundus . . . ut nihil ne excogitari quidem possit aptius*; Sall. Hist. 3. ap. Non. p. 234 *non aptis armis . . . sed laxiore agmine*; Cic. Caecin. 52 *non ex verbis aptum pendere ius*.

2. Fitted

with a thing (with abl.), so furnished with: Enn. A. 30. 162 *axem stellis fulgentibus aptum*; ib. 343 *nox stellis ardentibus apta*; Trag. 410 *O Fides alma, apta pinnis*; Acc. 660 *columen alae cornibus aptum*; Lucil. 30. 4 *clinas restibus aptas*; Lucr. 6. 357 *stellis fulgentibus apta . . . caeli domus*; 5. 1428 *veste Purpurea atque auro signisque ingentibus apta*; Varro Dolium aut Seria, *limbus stellis aptus*; Mutuum Muli, *lucus teneris fruticibus aptus*; Caes. C. 3. 111 *triremes omnes et quinqueremes aptae instructaeque omnibus rebus ad navigandum*; Verg. A. 4. 482 *stellis ardentibus aptus*; 11. 202 *caelum stellis ardentibus aptum*.

Aptus, as adj., comp. and sup. *aptior*, *aptissimus*, adv. *apte*, *aptius*, *aptissime*: fit, suitable, well adapted, convenient: abs., and followed by *ad* or by the dat.: so *passim* in Latin: sometimes also followed by *in* with acc., or by a verbal clause introduced by a relative: poet. with inf. 1. Abs. (a) Lucil. 13. 7 *mensam apte instructam*; Cic. N. D. 2. 37 *undique aptum atque perfectum expletumque*; Sall. H. 3. 71 *non aptis armis*; so Catull. 28. 2 *aptis sarcinulis et expeditis* (handy); Cic. Att. 11. 5. 2 *aptum deversorium* (convenient); Fin. 3. 17 *aptas malit et integras omnes partes corporis quam eodem usu imminutas aut detortas habere*; elsewhere he has *aptis et accommodatis locis*; *quid aptum sit, id est quid maxime deceat: nihil fieri potest nec commodius nec aptius: aptis et accommodatis locis: aptum et congruens: apte numeroseque dicere: quid eorum apte fiat*; Verr. 4. 54 *ita apte includebat*; Cael. 69 *in istam apte quadrare*; Lucr. 4. 669 *cetera sint magis apta*; so Quint. often has *aptum atque conveniens, apte dicere*, and the like; Tac. H. 1. 69 *apta trepidatione* (conveniently put on); D. 22 *pauci sensus apte terminantes*; 31 *apti loci*; and so in all Latin. (b) Complete, finished: Cic. De Or. 1. 132 *ego neminem nec motu corporis neque ipso habitu atque forma aptiorem . . . mihi videor audisse*; Parad. 3. 26 *vita, quae omni gestu moderatior, et omni versu aptior esse debet*. (c) Of style, exact, close: Cic. De Or. 2. 56 *Thucydides . . . verbis est aptus ac pressus*: comp. Brut. 145 *verbis erat ad rem cum summa brevitate mirabiliter aptus*. (d) Apt, clever: Tac. H. 2. 5 *aptior sermone*. (e) Kindly, accommodating: Hor. 2. S. 5. 43 *amicis aptus*. 2. Followed by *ad*, dat., *in* with acc., or verbal clause. (a) Of persons, fit, suited; where conduct is in question, naturally fitted for, made for: Cic. Lael. 4 *nulla aptior . . . persona quae . . . loqueretur*; Caes. G. 5. 16 *nostros . . . minus aptos esse ad huius generis hostem*; 7. 22 *Galli . . . genus . . . ad omnia imitanda et efficienda aptissimum*; Script. Bell. Al. 7 *hoc genus . . . aptissimum ad pro-*

ditionem; Cic. Verr. 2. 134 *Timarchiden ad eius libidines . . . natum atque aptum fuisse*; Fam. 13. 16. 1 *ad eius optima studia vehementer aptus*; Ps. Tib. 4. 63 (Pan. Messalae) (*Circe*) *apta . . . mutare*; Ov. M. 14. 765 *formas deus aptus in omnes*; Liv. 38. 21. 7 *genus pugnae in quod minime apti sunt*; 2. 23. 15 *Servilius, lenioribus remediis aptior*; Tac. A. 5. 2 *aptus adliciendis feminarum animis*. Strong enough to bear a thing, a match for it: Hor. 1. S. 3. 29 *minus aptus acutis Naribus horum hominum*; so Ps. Acron, who says *ne possit deridentium urbanitatem . . . sustinere*; 1. Epist. 20. 24 *solibus aptum*; so in medicine, Celsus 2. 12 *ut aptus tali curationi sit*; 7. 14 *tali curationi neque infans neque aut robustis annis aut senex aptus est*. (b) Of things, fit: Lucr. 6. 961 *rebus sint omnibus apta*; Caes. C. 1. 30 *omnia sibi esse ad bellum apta ac parata*; 2. 37 *castra ad bellum ducendum aptissima*; 3. 1 *hoc ad debitorum tuendam existimationem esse aptissimum*; so Cic. *passim* with *ad* and with dat.; Ov. A. A. 1. 10 *aetas mollis et apta regi*; Her. 3. 70 *est mihi quae lanas molliat apta manus*. (c) With dat. of person; suited to: Caes. G. 3. 13 *reliqua pro loci natura . . . illis essent aptiora et accommodatiora*; Cic. Phil. 3. 24 *provincia quae cuique apta erat*; Tull. 18 *arma quae cuique habilia atque apta essent*; Liv. 32. 17. 12 *aptius hosti genus armorum pugnaeque*; and often elsewhere in Lat. (d) Especially in Medicine, of remedies and treatment (see Düntze in the Neue Jahrbücher, 1876, vols. 113, 114, p. 6). (a) Abs., Cels. 6. 7. 2 *apta compositio est*; 1. 3 *omnibus fatigatis aptum est cibum sumere*. (β) With dat.: Cels. 2. 33 *quae his morbis apta sunt*; 2. 24 *stomacho apta sunt*; and so elsewhere; with *ad*, Cels. 5. 20, 5. 18. 1. (γ) With dat., of the result to be produced: Cels. 2. 32 *sonno aptum est papaver*; and so elsewhere.

Āpōcha, -ae (*ἀποχή*), a receipt or acknowledgment of payment: C. I. L. 6. 1785 (Rome, 400 A. D.) *apoca, apocis*; and in legal Latin.

Āpōcho, -ās (*apocha*), to exact money for goods (so Dirksen explains it): Cod. Theod. 11. 2. 1, 8; 11. 30. 1; 14. 5. 15.

Āpōchŷma, -ātis (*ἀπόχυμα*), pitch scraped off the hulls of ships: Veget. Vet. 3. 54 al.

Āpoclēsis, acc. -in (*ἀπόκλισις*), a diversion or turning aside of an argument: Charis. p. 286 K.

Āpōcūlo, -ās (? *ābōcūlo*), to put out of sight: Petron. 62 *apoculamus nos*; 67 *ego me apoculo*.

Āpōderīnus, made of the peeled kernels of nuts: Apic. 2. 53 *apoderinum insicium* (conj. Schuch).

Āpoecīdēs (ἀποικίδης), n. p. in Plautus' Epidicus.

Āpōlensis (for Apul-), of Apulum in Dacia: C. I. L. 5. 8659 (Concordia).

Āpollīnāris: the neut. *Apollinare* is used as = the temple of Apollo in *Sacra Argeorum*, quoted by Varro L. L. 5. 52; Liv. 3. 63. 7.

Āpōphōrēta, -ae (ἀποφορητής), a flat dish: Isid. Or. 20. 4. 12.

Āpōphōrētīcus (ἀποφορητικός), of the nature of an *apophoretum*: Symmach. Epist. 5. 56 (54) *apophoreticum librarum argenti duarum* (a present).

Āpōphŷsis, -is, abl. -i, subst. f. (ἀπόφυσις): the curve of a column, at top and bottom: Vitruv. 4. 7. 3.

Āpōprōēgmēna, -orum, -is, subst. pl. n. (ἀποπροηγμένα), technical term of the Stoic philosophy for things which though in themselves not bad, approach to the nature of such things, and are therefore to be rejected: in Latin *reiecta* or *remota*: opp. to *προηγμένα*, which is the Latin equivalent of *praeposita*: Cic. Fin. 3. 15 *ne hoc ephippiis et acratophoris potius quam proegmenis et apoproegmenis concedatur (uti)*.

Āpor: see Apud.

Āpōria, -ae, acc. -an, subst. f. (ἀπορία). 1. Difficulty, doubt, embarrassment: Itala Luc. 21. 25; Iren., al. Eccl. 2. As a rhetorical figure: Charis. p. 287 K *per aporiam*.

Āpōriātīō, -ōnis, subst. f. abstr. from *aporior*, the feeling of a doubt or embarrassment: often in Eccl. (see Rōnsch I. V. pp. 145, 252).

Āpōsiōpēsis (ἀποσιώπησις), t. t. of Grammar, the sudden breaking off of a sentence for rhetorical effect: Quint. 9. 2. 54; Aquila Romanus p. 24 ap. Halm. R. L. M. (called by Cicero De Or. 3. 203 *reticentia*; by Celsus *obticentia*; by others *interruptio*).

Āpostātrīx, apostate: Vulg. Ezech. 2. 3 *gentes apostatrices*.

Āpostēmā, -ātis (ἀπόστημα), a gathering, abscess: Plin. 30. 40, 28. 217; Veget. Vet. 4. 8. 1. Declined as fem.: Isid. Or. 4. 7. 19 *collectiones Graeci apostemas vocant*.

Āpostrōphē, -ēs and āpostrōpha, -ae (ἀποστροφή), t. t. in Rhetoric for the figure which consists in turning away from one's audience and addressing some one else: Quint. 4. 1. 69; in 4. 2 he calls it *sermo aversus a iudice*, and so 4. 1. 63. The word is

found also in later commentators and rhetoricians. Aquila Romanus § 9 calls it *aversio*.

Appaeus, Appaea, nomina: C. I. L. 5. 798 a. iii. 2564-5-6 (Este); 6. 1057. v. 48 (Rome, 210 A.D.).

Appaediūs, Appaediā, nomina: I. R. N. 6024 (Peltuinum of the Vestini); C. I. L. 5. 8214 (Aquileia); 6. 975. vi. 57 (Rome, 136 A.D.).

Appāginēcūlus, -i, dim. from a lost word *appāgo*, -īnis, a little appendage or ornament: Vitruv. 7. 5. 3.

Appallēnus, Appallēna, nomina: I. R. N. 602, 603, 604 (Bari).

Appalliūs, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 2375 b. ii. 7 (Rome, 120 A.D.).

Appārātīō, -ōnis (adp-), (apparare). 1. A getting ready or preparing. (a) With gen.: Cic. Off. 2. 56 *apparatione popularium munerum*; Vitruv. 1. Praef. 2 *ballistarum*; 2. 8. 20 *materiae*; 6. 2. 5 *proportionis*. (b) Abs.: Vitruv. 5. 9. 8 *de lignatione . . . difficilis et molesta est apparatio*; in pl. 2. 10. 3; 7. 5. 8 *de apparationibus*.

2. Preparation or state of readiness: Corn. Her. 2. 7.

3. In rhet. = παρασκευή, studied preparation for the production of a particular effect: Corn. Her. 1. 12 *apparationis alicuius causa (genus narrationis intercurrit)*; Cic. Inv. 1. 25 *apparationis atque artificiosae diligentiae*.

Appārātōriūm, -i (adp-), subst. n. from *apparare*, a place for making ready or preparing: I. R. N. 1504 *porticum cum apparatorio et compitum* (Beneventum); C. I. L. 3. 1096 (Apulum in Dacia); 3960 (Pannonia Sup.); 4792 (Virunum in Noricum).

Appārātūs, -ūs (adp-), subst. m. (*apparare*). 1. Abstr., preparation, making ready. (a) Caes. C. 2. 15 *tantos suos labores et apparatus*; Cic. Phil. 5. 30 *belli apparatus refrigescit*; N. D. 1. 20 *totius orbis designatio et apparatus*; Rep. 2. 27 *sacrorum . . . apparatusum perfacilem esse voluit*; Acad. Pr. 2. 3 *belli instrumento atque apparatu*; Vitruv. 5. 9. 8 *reliqui omnes faciliores apparatus sunt quam lignorum*; 7. praef. 16 *cogitationum apparatus*. (b) Specially of splendid or elaborate preparation, pomp, display, magnificence; so very common in all Latin from the Ciceronian age downwards: Varro Nescio Quid 1; Cic. Fam. 7. 1. 2 *apparatus spectatio tollit omnem hilaritatem*; Att. 15. 1. B. 3 *apparatus eius ludorum*; elsewhere he has *tam magnificum apparatusum, prandiorum apparatusum, magnificentiam apparatusum, hunc tantum tuum apparatusum*. De Or. 1. 229 (met.) *dixit . . . nullo apparatu*; Hor. 1. C. 38. 1 *Persicos odi, puer, apparatus*; Liv. 1. 9. 7 *quanto*

apparatu tum sciebant aut poterant, concelebrat; so 2. 7. 4; 7. 14. 10 *instructo vano terroris apparatu* (display); 7. 17. 5 *discusso itaque vano apparatu hostium*; Tac. G. 23 *sine apparatu, sine blandimentis expellunt famem*; so ib. 14; H. 1. 88 *luxoriosos apparatus conviviorum*; H. 4. 11 *apparatu, incesso, excubiis vim principis amplecti*. Met., D. 32 *sine apparatu, sine honore*. 2. Concr., apparatus, material for a thing; of a person, furniture, outfit: Caes. C. 3. 41 *omnem . . . apparatus belli eo contulisset*; so 44; in pl. C. 2. 2 *tanti omnium rerum ad bellum apparatus*; Liv. 5. 5. 6 *turres, vineas testudinesque et alium oppugnandarum urbium apparatus*; 34. 29. 3 *omni bellico apparatu*; Vitruv. 7. 4. 4 *Graccorum pavimentorum minime sumptuosus et utilis apparatus*; 10. 1. 1 *ad apparatus spectationem*; 9. 9. 15 *horologiorum . . . apparatus ut sint ad usum expeditiores*; Plin. 13. 3 *in reliquo eius apparatu*; Tac. H. 3. 56 *disiecto sacrificii apparatu*; D. 22 *sit in apparatu eius et aurum et gemmae*, and elsewhere in Lat. Met., Liv. 9. 17. 16 *oneratum fortunae apparatibus suae* (trappings, pageantry).

Appārĕo, -ĕs (adp-), fut. 2 pers. sing. appareas Itala 4 Esdr. 11. 45; to appear, become visible; in various applications. 1. Of persons, as t. t. in Law, to appear before or by the side of another, so to attend on him (comp. *apparitor*); with dat. Pompon. 2 *postquam tibi apparco atque aeditumor in templo tuo*; Lex Cornel. de xx quaestoribus (81 B.C.) in C. I. L. 1. 202 *qui viator apparet quaestoribus*; Lex Iul. Mun. 80 *qui scribae librarei magistratibus apparebant*; also *apparendi causa*; Cic. Legg. 2. 21 *divomque iras providento iisque apparento*; Cluent. 147 *quos huic quaestioni apparere video*; C. I. L. 1. 1013-14; Verg. A. 12. 850 *hac . . . Iovis ad solium Apparent*; Liv. 3. 33. 8 *collegis novem singuli accensi apparebant*; 9. 46. 2 *cum appareret aedilibus*, and elsewhere in Lat. 2. Of an actor, to appear on the stage: C. I. L. 1. 1009 *Gracca in scena prima populo apparui*. 3. To appear, come to light, become clear, of things or persons previously not seen, or of things not previously understood: Plaut. Trin. 218 *quod si exquiratur usque ab stirpe auctoritas Unde quidque auditum dicant, nisi id adpareat, Famigeratori res sit cum damno et malo*; ib. 419 *ratio quidem hercle adparet, argentum οἴχεται*; Amph. 793 *R cruciatu, nisi adparet, tuo*; Trin. 414 *non tibi illud adparere si sumas potest* (be clearly accounted for); Ter. Ad. 964 *res adparet* (is clear); Lucil. 17. 16 *magna ossa lacertique Apparent homini*; Lucr. 1. 878 *res putat inmixtas rebus latitare, sed illud Apparere unum*; 3. 18 *apparet divom numen*; ib. 976 *numquid ibi*

horribile apparet; 6. 466 *et condensa queant . . . apparere* ('make themselves visible,' Munro); 6. 761 *apparet origo*; Cic. Fam. 1. 9. 6 *odium residuum repente appareret* (came out); Rosc. Am. 121 *eo magis eminent et apparet*; Mil. 84 *quia non apparet nec cernitur*; Phil. 13. 16 *magis id apparet*; Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13. 22 *apparuisse numen deorum intra finem anni vertentis*; elsewhere he uses it with *vestigium*, *navicula*, and other substantives; Script. Bell. Af. 3 *Cn. Piso, cum Maurorum . . . tribus milibus apparuit*; so Verg., who has *sepulchrum Incipit apparere Bianoris*; *herbae campo apparent*; *apparet domus intus*; *apparent dirae facies*, etc., and all writers. In Eccl. of supernatural appearances. The part. pres. *apparens* is used in the sense of apparent, visible, by Vitruv. 1. 4. 10 *non habent apparentem splenem*; 8. 1. 7 *si quae sunt aquae apparentes*; 3 praef. 1 *explicata et apparentia*; Quint. 9. 2. 46 *apparens magis quam confessa fictio voluntatis*; 12. 8. 10 *medicis non apparentia modo vitia curanda sunt, sed etiam inventiunda quae latent*. Met., Liv. 2. 28. 8 *apparebat atrox cum plebe certamen* (loomed in the distance). 4. The negative phrases *non*, *nunquam*, *nusquam*, *apparere* mean to disappear, go out of sight: e.g. Plaut. Truc. 888 R *haud . . . adparet quod datumst*; Ter. Eun. 660 *ille bonus vir nusquam apparet*; Lucr. 3. 25 *nusquam apparent Acherusia templa*. 5. Its usage should be specially noticed with words expressing action or its results, e.g. *opera*, *labores*, *promissa*, implying that the action has produced visible effects: Plaut. Pseud. 849 R *pro pretio facio ut opera adpareat*; Ter. Eun. 311 *fac sis nunc promissa appareant*; Cato R. R. 2. 2 *si opus non apparet, dicit vilicus*, etc.; Cic. Phil. 2. 84 *ubi campus Leontinus apparet*; Hor. 2. Epist. 1. 224 *non apparere labores Nostros*. 6. In a general sense, to appear, to be seen, of persons and things; with dat. and sometimes *ad* with acc. of person to whom: Plaut. Capt. 457 R *ego apparebo domi*; Cic. N. D. 2. 82 *ordo apparet* (is visible) *et artis similitudo*; Cic. Sull. 5 *in his subselliis me apparere nollem*; Varro R. R. 1. 40. 1 *quod apparet ad agricolas*; τὰ φη̄ Μενίππου 24 *nec volam nec vestigium apparere*; L. L. 6. 18 *aliquot huius diei vestigia in sacris apparent*; Verg. A. 1. 118 *apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto*; 2. 422 *illi etiam . . . apparent*; 11. 605 *adversi campo apparent*; Liv. 32. 34. 3 *apparet id etiam caeco*; Vitruv. 8. 3. 17 *lacertarum reliquarumque serpentium ossa iacentia apparent*; Tac. A. 3. 45 *duodecimum apud lapidem Sacrovir copiaeque patentibus locis apparuere*. Of other senses than that of sight: Plaut. Men. 866 R *sonitus unguularum adpareat*; Vitruv. 5. 4. 2 *apparet auribus, sensibus*. 7.

Of a proposition or truth, to appear, be evident; constr. abs., with acc. and inf., and with an indirect question; so very often in all Latin from the Ciceronian age downwards: Lucr. 2. 140 *apparet aperte*; Varro L. L. 5. 1. 4 *ita fieri oportere apparet*; Cic. Fam. 9. 3. 2; Att. 2. 24. 3 *ut appareret noctem intercessisse*; Flacc. 38 *ut apparet*; Verr. 3. 99 *apparet quae merces . . . videatur*; Mil. 54 *appareret uter esset insidiator*; Verg. A. 8. 17 *quid struat . . . apparere*; Vitruv. 1. 6. 12 *apparet unde*, etc. The verb is sometimes constructed with nom. and inf., e.g. Cic. Fin. 3. 23 *data esse appareant*, where Madvig quotes Sen. Prov. 5. 1 *apparebunt autem bona esse*; Suet. Nero 1 *quo facilius appareat ita degenerasse a suorum virtutibus Nero*.

8. With adj., to appear, in the sense of showing oneself or itself to be: Hor. 2. C. 10. 22 *rebus adversis animosus atque Fortis apparet*; Tac. A. 13. 35 *idque usu salubre et misericordia melius apparuit*; Suet. Rhet. 1 (*rhetorica*) *utilis honestaque apparuit*.

9. = *videor*, to seem, to look: Vitruv. 2. 7. 4 *apparent recentia uti si sint modo facta*; 3. 2. 11 *tenuis et exilis apparebit*; so 3. 5. 3; Paucker quotes Amm. 27. 2. 5 *ut aequiperare Romani hostium multitudinem apparerent, inferiores numero*.

Appārītīō in the sense of an appearance or manifestation (= ἐπιφάνεια): Hieron. Epist. 120. 3; Oros. 6. 20; Cassiod. in Ps. 13 extr., al.; Hist. Trip. 9. 9; Isid. Or. 6. 18. 6 *ἐπιφάνειν Graece, Latine apparitio sive manifestatio vocatur*.

Appārītōr (*appareo*), an attendant: Cato Or. 2; Lex Rep. C. I. L. 1. 198. 50 *viatoribus apparitoribus*; Varro R. R. 3. 7. 1; Cic.; Liv. 1. 8. 3; 1. 48. 4; I. R. N. 4025 (Sinuessa) *apparitor Caesarum*; elsewhere I. R. N. *app. tribunorum*; C. I. L. 6. 1948 (Rome) *aedilium*; 2196 (Rome) *apparitor pontificum parmularius*; and elsewhere in inscr.

Appārītōriūm, explained as = *adiutorium*: Gloss. Epinal. p. 1. col. 1. l. 18. (Does this imply that there was an adj. *apparitorius* from *appareo* = to serve? Or is the word a neuter subst.?)

Appārītūra, -ae (*appareo*), the business of an *apparitor*: Suet. Gramm. 9 *L. Orbilius Pupillus . . . primo apparituram magistratibus fecit*.

Appellasiūs, nom. m.: I. R. N. 4356 (Aquinum).

Appellātīō (*adp-*), as t.t. of Grammar, was applied in three ways: 1. As = noun substantive, any substantive except a proper name: Charis. Exc. p. 533 K; comp. Prisc. 1. pp. 54, 55 K; Quint. 9. 3. 9. 2. By some grammarians, to the generic names

of living creatures; thus Terentius Scaurus distinguished *appellatio* on the one hand from *nomen* (proper name) and *vocabulum* (generic name of inanimate things): Diomed. p. 320 K. 3. By other grammarians, to the names of abstract qualities, such as *pietas*, *iustitia*, etc.: Dositheus p. 391 K; Charis. p. 169 K *appellatio* 'amatio,' *nomen* 'amator'; Serv. A. 12. 95.

Appellātīvus (adp-). 1. t. t. of Grammar, appellative, i. e. referring to a genus or species as opp. to an individual (see *Appellatio* 3): Ps. Ascon. in Verr. 1. 63 *ut ostenderet non appellativum nomen esse sed proprium*; Charis. p. 153 K *appellativa quae generaliter communiterque dicuntur*; so Diomed. p. 322 K; Prisc. 1. p. 58 foll. 2. So-called: Ambros. in Ps. 118 Serm. 8. 58 *in illo appellativo, non vero caelo*.

Appellīto, -ās (adp-), freq. from *appellare*; older than the Augustan age, because cited by Verrius Flaccus: Paul. p. 27 M 'appellitavisse' *appellasse*.

Appendīum (adp-), a weight hung to the feet of criminals while being crucified: Cassiod. Var. 10. 29.

Appendo, -īs (adp-): the following meanings require notice. 1. To weigh against something else, with dat.; hence in pass. *appenditur centum drachmis*, it is weighed against a hundred drachmae, it is equal to or weighs a hundred drachmae: Isid. Or. 16. 25. 21 *mina in ponderibus centum drachmis appenditur*; 16. 26. 4 *cyathi pondus decem drachmis appenditur*. 2. Intr., to weigh, be equivalent to, with acc.: C. I. L. 6. 1770 (Rome, 363 A. D.) *quantum caro appendit*; Isid. Or. 16. 25. 16 *appendens aureos tres*; 16. 26. 5 *hemina appendit libram unam*.

Appensīō (adp-), (*appendo*), weighing, consideration: Iulian. ap. Augustin. c. sec. resp. Iul. 1. 74 *ut ipsa rerum consideratio et appensio indicat*; Id. ib. 2. 140, 141; 6. 16 (Paucker).

Appensūs, -ūs (adp-), (*appendo*), a weighing: Ps. Apul. De Mundo 3 (*si l. c.*) *mensu appensuque*.

Appētībilis (adp-), (*appeto*), desirable, attractive: Macrobi. S. 1. 1. 4 *sermones . . . appetibiles venustate*; Itala Prov. 6. 8 (Rönsch I. V. p. 109), and in later Latin.

Appētītōrius, adj. from *appetitor*, creating or causing desire: Dionys. Exig., Greg. Nyss. De Creat. Hominis 31 *appetitoriam vim eius rei quae deest* (Paucker).

Appētītrīx, -īcis, fem. of *appetitor*: Augustin. De Contin. 3 (*continentia*) *illius boni amatrix et appetitrix* (*si l. c.*) (Paucker).

Appĕto, -ĭs, -ĭvi (adp-). 1. To approach, draw near.

(a) Neuter: only of time or events; Plaut. Aul. 75 R *propinqua partitudo cui adpetit*; Most. 636 L *adpetit meridiēs*; Cato R. R. 94 *cum ver adpetet*; Caes. G. 6. 35 *dies appetebat septimus*; 7. 82 *cum lux appeteret*; Liv. 5. 44. 6 *ubi nox appetit*; 5. 19. 1 *Veisusque fata appetebant* (Vcios Weissenb.); Sen. Marc. 23. 5 *adpetit finis*; Quint. 2. 10. 1 *iam fere tempus adpetet*; Tac. Agr. 10 *hiemps adpetebat*; H. 2. 19 *nox*; A. 4. 51 *adpetente iam luce*. (b) With acc., to approach; come towards, make for: Cic. N. D. 2. 100 *appetens terram mare*; De Sen. 63 *salutari, adpeti*; Phil. 2. 33 *qui illos, cum accesserint, non adfari atque appeterere videretur*. 2. To seize, take hold of, grasp at: Cic. Div. 1. 46 *cum dormienti ei sol ad pedes visus esset, ter eum scribit frustra adpetivisse manibus*; Catull. 2. 3 *digitum dare adpetenti*; Cic. Div. 2. 85 *mammam adpetens*; Liv. 1. 8. 4 *alia atque alia appetendo loca*; Plin. 11. 250 *dextera oculis aversa adpetitur*; 7. 183 *cum placentam adpeteret*; Quint. 11. 3. 124 *cava manu summis digitis pectus adpetere*. 3.

To approach in a hostile manner, attack: Plaut. Cist. 2. 1. 12 *amor fugat, agit, appetit et raptat*; Cic. often; he has *lapidibus, ferro aliquem*, or *vitam alicuius, appeterere*: *ignominiis omnibus appetitus*; Caes. C. 2. 35 *umerum apertum gladio appetit*; Verg. A. 11. 277 *cum ferro caelestia corpora demens Appetii*; Liv. 7. 26. 5 *ales . . . os oculosque hostis rostro et unguibus appetit*; Tac. H. 4. 42 *adpetitum morsu Pisonis caput*; 3. 84 *Vitellium . . . an tribunum adpetierit*; Arnob. 1. 33, 1. 40 *crudelitate, crimine aliquem appe. re*, and elsewhere in good Latin. In law, to attack, i. e. bring a charge against: Dig. 38. 2. 14. 3 *qui tali iudicio appetit*, and elsewhere in legal Latin.

4. To strive after, desire, aim at, covet; so very common in contexts of all kinds, with acc. and verbal clause in inf.: Plaut. Mil. 760 Rib. *dum adpetunt* (in their eager desire); Cato R. R. 103 *uti magis cupide adpetant cibum*; C. Gracchus (Meyer xxxiv. 7) *quod cupide adpetistis*; Turpil. 159 *adpetunt cupide intui*; Afran. 336 *adpetere dominatum*; Lucr. 5. 1279 *inque dies magis appetitur*; Catull. 44. 9 *sumptuosas appeto cenas*; Cic. *passim*, e.g. Fin. 4. 18 *appetensque convictum hominum ac societatem*; Fam. 11. 6. 2 *appetam huius rei principatum*; Caes. *has appeterere amicitiam, regnum, honorem*; Sall. *appetere consulatum, adulescentium familiaritates: societatem alicuius*, and so later authors. 5. Abs., *appeterere* = to feel appetite or desire: Cic. N. D. 2. 81. (The adjectival use of the part. *appetens* is sufficiently illustrated in the lexx.)

Appĭciscor, -ĕris (adp-), to bargain for a thing: Fronto ad

Ant. Pium p. 167 Naber, *vitae meae parte adpicisci cupio ut te complecterer.*

Appingo, -īs (adp-), from *ad* and *pango*, to fix to: Paul. p. 8 M *quae antis adpinguntur*; perhaps in Cic. Att. 2. 8. 2 (of adding something to a letter) *tu modo adpinge aliquid novi*; *pango* being sometimes used of literary composition.

Appiniūs, nom. m.: C. I. L. 3. 2817 (Dalmatia).

Appiōsus, afflicted with giddiness; of animals: Veget. Vet. 1. 25. 2; 3. 10; 3. 11. 1.

Applāno, -ās (adp-), to make level or even: Gloss. Hild. 'adplanat,' *hostit, aequat.*

Applār, -āris, n., a small ladle or spoon: Pacuv. ap. Gloss. Philox. *applar εἶδος σκεύους, ὡς Πακούβιος*; Auson. Epist. 25 (21). p. 270 Peiper (speaking of *garum*) *Iam patinas implebo meas, ut parcior ille Maiorum mensis appllaria sucus inundet.*

Applaudo. Add the following note. 1. *Applaudo* = *adfligo*, to knock down: Hygin. Fab. 126. p. 110 Schmidt *cum luctati essent et Ulysses Irum applosisset*; Paul. p. 11 M *quod flatu deicitur et quasi applodatur*; Lamprid. Heliog. 6. 7 *seriam adplosam fregit.* 2. In the sense of applauding, with dative: Hieron. in Is. Comm. ad 33. 13 foll. *qui applaudunt sibi*, and so elsewhere in Hieron. (Paucker).

Applicātiō in the legal sense, the attaching of oneself to another as *cliens* to *patronus*, especially of a stranger who had come to Rome and attached himself in this way to a Roman citizen: *ius applicationis*, the testamentary law affecting such a case: Cic. De Or. 1. 177 *nonne in ea causa ius applicationis obscurum sane et ignotum patefactum in iudicio atque inlustratum est a patrono?*

Applīco, -ās (adp-), perf. *applicavi*, but also *applicūi*, though in Cic. this form occurs only once, Flacc. 82; in poetry and later, prose it is frequent; supine *applicātum* in class. Lat., *applicitum* Col., Quint., Plin., Iun., and Solin., as also in some inscr. 1. To fold closely: Catull. 9. 8 *applicansque collum Iucundum os oculosque suaviabor* (folding your neck to me); Petron. 24 *in osculum adplicuit.* 2. To join closely to, attach, press hard to, apply closely to, bring into contact with, with *ad* and acc., and later with dat.: Pacuv. ap. Corn. Her. 2. 36 *quod nihil cernat quo sese adplicet*; Caes. G. 6. 27 *ad eas (arbores) se adplicant*; Cic. Inv. 2. 43 *quod in itinere se tam familiariter adplicaverat*; Tusc. 5. 77 *cum ad flammam se adplicaverunt, sine gemitu uruntur*; Fin. 2. 37 *ut ad*

honestatem adplicetur (voluptas); Verg. A. 10. 536 *capulo tenuis adplicat ensem* (drives home); 12. 303 *terrae adplicat ipsum* (thrusts him down to); Liv. 4. 37. 10 *applicant se turbae* (thrust themselves into); 23. 27. 7 *dum corpora corporibus applicant*; 32. 30. 5 *flumini castra*; Ov. M. 5. 160 *applicat hinc umeros ad magnae saxa columnae*; Vitruv. 4. 7. 6 *alii . . . removens parietes aedis et adplicantes ad intercolumnia*; Ov. F. 3. 750 *applicat hunc (asellum) ulmo*; Liv. 32. 21. 34 *ut applicaremus fortunae nostra consilia* (attach to, make dependent on, fortune); 33. 17. 8 *applicata colli (Leucas)*, (close to); Petron. 26 *adplicuerat oculum per rimam*; Quint. 1. 2. 26 *ut vites arboribus adplicitae*; 9. 4. 27 *etiam ipsa enormitas invenit cui adplicari . . . possit*; Petron. 22 *appliciti parietibus* (close up to), and so elsewhere in good authors. 3. Of the voice: Vitruv. 5. 8. 2 *locus in quo leniter adplicet se vox*. 4. Of a ship, to bring to (sometimes without *navem* or a corresponding accus.), with *ad* and acc., in poetry with dat. Of animals, to drive to. Enn. Trag. 114 *quo accedam, quo adplicem* (= πᾶ κέλσω); Caes. C. 3. 101 *adplicitis nostris ad terram navibus*; Script. Bell. Hisp. 37 (without *navem*) *ad terram applicant*; Cic. Inv. 1. 153 *miseriordia commoti navem ad eum applicaverunt*; Prop. 1. 20. 20 *scopulis applicuisse ratem*; Verg. A. 1. 616 *quae vis immanibus applicat oris?* Liv. 33. 17. 2 *applicuit naves ad Heraeum*; Ov. M. 3. 598 *applicor et dextris adducor litora remis*; so 7. 223 (of a chariot drawn by snakes) *Threces regionibus applicat angues*; Vulg. Marc. 6. 53 *et applicuerunt*; al. Vulg., and so elsewhere in Latin. 5. Of the mind, person, feelings, etc., to attach, devote to, turn to: Plaut. Men. 342 R *se adplicant, adglutinant*; Trin. 270 *ad frugem adplicare animum*; Ter. Andr. 924 *adplicat primum ad Chrysidis patrem se*; ib. 193 *animum ad deteriorem partem adplicat*; Cato Carmen de Moribus 2 *si quis se ad convivia adplicabat*; Acc. 411 *victimum ad mansuetum adplicans* (construction uncertain); Varro R. R. 3. 16. 35 *quo applicant se avidius*; Cic. Lael. 48 *ad significationem virtutis animus se applicat*; elsewhere Cic. has *se ad aliquem, ad alicuius familiaritatem applicare: se ad philosophiam, ad ius civile, ad scribendam historiam applicare*; Fin. 4. 34 *applicatum esse ad se diligendum . . . ad id quod in eo sit optimum*. 6. Of style, to accommodate one thing to another: Quint. 5. 11. 44 *extra petita, nisi ad aliquam praesentis disceptationis utilitatem ingenio applicantur, nihil per se valent*; 8. 3. 76 *et falsis utuntur, nec illa illis, quibus similia videri volunt, applicant*; 7. 3. 19 *ut in rem finitionem applices*, and elsewhere in Quint. 7. *Se applicare ad,*

to betake or commit oneself to: Arnob. 2. 14 *adplicare se ad dei misericordias*.

8. In later Latin, to attach one thing to another or to a person, so that it is inseparable from it or him: Quint. 4. 2. 117 *pressus et velut adplicitus rei cultus* (keeping close to the subject); Quint. 4. 1. 30 *personis applicantur non pignora modo, sed propinquitates*; Plin. Epist. 10. 58 (66). 4 *quamvis eidem talia crimina adplicarentur* (were associated with his name): Arnob. 6. 2 *nec posse potestatibus caelestibus applicari* (be attached to, or reckoned among); 7. 21 *applicitum quid Iuppiter habeat ad tauri sanguinem* (attachment for or connexion with); Paul. Sent. 3. 6. 49 *adiunctiones quas fundo legato testator ex diversis emptionibus applicaverat*; Dig. 9. 2. 27. 14 *applicare aliud cuius molestia separatio sit* (to thrust in); 10. 2. 45. 1 *quod non idoneum servum rei communi applicuerit* (thrust upon); 18. 2. 19 *alio fundo applicito* (joined to it); 19. 2. 54 *cum in omnem causam se (fideiussor) applicuit* (has attached himself, bound himself up with, the whole case); 44. 7. 31 *stipulationes impossibili conditioni applicatae*; 45. 1. 56. 3 *fili persona obligationi magis quam solutioni applicatur*; 46. 1. 16. 3 *fideiussor accipi potest quotiens est aliqua obligatio civilis vel naturalis cui applicetur*; 48. 18. 19 *quaestioni applicetur* (be attached to); 50. 6. 2 *qua (fide) ad munera sive honores applicare se passi sunt*. 9. Part. pass. perf. *applicatus* and *applicitus*, used as adj.: Varro R. R. 2. 7. 5, of a horse, *auribus applicatis* (closely folded?).

Applōro: in Sen. N. Q. 4. 2. 6, *cum iam adploraveris mersos*, Madvig Adv. 2. p. 447 would read *deploraveris*.

Applōto, -ās (**adpl-**), freq. from *applaudo*, to strike against: Itala Marc. 9. 18 *qui ubicumque eum apprehenderit applotat*.

Appōnīōlēna, nom. f.: I. R. N. 6045 (Peltuinum of the Vestini).

Appōnīus, **Appōnīa**, nomina: I. R. N. 2718 (Classis Praetoria Misenensis); C. I. L. 5. 1078 (Aquileia); 7060 (Turin, spelt *Aponia*); 6. 1057. v. 69 (Rome, 210 A. D.).

Appōno: note the following uses. 1. Vulg. Gen. 25. 17 *appositus ad populum suum*; ib. 35. 29 *appositus populo suo* (gathered to his people).

2. *Appositum* as subst. n., in rhet., an argument from comparison: Quint. 5. 10. 87 *adposita vel comparativa dicuntur quae minora ex maioribus, maiora ex minoribus, paria ex paribus probant. Confirmatur coniectura ex maiore, 'si quis sacrilegium facit, faciet et furtum,' etc.*

3. In grammar, an epithet; translation of the Greek *ἐπιθετον*; Quint. 8. 6. 40; ib. 2. 14. 3.

Appösitiō (adp-), (*appono*). 1. A setting near or by: Mart. Cap. 6. 693 *appositione mercium gaudet implere contractum*; in pl. Vulg. Ecclesiast. 30. 18 *appositiones epularum*. 2. In medicine, an application, as of plasters, etc.: Cael. Aur. Acut. 2. 26. 151, etc. 3. An addition: Ascon. in Scaur. p. 23 Or. *praesertim cum adiecerit illam appositionem*. 4. A comparison (= *παραβολή*): Quint. 5. 11. 1 *in omnium similium adpositione*. 5. A laying upon a person (of an accusation): Lamprid. Comm. 5. 15. (Not in Gellius 7. (6). 1. 4 as quoted; the right reading is *oppositio*.)

Appösitīvus, (adp-), adj. from *appono*: Prisc. 2. p. 179 K, t. t. in Grammar, of a pronoun which can be added to another pronoun, as *ipse* to *ego*; = Greek *ἐπιταγματικός*.

Appösitūs, -ūs (adp-), subst. m. (*appono*). 1. A placing near: Arnob. 2. 67 *sacras facitis mensas salinorum adpositu*. 2. In medicine, an application: Plin. 23. 164 *vulvae prodest (myrtidanium) adpositu*; 24. 22, 24. (Georges quotes it from Varro R. R. 1. 7. 5, but there it is probably the part. pass. agreeing with *ager*.)

Apprēhendo, -is, -ēre, -prehendi, -prehensum (adpr-): in contracted form *adprendo* Caecil. 73; Sil. 13. 653; Stat. Silv. 3. 4. 43 *apprensa*. 1. To grasp, take hold of, seize, lay hands upon; common in Latin and in a great variety of contexts: Caecil. 79 *inimici, quos neque ut adprendas neque uti dimittas scias*; Ter. Ph. 863 *pone adprehendit pallio, resupinat*; Cato R. R. 156. 4 *ut libido nauseae adprehendit*; Cic. Cluent. 52 *ut quidquid apprehenderam, statim accusator extorquebat de manibus*; N. D. 1. 54 (*atomī*) *adprehendunt s aliae alias*; 2. 120 *adprehendunt vites adminicula*; Att. 10. 8. 2 *apprehendere Hispanias* (get hold of, in a military sense). Cicero is not fond of the word; in Pro Quinct. 97 *manum prehendit*, not *apprehendit*, is the true reading; nor does it occur in Caesar or Sallust, so far as their works survive. It is used in such contexts as *manum adprehendere, aliquem adprehendere*, more frequently in the first century A. D. and onwards: e. g. Quint. 9. 4. 129 *manibus invicem adprehensis*, where Cic. would probably have written *prehensis*; so Plin. Ep. 1. 5. 8 *adprehendit Caccilium Celerem*, Tac. A. 4. 8 *quibus (adulescentibus) adprensis*, and so frequently in late Latin; e. g. Ulp. 19. 7 *adprehendere rerum dominium*; Vulg. Luc. 5. 26 *stupor apprehendit omnes*; Dig. 5. 3. 25. 5 *qui mente praedonis res hereditarias adprehenderit*; 19. 1. 31. 2 *ius eius*; 41. 3. 4. 22 *possessionem*. 2. Quintilian is fond of using the word in the sense of catching or taking hold of a fact or a

point: 5. 14. 23 *quae (leges oratorias) Graeci apprehensa magis in catenas ligant*; 6. 4. 18 *quod apprehendens maius aliquid cogatur dimittere*; 7. 1. 55 *in hoc de quo loquimur patre quid adprehendi potest?* 9. 2. 74 *ut iudices illud intellexerent factum, delatores non possent adprehendere*; 10. 2. 3 *hoc ipsum, nisi caute et cum iudicio adprehenditur, nocet.*

3. In Law. (a) of a provision in a law or of the law itself, to touch, apply to a person: Paul. 2. 26. 15 *quatenus lege Iulia de adulteriis non adprehenditur*; Dig. 23. 2. 64. 1 (*senatus consulti sententia*) *heredem extraneum adprehendi*; 48. 2. 12. 4 *caput primum legis Pompeiae eos adprehendit qui*, etc. (b) Of a person including some one besides himself in a *stipulatio*: Dig. 45. 1. 56. 3 *ideo videtur personam filii adprehendisse.* (? What is the exact meaning of the word in Dig. 40. 7. pr. 2 *qui statu liberi causam adprehendit?*). (c) To grasp with the mind, apprehend, perceive: Tert. Adv. Val. 11 *experiri(?) deum, non adprehendi*; Cael. Aur. Chron. 3. 5. 70; 5. 10. 108.

Apprōbābilis, (adpr-), adj. (*approbo*), to be approved of: Ps. Cypr. De Sing. Cler. 6 *non est adprobabilis in hac societate sinceritas.*

Apprōbātīō, -ōnis (adpr-), subst. f. (*approbo*). 1. A demonstration of the goodness of a thing: Corn. Her. 2. 9 *haec et ad improbationem et approbationem testium pertinebunt.* 2.

The expression of approval: Catull. 45. 9 (*Amor*) *dextram sternuit approbationem*; Cic. Att. 14. 16. 2 *tanta approbatione infirmorum*; Brut. 185 *vulgi adsensu et populari approbatione*; Tusc. 2. 3 *effectus eloquentiae est audientium approbatio*; Off. 1. 98 *hoc decorum . . . movet approbationem eorum quibuscum vivitur*; Ac. 2. 52 *ne vinolenti quidem quae faciunt eadem adprobatione faciunt qua sobrii*; Sest. 107 *egit causam . . . tanta approbatione omnium*; Phil. 5. 23 *approbatione auctoritatis meae colonias patrias adiit*; Liv. 23. 23. 7 *cum ingenti approbatione hominum.* 3. Proof: Corn.

Her. 2. 9 *approbatio est qua utimur ad extremum confirmata suspitione*; Cic. Inv. 1. 60 al.; Frontin. A. 9. 70 *omnibus adprobatio nostra expeditissima est.*

Apprōbātīvus, (adpr-), adj., expressive of consent or approval: Prisc. 2. p. 97 K *approbativae (coniunctiones) sunt quae approbant rem.*

Apprōbātōr, -ōris (adpr-), subst. m. (*approbo*), one who approves of: Cic. Att. 16. 7. 2 *approbator perfectionis meae*; Gell. 5. 21. 6 *subscriptores approbatoresque huius verbi*; instances from later authors are quoted by Paucker.

Apprōbo, -ās (adpr-), verb den. from *adprobos*, properly to make good, so to express approval; sometimes abs., sometimes with acc. of thing of which the approval is expressed. 1.

Abs., Plaut. Pseud. 1334 R *adplaudere atque adprobare*; Dom. 35 *bona causa visa est: approbaverunt*; Quint. 11. 3. 101 *digitus . . . approbantibus et narrantibus et distinguentibus decorus*. 2. With

acc., Ter. Ph. 724 *non satis est tuom te officium fecisse, id si non fama adprobat*; Acc. 41 *genitorem iniustum adprobas*; Cic. Ac. 96 *hoc te negas nec approbare posse nec improbare*; and so very commonly in all Latin.

3. With acc. and inf., to express one's assent or agreement that something should take place: Cic. Verr. 4. 143 *conclumant omnes et approbant ita fieri oportere*; Phil. 4. 2 *vos illum hostem esse tanto consensu tantoque clamore approbavistis*; Cic. uses the expression *di approbent!* in cases where he wishes to express either derision of an absurd statement (Verr. 5. 49 *quod non sunt foederati. Di approbent! Habemus hominem*, etc.) or self-abandonment to a hopeless situation: so Att. 6. 6. 1 *socer Appii factus sum. Di approbent!* so Fam. 2. 15 *quod actum est, di approbent!* 4.

With acc., to show a thing to be good, approve it: Plaut. Amph. prol. 13 *haec ut me voltis adprobare*; Catull. 61. 232 *talis illius a bona Matre laus genus approbat*; Vitruv. 9. 3. 9 *regi subtiliter factum adprobavit*; Sen. Med. 985 *approba populo manum*; Herc. Oet. 1716 *approba natum prius, Ut dignus astris videar*; Epist. 99. 18 *stultius nihil est quam famam captare tristitiae et lacrimas adprobare* (to try to commend or show to be right); 102. 29 *illis (dis) nos adprobari . . . iubet*; Plin. 11. 240 *duobus Alpes generibus pabula sua adprobant*; Stat. Silv. 2. 6. 47 *primosque Iovi puer approbat annos*; Quint. 1. 4. 20 *quae mihi non approbantur*; 9. 2. 78 *nam rectum genus adprobari sine maximis viribus non potest*; Tac. A. 1. 44 *si tribuni, si legio, industriam innocentiamque adprobaverant*, and often elsewhere in Tac.

5. Of a fact or proposition, to make good, prove: Cic. Inv. 1. 59 *cum propositio sit hoc modo approbata*; Mart. 6. 66. 4 *dum puram cupit approbare cunctis*; Quint. 7. 3. 25 *in adprobando refellendoque*; Tac. A. 3. 12 *ne obiecta crimina pro adprobatis accipiatis*; Suet. Aug. 46 *ii qui e plebe sibi filios filiasve approbarent* (proved the existence of); Amm. 14. 10. 10 *camque ex re tum fore sententiarum via concinens adprobasset*; and often elsewhere in silver age and later Latin.

Apprōmissōr, -ōris (adpr-), subst. m. (*adpromitto*), one who promises a thing for another as well as himself: Paul. p. 15 M '*adpromissor*' est qui quod suo nomine aliquid promittit, id pro altero

quoque promittit; Dig. 45 1. 5. 2 *adpromissores, i. e. qui idem promittunt*; 46. 3. 43 *adpromissores hypothecae pignora*; 24. 3. 64. 4 *si et reum acceperit adpromissoremve*.

Apprōpio, -ās (**adpr-**), (*prope*), to approach: Sulp. Sev. Dial. 2. 6; Vulg.; Ps. Cypr. De XII abusivis 8, and not seldom elsewhere in late Latin (Paucker).

Approxīmo, -ās (**adpr-**), (*proximus*), to approach: Tert. Adv. Iud. 11 *approximavit vindicta civitatis huius*; Vulg. Ps. 31. 6 *ad eum non approximabunt*; al. Eccl.

Appungo, -is (**adp-**). To mark with a point: Serv. A. 1. 21 (*hi versus*) in *Probi (libro) adpuncti sunt*: Isid. Or. 1. 20. 4 *obelus superne adpunctus*; Paucker adds Hier. Qu. Hebr. in Genes. 19. 35 *Hebraei quod sequitur . . . appungunt semper quasi incredibile*.

Apra, -ae, fem. of *aper*, a wild sow: Pliny quoted by Prisc. 1. p. 233 K says that this form was in use among the ancient Latin writers.

Āprīco, -ās, of the sky, to be sunny: Amm. 23. 2. 6 *apricante caelo*.

Aprilūs, nom. m.: C. I. L. 3. 728 (Rhaedestus in Thrace); cogn.: C. I. L. 4. 2342 (Pompeii).

Aprilla, cogn. f.: C. I. L. 5. 4488 (Brixia); 3. 1844 (Narona); 2250 (Salonae).

Aprofennīus, **Aprofennīa**, nomina: C. I. L. 1. 181 (ancient, from Picenum); spelt *Aprofenius*: 3. 2182, 2183 (Salonae), and elsewhere in inscr.

Aprucīa, nom. f.: I. R. N. 4200 (Interamna).

Aprulla, cogn. f.: C. I. L. 2. 3782 (Tarraconensis); I. R. N. 110 (Salernum); 6017 (Peltuinum of the Vestini).

Apstidiūs, nom. m.: I. R. N. 4519 (Nola).

Aptābilis (*apto*), suitable, adaptable: Int. Iren. 2. 30. 3, 4; adv. *aptabiliter*: ib. 1. 16. 3. Paucker adds Gaudent. Tr. 16.

Aptābilitās, suitability: Int. Iren. 1. 4. 5.

Aptātūra, -ae, a putting straight or setting right: Edict. Diocl. 7. 20 *mulomedico tonsurae et aptaturae pedum*.

Aptōtus (*ἄπτωτος*), t. t. of Grammar, indeclinable: Diom. p. 308 K, al. Gramm.; adv. *aptote*: Probus Inst. p. 120 K.

Aprā, -ōrum, vine-leaves: Titinius, quoted by Gloss. Philox., *aptra ἀμπελόφυλλα, ὡς Τιτίνιος*; Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 191 *aptra folia vitis*.

Aprōnīus and **Aprōnīa**, nomina: C. I. L. 1. 81, 82 (Latium, very ancient).

Āpūa (ἀφύα), a very small fish, perhaps the anchovy: Paul. p. 22 'apua' *genus minimi pisciculi*: Placidus p. 11 D; Plin. 31. 95; 32. 145.

Āpud: Paul. p. 26 attests an ancient form *apor*, which actually occurs in one of the oldest known Latin inscriptions (perhaps about 300 B. C.) *apur finem*; see Bücheler in Rhein. Mus. 33. p. 489. Form *aput* C. I. L. 1. 206. 15, 34, 120 (Lex Iulia Municipalis); ib. 818 (end of the republic or beginning of the empire); 2. 1963, 1964 (82 A. D.); 4306 (c. 100 A. D.), and often elsewhere in inscr.

Apusceius and **Apusceia**, nomina: C. I. L. 6. 1916 (Rome).

Apusidīa, nom. f.: C. I. L. 5. 1764 (Forum Iulium).

Apusīus, **Apusīa**, nomina: I. R. N. 2025, 2026 (Nola).

Apustīus, nom. m.: Liv. 31. 27. 1.

Apusulēnus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 5. 775 (Genoa); 6. 200. iii. 11 (Rome, 70 A. D.).

Āquaeductīum, n., an aqueduct: C. I. L. 7. 142 (near Carnarvon). Paucker quotes *aquaeductorum* (from *aquaeductus* or *-um*?) from Arnobius Iun.

Āquālicus, -i, the stomach: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 'aqualicum' *ventriculum*; Osbern ap. eund. Cl. Auct. 8. p. 49 'ambusilla' *venter, aqualicus*.

Āquārīus as subst., one whose business is with water, hence: 1. A slave who looked after tanks and conduits: I. R. N. 744 (Venusia) *aquariorum collegius*; C. I. L. 6. 551 (Rome) *Augusti aquarius*; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8. 6. 4; Iuv. 6. 332; Valerian ap. Treb. Poll. Claud. 14. 11. 2. A superintendent of aqueducts: C. I. L. 6. 2345 (Rome) *aquae Anionis aquarius*; Frontin. Aq. 9 *aquarii nostri*, and elsewhere.

Aquemolus, a water-mill: Gloss. Cyrill. ὑδραλέτης, *aquaemolus*.

Āquīcōlus, Italian n. p., Verg. A. 9. 684.

Āquīfōliā and **āquīfōliū**, see **Acrifolius**.

Āquīlēgus, -i. 1. Adj., drawing water: Tert. An. 33 *aquilegis rotis*. 2. Subst., a drawer of water: C. I. L. 2. 2694 (Astures Transmontani, Gallaecia); 6. 152 (Rome).

Āquīlentānus (from *aquilentus*, the meaning of which seems to have been misconceived), northerly: Chalcid. Comm. Tim. 67. 69.

Āquīlīnītās (*aquilinus*), the quality of being like an eagle: Vet. Transl. Aristot. Rhet. 1. 4 (Paucker).

Ăquĩlius or Ăquĩlius, a nomen common in inscr. and literature.

Ăquĩlus, adj., dark : Paul. p. 22 '*aquilus*' color est fuscus et subniger, a quo '*aquila*' dicta esse videtur . . . '*Aquilus*' autem color ab aqua est nominatus. Nam cum antiqui duos omnino naturales nossent, id est album et nigrum, intervenerit autem is quoque qui ita neutri similis est ut tamen ab utroque proprietatem trahat, potissimum ab aqua eum denominarunt, cuius incertus est color. Serv. A. 1. 394 makes *aquilus* = *ater*; Placidus p. 30 D and Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 273 = *niger*; ib. p. 297 defines '*aquilum*,' *fuscum, subnigrum*, which is probably nearer the truth. Of the complexion, dark : Plaut. Poen. 1112 R *corpore aquilo*; Lucilius seems to have used the word according to Gloss. Philox. *aquilum*, μελανόν, ὡς Λουκίλλιος; Suet. Aug. 79 *color inter aquilum candidumque*; Ib. Vita Vergilii 8 *colore aquilo*. The Manes were called *Di aquili*: Placidus p. 30 D; Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 298; Martianus Capella 2. 164 *dī quos aquilos vocant*.

Ăquincum, name of a town in Pannonia : Eph. Epigr. 2 often; C. I. L. 6. 2385 b. 7; 2387. 9; Amm. 30. 5. 13 where it is spelt *Acincum*. Adj. *Aquincensis* (spelt *Acuicesis*); C. I. L. 6. 3454 (Rome).

Ăquinĩus, nom. m. : C. I. L. 4. 1855 (Pompeii).

Ăquinĩus, nom. m. : C. I. L. 2. 2405 (Tarraconensis); Cic. Fam. 16. 24. 2.

Ăquipediũs, see **Acup-**.

Ăquisĩus, nom. m. : C. I. L. 4. 2419 (Pompeii).

Ăquitānĩa, name of the Roman province of southern Gaul : Caes. G. 1. 1.

Ăquitānĩcus, -a, -um, adj., belonging to the Aquitani : Plin. 4. 108 foll. *Aquitanica provincia*; so C. I. L. 6. 1621, 2131 (Rome); Plin. 4. 109 *Aq. sinus*.

Ăquĩvergĩum, -i, a place into which water flows : Grom. Lat. pp. 315, 325, 336 (Lachm.).

Ăquĩtus (= **Acutius**), nom. m. : C. I. L. 4 often (Pompeii).

Ăquũia, nom. f. : I. R. N. 2206 (Pompeii).

Ārābarchēs (ἀραβάρχης), = *Arabiae princeps*, properly a governor of Arabians, so = 'nabob,' 'great Mogul': used by Cic. Att. 2. 17. 3 as a nickname of Pompeius; Iuv. 1. 130 *Aegyptius aut Arabarches*. 'As Egypt from the Nile to the Red Sea bore the name of Arabia,

the governor of Thebais was also called 'Ἀραβάρχης on the analogy of Asiarch,' Mayor on Iuv. l. c.

Ārābarchīa, -ae, subst. f. from *Arabarches*: Cod. Iust. 4. 61. 9 *vectigal Arabarchiae per Aegyptum . . . constitutum*; according to Dirksen, the name of the revenue in question.

Aracilīa, nom. f.: Eph. Epigr. 1. 32 (Praeneste).

Araclovīus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 5. 572 (now at Trieste).

Āractaeus, Aractaeon, i. e. Babylonian: Ps. Tib. Pan. Mess. 142 (so Baehrens after Heyne; not *Areccaesus*).

Ārādus, -i, Arvad, an island off the coast of Phoenicia: Lucr. 6. 890 (from the certain conj. of Bernays); Plin. 5. 78 al.

Ārānēus, adj., of a spider. It should be observed that all the Latin forms, *araneus*, subst., a spider; *aranea*, subst., a spider or spider's web; and *araneum*, a spider's web, are formed from this adj., which is the Latin form of the Greek ἀράχνης. *Arauae*, for *araneae* Enn. ap. Non. p. 192 from a conjecture of Lucian Müller's: confirmed by the MS. F (J. H. Onions).

Arantīus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 3186 (Rome).

Ārapennis or **arripennis**, name of a square measure used by the Baetici: Grom. Lat. 1. pp. 368, 407 Lachm.

Ārāter, -tri, masc. form of *aratrum*: Augustus ap. Grom. Lat. 1. pp. 112, 201, 203 Lachm.

Ārāterriūm, word coined to explain *aratrum*: Isid. Or. 20. 14. 2.

Ārātīuncūla, -ae, concr., a little ditch: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 294 '*aratiuncula*' *fossa modica*.

Ārātōriūs, fit for ploughing. 1. Of oxen: Paul. Sent. 3. 6. 35; Cod. Theod. 2. 30. 1 *boves aratorios*. 2. Of land: n. pl., Cod. Theod. 9. 42. 7 *in vineis, olivis, aratoriis, pascuis*.

Ārātriūs, **Ārātrīa**, nomina: C. I. L. 5. 883. 1094 (Aquileia), and often elsewhere in C. I. L. 5.

Ārātūra, (aro), ploughing: Gloss. Cyrill., ἀροπλασις *aratio*, *aratura*.

Ārātūs, -ūs (aro), ploughing: Dictys 2. 41.

Arausiensis, of Arausio in Gallia Narbonensis (comp. *Aniensis* from *Anio*): C. I. L. 2. 1549 (180 A.D.).

Arausis, name of a river rising in the Cevennes: Mela 2. 80.

Aravaci, name of a tribe in Pannonia: C. I. L. 3. 3286, 4373, 5629; 5. 4095; 6. 1607; called *Aravisci* Tac. G. 28. Adj. *Aravus*, of the Aravaci: C. I. L. 2. 502, 1017; 6. 3422 *natione Aravā*.

Arbenius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 5. 2898 (Patavium).

Arbernus, Arberna, cognomina: Varro L. L. 8. 81 (not *Arv-*).

Arbitr, -tri. 1. A witness: sometimes followed by verbal clause expressing the action witnessed: Legg. XII. 3. 4 (Bruns) *si quid horum vitium iudici arbitrove reove*; Plaut. Mil. 158 Rib. *arbitri vicini sunt meae quid fiat domi*; 1132 *ne quis adsit arbirer*; Capt. 211 R *sine hisce arbitris*; 219 *ne arbitri dicta nostra arbitrari queant*, and so often elsewhere in Plaut.; Cic. Verr. 5. 80 *ab arbitris remoto loco*; 186 *legum iudiciorumque arbitri et testes*; Sall. C. 20. 1 *omnibus arbitris remotis*; Cic. Mur. 7 *vosque adhibere arbitros*; Ov., Liv., Quint. 1. 21. 3; 1. 41. 1 and often; 10. 7. 16 *omnes arbitros reformidet*; several times in Tac., who uses it with gen. of the thing witnessed; and in many other writers. 2. A judge.

(a) In older times it would appear that *arbitr* and *iudex* might be used indifferently (Cic. Mur. 27) to mean a judge appointed by the praetor to decide a special case: Legg. XII. 2. 2 *iudici arbitrove alio*; ib. 9. 3; 12. 3 *praetor arbitros tres dato*; Ps. Probus De Litteris Sing. p. 274 K *te, praetor, iudicem arbitrumve postulo uti des*. (b)

As distinguished from a *iudex* appointed by the praetor, a person called in by private individuals to arbitrate on a special case: Plaut. Truc. 629 R *ni, bellator, arbitrum aequom ceperis*; Rud. 1004 F *nisi das sequestrum aut arbitrum*; Trin. 1161 *impetrabit te advocato atque arbitro*; Ter. Heaut. 500 *vicini nostri hinc ambigunt de finibus: Me cepere arbitrum*; Ad. 123 *aut cedo quemvis arbitrum*. (c) The difference between an *arbitr* and *iudex* in the Ciceronian age is clearly stated by Cic. Rosc. Com. 10 foll. *iudicium est pecuniae certae, arbitrium incertae: ad iudicem hoc modo venimus, ut totam litem aut obtineamus aut amittamus: ad arbitrum hoc animo adimus, ut neque nihil, neque tantum quantum postulavimus consequamur . . . Eundemne tu arbitrum et iudicem sumebas? eidem et infinitam largitionem remittebas et eundem in angustissimam formulam sponsionis concludebas? Quis umquam ad arbitrum, quantum petiit, tantum abstulit? . . . Ceteri cum ad iudicem causam labefactari animadvertunt, ad arbitrum confugiunt*. In other words, an *arbitr*

was expected to decide according to equity and the general merits of the case, a *iudex* according to strict law. So Sen. Ben. 3. 7. 8 *quia illum (iudicem) formula includit, et certos, quos non excedat, terminos ponit, huius (arbitri) libera et nullis adstricta vinculis religio et detrudere aliquid potest et adicere, et sententiam suam non, prout lex aut iustitia suadet, sed prout humanitas aut misericordia impulit, regere*. So often in Latin = an arbitrator: e. g. Liv. 2. 33.

11 *interpreti arbitrove concordiae civium.* 3. Outside the sphere of law, a judge, umpire, or arbiter in any circumstances: e. g. Cic. Legg. 1. 53 *arbiter inter antiquam Academiam et Zenonem*; Hor. has *arbiter pugnae, bibendi*; and so elsewhere in Latin. 4. A judge in the sense of a lord, ruler: Hor. 1. C. 3. 15 *arbiter Hadriae*; Ov. Trist. 5. 2. 47 *arbiter imperii*; Her. 9. 45 *arbiter Eurystheus irae Iunonis iniquae* (who has power to give effect to). (Usually derived from *ar = ad*, and *bi-*, to go.)

Arbĭtĕrĭum, -i, subst. n., abstr. from *arbiter = arbitrium* (q. v.): C. I. L. 6. 3471 (Rome); 2. 4137 (Tarraco, 250 A. D.); Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 '*arbiterium*' *collegium arbitrorum multorum*; Gloss. Sang. p. 144 Warren '*arbiterium*' *collegio arbitrorum multorum, id est ipsa consensio eorum*; Gloss. Epinal. p. 5 A. 1. 23 '*arbitrium*' *collectio arbitriorum multorum magisterium*. Probably the true reading is '*arbiterium*' *collectio a. m.* (the judgment or joint opinion of many *arbĭtri*).

Arbĭtrā, -ae, f. of *arbiter*. 1. A witness: Hor. Epod. 5. 50 *O rebus meis Non infideles arbitrae, Nox et Diana*; Amm. 28. 6. 20 *flagitiorum arbitra conscientia*. 2. A judge: Sen. Ep. 66. 35 *ratio*; Gell. 7. 2. 5 *necessitas*; and in later Latin.

Arbĭtrāriŭs, adj. (*arbiter*), adv. *arbitrario* Plaut. Poen. 790 R; belonging to an *arbiter*. 1. (a) *Causa* or *actio arbitraria*, a case or pleading which may come before an arbiter: Dig. 13. 4. 5, 7. 8. 10; *formula arbitraria* Gaius 4. 141, 163. (b) Met., uncertain, undecided: Paul. p. 15 M '*arbitrarium*' *cum adhuc res apud arbitrum geritur*. This corresponds with its usage in Plaut. Amph. 372 R *certumst, non est arbitrarium*; Poen. 790 R *certo, haud arbitrario*. 2. Arbitrary, capricious, so, (a) Of words or names, given at pleasure, or used at pleasure: Gell. 10. 4. 3 *verba esse naturalia magis quam arbitraria*; Macrob. Exc. Paris. p. 622 (Keil) (*verba*) *quae nullam rem per se dicta significant, quae ab illis προαιρετικά, ab his arbitraria . . . vocari possunt*. (b) Of facts, guessed at: Gell. 14. 1. 5 *coniectari pauca quaedam . . . fusa et vaga et arbitraria*. (c) Of will or intention, capricious: Gell. 14. 1. 23 *arbitrarias (hominum) et varias voluntates*; so of motion: Gell. 18. 10. 10 *motus et remissio . . . naturalis, non arbitraria*. (d) Of a person: Mart. Cap. 1. 68 *factor arbitrarius*.

Arbĭtrātŭs, -ŭs (*arbitror*). 1. Decision, pleasure (of an *arbiter* or person to whom a thing is referred): Plaut. Bacch. 996 R *tuos tibi servos tuo arbitratu serviat*; As. 766 R *arbitratus*

tuus sit (I leave it with you); Trin. 990 *vapulatis meo arbitratu et novorum aedilium* (at my pleasure); Rud. 1355 *R meus arbitratu est lingua quod iuret mea*; Pseud. 661 *R tuo arbitratu maxime* (by all means if you like); so Most. 780 *L tuo usque arbitratu specta*; Aul. 647 *R tuo arbitratu!* (as you like!); Cato R. R. 144. 1 *arbitratu domini*; C. I. L. I. 199. 26 (114. B.C.) *neque satisfaciunt arbitratu Genuensium*; ib. 577 (105 B.C.) *duumvirum arbitratu*; and several times in legal inscriptions. So too often in the speeches of Cicero and in later Latin, e.g. Petron. 66. 2. Power, jurisdiction: Lex Rep. 1 *in arbitratu ditione potestate populi Romani*. 3. Control, authority: Cic. Inv. 1. 35 *apud quos et quo more et cuius arbitratu sit educatus*.

Arbitrium, -i, subst. n., from *arbitr*. 1. Witness, presence of an *arbitr* (see Lewis and Short). 2. A decision, judgment given by an *arbitr*: Legg. XII. 12. 3 *eorum arbitrio*. As opposed to that of a *iudex*; Cic. Rosc. Com. 10 *iudicium est pecuniae certae, arbitrium incertae*, and often elsewhere in that speech; Vitruv. 6. 8. 2 *privata iudicia arbitriaque*; and in later legal Latin. 3. Judgment, in the general sense of the word. (a) Ter. Heaut. prol. 25 *arbitrium vestrum, vestra existimatio Valebit*; Varro L. L. 5. 81 *ensor, ad cuius censionem, id est arbitrium, censeretur populus*; Cic. Cluent. 134 *cuius arbitrio et populus Romanus et exterarum nationes contentae esse solebant*; De Or. 1. 108 (*rebus*) *ab arbitrio opinionis seiunctis*; and so in all Latin. Note especially Liv. 6. 34. 7 *malo arbitrio, quo a proximis quisque minime anteri vult* (the perverse feeling, state of mind, opinion). (b) With gen. of the matter with regard to which the judgment is given: *Arbitria funeris*, judgment as to how much of a dead man's property is to be spent on his funeral: Cic. Dom. 98 *praetextatos . . . arbitria petentes funeris*; so of the money itself (met.), Cic. Post Red. ad Sen. 18 *cum tibi arbitria funeris solvebantur*; Pis. 21 *arbitria funeris abstulisti*. In other contexts: Hor. A. P. 72 *usus, Quem penes arbitrium est et ius et norma loquendi*; Liv. 44. 15. 5 *Rhodium nunc in orbe terrarum arbitria belli pacisque agere*; 31. 12. 17 *liberum arbitrium eius (pacis) populo Romano permittenti*; Tac. H. 4. 21 *perfuga Batavus arbitrium rerum Romanarum ne ageret*; A. 13. 14 *velut arbitrium regni agebat*; 12. 60 *condiciones pacis et arbitria belli tractare*. In legal Latin we have *arbitrium familiae herciscundae*, and the like. 4. The power of doing a thing, free choice in a matter; often with the gen. of the thing in which the choice is exercised: Cic. Att. 15. 13. 1 *eius (orationis) custodiendae*

et proferendae arbitrium tuum (I leave it to your judgment to keep it back or to publish it); Ov. M. 11. 101 *huic deus optandi gratum, sed inutile fecit Muneris arbitrium*; 4. 224 *eripite arbitrium matri secreta loquendi*; Liv. 2. 9. 6 *salis vendendi arbitrium*; 37. 52. 8 *munificentiam eorum in se fratresque suos ipsorum arbitrii debere esse*; Tac. H. 1. 12 *populo Romano arbitrium eligendi permittere*; A. 15. 60 *illud breve mortis arbitrium*; 16. 33 *Serviliae datur mortis arbitrium*; elsewhere he has *liberum mortis arbitrium*; Suet. Dom. 8 *liberum mortis arbitrium alicui permittere*. 5. Pleasure, will, caprice: Lucr. 2. 281 *cuius ad arbitrium . . . Cogitur*; Cic. Verr. 4. 136 *quarum iste arbitrio praeturam gesserat*; Mil. 33 *qui tuo arbitrio tribunatum gereret*; and often elsewhere, e. g. Mur. 19 *vixit ad aliorum arbitrium*; Hor. 3. C. 6. 40 *severae Matris ad arbitrium*; 3. C. 2. 20 *arbitrio popularis aurae*; and very commonly in all Latin. *De Libero Arbitrio*, on Free Will, is the title of a treatise of Augustine. 6. Power, authority: Cic. Verr. 1. 150 *in eius arbitrium ac potestatem venire nolebant*; Tac. H. 3. 49 *nec miles in arbitrio ducum*; 4. 62 *omnia in arbitrio eorum*; A. 6. 51 *rei Romanae arbitrium* (power over).

Arbitro, -ās (see below), and **arbitror**, -āris, verb den. from *arbitr*, inf. *arbitrarier*: Plaut. Aul. 607 R; Bacch. 570 R; Cassius Hemina ap. Peter Hist. Rell. p. 107. 1. To witness a thing,

be at hand when it is done; with acc., and also followed by verbal clause: Plaut. Aul. 607 R *quid agant arbitrarier* (be aware what they are doing); Capt. 519 *ne arbitri dicta nostra arbitrari queant*; Epid. 695 R *arbitramino!* (give your evidence!) Cato Orat. 7. 1 *cum tantam rem peragier arbitrarer*; Cic. Font. 29 *qui primum illud verbum consideratissimum nostrae consuetudinis 'arbitror' (sustulerunt), quo nos etiam nunc utimur cum ea dicimus iurati quae comperta habemus*.

2. To act as an *arbitr* or judge; so with acc., or verbal clause, to give award or judgment that a thing shall be done: Scaevola Dig. 4. 8. 44 *quod utroque praesente arbitratus est*; 6. 1. 35 *nec rem arbitrabitur iudex mihi restitui*; Dig. 2. 17. 8. 1 *inter consentientes arbitrari*. Act. *arbitro* in this sense, Dig. 4. 8. 27. 41 *quo minus arbitretur*. With dat. of person, to adjudge to: so met., to attribute to: Plaut. Bacch. 570 R *si pergis parvam fidem mihi arbitrarier*; Apul. Apol. 51 *cui ego fidem arbitratus*.

3. To think, judge: with verbal clauses; so very common in all Latin, e. g. Plaut. Amph. prol. 48; Trin. 505 *dignum Adfinitate nostra me arbitramini*; ib. 952; with acc. and inf. 789, 1125; Enn. Trag. 429 *bene facta male locata male facta arbitror*, etc., etc. 4. To

think, have an opinion, as opp. to knowing or feeling certain: Ter. Eun. 110 *Arbitror: Certum non scimus.* 5. Act. form *arbitro*, -ās, to think: (Non. p. 470; Prisc. 1. p. 383 K) Plaut. Stich. 144 R *probiores credo arbitrabunt*; Pseud. 1014 R *te si arbitrarem dignum*; Men. 981 R *arbitro*; Epid. 267 R *arbitretur uxor tuo gnato*; Cic. Att. 1. 11. 2 *me iam arbitrari designatum esse*; N. D. 2. 74 imper. *arbitrato*; Caes. C. 3. 6 *quia teneri ab adversariis arbitrabantur*; Caelius ap. Prisc. 1. p. 383 K *scriptores . . . qui veri arbitrantur*; Dig. 2. 15. 8 *quem patrem familias esse arbitrat.*

Arbōnīus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 1058 (i. 155) (Rome, 210 A.D.).

Arbōr. 1. In the sense of wood in general: Sall. I. 17. 5 *ager . . . arbore infecundus*; Verg. A. 5. 504 *in arbore mali*; Plin. 12. 5 *arbore sulcamus maria . . . arbore exaedificamus tecta: arborea et simulacra numinum fuer.* 2. Of a thing made of wood. (a) One of the upright pieces of wood over which the beam of the wine-press was fixed: Cato R. R. 18 throughout; Plin. 18. 317. (b) The mast of a ship: Gloss. Philox. *arbor navis ἰστὸς πλοίου*. Lucan 9. 332 *arboribus caesis*; Sil. 3. 129 *pendentibus arbore nautis*; Petron. 114; Paul. Sent. 2. 7. 3 *deustis armamentis et antemna et arbore*; Dig. 14. 2. 3 *arbor aut aliud navis instrumentum*; ib. 14. 2. 5. 1, 14. 2. 6; Oros. 4. 19 (a passage copied from Liv. 30. 25. 11, who, however, says *malum*); Ti. Donatus on Aen. 5. 829 *erigi cunctarum navium arbores iubet*.

Arbussōnīus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 5. 6541 (Novara) al. inscr.

Arbustīvus, applied to wine: made from vines supported on poles; Glossae Nominum p. 17 Löwe '*arbustivum vinum*' *quod ex vinea innexa arbustis fit*; Idiom. Cod. Harl. p. 499 Gundermann, *arbustivum vinum*, ὁ ἐξ ἀναδενδράδων οἶνος. Colum. 12. 41, 42 speaks of *arbustivum mustum*.

Arbustus, adj. formed from *arbos*, as *venustus*, *onustus*, *robustus*, *foedustus*, *augustus*, from *venus*, *onus*, *robus*, *foedus*, and *augus*. 1. Planted with trees: Cato R. R. 7. 1 *fundum suburbanum arbustum*; Cic. Rep. 5. 3 *agri arvi et arbusti et pascui*; Col. 3. 13. 16; Plin. 10. 177 *arbusto agro*. 2. Trained on trees: Plin. 17. 207 *arbusta vite*. (The usages of *arbustum* as subst. are sufficiently illustrated in the lexx.)

Arca in the sense of a cell for confining prisoners: Cic. Mil. 60 *in arcas coniciebantur*; Fest. p. 264 M *robus quoque in carcere dicebatur is locus quo praecipitatur maleficorum genus, quod ante arcis robusteis includebatur*. (See s. v. **Argei**.)

Arcae, name of a *pagus* between Arpinum and Aquinum; see Mommsen C. I. L. 10. p. 555.

Arcaeus, nom. m.: I. R. N. 3452 (Naples).

I. **Arcãrius**, (sometimes in inscr. spelt *arkarius*); 1. Adj. from *arca*, properly belonging to ready money: so in Gaius 3. 128 foll. *arcaria nomina* = debts contracted by the actual payment of ready money to the debtor, without (if I rightly understand him) any evidence given in writing; *in his enim* (he says) *rei, non litterarum obligatio consistit*; so he proceeds *arcaria nomina nullam faciunt obligationem*; C. I. L. 6. 1054 (Rome) *arkarius servus* (whose duty it is to look after the money chest). 2. As subst., *arcarius* = a treasurer: often in inscr., e. g. C. I. L. 6. 2197 (Rome) *arcarius Laurens Lavinas*; 2307 *arcarius Tusculanorum publicus*; 5. 8818; 8. 3289 *arkarius leg. iii. A*; I. R. N. 1198 (Aeclanum) *arkarius Marulli*; C. I. L. 2. 4187; and often in the later literature.

II. **Arcãrius**, from *arcus*, a bowman: Rufinus Int. Joseph. Antiqq. 12. 14, 17 (Rönsch S. B. p. 8).

Arceius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 5. 2308 (Chioggia).

Arcella, -ae, subst. f., dim. of *arca*: Paul. p. 25 M '*arca*' *demitivum facit arculam et arcellam*; Diom. p. 326 K. 1. A little chest. 2. A little four-sided stone for marking boundaries: Grom. Lat. p. 227 Lachm. and elsewhere.

Arcens, -tis, n. p.: Verg. A. 9. 581.

Arcëo, -ës, -ui, -ëre (*arc-*, to restrain). 1. To confine, restrain, keep in bounds: Paul. p. 15 M '*arcere*' *est continere*; Serv. A. 1. 31 (*arcel*) *significat et 'continet'*; ib. 2. 406 '*arcebant*' *continebant*; Placidus p. 11 D '*arcent*,' *tenent, custodiunt, unde cohercere*. Enn. ap. Serv. A. 1. 31 *qui fulmine claro Omnia per sonitus arcel*; Cic. N. D. 2. 136 (*alvus*) *arcel et continet*; ib. 152 *lumina arcemus*; Rep. 6. 17 *arcens et continens ceteros*; Har. Resp. 4 *sclerus tuum importunum . . . non posse arceri otii finibus*; Verg. A. 2. 406 *teneras arcebant vincula palmas*; Fest. p. 334 M *latebras eius, quibus arcuerit senem, id est cohibuerit*. 2. To keep in order: Paul. p. 175 M *noverca dicitur quam quis liberis sublatis novam uxorem ducit arcendae familiae gratia*; so possibly Cic. Quinct. 71 *iudex ipse arcebitur* (though this reading is not now accepted). 3. To go and fetch a thing: Fest. p. 321 M *herbae quae ex loco sancto arcebantur*; compare what has been said of *arcesso*, p. 19. (The other meanings do not need fresh illustration.)

Arcëra, -ae, subst. f., a covered wagon: XII Tabb. ap. Gell.

20. 1. 29 *arceram ne sternito*. The word is defined by Gell. 1. c. 'arcera' *vocabatur plaustrum tectum undique et munitum, quasi arca quaedam magna vestimentis instrata, qua nimis aegri aut senes portari cubantes solent*. Comp. Varro L. L. 5. 140, and Gerontodiscalus ap. Non. p. 55, who says the word was also found in Cicero. Serv. A. 1. 744, and Placidus p. 9 D, perhaps also Paul. p. 15 M (where *arcirma* stands in the texts) give similar definitions. (From *arc-* = to contain: the word however postulates a neut. *arcus, -ēris*; comp. *scelus scelerus, pignus pignero, munus muneror*, etc.)

Arcessiō, -ōnis, subst. f., abstr. from *arcesso*, a summoning: quoted from Charis. p. 44 K, where, however, Keil reads *accersio*.

Arcessitōr, -ōris, subst. m. ag. from *arcesso*, one who summons: Plin. Ep. 5. 6. 45 *nemo arcessitor ex proximo* (where MSS. differ between *arcess-* and *accers-*); Apul. M. 8. 21 *mittunt e suis arcessitorem*.

Arcētius, n. p. m.: Verg. A. 12. 459.

Archēbūlius, adj., of Archebulus; *Arch. metrum*, a verse described as a hexameter with one syllable taken off the first and one off the fifth foot; Diom. p. 514 K; Marius Vict. p. 70 K, al. Gramm.

Archestrāta, n. p. f.: Plaut. Curc. 643 R.

Archētȳpus, adj. (Greek ἀρχέτυπος), original, as opp. to copied: Lucil. 9. 60 M *archetypa . . . unde haec sunt omnia nata*; Iuv. 2. 7 *archetypos Cleanthas* (original statues of C.); Mart. 7. 11 *archetypae nugae* (from my own hand); 12. 69. 2 *sic tamquam tabulas scyphosque, Paule, Omnes archetypos habes amicos* (genuine friends?). Neut. *archetypum*, or in the Greek form *archetypon*, an original: Varro R. R. 3. 5. 8 *alterum genus ornithonis, in quo diceris longe vicisse archetypon inventoris nostri*; Plin. Ep. 5. 15 (10). 1 *ut enim pictores pulchram absolutamque faciem raro nisi in peius effingunt, ita ego ab hoc archetypo labor et decido* (original, in the sense of model); Macrob. S. 7. 14. 2 *sic fit ut videatur imago archetypo suo grandior*.

Archiatr, **archiatus** (ἀρχίατρος), a chief physician: I. R. N. 1488 (Beneventum); C. I. L. 5. 8741 (Concordia); Ennod. p. 294 Hartel; Paulin. Petric. Vita Mart. 2. 704 *archiātri*.

Archībūcōlus (ἀρχιβούκολος), title of the chief priest of Liber: C. I. L. 6. 504 (Rome, 376 A.D.).

Archiclinicus (ἀρχικλινικός), a chief undertaker: Mart. 3. 93. 24.

Archīdendrōphōrus, a chief bearer of branches: C. I. L. 3 763 (Tomi).

Archigallus, chief of the Galli or priests of Cybele: Plin. 35. 70; C. I. L. 6. 2183 (Rome); 3. 2920 (Dalmatia); I. R. N. 3583 (Capua); and in late Latin.

Archigēnius, of Archigenes: *Arch. metrum*, a metre consisting of lines each composed of four anapaests; Plotius Sacerdos pp. 532-3 Keil.

Archigōnus (ἀρχίγονος), primitive, original: Atil. Fort. p. 283 K *metra principalia, quae a Graecis prototypa et archigona dicuntur*.

Archilōchēus, of Archilochus. 1. *Arch. metrum*, the metre of the ode *Lydā | dīc pēr | omnēs || Tē Dēōs ōrō, Sŷbā|rīm || cūr prōpēr'ēs amāndō||*; Diom. p. 509 K, al. Gramm.; of Horace's Ode 1. 4 *Sōlvitūr ācris hīemps grātā vicē vēris ēt Fāvōnī, Trāhūntquē siccās māchināe cārīnās*, Mar. Vict. p. 163 K; of a hexameter with four feet, *aūt Ephēsōn bimārīsē Cōrīnthī*, Mar. Vict. p. 165; of an iambic dimeter, *τίς σās παρήειρε φρένας Ut prisca gens mortalium*, Mar. Vict. p. 170 al.; of a trochaic tetrameter consisting entirely of trochees, Caes. Bass. p. 267 K.

Archīmīmus (ἀρχίμιμος), director of a troupe of *mimi*: C. I. L. 3. 6113 (Drama in Thrace); Sen. fragm. 36 (Haase); Suet. Vesp. 19; Porphyr. Hor. 2. S. 6. 72.

Archīpōsia, -ae (ἀρχίποσία), the rules for regulating a drinking-bout: Porph. Hor. 2. S. 2. 123 *libere potare, i. e. sine archiposia*; Ps. Acr. Hor. 2. S. 6. 69 *insanas leges archiposiam dicit*.

Architecticus, adj. from *architectus*, belonging to architecture: Cass. Var. 3. 52.

Architectōn, -ōnis, abl. pl. -ōnīs, Titin. 129; subst. m. (ἀρχιτέκτων), an architect, person who plans a building: Plaut. Poen. 1110 R *me quoque dolis iam superat architectonem*; Most. 746 L; Titin. 129; Varro Manius 18 *harum aedium Summetria confutabit architectones*; Sen. Ep. 90. 9; Solin. 32. 41.

Architectōnica, -ae, adj. f. from *architecton*, used as subst. = *arch. ars*, architecture: Serv. A. 6. 43 (where some MSS. give *architectonia*); Mart. Cap. 9. 891 (under *architectonicus*).

Architectōnicē, Greek form of foreg.: Quint. 2. 21. 8.

Architectōnicus, adj. from *architecton*, possessing an architectural character: Vitruv. 9. 4. 1 *rationes architectonicas*; Sidon. Ep. 8. 4 *architectonica concinentia*.

Architectūlus, dim. of *architectus*, a little architect: C. I. L. 4. 2000 (Pompeii).

Architectus, -i, one who plans the construction of a house or

ship: a master builder or constructor, who was probably also 'architect' in our sense of the word. The form in the second declension is found Plaut. Mil. 910 Rib.: Amph. Prol. 45; Varro R. R. 3. 17. 9; Cic. Fam. 9. 2. 5; De Or. 1. 62; N. D. 2. 90; Fin. 1. 32; Brut. 118; Vitruv. 1. 1. 3 al.; Plin. 34. 148; Mart. 5. 56. 11; Vulg. Is. 3. 3. al., and several times in inscr., e. g. C. I. L. 6. 2725 *arch. armamentarii Imperatoris*; ib. 3182 (Rome); 8. 2850 (Lam-baesis in Numidia).

Arcia, name of a town in N. Italy: Iul. Cap. Maximin. 28. 8.

Arcifinālis, adj., according to Roby, with a winding or irregular boundary (*arcus, finis*). The word is thus defined Grom. Lat. p. 138 Lachm. *occupatorii dicuntur agri quos quidam arcifinales vocant, quibus agris victor populus occupando nomen dedit*; ib. p. 284 *arcifinalem vel occupatoriam licentiam . . . Occupatorii vero ideo hoc (arcifinalis) vocabulo utuntur, quod vicini urbium populi seu possessores, cum nihil adhuc limitibus terminaretur, praesumptione certaminis cum de locis adversum sibi repugnantes agerent, quo usque pulsus vel cederent vel restitissent, victoriae terminus fieret, victos aut praesidium collis aut rivi interstitium aut fossae nunimen resistere pateretur.*

Arcifiniūs, adj., = *arcifinalis*: Grom. Lat. p. 1 Lachm. *ager arcifinius qui nulla mensura continetur*; ib. p. 5 *finitur secundum antiquam observationem, fluminibus fossis montibus viis arboribus ante missis, aquarum divergiis, et si qua loca a vetere possessore poterunt optineri*; see also Grom. Lat. p. 99. With *mos*, Grom. Lat. pp. 178, 179 Lachm. *more arcifinio*. Subst. n. *arcifinium*, = *a. spatium*: Grom. Lat. pp. 250, 410. (The word is as old as Varro, who according to Grom. Lat. p. 5 Lachm. derived it *ab arcendis hostibus*.)

Arcīna, nom. f.: C. I. L. 8. 5203 (Thabraca, Num. Proc.).

Arcisellium, -i, subst. n., probably a seat with rounded back (*arcus*): Petron. 75 (where MSS. and Bücheler give *arti-*).

Arcistēs, m., glossed as = *sagittarius*: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. vol. 7; Gloss. Epinal. 1. col. E. l. 34.

Arcius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 8. 9683 (Cartenna, Mauretania Caesariensis).

Arcōsŷnägōgus (*sic*), the ruler of a synagogue: I. R. N. 3657 (Capua).

Arcūātiō, -ōnis, subst. f. (*arcuare*), an arching, vaulting: Frontin. Aq. 18 *substructionibus arcuationibusque traiciuntur*, and elsewhere in Frontin.; Serv. A. 10. 806 *arcuationis curvae*.

Arcuātūra, -ae, subst. f. (*arcuare*), a vaulting or arch: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. vol. 7, and Gloss. Ball. *arquaturae fornices*. According to the codex Cassinensis, in Frontin. Aq. 5 (where the editions give *arcuato opere*).

Arculātus, adj., made in the shape of a curve: Paul. p. 16 '*arculata*' dicebantur circuli qui ex farina in sacrificiis fiebant.

Arculum, -i, subst. n., a circular covering placed on the head for the more convenient carrying of vessels: Paul. p. 16 '*arculum*' appellabant circum quem capiti imponebant ad sustinenda vasa quae ad sacra publica capite portabantur; Servius Aen. 4. 137 gives a different explanation: '*arculum*' est virga ex malo Punico incurvata, quae sit quasi corona, et ima summaque inter se adligatur vinculo laneo albo, quam in sacrificiis certis regina in capite habebat. Comp. Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. 13 '*arcolonus*' (? *arculum*) circulus quem in capite habent qui egerunt vasa.

Arculus, adj. from *arceo*, hindering, forbidding: Paul. p. 16 M '*arcula*' avis quae in auspiciis vetabat aliquid fieri. (Scaliger very plausibly conj. *arciva*; comp. Gloss. Cyrill. *καλυτικός*, *arcivus*.)

Arculus, -i, subst. dim. of *arcus*, a little circle: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 13 '*arculus*' circulus quod ubique arceat. Title of the deity supposed to protect caskets: Paul. p. 16 '*Arculus*' etiam putabatur deus qui tutelam gereret arcularum.

Arcūmen, -inis, subst. n., name of a flower, the *Iris Illyrica*: Isid. Orig. 17. 9. 9 (so called from its likeness to a rainbow).

Arcūtēs (see also **Arquites**), bowmen: Gloss. Philox. *arcules*, τοξόται.

Arcūtus, bent, curved: Gloss. Philox. *arcutum*, τοξωτόν, ἐπικαμπές, ἀψιδωτόν.

Ardēlio, -ōnis, subst. m., a busy, officious person: Phaedr. 2. 5. 1 est ardelionum quaedam Romae natio; Mart. 2. 7. 8 magnus es ardalio; 4. 79. 10 deformius, Afer, Omnino nihil est ardalione sene. (The MSS. of Mart. l. c. are in favour of writing *ardalio*: glossaries spell the word *ardalio*, *ardelio*, and *ardulio*: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 '*ardelio*' acutus cum malignitate; Gloss. Ball. *ardulio*. Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. p. 50 glosses the word '*ardelio*,' *lector*, *glutto*, *heluo*; and the Epinal Glossary has '*adoleo*' *glutto*; the Bodleian Glossary of the eighth or ninth cent. '*ardalio*' *gluto*. Georges, in the *Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift* for January 12, 1889, brings more evidence from glossaries in favour of *ardalio*.)

Ardueliſus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 200. iv. 43 (Rome, 70 A.D.).

Arĕa, -ae, ſpelt *aria* C. I. L. 6. 541 (Rome, 88 A.D.); 1904 (Rome). An open ſpace: Paul. p. 11 *area proprie dicitur locus vacuus*; ſo Serv. G. 1. 178. Plaut. As. 216 R *aream quando concinnavit auceps, cibum offundit*: ib. 220; Ov. M. 10. 87 *collis erat, collemque ſuper planiſſima campi Area*; Sil. 14. 378 *area pelagi*; Stat. Theb. 6. 57.

1. For building a houſe or other edifice: Cic. Att. 4. 1. 7 *aream praeclaram habebimus*; Liv. 1. 38. 7 *aream occupat fundamentis*; Hor. 1. Ep. 10. 13 *ponendaeque domo quaerenda eſt area primum*; Vitruv. 3. 1. 3 *areae quae ad normam ſunt quadratae*; ſo 1. 2. 2; 1. 1. 4; 1. 7. 2 *aptae templis areae*; 2. 8. 17 *cum recipere non poſſet area plana tantam multitudinem*, etc.; Tac. A. 15. 43.

2. An open ſpace around or in front of a houſe or other building: Lex Par. Fac. (105 B.C.) *in area trans viam: in area quae eſt ante aedem Serapis*; C. I. L. 6. 541 (Rome, 88 A.D.) *aream ſilicariam sternere*; 2. 3279 (Tarracoenſis) *area ante templum*; Plin. Ep. 6. 20. 4; 7. 27. 10; C. I. L. 6. 461 (Rome) *area nymphis data*; 2065. i. 18 *area templi Iovis O. M.* (Rome, 87 A.D.); 1. 636 *negotiatores in area Saturni*; 1488 *aream Volcano maceriamque ſaepiendam*; Tac. A. 15. 43 *patefactis areis additisque porticibus*; C. I. L. 1. 1192 *murum et aream claudendam*.

3. A ſpace for tombs: C. I. L. 6. 816 (Rome, 90 A.D.) *area intra definitionem cipporum clauſa viribus*; Tert. Scap. 3 *areis ſepulchrarum noſtrarum*.

4. Of a ſquare or open ſpace in a city: Varro. L. L. 5. 38 *in urbe loca pura areae*; Script. Bell. Al. 19; Vitruv. 1. 6. 1 al.

5. Of beds for plants or flowers: Cato R. R. 161. 1 *ubi erit ſubactus locus, areas facito, ut poſſis dextra ſiniſtraque ſarire, runcare*; Varro L. L. 6. 64 *holitor diſſerit in areas ſui cuiuſque generis res*; Ov. Am. 3. 5. 5 *area gramineo ſuberat viridiſſima prato*; C. I. L. 1. 1147 *aream ubi viridia ſunt*; Col. 11. 3; Plin. 19. 60; Script. Moret. 83 *ſectique famem domat area porri*.

6. Of ſheep-pens: Vitruv. 6. 9. 4 *uli ſingula pecora areae ne minus pedes quaternos et ſemipedem . . . poſſint habere*.

7. Of beds for evaporating ſalt water: Vitruv. 8. 3. 10 *in areis ſalinarum*.

8. A threshing-floor: Cato R. R. 91. 129; Varro L. L. 5. 38 *ubi frumenta ſecta, ut terantur et arescant, area*; R. R. 1. 51. 1; Cic. Verr. 3. 36, 37, etc.; Verg. G. 1. 178, 192; 3. 133; Liv. 34. 9. 12, and in all Latin.

9. As tranſlation of the Greek ἄλωϛ, a halo round the moon: Sen. N. Q. 1. 2. 3.

10. An exerciſe ground: Hor. 1. C. 9. 18 *campus et areae*; Liv. 33. 32. 4. Met., a ground, field (for the exerciſe of talent,

thought, mind, etc.): Ov. Am. 3. 1. 25 *haec animo, dices, area facta meo est*; Her. 1. 72 *patet in curas area lata meas*; Fast. 4. 10 *teritur nostris area maior equis*; Mart. 7. 32. 13 *per varias artes omnis quibus area servit*.

11. Of a course of years: Mart. 10. 24. 9 *vitalae tribus arcis peractis*.

12. Of a bald patch on the head: Cels. 6. 4; Mart. 5. 49. 7; of a bald head: Petron. 109.

13. In Geometry, of a space: Quint. 1. 10. 43 *clusae quattuor lineis areae*; Gell. 1. 20. 2 *planum est quod in duas partes solum lineas habet, qualia sunt triquetra et quadrata quae in area fiunt sine altitudine*.

14. So *areae pes* = a square foot: Vitruv. 9. praef. 4. foll.

Ārēālis, belonging to a square: Boeth. Eucl. Geom. 2. fin. (p. 1344 Migne) *arealis planities*.

Arebrigium, name of a town in the Graian Alps: Itin. Peut. (C. I. L. 5. 765).

Areccaesus, see Aractaeus.

Arecinus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 2016 (Rome, 73 A.D.).

Areius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 8. 2564 (Castra Lambaesitana); 8449 (Sitifis in Mauretania).

Ārellius and Ārellia, nomina: frequent in inscr. and literature.

Ārēmōrīca (Keltic *air*, near, and *mor*, the sea), name of a part of France (= Gallia Aquitanica): Caes. G. 5. 53; Plin. 4. 105; and later writers.

Ārēmōrīcus, Aremoric: Rutil. 1. 213 *oras Aremoricas*.

Aremulus, name of an ancient king of the Latins: Oros. 1. 20. 5, 6.

Arēnius, or Arēnnius, nomen m.: I. R. N. 5705 (Aequicoli, 172 A.D.); C. I. L. 8. 7208 (Cirta).

Ārēōlus, -i, = *areola*, a little flower-bed. This masc. form is given twice by Gloss. Epin. '*areoli*' *aromatum horti*; '*areoli*' *sceabas*.

Ārētālōgus, -i (*ἀρεταλόγος*), a man who prates about virtue: usually a 'stoic or cynic parasite who would hold forth upon virtue for the entertainment of the company': Mayor on Iuv. 15. 16; Iuv. l. c. *mendax aretalogus*; Suet. Aug. 74 *triviales ex circo ludios interponebat ac frequentius aretalogos*; Comm. Cruq. Hor. 1. S. 1. 120 *Crispinus philosophiae studiosus fuit: idem et carmina componebat, sed tam garrule ut aretalogus diceretur*.

Aretius, Aretia, nomina: C. I. L. 5. 2523 (Este).

Ārētulla, n. p. f.: Mart. 8. 32. 2.

Arfērius, adj., from *arferre* = *adferre*: only known in fem. *arferia* used as subst., which is explained by Paul. p. 11 M 'arferia' aqua quae inferis libabatur, sive vas vini quod sacris adhibebatur. Comp. Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 13 'arferia' vas vinarium quo vinum ad aras ferebatur; Gloss. Nom. p. 7 Löwe 'adferial' aqua quae mortuis libatur (emend. Löwe for *qua mortuus lavatur*). (Perhaps the gloss last quoted shows that there were two words, *arferia aqua*, the water, and *arferial*, the vessel.)

Arfinis, arfor, arfui = *adfinis*, etc.: Prisc. 1. p. 35 K.

Argaela, name of a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, *Uxama Argaela*: C. I. L. 2. 2907.

Argaeli, -ōrum, name of a tribe of Hispania Tarraconensis: C. I. L. 2. 696 (Norba in Lusitania) *Uxama Argelorum*.

Argaeus, name of a mountain in Cappadocia: Plin. 6. 8; Amm. 20. 9. 1.

Argei, see **Argeus**.

Argentārius, adj. from *argentum*. 1. Of silver: Plin. 33. 86 *argentaria metalla* (silver-mines); 34. 95 *plumbum arg.* (a kind of lead there described); 35. 199 *creta argentaria* (a kind of chalk there described); C. I. L. 6. 43 *arg. moneta* (the silver mint); ib. 298 *arg. officina* (a silversmith's shop); ib. 2226 *arg. faber* (a silversmith); ib. 282 *arg. pondera* (for weighing silver), (all these inscr. at Rome); C. I. L. 8. 7156 (Cirta, Prov. Num.) *argentaria ars*; Dig. 34. 2. 39 *arg. faber*. 2. In general, of money, concerned with money: Plaut. Pseud. 300 R *inopia arg.*; Epid. 677 R *opes*; Ps. 105 *auxilium*; 424 *conmeatus*; Men. 377 R *elecebrae*; Ter. Ph. 886 *cura*; Cato R. R. 2. 5 *ratio arg.*; Com. Pall. Inc. 98 *spes auxili argentaria*; Liv. 26. 11. 7 *taberna*; Dig. 2. 13. 4 *mensa*; 18. 1. 32 *tabernas arg.*; 17. 2. 52. 5 *argentarii socii, arg. causa*; C. I. L. 6. 1923 (Rome), *arg. coactor* (a tax-collector?). 3. Subst. *argentarius*, a silversmith: Vulg. Act. 19. 24 al.; Cod. Theod. 13. 4. 2; Schol. Iuv. 9. 145; C. I. L. 2. 3440 (Carthago Nova); ib. 3749 *argentarius vasclarius*; and elsewhere in Latin. (The remaining uses are sufficiently illustrated in the lexx.)

Argentēolus, dim. of *argenteus*. 1. Adj., of silver (applied, according to a common Latin usage of diminutive adjectives, to small things): Plaut. Rud. 1169 R; Fronto Or. 1. p. 157 Naber, *laminae argenteolae* (little plates of silver). 2. Subst., a little silver coin: Schol. Iuv. 14. 291 *in argenteolos sive nummos*.

Argentifex, -fīcis, a silversmith: a word imagined by Varro L. L. 8. 62 on the analogy of *aurifex*.

Argentextērōbrōnīdēs, comical patronymic, Son of Silver-squeeze: Plaut. Pers. 703 R.

Argentīlis (*argentum*), made of silver: Anecd. Helv. p. 109 (Hagen).

Argestēs, acc. -ēn (Greek ἀργεστής), name of a wind blowing from the south-west: Ov. F. 5. 161 *frigidus argestes summas mulcebit aristas, Candidaque a Calabris vela dabuntur aquis*; Vitruv. 1. 6. 10 *circa Favonium argestes*; Sen. N. Q. 5. 16. 5 *a solstitiali occidente corus venit, qui apud quosdam argestes dicitur*; but he proceeds to distinguish the *corus* as a violent from the *argestes* as a gentle wind: Plin. 2. 119 *Zephyrum et argesten vocant*; Gell. 2. 22. 12 *caurus, quem solent Gracci ἀργεστήν vocare: is adversus aquilonem flat*.

Argentīni, name of an Italian tribe: Plin. 3. 105.

Argēus, adj., whence comes *Argei*, the name apparently of twenty-four wicker figures thrown every year from the *pons publicus* into the Tiber: Ennius A. 124; Varro L. L. 5. 45 *reliqua Urbis loca olim discreta quom Argeorum sacraria xxiv in iv partes Urbis sint disposita* (so conj. Jordan); 7. 44 *Argei ab Argis . . . Argei fiunt ex scirpis, simulacra hominum xxiv: ea quotannis de ponte publico a sacerdotibus publice deici solent in Tiberim*. The word also seems to have been applied to the place where the rite was performed: Liv. 1. 21. 5 *loca sacris faciendis quae Argeos pontifices vocant dedicavit* (Numa); Ov. F. 3. 791 *itur ad Argeos*; Gell. 10. 15. 30 *cum (flaminica) it ad Argeos*. N. pl. *Argea* also applied to the same place: Paul. p. 19 M *Argea loca Romae appellabantur*. Fest. p. 334 M derives the word from *arcco*, to confine, and the hint may be right. If the ceremony represented an ancient human sacrifice, *Argei* (= *Arcei*) may have meant the prisoners, or victims confined to await the sacrifice. The rest of the word would thus be *arc-*, as in *arc-a* and *arc-co*. *Arca* (see s. v.) was specially used of wooden pens or cells in which prisoners were confined. The form *Arcēus* may either have been genuinely Latin (= *Arceus*), or may have displaced the Latin form *Arcēi* in obedience to the supposed derivation from the Greek Ἀργεῖοι.

Argilētum, -i, name of a part of Rome between the Subura and the Forum Nervae: Varro L. L. 5. 157; Cic. Att. 12. 32. 2 by tmesis: Mart. 1. 117. 9 *Argi nempe soles subire letum*; 2. 17. 3 *Argique letum multus obsidet sutor*. (The passages last quoted

imply an etymology from *Argi letum*, the death of Argus, which, according to the Graecizing mythologists, gave its name to the place: so Verg. A. 8. 345 *letum docet hospitis Argi*. But Serv. on that passage says the word was derived by many scholars from *argilla, quasi Argilletum a pingui terra*, from the clay found there: a far more reasonable etymology.

Argillus, cogn. m.: Serv. (Dan.) A. 8. 345.

Argītis (ἀργίτις), f., name of a kind of vine producing a white grape: Ps. Prob. on Verg. G. 2. 99 *argitis dicta est a candore*; Isid. 17. 5. 23 *argitis Graecula vitis, generis albi fertilis*; Verg. G. l. c. *argitisque minor*; Col. 3. 2. 21, 27.

Argūitīō (*arguo*), an attack or accusation: Hilar. in Ps. 118, lit. 3. 19 *digna arguitione*; Itala Ps. 37. 15 *non habens in ore suo arguitiones*; Hieron. in Eccl. 7. p. 438 *sapiens perfectus nulla arguitione indiget* (Paucker).

Argūitīvus (*arguitio*), attacking or accusing: Vet. Transl. Arist. Rhet. 2. 4 *non arguitivi peccatorum* (Paucker).

Argūmentātīō, in the special sense of syllogism: Isid. Or. 2. 9. 1 *συλλογισμός Graece, Latine 'argumentatio' appellatur*.

Argumentātōr, one who argues, reasons, or disputes: Tert. An. 38 *aufferenda est argumentatoris occasio*; Augustin. Serm. 311. 12; Boeth. Arist. De Int. Ed. pr. 1. 6 *sophistarum, quos fallaces argumentatores latine possumus dicere*.

Argūmentor, -āris (*argumentum*), to reason, argue. 1. Abs., Corn. Her. 2. 46 *arg. de eo*; Cic. Att. 3. 29. 3 *sed quid ego argumentor*; Fin. 3. 3 *ne argumentandum quidem esse de voluptate*; N. D. 3. 9; and several times in his speeches. 2. With cogn. acc., of the argument brought forward: Liv. 33. 28. 8 *argumentatur multa in eam partem probabiliter*. 3. With acc. and inf.: Cic. Cluent. 64; Dom. 22. 4. With indirect question: Cic. Verr. 1. 150 *ne argumentemur quo ea pecunia pervenerit, facit ipse iudicium*; Att. 3. 12. 1 *tu quidem sedulo argumentaris quid sit sperandum*. 5. Past part. *argumentatus* used passively, = proved: Aulfustius ap. Prisc. 1. p. 383 K *omnia argumentata nomina, = πιστωθέντα*.

Argūmentōsus (*argumentum*). 1. Full of arguments: Sidon. Ep. 9. 9 *argumentosa*; Rufinus Orig. in Rom. 8. 7 *perspicaces et argumentosi in falsa scientia*; Ps. Acr. on Hor. 2. S. 3. 70 *nodosi . . . vel argumentosi*. 2. Of a work of art, containing

numerous subjects: Quint. 5. 10. 10 *vulgo paulo numerosius opus dicitur argumentosum.*

Argūmentum, -i (*arguo*), properly, a thing which makes clear : so a thing which proves a fact, a proof.

1. This is its general use: e. g.

(a) Plaut. Trin. 522 *ne tu . . . siris . . . ei rei argumenta dicam* (things which go to prove that); so ib. 532; Most. 91 L; Most. 86 L *argumenta in pectus multa institui hominem quous rei . . . similem esse arbitrarer* (many things to show me, many considerations); ib. 95 *argumenta ad hanc rem*; Amph. 433 R *vincon argumentis*; ib. 592 *mecum argumentis puta*; Rud. 1023 R *quo argumento socius non sum et fur sum, fac dum ex te sciam*; Truc. 169 R *amator similest oppidi hostilis. Quo argumentost?* Mil. 1010 Rib. *quo argumento?* Enn. S. 37 *hoc erit tibi argumentum . . . ne quid exspectes*; Acc. 516; Lucr. 1. 402 *multa . . . commemorando Argumenta*; Cic. *passim*, with acc. and inf., and other verbal clauses: e. g. *hoc satis argumenti est, magno argumento est, eum hoc fecisse*; Cael. 68 *scire cupio quid habeat argumenti ista manumissio*; Verr. 2. 115 *quid tandem habuit argumenti aut rationis res quam ob rem . . . statueretur*; Liv. 33. 28. 9 *nullo adiecto argumento cur scire videretur.*

(b) With gen. of the thing proved: Cic. Verr. 2. 104, 5. 79 *criminis*; and often in Cic.; Ov. M. 4. 762 *animi laeti Argumenta*; Liv. 5. 47 *arg. ingens caritatis*; Petron. 105 *argumentum fugitivi* (proof that he was a runaway); 137. 8 *amoris*; Tac. G. 25 *impares libertini libertatis argumentum sunt*; ib. 35 *id praeipuum virtutis ac virium argumentum est quod . . .*; H. 5. 4 *raptarum frugum argumentum panis Iudaicus nullo fermento detinetur*; Iuv. 9. 85 *virii.*

(c) In law, proof or evidence of a transaction: Gaius 3. 139 *arg. emptionis.* With gen. of the thing which proves: Plin. 12. 68 (of myrrh) *nostri unguentarii digerunt haud difficulter odoris atque pinguedinis argumentis* (taking as their tests its odour, etc.); 2. 8 *caelum haud dubie caelati argumento diximus* (from the fact that it is hollowed out).

(d) In the technical language of Rhetoric, *argumentum* is used for a certain proof by Cornif. and Cic.: Corn. 2. 8 *argumentum est per quod reus coarguitur certioribus argumentis et magis firma suspicione*; Cic. Top. 8 *argumentum orationem quae rei dubiae faciat fidem.* Quint. uses it for any kind of proof: 5. 10. 1 *de argumentis: hoc enim nomine complectimur omnia quae Gracci ἐθνύματα ἐπιχειρήματα ἀποδείξεις vocant.*

2. A story, narrative of events, real or fictitious.

(a) Cic. Inv. 1. 27 *argumentum est ficta res quae tamen fieri potest.* Plaut. Amph. prol. 51; Trin. 707;

Ter. And. prol. 6; Varro Parmeno 14; ib. 15 *in argumentis Caecilius poscit palmam*; Cic. Cael. 64 *haec tota fabella quam est sine argumento*; N. D. 1. 53 *poetae cum explicare argumenti exitum non potestis*; and so in all Latin. (b) The subject-matter, theme of a piece of writing: *omnis ad scribendum materia*, as Quint. says 5. 10. 1: Cic. Fam. 6. 6. 1, 10. 2. 4 al. *argumentum epistulae*; Q. F. 2. 11. 1 *argumentum ad scribendum*; 2. 12. 1 *argumentum scribendi*; so often in Latin, e. g. Asconius, quoted by Quint. 5. 10. 1, in explaining a speech of Cicero, began *argumentum tale est*. (c) Met., the meaning, drift of a thing: Cic. Off. 2. 84 *tabulae novae quid habent argumenti nisi ut*, etc. (d) The subject or story of any work of art: Cic. Verr. 4. 124 *perfecta argumenta erant in valvis ex eborē diligentissime*; Verg. A. 7. 791 *argumentum ingens*; Prop. 3. 9. 13 *argumenta magis sunt Mentoris addita formae*; Petron. 88; and elsewhere in Latin. 3. A name: Nigid. ap. Schol. Germ. Aratea p. 51 B (390 Eyssenh.) *Samothraces . . . quorum argumentum nefas sit enuntiare (enumerare MSS.)*, etc.

Argūmentūōsē, adv., from lost adj. *argumentuosus*, with many proofs: Anecd. Helv. p. 55. 15.

Argūo, -is, -ūi, -ūtum: the part. pass. *argutus*, pass. inf. *argutum iri*, and fut. part. *arguiturus*, or *arguturus*, are not in common use, but Prisc. 1. p. 505 K says '*argui argutum*,' unde et participium '*argutus*,' id est convictus. Plautus in Pseudolo (746 R) '*argutus malorum facinorum*,' et futurum '*arguturus*' . . . Invenitur tamen in usu etiam '*arguiturus*' pro '*arguturus*'; Sallustius in II historiārum '*falsum filium arguituri*.' Comp. Paul. p. 27 M '*argutum iri*' in discrimen vocari; Charis. p. 249 K = Diom. p. 380 K '*arguor*' convictus sum . . . habet tamen apud antiquos '*argutus sum*.'

1. To point out, show in a clear light, make manifest. (a) Verg. A. 4. 13 *degeneres animos timor arguit*; Ov. Tr. 4. 3. 80 *apparet virtus arguiturque malis*. (b) Esp. common of persons, to point out as having done a thing, convict: Plaut. Bacch. 808 R *hae tabellae te arguont*; Caecil. 149 *id me arguit*; Plaut. Men. 651 R *quis arguit?* Lucr. 6. 401 *quid undas Arguit?* (c) Followed by adj. or other predicative word, explanatory of the matter proved: Acc. 419 *ars extispicem te arguit* (proves you to be); Hor. Epod. 11. 9 *in quibus amantem languor et silentium Arguit*; 1. Epist. 19. 6 *laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus*. (d) With verbal clause, acc. and inf., or indirect interrogative; Plaut. Mil. 244 Rib. *arguam hanc vidisse apud te* (prove that I saw); Cato Orig. 5. 4 *quod arguatur male facere voluisse*; Hor. 1. C. 13. 7 *arguens Quam lentis*

penitus macerer ignibus. (e) With gen. of the act of which a person is convicted: Plaut. Ps. 746 *Requid argutus est? Malorum facinorum sacpissume*; Catull. 64. 322 *carmine, perfidiae quod post nulla arguet actas*; Cic. Caecin. 25 *se pessimi facinoris arguit*; Verg. A. 11. 383 *timoris*; Tac. several times, e. g. A. 6. 10 *occupandae rei publicae.* (f) *In aliqua re*: Vulg. Ps. 49. 8 *non in sacrificiis arguam te.* (g) *De aliqua re*: Lex Rubria 22. 33 (49 B. C.); Vulg. Ioann. 8. 46, 16. 8. 2. To point out a person as guilty, i. e. to accuse, charge him, whether truly or falsely. (a) Plaut. Mil. 379 Rib. *intendere hanc arguere*; Enn. Tr. 265 *tu delinquis, ego arguor*; Cic. Rosc. Am. 82 *de quibus quoniam verbo arguit, verbo satis est negare*, and *passim* in his speeches, but always in the sense of attacking or accusing; Liv. 43. 5. 6 *si coram cum arguere vellent*; and often in Latin. (b) With double acc.: Plaut. Men. 940 *R haec te arguo*; Cic. Phil. 2. 29 *id quod me arguis.* (c) With gen. of thing: Plaut. Amph. 882, 897 *R argutam, arguit probri, stupri, dedecoris.* (d) With abl. of thing: Cic. Verr. 5. 46 *non modo te hoc crimine non arguo*; Nep. Paus. 3. 7. (e) With acc. and inf.: Plaut. Men. 814 *R me arguit hanc surrupuisse*; Corn. Her. 2. 46 *arguere aliquem hominem occidisse*; Cic. Verr. 1. 85 *auctor illius criminis fuisse arguebatur*; and *passim* in Cic.; Liv. 30. 23. 5 *speculatores, non legatos, venisse arguebat*; 33. 47. 6; Tac. constantly; and often in Latin. (f) With cogn. acc. of the thing charged: Plaut. Amph. 885 *R quae neque sunt facta neque ego in me admisi arguit*; Cic. Caec. 2 *id ipsum quod arguitur confiteri*; and so often in Cic., e. g. Mur. 67 *quid accusas . . . quid arguis?* so frequently Tacitus and Suetonius. (g) With acc. and inf. forming an object-clause: Ov. M. 15. 73 *primisque animalia mensis Arguit imponi* (attacks the placing of). 3. Part. pass. *argutus* as adj. Properly, perhaps, clear, distinct, well defined: so (a) Of omens: Cic. Div. 2. 29 *sunt enim qui vel argutissima haec exta esse dicant*; Prop. 2. 3. 24 *argutum sternuit omen amor.* (b) Of a type of architecture: Vitruv. 4. 8. 4 *argutius aedis exemplum*, clearer, more distinct. Of style: Cic. Brut. 42 *concessum est rhetoribus ementiri in historiis, ut aliquid dicere possint argutius* (more brilliantly or distinctly). (c) Of the form of limbs, well-marked, distinct: Verg. G. 380 *argutumque caput* (explained by Non. p. 239 as = *parvum, collectum*; Serv. and Schol. Bern. as = *breve*); Pallad. 4. 13. 2 *aures breves et argutae* (pointed?); Script. Itin. Alex. 6 *ipse visu arguto naribusque subaquilinis fuit* (perhaps = clear-cut features); perhaps Catull. 68. 72 *arguta solea*; but the

commentators take this as = sounding, creaking. (d) Of things in motion, as the hand or eye, expressive: Cic. De Or. 3. 220 *manus minus arguta, digitis subsequens verba, non exprimens*; Gell. 1. 5. 2 *quod . . . manus eius inter agendum forent argutae nimium et gestuosae*; Cic. Legg. 1. 27 *arguti oculi*; Ov. Am. 3. 2. 83, 3. 3. 9 *ocelli*. (e) Of sounds, or persons or things uttering sounds, clear, loud, shrill, tuneful: Naev. ap. Non. p. 9 *cum argutis linguis mutas quadrupedes* (loud speaking); Plaut. Truc. 494 foll. R *argute catus: facunditatem argutam: argutum civem*; Verg. G. 1. 377 *aut arguta lacus circumvolitavit hirundo* (explained by Schol. Bern. as = *stridula*); E. 9. 36 *argutas olores* (= *canoras* Serv.); 7. 1 *sub arguta ilice* (explained by Non. p. 239 as = *sonans*); 7. 24 *fistula*; 8. 22 *nemus*; G. 1. 143 *serra*; 1. 294, A. 7. 14 *arguto pectine*; Hor. 3. C. 14. 21 *argutae Neerae* (where Ps. Acr. comp. Verg.'s *arguta fistula*); 4. C. 6. 25 *argutae Thaliae* (*si l. c.*); 2. Epist. 2. 90 *argutos poetas*; Prop. 1. 18. 26 *arguto dolore* (querulous, loud-complaining); Ov. A. A. 1. 80 *forum*; Mart. 8. 73. 7 *arguti Nemesis formosa Tibulli* (tuneful). (f) Of smell, pungent: Plin. 15. 18 *odor in tenui argutior*. So of taste: Pallad. 3. 25. 4 *arguti sapes*. (g) Of style in speaking or writing, luminous, striking, distinguished: Cic. Brut. 65 *quis (Catone) in sentiis argutior*; 247 *argutus orator verbisque dulcis*; De Or. 2. 250 *ex ambiguo dicta vel argutissima putantur*; Tac. D. 20 *arguta et brevi sententia*. (h) Of expression or thought, clear, lucid, distinct: Cic. Ac. Post. 1. 7 *quam argute, quam obscure etiam contra Stoicos disserendum*; Brut. 53 *qui de matre suavianda tam acute arguteque coniecerit*; Cael. 19 *si mihi ad haec acute arguteque responderit*; De Or. 2. 18 *de rebus difficillimis argutissime disputare*; Or. 98 *ut callide arguteque diceret*. (i) Of the mind and its operations, clever, sagacious, acute: Plaut. Trin. 974 *nimis argute me obrepsisti*; Hor. A. P. 364 *iudicis argutum quae non formidat acumen*; 1. Sat. 10. 40 *arguta meretrice*; 1. Epist. 14. 42 *calo argutus*; and often in Latin.

Argūtīa, -ae (*argutus*), mostly in the pl.: Charis. p. 33 K *feminina semper pluralia 'hae argutiae'*; but Diom. p. 300 K and other late writers use it in the sing. 1. A piece of cleverness, clever trick.

(a) Plaut. Bacch. 127 R *etiam med advorsum exordire argutias?* Most. 2 *qui mi inter patinas exhibes argutias*.

(b) Of the nightingale, clever ways, accomplishments: Plin. 10. 85 *hae tantae artifices argutiae . . . paulatim desinunt*. (c) Of

gesture, or expression of feeling; tricks: Cic. Or. 59 *nullae argutiae digitorum*; Quint. 11. 3. 182 *neque in gestu persequemur*

omnes argutias. (d) So of nimble motion: Diom. p. 300 K *vicino aëre pectoris argutia verberato.* (e) Niceties, delicacies, refinements: Plin. 35. 117 *argutiae facetissimi salis*; 34. 65 *argutiae operum custoditae in minimis quoque rebus.* (f) As applied to style (with the same meaning): Cic. Brut. 167 *huius orationes tantum argutiarum, tantum urbanitatis habent, ut paene Attico stilo scriptae esse vidantur*; Orat. 110 *Demosthenes . . . nihil argutiis et acumine Hyperidi . . . cedit.* 2. Cleverness, acuteness: Cic. Lael. 45 *nihil est quod illi (Graeci) non persequantur argutiis*; Legg. 1. 7 *cuius (Macri) loquacitas habet aliquid argutiarum*; Apul. M. 1. 1 *modo si papyrus Aegyptia argutia Nilotici calami inscriptam*; Gell. 3. 1. 6 *numquam . . . tam importuna tamque audaci argutia fuit noster Probus ut, etc.*; Pallad. 14 pr. *argutia famulorum.*

Argūto, -ās (*argutus*), to chatter. 1. With acc. of the thing about which: Prop. 1. 6. 7 *totis argutat noctibus ignes*; Petron. 46 *quid iste argutat molestus?* 57 *tu nec mu nec ma argutas.* 2. More frequently in deponent form *argutor*, to play the *argutus*, or clever person: inf. -*ariet*, Plaut., Enn., Nov. l. c.: Plaut. Amph. 349 R *pergin argutarier* (to show off); Enn. Tr. 345 *exerce linguam melius ut argutarier possis.* 3. To chatter: Nov. 26 *alii cum tacent, totum diem Argutatur quasi cicada*; so perhaps Lucil. 29. 36. 4. Comically, *pedibus argutarier*, to be so clever with your feet: Titin. 28 *terra haec est, non aqua, ubi tu solitus argutarier Pedibus, cretam dum condepsis.*

Āridus, of a harsh sound as of breaking or tearing: Lucr. 6. 119 *aridus unde aures terget sonus ille*; Varro Manius 10 *tonat aridum*; Verg. G. 1. 357 *aridus altis Montibus audiri fragor*; Terent. Maurus p. 332 v. 226 K *aridum sonorem.*

Āriētillus, -i, subst. m. dim. from *aries*, a little ram, restored by certain conj. in Petron. 39.

Āriētīnus: in Gell. 3. 3. 8 the reading *arietinum oraculum* is extremely doubtful. Hertz now prints *Arretinum*.

Āriēto, -āre, verb den. from *aries*; 3rd pers. pres. ind. scanned *āryētāt* Verg. A. 11. 890. 1. To rush like a ram, butt: Plaut. Truc. 256 R *in nostras aedes arietat*; Acc. Brut. 24 *in me arietare*; Verg. A. 11. 890 *arietat in portas.* 2. Abs., to come into collision: Plin. 2. 198 *concurrentia lecta contrario ictu arietant*; Sen. Ep. 107. 2 *labaris oportet et arietes et cadas*; Ir. 2. 3. 3 *antequam inter se acies arietarent.* Trans., to dash down: Curt. 9. 7. 22 *quem . . . arietavit in terram*; Sen. Ep. 56. 13 *arietata*

inter se arma; Ir. 3. 4. 2 *dentium inter se arietatorum*; Tranq. I. 11 *animam insolitam arietari*.

Ariga, or **aruga**, -ae, subst. f.: in some texts spelt *ariuga*, *arviga* and *harviga*: a horned sheep. The MSS. of Varro L. L. 5. 98 and Velius Longus p. 73 K give *ariuga* or *arviga*; but Velius Longus l. c. seems to have meant *ariga*, as he says '*arispex*' ab '*ariuga*' ('*ariga*') *quae est hostia, non 'aruspex'*: Varro L. L. 5. 98 *ariuga . . . hae sunt quarum in sacrificiis exta in olla non in veru cocuntur . . . in hostiis eam dicunt ariugam quae cornua habet*; Paul. p. 100 M *harviga dicebatur hostia cuius adhaerentia (?) inspiciebantur exta*; Donat. Ter. Ph. 4. 4. 29 '*haruspex*' ab *aruga nominatur*. (Probably the only true forms are *aruga* and *ariga*. Perhaps the first syll. *ar-* is the same as that of *ar-ies*.)

Arilla, doubtful subst. f., preserved in a corrupt gloss of Placidus p. 11 D '*arilla*' *coctione* (or *coactione*) *panniculario*; the Balliol glossary gives for this *arilla coccineus panniculus*.

Arillātor, -ōris, subst. m., explained by Paul. p. 20 = *cotio*, a petty trader or merchant: so Gell. 16. 7. 12 says *Laberius 'cotionem' pervulgate dixit, quem veteres arillatorem dixerunt*. Glosses to the same purport are quoted by Löwe P. G. pp. 142, 285.

Ariñā, nom. f.: C. I. L. 8. 1557 (Agbia, Prov. Proc. Africa).

Ariolicum, name of a town in the Graian Alps: Itin. Peut. C. I. L. 5. p. 765.

Ariovistus, Gallic n. p. m.: Caes. G. 1. 31 al.; cogn. m.: C. I. L. 7. 1320 (Kenchester in Herefordshire).

Arisiūs, **Arisiā**, nomina: C. I. L. 6. 2379. iii. 15 (Rome, 144 A. D.); ib. 1056. ii. 34 (Rome, 205 A. D.); 8. 3040 (Lambaesis, Numidia); ib. 8214 (Prov. Numidia).

Arisso, -ās, verb descriptive of the noise made by a crane: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 7 *arissat grus quando clamat, sicut et milvus iugit, canis baubat*; so Gloss. Ball.

Ārista in the sense of a summer: Verg. E. 1. 70 *post aliquot aristas* (where Serv. says *quasi rusticus per aristas numerat annos*); Claud. IV Cons. Hon. 372 *necdum decimas emensus aristas*; Ennod. C. 2. 1. 15 (opp. to *hiemps*).

Āristātus (*arista*), furnished with bristling ears, of spelt: Paul. p. 280 M *farreo spico* (? *farre spiceo*) *aristato*.

Āristophanēus, and -īus: sometimes -īōs, acc. -īōn: of Aristophanes.

1. Cic. Q. F. 3. 1. 8 *Aristophaneo more*.
2. *Aristophaneum metrum*, a variety of anapaestic verse, the ana-

paestic tetrameter catalectic: Cic. Or. 190 *anapaestus is qui Aristophaneus nominatur*; Mar. Vict. p. 75 K; Mar. Vict. p. 124 also mentions an *Aristophanius paeonicus*, consisting of three paeons and an amphimacer: *ēgrēgā pērcōllūt īngēnā nūšicē*.

Āristōtēlicus, of Aristotle: Augustin. Conf. 4. 16. 28.

Ārītūdo, -īnis (*ārēre*), f. dryness: Non. p. 71; Plaut. Rud. 524 R; Enn. Epich. 2; Varro R. R. 1. 12. 3; L. L. 5. 60; Prom. 2. 6.

Arlapsa, name of a town in Noricum: Itin. Antonini; see C. I. L. 3. p. 686.

Arma, -ōrum: gen. *armum* Pacuv. 34, Acc. 319; see Cic. Or. 155; subst. n., only found in pl. 1. Implements or tackle of any kind: Cic. Mil. 74 (for building); Caes. G. 3. 14 *naves . . . omni genere ornatissimae*; Verg. G. 1. 160 *quae sint duris agrestibus arma*; A. 1. 177 *Cerealia arma*; Ov. M. 11. 35 (*coloni*) *operis . . . relinquunt Arma sui*; 6. 591 *furialiaque accipit arma* (instruments of the orgy); 15. 471 *ovis arma* (woollen clothing): A. A. 2. 50 (of wings and wax): Liv. 35. 23. 11 *bina equestria arma*; so 30. 17. 13; Mart. 14. 36 *tondendis haec arma tibi sunt apta capillis*. [N.B. In Verg. A. 5. 15 (*colligere arma iubet*) Serv. and Ti. Donatus take *arma* to mean sails; but it more probably means the ship's tackle; so A. 6. 353 (*navis*) *spoliata armis*.] 2. Arms, weapons, instruments of combat, in the most general sense, so in all Latin: e.g. Plaut. Epid. 29, 30, 31 R. (a) Favourite phrases are *in armis* (in arms or armed): e.g. Pacuv. 261 *in armis acvum agere*; *ad arma* (to arms): e.g. Lucr. 5. 1076 (*equus*) *fremittum patulis ubi naribus edit ad arma*. *Armorum custos* was the title of the keeper of the weapons in a legion: C. I. L. 2. 2668 (Legio vii, Gallaecia, 3rd cent. A. D.), and elsewhere. Specially of a shield: Verg. A. 10. 841 *Lausum . . . super arma ferebant*. (b) Met., Cic. De Or. 1. 172 *posse se facile ceteris armis prudentiae tueri atque defendere*; Quint. 12. 2. 5 *uti rhetorum armis, non suis*. 3. War, state of war, quarrel, strife; violent methods and proceedings: Cic. Att. 14. 20. 4 *armorum causam*; 15. 26. 1 *post haec arma*; Phil. 11. 38 *eorum qui utrisque armis vacant* (have taken neither side in the quarrel); Marc. 13 *ad illa arma sumus compulsi*; ib. 24 *animorum ardore et armorum*; Mil. 68 *ab armis conquietura*; elsewhere he has *ab armis discedere, ire ad arma, evocare ad arma, recedere ab armis, armorum et tumultus metus, suspicio*, and the like; *vi et armis, arma civilia*; Caes. C. 1. 2 *causa armorum*; 1. 4. *rem ad arma deduci*; G. 7. 33 *ad vim atque arma descenderet*; Verg. A. 10. 10 *arma sequi*; 10. 672 *qui me meaque arma secuti* (my quarrel); so 3. 156; Liv.

3. 14. 1 *ab externis armis otium fuit*; 3. 69. 2 *iuventus . . . arma et bellum spectabat*; 9. 1. 10 *pia arma* (a righteous quarrel); Ov. M. 5. 91 *neutra arma secutum*. 4. Arms in the sense of an army or a force: Ov. M. 6. 424 *haec auxiliaribus armis Fuderat*; Liv. 9. 9. 19 *nostro supplicio liberemus Romana arma*; 21. 26. 6 *ulteriore ripam omnem armis obtinebant*; 41. 12. 9 *nulla usquam apparuerunt arma*; Tac. H. 2. 32 *Hispanias armis non ita redundare*. (From *ar-*, to fit, join; so either things fitted together, or things fitted on).

Armāmentārius, adj. from *armamentum*, connected with arms: C. I. L. 6. 999 *armamentarii scribae* (Rome, 138 A.D.); 5. 1883 (*Concordia*) *armamentaria decuria*; 3. 1121 (Apulum in Dacia) *armamentarii conductores*. As subst. m., *armamentarius* = a maker of weapons: I. R. N. 4324 (Aquinum); C. I. L. 6. 2804 (Rome, 3rd cent. A.D.). As subst. n., *armamentarium* = a storehouse of arms, an arsenal: Cic. Rab. Perd. 20 *ex aedificiis armamentariisque publicis*; De Or. 1. 62; Liv. 29. 35. 8 al.; Plin. 7. 125; Iuv. 13. 83 *quicquid habent telorum armamentaria caeli*; C. I. L. 6. 2725 *armamentarii Imperatoris architectus*; (Rome) 7. 446 *armamentaria conlapsa restituit* (now at Durham).

Armāmentum, -i, subst. n., concr. from *armo*; gen. pl. -um Pacuv. 335; usually in pl. 1. Implements, tackle in general: very often of ships: Plaut. Merc. 174 R *alia armamenta*; Lucil. 3. 41 *armamenta tamen, malum, velum, omnia seruo*; Caes. G. 3. 14 *cum omnis Gallicis navibus spes in velis armamentisque consisteret*; 4. 29 *ancoris reliquisque armamentis amissis*; C. 1. 36, 58 (also of ships); Plin. 16. 170 *armamenta ad inclutos cantus*; 17. 152 *praedictis velut armamentis vinearum*; 18. 112 *isdem armamentis nudata conciditur medulla*.

2. Of ships, in the special sense of sails: Plaut. Merc. 192 R *armamentis complicandis componendis studuimus*; Pacuv. 335 *armamentum stridor*; Liv. 31. 45. 14 *armamentis magna ex parte amissis*; 21. 49. 9, 11 *sublatis armamentis* (with sails up), *demere armamenta* (to lower the sails); so 36. 44. 4; Sen. Ir. 2. 31. 5 *ut non expedite ad contrahendum armamenta disponderet*; Tranq. 9. 3 *magna armamenta pendentibus*; Ben. 6. 15 *armamenta demitti*.

Armāriōlus, -i, dim. of *armarium*: Glossae Nominum p. 17 Löwe. (The neut. *armariolum* is the usual form.)

Armātīō, -ōnis (*armo*), an arming: Prisc. 2. p. 463 K.

Armatīus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 8. 830 (Turca, Prov. Proc. Africa).

Armātōr, -ōris, subst. m. ag. from *armo*, he who arms: Prisc. 2. p. 463 K.

Armātrix, -īcis, fem. of *armator*, she who arms: Prisc. 2. p. 463 K.

Armātūra, -ae, subst. f., abstr. from *armo*. 1. The act of arming: Prisc. 2. p. 463 K. 2. Equipment: Cic. Fam. 7. 1. 2 *armatura varia pedilatus et equilatus*; Att. 6. 1. 14; Caes. G. 2. 10 *levis armaturae Numidas*; Vulg. 2 Par. 32. 5 *fecit universi generis armaturam et clipeos*; Ezech. 26. 9 *turres tuas destruet in armatura sua*. Of ships' tackle: Itala Act. Apost. 27. 19 *armaturam proiecerunt*; (Rönsch S. B. p. 9). 3. Concr., a body of troops (usually with an epithet to denote the quality of their equipment): Cic. Phil. 10. 14 *levis armatura*; so Brut. 137; Liv. 21. 55. 2; 22. 18. 2; 27. 48. 1; 28. 14. 8 (all with *levis*); Amm. 14. 6. 17 *leves armaturas*; Veget. *passim*. 4. Esp. in later Latin, the heavy-armed imperial guard: Amm. 14. 11. 21 *armaturarum tribunus*; so 15. 5. 6; 15. 4. 10 *agens vicem armaturarum rectoris*. 5. Of a single soldier: C. I. L. 3. 3336 (Pannonia Inf.) *armatura legionis eiusdem*; ib. 1663 (Moesia); 8. 2618 b. 18 (Lambacsis, Prov. Numidia); 6. 2699 (Rome). 6. In general, troops: Nazar. Pan. Const. 23 *quod tanto numero duplicabat armatura terrorem*; Veget. 2. 23 *armaturae quae sub campi doctore sunt*. 7. Armour: Val. Max. 7. 6. 1; Vulg. Sap. 5. 18; Ephes. 6. 11. 8. Practice in tactics, the science of war: Amm. 14. 11. 3 *per multiplicem armaturae scientiam*; 21. 16. 7 *artium armaturae pedestris*; Veget. 1. 4 *armaturae numeros omnes . . . docere*; 1. 13 *illo exercitii genera quod armaturam vocant*; 1. 23 *armaturam omnes discabant*; I. R. N. 2648 *armaturae schola* (Classis Praet. Misensis, 159 A. D.).

Armentārius, adj. from *armentum*, connected with herds. The following instance has not been noticed: Gloss. Epinal. 2. C. 14 '*armentarius locus*' *ubi armenta conduntur*.

Armentum, -i, subst. n., fem. form *armenta*, -ae: Enn. Inc. 12; Pacuv. 349 *cornifrontes armentas* 1. One of the larger domestic animals, as horse or ox: Cato R. R. 2. 7 *armenta delicula*; Varro R. R. 2. 5. 7 *armentorum gregem*; Lucr. 1. 163 *armenta atque aliae pecudes*; 4. 1197 *volucres armenta feraeque Et pecudes et equae*; 5. 228 *pecudes armenta feraeque*; Cic. Phil. 3. 31 *greges armentorum reliquique pecoris*; Verg. G. 4. 395 *inmania cuius Armenta et turpes pascit sub gurgite phocas*; Hygin. p. 102 (Schmidt) *centum armenta*; Tac. G. 21 *certo armentorum et pecorum numero*; A. 4. 49 *equi, armenta*. 2. A herd of the larger cattle, as horses, oxen, or deer: Verg. G. 3. 71 *subolem armento sortire*; A. 1. 185 *tota ar-*

menta (of deer); Hor. 1. Epist. 8. 6; Ov. M. 2. 842; 6. 395; 8. 882; 11. 348; Liv. 1. 7. 5; 32. 11. 2; Col. 1. Praef. 26 *aliud exigūt equinum atque aliud bubulum armentum*; Plin. 8. 165 (of horses); 11. 263 *pecori armentoque*; Plin. Ep. 2. 17. 3 *greges ovium, equorum, boum armenta*; Dig. 7. 8. 12. 3 *boum armenti* and often elsewhere in Latin. [The word is generally connected with *aro*, after Varro L. L. 5. 96 '*armenta*' *quod boves ideo maxime parabantur ut inde eligerent ad arandum*. If *armentum* is connected with *aro*, the connexion is collateral, not derivative, the word being (like *ar-uus*) formed directly from the base *ar-*. But it is also possible that *ar-mentum* comes from *ar-*, to join, fit, like *ar-ti-s*, *ar-ma*, and several other words. In this case it would mean a beast that can be fitted or joined, either to a plough or to another animal.]

Armicustōs, -ōdis, subst. m., a guardian of arms: I. R. N. 2680 (Classis Praet. Misensis, now at Naples).

Armifactor, -ōris, subst. m., a maker of arms: Victor Vit. Persec. Vand. 1. 30; Nov. Iust. 86. 1.

Armifactoriūm, -i, subst. m., a manufactory of arms: Nov. Iust. 86. 1.

Armifactoria, -ae, subst. f., the manufacturing of arms: Nov. Iust. 86. 1.

Armilausa or **armilausia**, subst. f., a military garment worn over the shoulders, but open at the sides: Isid. Or. 19. 22. 28 '*armilausa*' *vulgo vocata quod ante et retro divisa atque aperta est, in armos tantum clausa, quasi armiclausa, C littera ablata*: Gloss. Epinal. 1. C. 29 '*armilausia*' *sercae*; Schol. Iuv. 5. 143 '*viridem thoraca*' *armilausiam prasinam*; and in late Latin. The instances quoted by Ducange clearly show that *armilausia* is a military garment. *Lausia* or *lausa* (see s. v.) is a tile or thin slab of stone; can *armilausia* then be a piece of military slang, a tile for the shoulders (*armus*)? Comp. the use of *lilium*, *vinea*, *papilio*, *testudo* in military slang.

Armilla, -ae, subst. f. 1. A bracelet, armet, worn both by men and women: Plaut. Men. 536 W; Truc. 272 R; Quadrigarius ap. Gell. 9. 13. 7; Cic. Rep. 4. ap. Prisc. 2. p. 462 K *armillae, quas nunc brachialia vocant*; C. I. L. 1. 624 (44 B. C.) *C. Canuleius . . . donatus torquibus armillis*; Liv. 1. 11. 8; 10. 44. 3; C. I. L. 5. 4365 (Brixia) *torquibus et armillis donatus*. 2. An iron hoop or ring: Cato R. R. 21. 4 *armillas quattuor facito, quas circum orbem indas, ne cupa et clavus conterantur intrinsecus*; Vitruv. 10. 6. 11. (*Ar-*, to fit.)

Armilustrium, -i, (*armilustrum* Liv. 27. 37. 4). 1. Name of a place on the Aventine, meaning originally the place where arms were cleaned: Varro L. L. 6. 22 '*armilustrium*' *ab eo quod in armilustrio armati sacra faciunt, nisi locus potius dictus ab iis*; Gloss. Nom. p. 17 Löwe '*armilustrium*' *domus ubi arma mundantur*; Curiosum ap. Jordan Topographic der Stadt Rom. 2. p. 561: Liv. 27. 37. 4. *Armilustri vicus*: C. I. L. 6. 802 (Rome); 975. iii. 26 (Rome, 136 A. D.) 2. Also the name of a festival celebrated at Rome, the celebrators being armed: Varro L. L. 5. 153; 6. 22; Paul. p. 19 M '*armilustrium*' *erat festum apud Romanos, quo res divinas armati faciebant, ac dum sacrificarent tubis canebant*; I. R. N. 5750 (calendar of Amiternum). (See Marquardt Röm. Alt. 6. p. 417.)

Arminius, Arminia, nomina: C. I. L. 5. 3071 (Patavium); 6. 2379. vi. 32 (Rome, 144 A. D.); 3286 (Rome); 8. 3428, 5333 (Numidia Procons.); German n. p. m., Tac. A. 1. 55 al., Flor. Vell., etc.

Armipotens, -entis, adj., mighty in arms: Acc. 127 *Minervae armipotenti*; Lucr. 1. 33 *Mavors armipotens*; Verg. A. 2. 425 *divae armipotentis*; 6. 500 *Deiphobe armipotens*; 9. 717 *Mars*; 11. 483 *armipotens, praeses belli, Tritonia virgo*; Stat. Silv. 3. 2. 20 *Ausoniae armipotentis alumnus*; Claud. VI Cons. Hon. 655 *arm. genitor*; Dig. 50. 15. 1 (of Tyre).

Armo, -ās, verb den. from *arma*. 1. To furnish, equip: Cic. often; e. g. Sest. 46 *armatae classes*; Agr. 1. 20 *quemadmodum (colonia) armatur*; elsewhere he has *consules . . . aerario, provinciis, exercitu armavit*; Agr. 2. 87 *Karthago muris armata*; elsewhere again *magistratus . . . deorum religione, temeritatem multitudinis auctoritate publica armare*; Verr. 5. 50 *navem . . . ornatam atque armatam*; N D. 2. 121 *armatas cornibus*; Caes. G. 3. 13; 5. 1; C. 1. 36 *armatas, armandas naves*; Verg. A. 4. 299 *armari classem*; G. 1. 255 *armatas classes*; Hor. A. P. 79 *Archilochum proprio rabies armavit iambo*; and often in Latin. *Armata* is the name of a trireme, I. R. N. 2817, 2839 (Classis Praetoria Misensis). Met., Cic. Inv. 1. 1 *qui sese armat eloquentia*; Fam. 12. 23. 4 *armat contra omnes fortunae impetus philosophia*; Caccin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6. 7. 4 *armavit te ad omnia ingenium*; Liv. 6. 38. 4 *causam plebis ingentibus animis armant*. 2. In a more restricted sense, to arm, furnish with arms, past part. pass. *armatus*, armed, an armed person: Plaut. Epid. 438 R *virtute belli armatus*; Bacch. 942 R *armati atque animati probe*; Enn. Tr. 97 *gravidus armatis*

equos; Tr. 315 *segetis armatae*; Cato Orig. 7. 5 *armatum hominem*; Cic. Verr. 2. 5 *Sicilia maximos exercitus nostros armavit*, and *passim* in Cic., e.g. *armare multitudinem, veteranos*, etc.; Caes. C. 1. 24 *pastores armat*; G. 4. 32 *reliquos armari iussit*, and elsewhere; Sall. has *armare copias, manus, se*, etc.; Liv. 2. 35. 1 *plebem ira prope armavit*; 35. 32. 14 *Asiam Europamque ad funestum armarent bellum*; and so very commonly in all Latin, very often followed by *in, adversum, contra aliquem*; note especially Verg. A. 9. 773, 10. 140 *ferrum, calamos, armare veneno*, which Quint. 8. 6. 12 remarks as a metaphorical use.

3. *Armatissimus*, sup. of *armatus*, completely armed: Cic. Caec. 61 *quasi armatissimi fuerint*; Sen. Ben. 5. 4. 1 *multis armatissimis (pares fuerunt) nudi aut leviter armati*.

Armus, -i, subst. m., the fore-quarter in animals, in man the upper part of the arm; distinguished technically from *umerus*, the shoulder: Plin. 11. 233 *uni (homini) umeri, ceteris armi*; comp. Ov. M. 11. 700 *ex umeris fiunt armi*. According to Serv. A. 11. 644 and Isid. Or. 11. 1. 62 *armus* was properly used only of animals; but Verg. l. c. certainly uses it of a man, and so perhaps A. 4. 11 *pectore et armis*; so also Val. Fl. 4. 265 *vigil ille metu cum pectore et armis*; Lucan 9. 831 *totoque simul demittit ab armo*. Of animals, often in Latin: e.g. Hor. 2. S. 4. 44; Ov. M. 11. 700; Plin. 11. 229, 233. (*Ar-*, to fit or join.)

Arnacis, -idis: wrongly conjectured in Varro ap. Non. p. 543, where the word is probably *peronatrix*.

Arniensis and **Arnensis** (*Arnus*), of the Arnus; name of one of the tribes of Rome: C. I. L. 1. 1012 (abbreviated *Arn.*); 6. 2381 b. ii. 22 (Rome), and elsewhere in inscr. Written *Arnensis* C. I. L. 6. 1473 (Rome), and elsewhere; *Areniensis* C. I. L. 2. 105 (Pax Iulia in Lusitania); Cic. Agr. 2. 79; Liv. 6. 5. 8.

Arnius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 5. 522 (Trieste).

Arnustia, n. p. f.: C. I. L. 1. 1373 *Thania Arnustia*.

Ārōmā: abl. pl. heterocl. *aromatis* Apul. M. 3. 17; 11. 16; Flor. 19.

Ārōmātārius, -i (*aroma*), a dealer in spices: C. I. L. 6. 384 (Rome).

Ārōmāticus (*aroma*). 1. Of spices, aromatic: Veget. R. M. 6. 13. 3 *calami aromatici*; Sedul. Carm. 5. 324 *messis aromatica*.

2. N. pl. *aromatica* as subst., aromatics, Spart. Hadr. 19. 5.

Arpius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 2375 b. ii. 6 (Rome, 120 A. D.)

Arquāmentum, glossed as = *dixl*, the pole of a cart: Gloss. Nom. p. 17 Löwe: perhaps for *armamentum*: Gloss. Cyrill. ἄμαξις, *armamentum* (Rönsch S. B. p. 8).

Arques, -*itis*, subst. m., an archer, bowman: Paul. p. 20 M 'arquites' *arcu proeliantes, qui nunc dicuntur sagittarii*. Another form of the word, *arcistes* (q. v.), is found in glossaries. Probably *arquites* is only another form of *arcutes* (q. v.).

Arquio, cogn. m.: C. I. L. 2. 2990.

Arquius, **Arquia**, nomina: C. I. L. 2. 377, 2373; cogn. m.: C. I. L. 2. 632 (Turgalium, Lusitania); 2458 (Bracara Augusta, Tarraconensis); 2465 (Valença do Minto, 1st cent. A. D.).

Arra, -*ae*, subst. m., the word in use in classical Latin as equivalent to *arrabo*: quoted from Laberius by Gell. 17. 2. 21 *multo videtur sordidius* ('*arrabone*') '*arra*,' *quamquam* '*arra*' *quoque veteres saepe dixerint et compluriens*.

1. Earnest money to bind a bargain, deposit as evidence that a contract has been entered into, distinguished from *pignus* by Isid. Or. 5. 25. 20 *interest autem in loquendi usu inter pignus et arram. Nam pignus est quod datur propter rem creditam, quae dum redditur, statim pignus aufertur. Arra vero est quae primum pro re bonae fidei contractu empti ex parte datur et postea completur. Est enim arra complenda, non auferenda*. Laberius ap. Gell. l. c.; Gaius 3. 139; Dig. 18. 3. 6. 8; 19. 1. 11. 6. Met., Plin. 29. 21 *mortis arram*.

2. In connexion with marriage; *arrae sponsales* or *sponsaliciae* are things given in pledge before marriage, to be returned if the contract is not kept: Dig. 23. 2. 38 *mulier iuris sui constituta arrarum sponsalium nomine usque ad duplum teneatur*; Cod. 5. 1. 5; 5. 2. 1.

3. *Arrae regiae*, pledges royal in magnificence: Iul. Cap. Maximin. 27. 7 (where see Casaubon).

Arrābō, -*ōnis*, subst. m., = *arra*: Varro L. L. 5. 175 *arrabo sic datur ut reliquum reddatur*; Plaut. Rud. 46 R *datque arrabonem*; Most. 648 Sonn. *arraboni has dedit quadraginta minas*; Poen. 1359 R *arrabonem hunc pro mina mecum fero*; Truc. 689 R (comically called *rabonem* above, with a play on *rapo*, q. v.); Mil. 952 Rib. *hunc arrabonem amoris primum a me accipe*; Ter. Heaut. 603 *ea relicta arrabonist pro illo argento*; Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17. 2. 20 *cum tantus arrabo penes Samnites Romani esset*; and elsewhere in Latin.

Arrānĭus, Arrānĭa, nomina: C. I. L. 8 often; C. I. L. 6. 1056. iii. 95 (Rome, 205 A.D.).

Arrecĭnus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 200. viii. 8 (Rome, 70 A.D.).

Arrēnĭānus, cogn. m.: I. R. N. 635. i. 25 (Canusium, 223 A.D.); 5759 (Amiternum).

Arrēnĭus, Arrēnĭa, nomina: C. I. L. 6. 1046. iv. 17 (Rome, 205 A.D.); 1057. v. 37 (Rome, 210 A.D.); 5. 4390 (Brixia); 8. 8460 (Sitifis, Mauretania).

Arrēnus, Arrēna, nomina: C. I. L. 6. 766 (Rome); 3. 6220 (Arrubium in Moesia); al. inscr.

Arrhythmĭa, -ae (*ἀρρυθμία*), absence of rhythm: Mar. Vict. p. 43 K.

Arricānĭus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 3876 (Rome).

Arricĭnĭus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 199 (Rome, 70 A.D.).

Arridĭus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 8. 7209, 7210 (Cirta, Prov. Numidia).

Arrĭgo, -rēxi, -rēctum (adr-). 1. To set up, prick up, raise up: Plaut. Rud. 1293 *R aures*; so Ter. And. 933 *arrige aures*; Verg. A. 2. 303 *adrectis auribus*; 4. 280 *adrectae horrore comae*; 10. 726 *comas*; elsewhere he has *arrectus in digitos* (standing on tiptoe), *tollit se adrectum*, *adrectos currus*, *adrectis hastis*, *cervicibus*; Ov. M. 15. 516 *auribus*. Sens. obscen., intrans., M. Antonius ap. Suet. Aug. 69; Mart. often.

2. Of the mind or feeling, to excite; also of persons: Sall. C. 39. 3 *vetus certamen animos eorum adrexit*; I. 68. 4 *animis eorum adrectis*; ib. 86. 1 *animos adrectos videt*; ib. 84. 4 *eos non paulum . . . oratione sua adreberat*; H. 1. 48. 8 *Etruria atque omnes reliquiae belli adrectae*. Verg. is very fond of this use; G. 3. 105 *cum spes adrectae iuvenum*; A. 1. 579 *animum adrecti*; 5. 138 *laudum arrecta cupido*; 5. 643 *mentes*; 12. 251 *adrexere animos Itali*; 731 *arrectaeque amborum acies*, etc. Liv. 8. 37. 2 *adrecti ad bellandum animi sunt*; 45. 30. 1 *libertas data adrexit animos*; Tac. A. 3. 11 *adrectae civitate*.

3. Part. pass., *arrectus, -a, -um*, as adj., steep: Liv. 21. 35. 11 *adrectiora*; Solin. 9. 8 (*saxa*) *adrectiora*.

Ārrĭgŭus, -a, -um, adj., from *arrigo*, glossed as = *obscene rigidus*: Glossae Nominum p. 17 Löwe.

Arrōgātĭō, -ōnis (adr-), subst. f., abstr. from *arrogo*, t. t. of Law, a form of adoption which took place by the authority of the *populus*: Gell. 5. 19. 1 (*genus adoptionis*) *quod per populum (fit) ad-*

rogatio; Gaius 1. 99 (= Dig. 1. 7. 2) *populi auctoritate adoptamus eos qui sui iuris sunt, quae species adoptionis dicitur adrogatio, quia et is qui adoptat rogatur, i. e. interrogatur an velit eum quem adoptaturus sit iustum sibi filium esse, et is qui adoptatur rogatur an id fieri patiatur, et populus rogatur an id fieri iubeat*; Ulp. Fr. 8. 2 foll.; al. Iurisc.; Vopisc. Aur. 12. 3 *adrogatio Aureliani*.

Arrōgātōr, -ōris (adr-), subst. m., ag. from *arrogō*, one who adopts by the process of *arrogatio*: Dig. 1. 7. 2, 19, 22, 40. (In Arnob. 1. 50 Reifferscheid rightly reads *abrogatoris*.)

Arrūmo, see **Adrūmo**.

Arruns, -tis, Etruscan n. p.: Cic. Tusc. 4. 50; Verg. A. 11. 759 foll.; Liv. 1. 34. 2; 1. 56. 7.

Arruntius and **Arruntia**, nomina: frequent in inscr. and lit.

Ars, artis, subst. f., properly a fitting together, so a making, or power of making.

1. A power to do a thing, hence a quality; only of persons, and thus a characteristic, a way of proceeding: Plaut. Trin. 74 *nam si in te aegrotant artes antiquae tuae* (your old ways); 293 *his ego de artibus gratiam facio*; Cato Or. 42 (Jord.) *si posset auctio fieri de artibus tuis* (your qualities); Ter. Ad. 259 *fratrem esse primarum artium magis principem*; And. 31-34 *eis (artibus) quas semper in te intellexi sitas, fide et taciturnitate*; Sall. I. 2. 4 *cum praesertim tam multae variaeque sint artes animi* (qualities); C. 10. 4 *avaritia fidem probitatem ceterasque artes bonas subvertit*; 11. 2 *huic quia bonae artes desunt, dolis atque fallaciis contendit*; I. 1. 3 *probitatem industriam aliasque artes bonas*; I. 28. 5 *in consule nostro multae bonaeque artes animi et corporis erant* (gifts); I. 85. 43 *luxuria et ignavia, pessimae artes*; and so with a bad meaning C. 5. 7 *quae utraque eis artibus auxerat quas supra memoravi*; C. 9. 3 *duabus his artibus, audacia in bello, ubi pax evenerat, aequitate*; Tac. H. 1. 45 *industriam eius innocentiaeque quasi malis artibus infensi*; 2. 57 *foedum mancipium et malis artibus ambitiosum*; 3. 9 *egregius ipse et qui solus ad id bellum artes bonas attulisset*; 3. 20 *ratione et consilio, propriis ducis artibus*; A. 2. 73 *clementia, temperantia, ceteris bonis artibus*; 16. 32 *specie bonarum artium*, and elsewhere in Tac.

2. A pursuit: so in pl. = a course of conduct: Plaut. Trin. 228 *utrum potius harum mihi artem expetessam*; Merc. 998 R *missas iam ego istas artes feci*; Cato Or. 12 (Jord. p. 45) *a bene factis, ab optimis artibus fugit maxima fugella*; Lucil. Inc. 18 *eidem studio et arti*; Sall. C. 21 *praecleari facinoris aut artis bonae famam*; I. 41. 2 *metus hostilis in*

bonis artibus civitatem retinebat (in a good course); *ib.* 63. 3 *inter artes bonas . . . brevi adolebat*; 85. 9 *mihī qui omnem aetatem in optimis artibus egi*; 8. 2 *si permanere vellet in suis artibus* (pursuits, course of life); 85. 1 *plerosque non eisdem artibus imperium petere et gerere* (course, line of conduct); *Liv.* 5. 27. 8 *ego Romanis artibus, virtute, opere, armis, vincam*; *Tac. H.* 1. 17 *quorum favorem ut largitione et ambitu male adquiri, ita per bonas artes haud spernendum* (= fair means); 1. 30 *nemo imperium flagitio quaesitum bonis artibus exercuit*; 1. 8 *pacis artibus*; 3. 86 *studia exercitus raro cuiquam bonis artibus quaesita*; 4. 44 *exercita malis artibus potentia*; *A.* 14. 57 *malas artes, quibus solus pollebat*, and elsewhere in *Tac.* 3. An occupation, nearly in the sense of profession: *Plaut. Capt.* 469 *R parasiticae arti*; *Verg. A.* 12. 519 *cui circum flumina Lerna Ars fuerat pauperque domus*. 4. An accomplishment, acquired faculty or power: *Lucil.* 13. 16 *ut perhibetur iners, ars in quo non erit ulla*; *C. I. L.* 1. 1009 (perhaps of the Ciceronian age) *docta erodita omnes artes virgo: viridis aetas cum floreret artibus*; *Lucr.* 4. 971 *studia atque artes*; *Cic. Mur.* 22 *artes ilico nostrae conticescunt*; *ib.* 30 *duae sunt artes, quae possunt locare hominem in altissimo gradu dignitatis, una imperatoris, altera oratoris boni*; *Quinct.* 93 *omnes tuas artes, quibus tu magnus es, facile concedit*; *Arch.* 10 *aut nulla aut humili aliqua arte praeditis*; *Part. Or.* 35 *animi quemadmodum affecti sint, virtutibus, vitiis, artibus, inertis spectantur*. *Cic.* very often has *bonae artes, optimaes artes, artes et disciplinae, studia atque artes*; but he does not, apparently, like *Sall.* and *Tac.*, use the word in a moral sense. *Verg. G.* 2. 52 *in quascumque voces artes haud tarda sequentur*; *A.* 12. 397 *mutas agitare inglorius artes*; *Liv.* 1. 18. 4 *instructum non tam peregrinis artibus*; so *passim* in Latin. 5. An art, exactly in our sense of the word: so *passim* in Latin: e. g. *Plaut. Aul.* 626 *R artem facere ludicram*; *Mil.* 187 *Rib. carum artem et disciplinam*; *Cato de Moribus* 2 (p. 83 *Jord.*) *poeticae artis honos non erat*; *Lucil. Inc.* 34 *arte pavimenti atque emblematis vermiculati*; *Cass. Hemina fr.* 35 (Peter *Hist. Rel.* p. 106) *omnes res atque artes*; *Caes. G.* 6. 17 *omnium inventorum artium*; *Cic. Fin.* 5. 26 *ut omnium artium recte dici potest commune esse ut in aliqua scientia versentur*; 3. 49 *cognitiones comprehensionesque rerum e quibus efficiuntur artes*; so *ars dicendi, navigandi, gubernandi*, etc. In pl., concr., a work of art: *Hor.* 2. *Epist.* 1. 242 *iudicium subtile videndis artibus*; so *Verg. A.* 5. 359 *clipeum efferri iussit, Didymaonis artes (si l. c.)*. 6. In general, art, skill, cultivation, as opposed, e. g. to nature or genius: so again *passim* in Latin:

c. g. Cic. Verr. 4. 65 *ea varietate operum ut ars certare videretur cum copia*; 4. 97 *eadem arte perfecta*, and the like often elsewhere. Abl. *arte*, by the application of skill or craft: artfully, skilfully: Ter. Heaut. 366 *haec arte tractabat virum*; Lucr. 4. 792 *scilicet arte madent simulacra et docta vagantur?* Liv. 2. 35. 8 *arte agendum*, etc., etc. *Per artem*, in the same meaning: Lucr. 4. 847, 5. 10; and often afterwards in Latin. 7. In a person, the quality of art or skill: Ter. And. 31, 32 *quid est Quod tibi mea ars efficere possit amplius?* Lucil. 30. 11 *haec virtutis tuae atque artis monumenta locantur*; Cic. Q. Rosc. 28 *quid Roscii? Disciplina. Facies non erat, ars erat pretiosa*; Verr. 2. 135 *haec vero huius ars erat et malitia admiranda*; Arch. 17 *propter singularem artem ac venustatem videbatur omnino mori non debuisse*; Q. Rosc. 17 *plus fidei quam artis, plus veritatis quam disciplinae possidet*; Balb. 45 *adsidius usus . . . et ingenium et artem saepe vincit*; Sest. 120 *summi poetae ingenium non solum arte sua, sed etiam dolore exprimebat*; Planc. 62 *virtus, probitas, integritas in candidato, non linguae volubilitas, non ars, non scientia requiri solet*; Balb. 56 *idcirco illa in omni parte orationis summa arte aspergi videretis*; Lucr. 5. 1355 *praestat in arte . . . genus virile*; and so often in Latin. 8. Concrete, an art, device, trick: Plaut. Trin. 844 *artes nauigatoriae*; Sall. I. 48. 1 *se suis artibus temptari*; H. 4. 1 *ea arte se quisque armabat*; Liv. 3. 35. 8 *ars haec erat, ne . . . (a device)*; so Verg., Quint., Tac., etc. 9. In the sphere of philosophy and literature *ars* means applied science or theory: and may be translated theory, art, system: Corn. Her. 1. 3 *ars et praeceptio quae dat certam viam rationemque faciendi*; Cic. De Or. 1. 186 *ex iis rebus quarum ars nondum sit*; 2. 30 *ars earum rerum est quae sciuntur*; 2. 44 *ad artem et praecepta revocanda*; Acad. Pr. 2. 22 *ars . . . ex multis animi perceptionibus constat*; Arch. 18 *ceterarum rerum studia et doctrina et praeceptis et arte constare; poetam natura ipsa valere*; Quint. 2. 14. 5 *ars erit quae disciplina percipi debet*; 10. 7. 12 *hic usus ita proderit si ea de qua locuti sumus ars antecesserit*; so 12. 10. 1 and elsewhere. Especially of grammatical theory or system: Non. p. 487 *gelu ars monothon esse vult, contra sentit auctoritas*; p. 517 *omnes artem secuti*, etc. (Rönsch S. B. p. 9); Serv. has *secundum artem*, according to rule, G. 4. 182 al., and *contra artem*, against rule. 10. In pl., rules, or collections of rules: Quint. 2. 5. 14 *hoc diligentiae genus plus conlaturum discentibus quam omnes omnium artes*; Prooem. 26 *nihil praecepta atque artes valere*; 5. 14. 27 *sacra tradentium artes*, and elsewhere in Quint. 11. A treatise on a

technical subject, as Grammar or Rhetoric: Cic. Fin. 3. 4 *ipsae rhetorum artes*; 4. 7 *scripsit artem rhetoricam Cleanthes*; Inv. 1. 8 *cuius ars quam edidit*, and elsewhere in Cic.; so Quint. 2. 13. 1 *plerisque scriptoribus artium*; and so often elsewhere; Iuv. 7. 177 *artem scindes Theodori*; and constantly in later Latin. (*Ar-*, to fit or join.)

Arsacō, name of a city in Parthia: Plin. 6. 113.

Arsacōs, -is, acc. -ēn, name of the royal family of Parthia: Sall. H. 4. 61; C. I. L. 6. 1799 (Rome) *Phraates Arsaces rex regum*; Amm. 23. 6. 2 al. The scholia to Lucan 1. 108 say *Parthi ab Arsaco rege dicti, vel certe ab eo quod pilosi sint sicut ursi, quos 'arsacas' lingua sua vocant*.

Arsēdentes, glossed as = *circumsedentes* by Placidus p. 8 D (perhaps for *amsedentes*).

Arsellius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 2380 (Rome, 150 A.D.).

Arsenius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 861 (Rome, 161 A.D.); I. R. N. 6358 (181 A.D.).

Arsina, n. p. f.: C. I. L. 1. 1374 (Perusia).

Arsineum, -i, glossed as = *ornamentum capitis muliebris*: Paul. p. 20 M; restored by Scaliger to Cato Orig. ap. Fest. p. 265 M *arsinea, rete, diadema*. Perhaps this word is intended in Gloss. Philox. *arsinum*, διάκριμα (? διάδημα).

Arsinius and **Arsiniā**, nomina: C. I. L. 1. 1382; 3. 3435 (Aquincum in Pannonia).

Arsis, acc. -īn (*ἄρις*), t. t. of Prosody, properly a raising; so the strong part of a foot, as e.g. the long syllable in a dactyl, trochee, or iambus, the first syllable in a spondee: fully defined by Mar. Vict. p. 40 K *arsis elatio temporis, soni, vocis* (i.e. of the note or pitch): *thesis depositio et quaedam contractio syllabarum*; comp. Diom. p. 474 K *pes est poeticae dictionis duarum ampliusve syllabarum . . . modus recipiens arsim et thesim, i.e. qui incipit a sublacione, finitur positione*. See also Mart. Cap. 9. 974; Isid. Or. 1. 16. 21.

Artāba, -ae, a dry measure = a *cadus* or $4\frac{1}{2}$ *modii*, according to Grom. Lat. 1. p. 376 Lachm.; according to Isid. Or. 16. 26. 16 = 72 *sextarii*, i.e. 3 *modii* and 6 *sextarii*; according to Script. Carm. De Ponderibus 89 = $3\frac{1}{3}$ *modii*. Isid. and the last-quoted writer say it was an Egyptian measure; Placidus p. 6 D calls it Syrian.

Artāmo, n. p. m.: Plaut. Bacch. 799 R.

Artānius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 3. 6365 (near Mostar).

Artānus, cogn. m.: Mart. 8. 72. 3.

Artātīō, quoted by Paucker from Commod. Instr. I. 41. 9, where it is almost certainly corrupt.

Artēmō, **-ōnis**, or **artēmōn** (ἀρτέμων). 1. A small sail, topsail: Isid. Or. 19. 3. 3, where it is defined as *derigendae polius navis causa commendatum quam celeritatis*; Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. p. 43 '*artemo*' *velum parvum: dictum quoque artemum (artemon?)*. Lucil. 26. 99 *Arabus artemo*; and later, as e.g. Sen. Contr. 7. 1 (16). 2 *in velo, in artemone?* Vulg. Act. Apost. 27. 40 *levato artemone*; Dig. 50. 16. 242 *artemo magis adiectamento quam pars navis est*; Schol. Iuv. 12. 69 (*velo prora suo*) *i.e. artemone solo velificaverunt*. 2. The third pulley in a lifting machine: Vitruv. 10. 2. 9 *Graeci ἐπάγοντα, nostri artemonem vocant*. 3. Glossed also as = *temo* by Placidus p. 4 D; as = *malus navis* by Gloss. Epinal. I. col. C. 1. 18.

Artōriācus (*artēriā*), fem. **-ā** and **-ē** (ἀρτηριακός). 1. Of the windpipe: Vitruv. I. 6. 4 *graviludo arteriaca* (or *-e*). 2. In medicine, intended for the windpipe: Cael. Aur. Chron. 2. 6. 93 *arteriaca medicamenta*. 3. Fem. *arteriace* as subst., a prescription or compound for the windpipe: Cels. 5. 25. 7; Scribon. Larg. Comp. 74, 75; Plin. 23. 136.

Arthriticus (*arthrilis*). 1. Connected with the gout: Cael. Aur. Chron. 5. 2. 28 *arthritica passio*. 2. Of persons, gouty: Lucil. 9. 72 *arthriticus et podagrosus*; Cic. Fam. 9. 23 fin.; Fragm. Iur. Vat. 130; Cael. Aur. Chron. 5. 2. 38.

Artīcūlātīō (*articūlo*). 1. Division into joints; of shoots and branches of trees: Plin. 16. 101 *exerescantium cacuminum articulatio*; 17. 163 *arbores etiam quibus non sit articulatio*; 17. 226 *vitibus peculiaris articulatio*. 2. Articulation in speaking: Fulgent. Myth. 3. 10. 3. 3. *Graecae Articulationes*, title of a work quoted by Fulgent. Cont. Verg. p. 154 Muncker *sicut Dionysius in Graecis articulationibus memorat*. The point being one connected with etymology (*ramus* from ῥαψοδία), the word may mean 'formations.'

Artīcūlātōr, a dissector of bodies or anatomist: Gloss. Philox., *articulator*, μελοκόπος.

Artīcūleius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 154 (Rome, 123 A.D.); 2074. 22 (Rome, 101 A.D.); 5. 8309 (Aquileia, 101 A.D.), al. inscr.

Artīcūlus, **-i**, subst. m. dim. of *artus*. 1. Properly a little limb, member. (a) Esp. of a finger: Catull. 99. 8 *omnibus articulis*; Prop. 2. 34 b. 80 *impositis temperat articulis*; Ov. H.

10. 140 *litteraque articulo pressa tremente labat*; Pont. 2. 3. 18 *sollicitis supputat articulis*; Plin. 2. 158; Vulg. Dan. 5. 24, al. Vulg.

(b) Prov., *molli articulo tractare aliquem*, to treat a person gently: Quint. 11. 1. 70 *quam molli articulo tractavit Catonem*; 2. 12. 2 *excipit adversarii mollis articulus*. 2. A

joint in a limb. (a) Cato R. R. 157. 8; Lucil. 4. 31; Varro

R. R. 2. 9. 4 *internodiis articulorum longis*; Cic. Att. 1. 5. 9;

Lucr. 3. 697; Caes. G. 6. 27; Hor. 2. S. 7. 16; Liv. 29. 49. 1

ipso in articulo, quo iungitur capiti cervix; Cels. 5. 18. 28 *nervis*

et articulis; Plin. 8. 153; 11. 217, 244; Pers. 5. 58; Petron.

17. (b) Of plants: Cic. Sen. 53 *ad articulos sarmentorum*;

Col. 2. 11. 9 *ante quam seges in articulum eat*; Plin. 16. 88;

18. 159 *si in articulum seges ire coeperit*. (c) Met., of style in

writing, a connection: Corn. 4. 16 *sine nervis et articulis fluctuat*

dicendi genus; Cic. De Or. 3. 186 *oratio articulis membrisque dis-*

tincta. (d) A ridge joining two hills: Plin. 37. 201 *nemorum*

salubritate, montium articulis (for which Salmasius proposed to read

obstaculis). 3. Of time and circumstances, a 'juncture,'

moment, crisis: Ter. Ad. 229 *in ipso articulo oppressit* (nicked me

to a hair); Cic. Quinct. 19 *in ipso articulo temporis*; Augustus ap.

Suet. Claud. 4 *de singulis articulis temporum*; Curt. 3. 5. 11 *in quo*

me articulo rerum mearum deprehenderit cernitis; Plin. 2. 216 *in*

ipsis quos dixi temporum articulis; 18. 222 *hi cardines singulis*

etiam nunc articulis temporum dividuntur; ib. 350 *sunt et ipsius*

lunae octo articuli; 17. 11 *hoc est illud quadriduum oleis decretorium,*

hic articulus austrinus nubili spurci quod diximus; Amm. 23. 3. 5

necessitatum articulis; Vulg. Gen. 7. 13 *in articulo diei illius*. So

in articulo = *statim*, immediately: Cod. Iust. 1. 33. 3; Claud. Mam.

Stat. An. 1. 1 (p. 23 Engelbrecht). 4. (From the meaning of

a joint or knot) a point of division, part, stage: Plaut. Men. 140 R

articulos omnes commoditatis scio (all the shades, gradations, niceties

of kindness); Augustus ap. Suet. Claud. 4 *quid est quod dubitemus*

quin per eosdem articulos et gradus producendus sit, etc.; Plin. 2.

68 *in mediis latitudinum articulis*; Dig. 1. 3. 12 *non possunt omnes*

articuli singillatim aut legibus aut senatus consultis comprehendī;

Arn. 1. 33 *verborum articulos integrare* (to make complete divisions

of, i.e. wholly articulate). 5. As t. t. of Rhetoric, a sentence

consisting of single words not coupled by conjunctions: Corn.

4. 26 *articulus dicitur cum singula verba distinguuntur caesa ora-*

tione, hoc modo, 'Acrimonia, voce, vultu adversarios perterruisti.'

6. As t. t. of Grammar. (a) A conjunction: Rutilius Lupus 1.

p. 9 (Halm) *cum sententiae multorum articulorum convenienti copia continentur*; so below, *demptis articulis sententiae divisae pronuntiantur*. (b) A pronoun: Varro L. L. 10. 20 *in articulis duae partes, finitae et infinitae*; so 10. 30; 8. 45 *quis quae, hic haec vocantur articuli*; Pompeius p. 209 K *ut 'o' articulus sit* (i. e. *pronomen*) *vocativi casus*; so Serv. Comm. in Don. p. 436 K. According to Prisc. 1. pp. 54, 548 K, the Stoics applied the term *finitus articulus* to the pronoun, *infinitus articulus* to the article. (c) Pliny (ap. Prob. Inst. Art. p. 133 K) wished to distinguish the usage of *hic* as follows: '*hic*' *tunc voluit dici pronomen quando solum reperitur declinari, ut puta hic huius, etc. At vero si cum alia parte orationis inveniatur declinari, articulum appellari, ut puta hic Cato huius Catonis*. So Sergius Explan. in Don. p. 538 K calls *hic* when thus joined with a noun '*articulus*': *casibus articuli accidunt pro generibus 'hi,' etc.* Ib. p. 548 K the usage is explained as due to the fact that we then point with the finger (*articulus*). (d) Perhaps in deference to the authority of Pliny, *articulus* came to be used from his time onwards in the sense of the article: Quint. 1. 4. 19; Prisc. 1. p. 54 K *ipsos articulos, quibus nos caremus, infinitos articulos dicebant*; 2. p. 124 K '*hic*' *numquam sensum articuli habet*; 2. p. 11 K (and elsewhere) he calls *o* the *articulus praepositivus*, *o*s the *articulus subiunctivus*. All the later gramm. use *articulus* = article. 7. In general, of a word: Dig. 28. 5. 29 *hoc articulo 'quisque'*; 35. 1. 4 *hic articulus 'tum.'* 8. Of a clause: Dig. 36. 1. 27. 2 *detracto hoc articulo 'quisquis mihi heres erit.'*

Artidiŭs, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 200. vii. 2 (Rome, 70 A.D.); 8. 8714 (Mauretania Sitifensis).

Artífex, -ícis. Gen. pl. *artificium* Quint. 7. Pr. 1, but elsewhere *artificum*. 1. Adj. (a) Skilled, instructed, artistic: Cic. Orat. 172 *politus scriptor atque artifex*; Cic. Brut. 96 *iam artifex, ut ita dicam, stilus*; Prop. 4. 2. 62 *artifices manus*; so exactly Ov. A. A. 3. 556 *equum*; M. 15. 218; Trist. 2. 522 (where Ehwald reads *artificis*); Am. 3. 2. 52; Plin. 8. 55 *vir tam artificis ingenii*; Iuv. 10. 238 *oris*; Vulg. Deut. 27. 15 *manuum artificum*. (b) In passive sense, made by art, artistically formed or wrought, artificial: Prop. 2. 31. 8 *quattuor artifices, vivida signa, boves*; Pers. 5. 40 *artificemque tuo ducit de pollice vultum*; Val. Fl. 6. 466 *da precor artificis blanda aspiramina formae*; Plin. 8. 150 *artifici dimicatione* (artificial); 10. 85 *hae tantae tamque artifices argutiae*; 12. 115 *incidentis manus*

libratur artificii temperamento (well-calculated); 29. 52 *artificii complexu*; Quint. 9. 4. 8 *artifex motus*; Solin. 35. 6 *artificii plaga* (artificial). 2. As subst., *artifex* = an artist, craftsman, skilled or instructed person, in the widest application of those terms. (a) Plaut. Cas. 2. 6. 4 *plus artificum est quam rebar; ariolum hunc habeo domi*; Cic. Fam. 1. 7. 7 *te tuis ut egregium artificem operibus lactari*; Verr. 1. 91, 92 *servos artifices*; ib. 4. 54; 5. 73; Ac. 2. 22 *qui distingues artificem ab inscio?* N. D. 2. 58 *Natura non artificiosa tantum sed plane artifex a Zenone dicitur*; Varro L. L. 5. 93 *artificibus maxima causa ars*; 9. 12. 18 of sculptors and painters, and so constantly in Latin. Of musicians: Cic. Mur. 29; Ov. M. 11. 169; Curt. 5. 1 (3). 22; Quint. 5. 10. 125; Plin. Ep. 4. 19. 4 *non artifice aliquo docente, sed amore*. (b) Of engravers, workers in wood, etc.: Verg. A. 12. 210; Ov. M. 12. 398; Suet. Vesp. 18. (c) Of a jeweller: Apul. Apol. 61 *art. sigilli*. (d) Of a gold or silver smith: Sen. Tranq. 1. 7; Helv. 11. 3; Iuv. 11. 102. (e) Of a workman, artisan (e.g. a mason): Liv. 5. 3. 6 *tamquam artifices improbi opus quaerunt*; ib. 42. 3. 11; ib. fr. 91; Quint. 7. praef. 1; Plin. Ep. 8. 20. 4 *omnia . . . quasi artificis manu cavata et excisa*. (f) Of a turner: Apul. Apol. 62. (g) Of a measurer: Grom. Vet. 5. 20, 10. 17 L; al. saep. (h) Of a skilled gardener: Plin. Ep. 5. 6. 35. (i) Of an actor: Plaut. Amph. Prol. 70; Cic. Quinct. 78; Sest. 120; Liv. 5. 1. 5, 7. 2. 6; Sen. Clem. 1. 26. 2, al. Lat. (k) Of an orator, rhetorician, or writer, implying science and skill: Cic. Quinct. 77; De Or. 1. 111 *magister atque artifex*; ib. 145 *istorum artificum doctrina*; Quint. 11. 3. 112 *artifices vetant tolli manum supra oculos*. (l) Of a practical physician: Cels. 1. pr. p. 8 Daremberg; ib. p. 12 al. (m) Of a barber: Tibull. 1. 8. 12; Mart. 6. 52. 6. (n) Of a boxer: Phaedr. 5. 5. 7 (not Plin. 7. 186, where the reading is given up by Detlefsen). (o) Of a bird-catcher: Petron. 109. 7. (p) Of a poisoner: Sen. N. Q. 3. 25. 1 *magnorum artificum venena*. (q) Of an artillery officer: Amm. 24. 4. 12, 28. (r) Often followed by an adj., defining the sphere of the art: Cic. Arch. 10 *artifex scaenicus*; so Sen. Ep. 11. 7; Suet. Iul. 84; Gell. 3. 3. 14; Apul. M. 10. 2 *medicus*; Flor. 15 *artifices sellularii*; Gell. 17. 5. 9 *rheticus*; Amm. 15. 3. 4 *artifices palaestritae*; 28. 4. 32 *artifices scaenarii*; Lamprid. Al. Sev. 52. 1 *art. carpentarius*; Vulg. Sap. 13. 11 *art. faber*; 3 Reg. 7. 14 *aerarius*; Is. 44. 13 *lignarius*. (s) With gen. of the art or work: Liv. 29. 35. 8 *multis talium rerum* (i. e. *tormentorum*) *artificibus*; Sen. Ben. 7. 20. 3 *artifices*

scaenae; Tac. A. 12. 66 *artifex talium . . . Locusta*; Suet. Tit. 7 *sallationis*; Tert. Spect. 23 *pugnorum*; Amm. 17. 5. 7 *medellarum*; Capitol. Max. 8. 4 *alterius rei*; Vulg. Apoc. 18. 22 *omnis artis*; and so elsewhere. (t) Met., Sall. I. 35. 5 *homines talis negotii artifices*; Prop. 1. 2. 8 *formae . . . artificem* (who makes up the form). (u) Peculiarly: Prop. 2. 1. 58 *solus amor morbi non habet artificem*, i. e. the physician who cures the malady. (v) Followed by gen. of the gerundive or gerund: Cic. De Or. 1. 23 *Graeci dicendi artifices et doctores*; Fin. 1. 42 *tamquam artifex conquirendae et comparandae voluptatis*; Liv. fragm. 1 *unicus pugnandi artifex*; Quint. 11. 3. 73 *pronuntiandi*; 12. 10. 6 *pingendi fingendique*; Suet. Cal. 32 *decollandi*. (x) Met., Cic. Fin. 2. 116 *comparandarum voluptatum*; Liv. 6. 36. 10 *tractandi animos plebis*; Sen. Ep. 9. 5 *faciendarum amicitiarum*; Quint. 2. 15. 18 *suadendi*; 11. 1. 85 *summus ille tractandorum animorum artifex*; Tac. H. 2. 86 *serendae in aliis invidiae*; Iuv. 14. 116 *adquirendi*; Amm. 27. 9. 2 *transferendae in alios invidiae*; 28. 1. 10 *laedendi*. (y) With *in* and abl.: Lamprid. Comm. 1. 8 *in his artifex quae*, etc. (z) Met., Quint. Cic. Pet. Cons. 47 *in ambitione artifex*; Amm. 14. 5. 8 *in complicandis negotiis art. mirus*. (aa) With abl. without *in* (or dat. of object?): Quint. 12. 10. 9 *dis quam hominibus effingendis melior artifex*. (bb) With *ad* and gerund or gerundive: Cic. Verr. 5. 183 *qui . . . artifices ad corrumpendum iudicium volunt esse* (masters in the art of —); Plin. 6. 187 *artifice ad formanda corpora . . . mobilitate ignea*. (cc) With inf.: Pers. prol. 11 *negatas artifex sequi voces*; 1. 71 *nec ponere lucum Artifices*. (dd) With *in* and acc.: Iustin. 9. 8. 8 *in seria et iocos artifex*; Quint. Decl. 10. 9 (Burmans) *in lacrimas artifex nostras*. (ee) The maker of a thing, with gen. of thing: Cic. Tim. 5 *eius (mundi) artifex*; Sen. Helv. 8. 3 *incorporalis ratio ingentium operum artifex*; Octav. 397 (386) *natura . . . operis immensi artifex*; Plin. 2. 3 *naturae omnium artificum*; Quint. 5. 12. 21 *statuarum*; Iuv. 13. 154 *artifices mercatorumque veneni*; Vulg. and elsewhere in late Latin; C. I. L. 9. 1719 (Beneventum) *tibicini artificum organorum*. (ff) Met., Ov. M. 13. 551 *ad artificem dirae Polymestora caedis*; A. A. 1. 656 *neccis artifices*; Plin. 28. 6 *eversor iuris humani monstrorumque artifex*; Sen. Phaedr. 567 (559) *scelerum*; Agam. 1041 (983) *sceleris infandi*. (gg) Abs., a cunning person: Ter. Phorm. 259 *artificem probum* (= Well acted!); Verg. A. 2. 125, 11. 407; Ov. M. 6. 615 *artificem Terea* (who contrived the crime); Iuv. 4. 18 *consilium laudo artificis*.

Artificiālis (*artifex*), t. t. of Grammar, applied to compound words: Anecd. Helv. p. 85 *K omnia nomina aut naturalia sunt, h. e. simplicia, aut artificialia, h. e. composita.* Mr. Haverfield adds Consentius p. 398.

Artificiālis, -ō, adj. from *artifex*, conforming to rule, made according to rule, regular, formal, artificial: Quint. 1. 8. 14 *ut commoneat artificialium* (artificial expressions); 1. 9. 1 *probatio artificialis* (according to rule); 6. 4. 4 *artificiali ratione* (regular, formal); 12. 8. 14 *art. probationis genus*; Chalc. Tim. Comm. 2 *artificialibus remediis.* Adv. *artificialiter*: Quint. 2. 17. 14 *alius se artificialiter, alius inartificialiter gerat*; Chalc. Tim. 56 (= scientifically); so ib. 62; Boeth. Contr. Eutych. et Nest. 1 (Paucker).

Artificiālītās, -ātis, artistic quality, = τὸ τεχνικόν: Vet. Transl. Arist. Rhet. 1. 2 (Paucker).

Artificiāna, -ae, glossed as = *locus ubi diversae artes exercentur*, Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. p. 43.

Artificiōlum, -i, subst. n., dim. of *artificium*, a little device: Not. Bern. 11. 6.

Artificiōsus, adj. from *artificium*; adv. *artificiose*. 1. Abounding in or requiring art, skill, or professional knowledge. (a) Corn. Her. 4. 6 and 7 several times, e.g. *quid dicitis difficile? utrum laboriosum an artificiosum?* (b) In philosophical language = the Greek τεχνικός, working by art or rule: Cic. N. D. 3. 27 *naturae non artificiose ambulantis*; 2. 58 *ipsius mundi natura non artificiosa solum sed plane artifex ab eodem Zenone dicitur*; Fin. 2. 15 *non de re artificiosa, ut mathematici, loquitur* (technical); so Vitruv. 9. 8. 7 *artificiosis rationibus.* (c) Of a person, abounding in professional knowledge: Cic. Inv. 1. 61 *rhetoribus qui elegantissimi atque artificiosissimi putati sunt.* 2. Of things, in passive sense, artistically made: Cic. N. D. 2. 138 *artificiosi operis diviniq;*; Top. 69 *animata animatis, naturalia non naturalibus, artificiosa non artificiosis*; Vitruv. 9. 9. 2 *artificiosis rebus se delectare.* 3. Of processes, actions, artificial as opposed to natural: Corn. Her. 3. 16 *ab ordine artificioso*; 3. 17 *cum ipsa res artificiosam dispositionem artificiose commutare cogit*; Cic. Div. 1. 72 *ea genera divinandi non naturalia sed artificiosa dicuntur*; De Or. 1. 186 *qui illa digesta artificiose generatim componerent*; Fin. 3. 32 *in celeris artibus cum dicitur 'artificiose,' posterum quodammodo et consequens putandum est*; Vitruv. 1. 6. 2 *artificiosis rerum inventionibus.* 4. In Cic. N. D. 2. 57 *ignem*

artificiosum is a translation of Zeno's πῦρ τεχνικόν, ὁδῶ βαδίζον εἰς γένεσιν: rational.

Artificium, in the concrete sense of a work of art: Cic. Verr. 4. 46 *magna artificia fuisse in ea insula*; ib. 132 *haec opera atque artificia*.

Artigraphia, -ae, subst. f., abstr. from *artigraphus*, the writing of a technical treatise: Anecd. Helv. p. 174 K.

Artigraphus, -i (*ars*, γράφω), the writer of a technical treatise, especially on grammar or metre, = Greek τεχνικός: Serv. A. 1. 104, 5. 522; Pompeius pp. 205, 240 K, and other grammarians; also in the later rhetoricians.

Artilius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 5. 8123 b (Aquileia).

Artinius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 3186 (Rome).

I. Artio, -īs, -īvi (*artus*), to fix or fit firmly: Cato R. R. 40. 3 *surculum aridum peracutum: eo artito surculum*; 41. 3 *duos surculos artito ad medullam*; Novius twice, ap. Non. p. 505 (vv. 16, 41 Rib.); Gloss. Hild. 'artire,' *constringere, coniungere*.

II. Artio, -īs, -īvi (*ars*), to instruct in accomplishments: Paul. p. 20 M; Placidus p. 10 D 'artitus' *artibus instructus*; Gloss. Philox. *artitus, πάντεχνος, δαίδαλος*.

Artista, -ae, subst. m., Latin rendering of Greek τεχνίτης, an artist: Vet. Transl. Arist. Rhet. 2. 23 (Paucker).

Artius, adj. (ἄριος), sound in mind and body: Augustus ap. Suet. Claud. 4 *si est artius, ut ita dicam, ὀλόκληρος*. Cogn. m.: I. R. N. 6559 (now at Naples).

Arto, -ās (*artus*). 1. To fasten, fix closely together: Col. 12. 44. 2 *transversos fustes artato, ita ut defrutum non contingant*. 2. To squeeze, contract, compress, put into small compass: Lucr. 1. 576 *quorum condenseo magis omnia conciliatu Artari possunt validasque ostendere vires*; Plin. 17. 209 (*vitis*) *contineri debet vimine, non artari*; Luc. 5. 234 *artatus rapido fervet qua gurgite pontus*; Mela 1. 1. 7 *ubi primum se artat, Hellespontus vocatur*; Mart. 1. 2. 3 *hos eme quos artat brevibus membrana tabellis*; Mart. 14. 190. 1 *pellibus exiguis artatur Livius ingens*. 3. To confine, put in bondage: Victor Vit. 3. 28, 46 al. *poenis, vinculis artare*, and the like. 4. Met., to confine the range of a thing, shorten, abridge: Vell. 1. 16. 2 *artati temporis spatium*; 1. 16. 4 *quid . . . post Isocraten clarum in oratoribus fuit? Adeo quidem artatum angustiis temporum, ut, etc.*; 2. 10. 3 *artata numero felicitas*; 2. 86. 1

in hoc transcursu tam artati operis; Petron. 85 *artaverat ludum dies sollemnis*; Mart. 12. 5. 2 *longior undecimi nobis decimique libelli Artatus labor est*.

5. To choke up, throng: Plin. 3. 83 *angustias eas artantibus insulis parvis quae Cuniculariae appellantur*; Luc. 5. 234, 9. 35 *pelagus victas artasse carinas*; Sil. 14. 370 *classis . . . artabat lunato caerulea gyro*; Mart. 2. 90. 6 *arta atria immodicis imaginibus*.

6. To throng or crowd a person: Plin. Pan. 23. 2 *occursantium populus . . . te . . . maxime artaret*.

7. In Law.

(a) To shorten a time previously allowed, opp. to *prorogo*: Dig. 42. 1. 2.

(b) To preclude a person from a plea: Dig. 2. 11. 2. 8 *ipse se artaverit: neque sic artandus est*; 43. 24. 5. 1 *tam artare adversarium ut intra diem occurrere ad prohibendum non possit*.

(c) To force, bind, compel: Cod. Theod. 9. 26. 3, 9. 27. 7 *artari ad solutionem*; 13. 1. 7 *ad necessitatem collationis artentur*.

8. In general, to force, compel: Salv. ad Eccl. 4. 17 *artat nos ad retributionem*; Victor Vit. 2. 35 *ad currendum*; Scriptor de Sing. Cler. 9 *artari ad laborem*; 45 *se artat ne vitietur*.

9. Of the feelings, to straiten: Ennod. Vita Epiphan. p. 364 *artabat corda puer*.

Artopta, -ae, subst. m. (*ἀρτόπτης*), a baking-pan for fine bread: Plaut. Aul. 400 R, quoted by Plin. 18. 107 with the remark *magna ob id concertatione eruditorum an versus poetae sit illius*; Iuv. 5. 72. (Often spelt *artepta*: see Löwe P. G. p. 259. A common gloss is 'artepta,' *genus vasis*.)

Artōrius, **Artōria**, nomina: often in inscr.: Iuv. 3. 29.

Artūātim, adv. from *artūātus*, part. pass. of *artuare*, limb by limb: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 'artuatim' *membratim*; Firm. Mat. Prof. Rel. 2. 2.

Artullia, nom. f.: C. I. L. 2. 8 (Orsonoba in Lusitania).

Artūo, -ās, -āvi, verb den. from *artus*, -ūs, to tear limb from limb; Gloss. Bodl. *artata* (i. e. *artuata*), *tribulata*, *districta*.

Artus, adj., 1. close, tight, drawn or pressed close or tight: Naev. Com. 12 *nimis arte conligo*. (a) Plaut. Pseud.

66 *compressiones artae*; Epid. 694 R *arte conliga*; Merc. prol. 64

arte cohibitam sese a patre; Cato R. R. 33. 5 *arteque adligato*; Lucr.

6. 120 *regionibus artis*; Cic. Verr. 1. 13 *artioribus apud P. R. vinculis tenebitur*; Or. 220 *ita arta et astricta ut ea . . . laxare nequeamus*; Att. 6. 2. 1 *vincula amoris artissima*; Off. 3. 111 *nullum vinculum ad astringendam fidem artius*; Caes. G. 7. 23 *arte continentur*; so Cic. *arte, artius adstringere*, and the like; Verg. A. 1.

293 *compagibus artis*; Ov. M. 6. 242 *arto nexu*; Val. Max. 2. 2. 8

maiestas abstinentia artissime constringebatur; Ateius Capito ap. Gell. 10. 6 *quanto artius pressiusque conflictata essem*; Vitruv. 9. 9. 11 *arte leniterque versetur*; Col. 6. 2. 5 *arte religato ad stiptem*; Tac. A. 14. 4 *artius oculis et pectori haerens*; 13. 28 *cohibita artius et aedilium potestas*; H. 1. 38 *arta custodia*; G. 20 *artissimum nexum sanguinis*. (b) Of dress, Hor. 1. Ep. 18. 30 *arta decet sanum comitem toga*. (c) Met., of laws, restraints, etc.: Lucr. 5. 1147 *leges artaque iura*; Plin. 16. 12 *leges artae et ideo superbae*. (d) Met., of friendship: Tac. A. 2. 66, 4. 68 *a. amicitia*; Apul. M. 9. 23 *contubernalis artissimi*; adv., Plin. Ep. 2. 13. 5 *hunc . . . arte familiariterque dilexi*; 6. 8. 1 *artissime diligo*. 2. Of places: narrow, close, confined (literally, pressed together). (a) Caes. G. 7. 18 *artiores silvae*; Lucr. 1. 70 *arta claustra*; 5. 353 *artas partes*; Sall. H. 4. 61. 15 *artis locis*; Hor. 2. Ep. 1. 60 *arto theatro*; 1. Ep. 5. 29 *arta convivia*; Liv. 32. 10. 10 *arta et confragosa loca*; 32. 10. 2 *artissimae ripae*; Tac. has it constantly of places: *a. itinera, via, loca, latera, fauces*, etc. (b) So adv. *arte, ire, stare, locare*, etc., to stand or move in close compass, at close quarters, closely: Plaut. Stich. 619 R *si arte poteris ad cubare*; Sall. I. 52. 6 *arte statuere aciem*; C. 59. 2 *artius conlocare*; I. 68. 4 *quam artissime ire*; Curt. 4. 13. 34 *si artius starent*; Plin. 12. 16 *seri artissime*. 3. Otherwise applied. (a) Narrow: Ov. M. 1. 740 *fit (luminis) artior orbis*; of a sieve, Plin. 18. 115 *artiore (cribro) cernitur*; of distance, Tac. A. 12. 63 *artissimo inter Europam Asiamque divortio*; of the person, Ulp. Dig. 21. 1. 147 *mulierem ita artam ut mulier fieri non possit*. (b) Of metrical quantity, short: Ov. P. 4. 12. 10 *artius appellem Tuficānumque vocem*. (c) Of slumber, deep: Plaut. Most. 816 L *quam arte dormiunt (coagmenta)*; Cic. Div. 1. 59 *arte et graviter dormire*; Rep. 6. 10 *a. somnus*. (d) Of darkness, profound: Suet. Nero 46 *in artissimis tenebris*. 4. Met., of feelings: Hor. 2. S. 6. 82 *ut tamen artum Solveret hospitii animum* (confined); Col. 1. 5. 2 *spes artior aquae manantis* (more confined, i. e. slighter). 5. Met., of actions: Liv. 39. 32. 7 *artior petitio* (closer competition); Tac. A. 13. 38 *artum numerum (militum) finiri* (limited to a narrow amount). 6. Met., of circumstances, narrow, straitened: Plaut. As. 78 R *arte habet illum mater* (keeps him close); Sall. H. 3. 61. 13 *artius habere*; I. 45. 2 *arte modum statuere*; 85. 34 *nec eos arte colam* (in contrast with his own luxury); Liv. 2. 34. 5 *in tam artis comitatibus* (when the means of getting provisions were so straitened); so Tac. H. 4. 26; Ov. P. 3. 2. 25 *rebus in artis*; Sil. 7. 310 *res artae*; Tac. A. 4. 58 *arto comitatu* (scanty); H. 3. 69,

4. 50 *artae res*; Flor. 1. 22 (2. 6) 31 *tam artis adflictisque rebus*; Vulg. Is. 30. 20 *panem artum*. 7. Neut. *artum* as subst., mostly with prep., a narrow place: Tac. Agr. 37 *sicubi artiora erant* (if the way was narrower). *In artum*, into a strait: Lucr. 6. 158; Hor. A. P. 134. Met., Plin. 8. 44 *a me conlecta in artum* (into a short space). *In arto*, in a narrow space: Liv. 1. 50. 8 *multiplicatis in arto ordinibus*; 34. 15. 8 *in arto haerentes*; Tac. Agr. 36. Met., Ov. M. 9. 683 *ne spem sibi ponat in arto*; Liv. 26. 17. 5 *cum in arto res esset*; Tac. H. 3. 13 *in arto commeatum*; A. 4. 32 *nobis in arto et inglorius labor*.

Artus, cogn. m.: C. I. L. 3. 4376 (Arrabona, Pannonia Sup.).

Arva, name of a town in Baetica, whence *Arvaboresis centuria*, the name of a *centuria* at Arva: C. I. L. 2. 1064 (c. 100 A. D.); adj. *Arvensis*: C. I. L. 2. 1065.

Arvěna = **advena**: Prisc. 1. p. 35 K.

Arvěnio = **advenio**: Diom. p. 452 K; Placidus p. 11 D.

Arvenius and **Arvenia**, nomina: C. I. L. 5. 2096 (Asolo).

Arventia, nom. f.: I. R. N. 1012 (Luceria).

Arverius, cogn. m.: C. I. L. 7. 1236 (near Chedworth in Gloucestershire): probably the same as *Arvirius* ib. 1237. (Probably connected with *Arviragus*, q. v.)

Arviga, **arvix**, see **Ariga**.

Arvilla, -ae, dim. of *arvina*, fat: Paul. p. 20 M.

Arvīnūla, -ae, dim. of *arvina*, fat: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 *arvinulis adipibus*; so Gloss. Bodl.; Vulg. Lev. 8. 16.

Arvīpendium, a chain for measuring land: Gloss. Philox. *arvipendium σχοίνος γεωμετρικός, arvipendia πλέθρα*.

Arvīrāgus, British n. p.: Iuv. 4. 127.

Arvūs, nom. m.: C. I. L. 4. 1815 (Pompeii); 7. 1236 (Britain); 5. 5227.

Ārūla, in the sense of an enclosure of turf raised round vines: Plin. 17. 77: perhaps this meaning may be referred to in the gloss. '*arula*' *craticula* Gloss. Hild., Bodl. and Ball.

Arūleius, nom. m.: I. R. N. 7094 (now at Naples).

Arūlēnus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 5. 5762 (Milan); 6. 2051. 81 (Rome, 69 A. D.).

Arūlōnia, nom. f.: C. I. L. 8. 7217 (Cirta).

Aruncūleius, **Aruncūleia**, nomina: C. I. L. 5. 4332-3 (Brixia); Catull. 61. 86.

Arunculeus, glossed as = *carbunculus*: Gloss. Nom. p. 17 Löwe.

Aruncus, -i, a tuft of hair hanging from the beard of a she-goat: Plin. 8. 203 *dependet omnium (caprarum) mento villus quem aruncum vocant.*

Ārūo, -īs, to pull or tear away: Varro L. L. 5. 135 *aratrum (vocatū) quod aruit terram.*

Arvōcīto = adv-: Paul. p. 27 M 'arvocitat' *saepe advocat.*

Arvōco, arvōlo = adv-: Prisc. 1. p. 35 K.

Aruseius, nom. m.: Tac. A. 6. 7, 40.

Arusinatum pagus, a community in N. Italy, now Fumane, in the Valle Policella: C. I. L. 5. p. 390. nos. 3915, 3926.

Arusini campi, name of a tract near Beneventum: Frontin. Strat. 4. 1. 14.

Arx, -cis, subst. f. 1. A strong place. (a) Plaut. Bacch. 900 R; Ps. 1064 R *ex arce Ballionia*; Enn. Tr. 77 *arce et urbe orba sum*; 219 *qui Corinthum altam arcem habetis*; Caecil. 146; Ter. Hec. 431, 801 (of a part of Athens); Lucr. 5. 1107, etc.; Cic. De Or. 2. 273, etc.; Liv. 2. 34. 6 *coloniam quae arx in Pomptino esset*; and very often in Latin. (b) As name of the S.W. height of the Capitoline hill: Varro L. L. 5. 47; Cic. Off. 3. 66; Liv. 1. 18. 6; 1. 24. 5. (c) *Arces* of the seven hills of Rome: Verg. G. 2. 535; Hor. 1. C. 2. 3; Petron. 121. 107, 124. 293. (d) Met., a stronghold, strong place. Very common: e.g. Cic. Phil. 8. 24 *Cotylum . . . ornamentum atque arcem amicorum suorum*; Sall. H. 3. 61. 6 *arcem habent e spoliis vestris*; Liv. 3. 45. 8 *tribunicium auxilium et provocationem, duas arcas libertatis tuendae*; 7. 29. 6 *Campanos, ipsam arcem finitimorum*; 28. 3. 3 *urbs . . . arx Hasdrubali ad excursions faciendas*; 28. 42. 16 *ubi Hannibal sit, ibi caput atque arcem huius belli esse*; 37. 18. 3 (*Pergamum*) *caput arcemque regni.* 2. A height, high place (of a mountain or other). (a) Verg. G. 1. 240 *Ripheas arcas*; 4. 461 *Rhodopeiae arcas*; and very commonly in Verg. and other poetry, e.g. Prop. 3. 15. 25 *Cithaeronis arcas*; Ov. M. 1. 467 *Parnasi constitit arce*; Petron. 116 *impositum arce sublimi oppidum*; 123, 205 *Caucasea arce*; ib. 209 *tumidas iratus deprimit arcas.* (b) Of heaven: Verg. A. 1. 250 *caeli quibus adnuis arcem*; Hor. 3. C. 3. 10 *arcas attingit igneas*; so Ov. M. 1. 163; 2. 306 al.; Am. 3. 10. 21 *sideream mundi qui temperat arcem.* (c) Met., a height, eminence, highest point: Sen. Thyest. 342 *cupidi arcium*; Sil. 13.

771 *ad summas laudum perduxerit arces*; Luc. 7. 593 *nondum attigit arcem Iuris*; Quint. 12. 11. 20 *Cicerone arcem tenente eloquentiae*; Stat. S. 2. 2. 131 *celsa tu mentis ab arce Despicis errantes*; Tac. D. 10 *in ipsam arcem eloquentiae*; Claud. IV Cons. Hon. 235 *alta capitis . . . in arce*. Of the head: Sen. Oed. 187. (The proverb in Cic. Planc. 95 *arcem facere e cloaca* is difficult; perhaps *arcem* is a mistake for *arcum*, an arch. I had conjectured this when I found that others had anticipated me.) [*Arc-*, perhaps in the sense of to contain.]

Ās, assis, subst. m., gen. pl. usually *assium*, but *assum* Fragm. Bob. De Nomine et Pronomine (Gramm. Lat. 5. p. 560 K) and Varro L. L. 5. 180. Nom. sing. *assis* Donat. Ter. Ph. 1. 1. 9; Schol. Pers. 2. 59; Ps. Acron Hor. A. P. 325. Formerly called *assarius*: Charis. p. 76 K *assarius ab antiquis dicitur, nunc as*; Varro L. L. 8. 71 *non mille assarium esse, sed assariorum*; Placidus p. 9 D *assarium nummum assis*. 1. Originally a pound's weight of bronze: Varro L. L. 5. 169, 182; Gell. 20. 1. 31; Prisc. 2. 407 K '*as*' *nummus est libralis*. Ov. Med. Fac. 60 *in haec solidi sexta face assis eat*; Auson. Ecl. 1. 11 (p. 97 Peiper); Carmen de Pond. 41 *librae Sive assis*. But the value of the *as* was gradually reduced from a pound's weight to half an ounce at the end of the republic and a quarter of an ounce under the empire: see Marquardt Röm. Alt. 5. p. 7 foll. The chief references are to Varro R. R. 1. 10. 2; Plin. 33. 42-45. So that in classical Latin *as* means a copper coin of an ounce or half an ounce weight; Petron. 57 has the expression *assem aerarium*, a brass farthing. Prov. *asse carum est*, dear at a penny, Cato Marc. Fil. 10; *ab asse crevit*, he started with a penny in his pocket, Petron. 43; *assem habeas, assem valeas*, Petron. 77. 2. A unit or whole: Varro L. L. 9. 84 *as quoniam simplex est et principium, et unum significat et habet multitudinis sensum infinitum*; Ps. Acr. Hor. A. P. 325 *assis totum patrimonium est*; Comm. Cruq. ib. *ponitur etiam assis pro uno, ut viginti et as*. Thus *in assem* = so as to make up the whole, i. e. in the entirety of a thing, altogether: Cels. 2. 12. 7 *ut sit in assem autumnalis satio modiorum ducentorum*; 3. 3. 8 *in assem consummatum: fit in assem summa*, etc.; Dig. 20. 6. 9 *fundum in assem vendidit*. Of land measure: Col. 5. 1. 12 *iugerum pedes viginti octo milia et octingentos, hoc est as*; Plin. 18. 178 *iterari assem* (the whole). Especially common of an estate or inheritance: Paulus Dig. 28. 5. 17. 2 *si expleto asse duos sine parte heredes scripserit*, and all through this section of the Digest. So *passim* in legal Lat.,

so that *heres ex asse* = an heir to the whole estate. In a general sense: Sidon. Ep. 2. 12 *ut sanguinem fortunasque miserorum, quas ille sibi ex parte propinaverat, hic ex asse misceret*. In Vitruv. 10 12. 1 *asses* apparently = *ἐμβόλια*, or circular pieces of metal fitted at the end of a water-pipe, arranged so as to let the water out, but prevent its return. (Usually interpreted as = *one*; and as the same word as the Greek *εἶς*. Unless the *ss* of the base shows the word to belong to one of the non-Latin dialects, it probably points to some other original combination, such as *rs* or *ns*, so that *assis* = either *arsis* or *ansis*. May *assis* originally have been an *-i* form of the word *assus*, and have meant a (burnt or) molten lump of copper? W. Christ in the Archiv 12. p. 63 thinks that *as* may be a 'doublet' of *aes*.)

Āsārōtīcus, -a, -um, adj. from *asarotos*, belonging to mosaic: Sidon. Carm. 23. 56 *portas Exornas asaroticis lapillis*.

Āsārōtos, n. -ōn, n. pl. -ā, adj., the Greek *ἀσάρωτος*, unswept; of mosaic work: Plin. 36. 184 *Sosus . . . purgamenta cenae in pavimento quaeque everri solent relicta fecerat parvis e tessellis tinctisque in varios colores*. N. pl. as subst., mosaics: Stat. Silv. 1. 3. 56 *varias ubi picta per artes Gaudet humus superatque novis asarota figuris*.

Asbestōs, subst. m., and -ōn, subst. n., asbestos, a mineral unconsumable by fire: Varro L. L. 5. 131; Plin. 37. 146 (where it is described); Augustin. C. D. 21. 7. 1 *de lapide asbesto*; Isid. Or. 16. 4. 4.

Ascālōnensis, -ē, adj. from Ascalon: Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1. 31. 3.

Ascālōnītēs, acc. pl., -as, an inhabitant of Ascalon: Vulg. Ios. 13. 3.

Ascālōnīus, -a, -um, adj. from Ascalon, of Ascalon: Col. 11. 3. 57 *Ascalonii generis cepa*, the shalot; so ib. 12. 10. 1 *Ascalonia cepa*; Apic. 4. 144. *Ascalonia* alone as subst. f. = *A. cepa*: Plin. 19. 101 and following sections; so Anthimus 63.

Ascārīda, -ae, subst. f., a kind of worm: Cael. Aur. Chron. 4. 8. 117, 4. 9. 134; Isid. 12. 5. 13 (enumerated among *vermes carniūm*).

Ascārīi, -ōrum, name of a division of the Imperial troops: Amm. 27. 2. 9.

Ascārīus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 1058. iii. 92 (Rome, 210 A. D.).

Ascella, -ae, subst. f. (also written *ascilla*). 1. The shoulder:

Isid. Or. 11. 1. 65 *alae . . . quas quidam ascellas vocant*; Gloss. Ball., Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. vol. 8. p. 57; Vulg. Lev. 1. 17, and elsewhere, and in other late Latin. 2. A wing: Itala Math. 23. 37 (quoted Ps. Cypr. ad Vigil. 1. p. 120 H).

Ascellŭla, -ae, subst. fem. dim. from *ascella*, the wing of a bird or scale of a fish: Gloss. Ball., Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 7 '*ascellulae pennae vel squamae*.

Ascendo, perf. *ascendidi*: Evang. Pal. ap. Rönsch I. V. p. 288. Part. pass. *ascensus* used in a neut. sense: Itala Marc. 15. 8 *et ascensa tota turba* (Rönsch I. V. p. 296).

Ascensibilis (*ascendo*), that can or must be climbed: Cael. Aur. Chron. 3. 1. 4 *iter ascensibile* (up-hill); Arnob. Iun. Trin. 2. 14 extr., *ascensibile faceret caelum*.

Ascensio, in the concrete sense of a high place: Vulg. Amos 9. 6 *qui aedificat in caelo ascensionem suam*.

Ascensŭs, -ŭs, subst. m., abstr. from *ascendo*. 1. An ascent, going up: very often in Latin, e. g. Caes. G. 5. 32 *aliquem ascensu prohibere*; 7. 85 *agger . . . ascensum dat Gallis*; 7. 86 *loca praerupta ex ascensu temptant*; Sall. I. 94. 2 *ubi paulo asperior ascensus erat*; Verg. A. 2. 303, etc., etc. Used with *ad* and *in*, like *ascendo*. In pl., Liv. 36. 24. 4 *ascensus temptant*. With gen. of place ascended: Cic. Dom. 54 *ab eius templi aditu atque ascensu*; ib. 101 *Capitolii*; so Vulg. 2 Esdr. 12. 36, Eccl. 50. 12; of the heavenly bodies, rising: Vulg. 2 Esdr. 4. 21 *aurorae*; Ion. 4. 7 *diluculi*. [In Plin. 29. 59 Detlefsen reads *adsensu*.] Met., Cic. Legg. 3. 7 *asc. ad honoris amplioris gradum*; Balb. 40 *ad civitatem*. 2. Concr., a way up, ascent: Caes. G. 7. 45 *alio ascensu*; 46 *a planitie atque initio ascensus*; 1. 21 *qualis esset natura montis et qualis in circuitu ascensus*; Vitruv. 4. 7. 5 *tribunal habet et ascensum*; so 5. 6. 2, 5. 7. 7. 3. A stage in ascent: Cic. Planc. 60 *etiam in virtute multi sunt ascensus*. 4. The height of a hill or mountain: Lucr. 5. 493 *cresebant montibus altis Ascensus*; Script. Bell. Gall. 8. 14 *tanto collis ascensu*; Ov. M. 11. 151 *riget arduus alto Tmolus in ascensu*. 5. As t. t. of Rhet. = climax: Aquila Romanus p. 34 Halm; Mart. Cap. 5. 536. 6. In Grammar, of the degrees of comparison: Cledon. p. 37 K *ascensus quidam ad amplificandam significationem gradus sunt dicti*. [In Vitruv. 10. 19. 8 the right reading is *accessu*, not *ascensu*.]

Ascensus, -i, name of the god of ascending or climbing: Tert. Nat. 2. 15.

Asciamallia, -ae, subst. f., an implement combining an axe and a hammer: Glossae Nominum p. 18 Löwe.

Ascīnus, adj., the Greek ἄσκηνος, unsheltered: Ennod. Ep. 9. 20 *scitis pro ascinis a quo veniat retributio, si iuventur*.

Ascio, -ās, verb den. from *ascia*. 1. To hew with an axe: Augustin. in Ps. 30. Serm. 2. 6 *quod doletur, ascietur, deplanctur*. 2. To level with a trowel: Vitruv. 7. 2. 2.

Ascopa, -ae, f. = ἀσκοπυρία, a leathern flask: Itala Iud. 10. 5 (Rönsch I. V. p. 250); Glossae Nominum p. 18 Löwe '*ascupa*' *cavea*; Gloss. Epin. 3. E. 3 '*ascofa*' *in similitudinem utris*; in Gloss. Philox. *ascora*, Cyrill. *ascura*.

Ascreius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 9. 3709 (Marruvium).

Ascribo, -īs, -scripsi, -scriptum, to write in addition: constr. with *ad*, *in* with abl., dat., and abs. 1. Of adding a clause or expression to something already written. (a) Plaut. Ps. 1003 R (emend. Ritschl) *nullam salutem mittere ascriptam solet* (no salutation at the end of the letter); Bacch. 734 R *adscribere hoc cito*; Pers. 69 R *est etiam in ea lege adscriber* (an additional clause might be inserted); Cic. Inv. 1. 56 *adscribat ad legem*; Verr. 1. 88 *non solum illud perscribunt, quod tum prohibiti sunt, sed etiam causam ascribunt*; ib. 148 *ad extremum adscripserat* '*Rediviva sibi habeto*'; Caec. 95 *in eadem lege ascr.*; Att. 1. 6. 9 *ascr. salutem*; and elsewhere in Cic.; Varro L. L. 7. 57 *huiuscemodi equites pictos vidi in Aesculapii aede et ferentarios ascriptos* (i. e. the word *ferentarii*); Phaedr. 5. prol. 6 *si marmori adscripserunt* '*Praxitelem*' *suo*; Quint. 1. 7. 17 '*i*' *litteram dativis casibus ascribant*; Suet. Nero 21 *nomen in albo*; and elsewhere in Latin. (b) Inverted constr., Spartian. Sev. 22. 3 *orbem . . . ipsius nomine ascriptum*. (c) Sometimes the acc. expresses not the thing itself additionally written, but a statement of or about it, or something referring to it: e. g. Cic. Balb. 20 *qui hanc poenam foederibus ascribat* (statement of penalty); Rab. Post. 1 *ascribat ad iudicium suum . . . meam sententiam*; Cluent. 34 *eum tutorem liberis non ascripsit* (i. e. his name); Flacc. 74 *tutor his rebus Graecorum legibus ascribendus fuit* (i. e. the name of a tutor); Verr. 2. 106 *cognitorem ascribit Sthenio*; Verr. 5. 51 *quid censetis . . . voluisse Mamertinos impendere laboris . . . ne haec biremis ascriberetur* (that the additional imposition of the ship should not be laid on them); Verr. 3. 83 *ascr. accessionem*; Varro L. L. 10. 20 *nos sicubi opus fuerit . . . quid et cur ascribemus*; Tac. A. 13. 51 (*constitutum*) *ne censibus negotiatorum naves ascriberentur tributum-*

que pro iis penderent. (d) Met., Cic. Phil. 2. 79 *tu eius perfidiae voluntatem tuam ascripsisti* (supported his perfidy by your assent). 2. To add one person's name to another's; to assign one person to another in any capacity: Varro L. L. 7. 56 *ascribebantur inermes armatis militibus qui succederent si quis eorum deperisset*; Cic. Man. 58 *A. Gabinius Cn. Pompeio socius adscribitur*; Fam. 9. 14. 1 *adscribunt me socium tuis laudibus*; Agr. 2. 24 *illum sibi conlegam*; Phil. 2. 33 *ascribe me in talem numerum* (add my name to). 3. To enrol, enter on a list; commonly of enrolling names for a colony; Paul. p. 14 M *adscripti dicebantur qui in colonias nomen dedissent, ut essent coloni.* (a) Cic. Phil. 2. 102 *colonos novos ascribi posse rescripsi*; Har. Resp. 57 *ascr. in certam sedem civitatis*; Arch. 8 *Heraclae adscriptum* (i. e. assigned to, or enrolled as a citizen of, Heraclaea); ib. *ascr. Heracliensem*; Balb. 30 *Athenis Rhodios adscribi*; Fam. 13. 30. 1 *ascriptus in id municipium*; Hor. 3. C. 3. 35 *adscribi quietis Ordinibus patiar deorum*; Liv. 33. 24. 9; Tac. H. 2. 94 *urbanae militiae*; Suet. Nero 9 *ascriptis veteranis*; Oros. 6. 22. 6 *Romano censui adscriptus*; 6. 22. 7 *adscribi inter homines*; and elsewhere. (b) With acc. of the place to which the colonists are to go: Liv. 31. 49. 6 *adscripterunt colonos Venusiam*; 34. 42. 6 *Puteolos . . . adscripti coloni*; Tac. A. 14. 27 *veterani Tarentum atque Antium adscripti.* 4. To include in a class or division: Hor. 1. Epist. 19. 4 *male sanos Adscripsit Liber satyris faunisque poetas*; Quint. 9. 3. 99 *quae sunt argumentorum, figuris adscripserunt*; 12. 5. 3 *vitiis adscribere adfectum propter quem facere honeste pudet*; Tac. G. 46 *Germanis an Sarmatis adscribam*; D. 17 *quos quid antiquis temporibus potius adscribatis . . . non video.* With noun in sing.: Quint. 8. 4. 26 *potest ascribi amplificationi congeries verborum.* 5. Of things, to assign, appoint, attach: Phaedr. 4. 3. 6 *adscribere hoc debebunt exemplum sibi*; 4. 11. 8 *cum adscriptus venerit poenae dies*; Plin. 10. 18 *illi deo ales adscribitur*; Plin. Ep. 4. 10. 1 *eidem adscripsisse legatum* (a legacy). (In Cic. Dom. 129 *scribebantur*, not *ascr-*, is the right reading.) 6. To assign, ascribe, impute a thing, make responsible for it: Cic. Inv. 1. 91 *hoc incommodum Scipioni adscribendum videtur*; Att. 13. 7 *causam adscribere*; Plin. 25. 30 *dis inventoribus ascriptum*; Arnob. 2. 76 *ascr. infortunio voluptatem*; Claud. Cons. Stil. 2. 81; Rapt. Pros. 3. 419 (4. 88); Vulg. 2 Reg. 12. 28; and elsewhere in late Lat. 7. To adopt or take a name: Spartian. Car. 10. 6 *cum . . . Alamannici nomen ascriberet.* 8. Part. pass. *adscriptus* as subst., of an idle super-

numery : Lamprid. Al. Sev. 15. 3 *ne quem adscriptum, i. e. vacantium haberet.* 9. In legal Latin, a cultivator attached to a particular region : Cod. Theod.

Ascripticius, adj. (*ascriptus*). 1. Having the *status* of an *ascriptus*, or one additionally enrolled as a soldier or citizen : Paul. p. 14 M *ascripticii . . . dicebantur qui supplendis legionibus ascribebantur* ; Cic. N. D. 3. 29 *novos et adscripticios cives.* 2. Of *coloni*, attached to the soil : Cod. Iust. 1. 3. 37 *adscripticiorum creationes* ; 1. 4. 24 *adscripticiae sive coloniariae condicionis* ; 3. 38. 11 ; 11. 47. 6. 3. Of an idle supernumerary : Treb. Poll. xxx. Tyr. 18. 11 *nullum adscripticium, i. e. vacantem, haberet.* (The quantity of the antepenultimate is uncertain. Lucan, as Mr. Beare points out in the *Hermathena*, scans *tribūnicīus* : on the other hand the analogy of *nōvicius*, *Anīcius* and other similar words makes for the long quantity.)

Ascriptor, -ōris (ads-), properly, one who adds his name to a document as approving its contents : Cic. Agr. 2. 22 *conlegas suos ascriptores legis agrariae.* In general, a supporter of a thing : Cic. Red. in Sen. 9 *in restituendo auctorem ascriptoremque* ; ib. 26 *non modo salutis defensor . . . verum etiam ascriptor dignitatis meae.*

Asculinus, see **Ausculinus**.

Asculum, name of a town in Picenum, sometimes called Asculum Picenum : Cic. Brut. 169 ; Caes. C. 1. 15 ; and often in Latin. Contracted form *Asclum* Sil. 8. 438. To be distinguished from Ausculum in Apulia (see **Ausculum**).

Ascura, see **Ascopa**.

Āsellifēr, bearing the *asellus* : of the constellation Cancer : Anth. Lat. 761. 57 (Riese) *inter aselliferi . . . lumina Cancrī.*

Āsellīō (*asellus*), a dealer in asses : Ennod. C. 2. 24. Often as cognomen.

Āsellius, **Āsellia**, nomina : C. I. L. 6. 1056. iii. 50 (Rome, 205 A.D.) ; 9. 2246 (Telesia), al. inscr.

Āsia, -ae. 1. The name of the eastern or third division of the earth's surface : Varro L. L. 5. 16 ; Mela 1. 8 *Tanais a septentrione ad meridiem vergens in mediam fere Macotida desluit : et ex diverso Nilus in pelagus. Quod terrarum iacet a frcto ad ca flumina ab altero latere Africam vocamus, ab altero Europen : ultra quidquid est Asia est.* The various boundaries of Asia as given by different authorities are stated by Plin. 5. 47 foll. *Passim* in Lat. : e. g. Plaut. Trin. 599, 845 ; Verg. A. 3. 1 *res Asiæ* (= the East). 2. Asia Minor : Varro L. L. 5. 16 *pars Asiæ in qua est Ionia et*

provincia nostra. 3. The Roman province of Asia, consisting of Phrygia, Mysia, Caria, and Lydia (see Marquardt R. A. 4. p. 333 foll.); Cic. Flacc. 65; Plin. 5. 102; and often elsewhere in Lat.

Āsiarchǎ, -ae, subst. m., a high-priest of a temple of Asia: C. I. L. 3. 296 *Asiarchae templorum splendidissimae civitatis Ephesinae: Asiarchae Ephesinae civitatis* = ἀρχιερεῖς τῆς Ἀσίας ναῶν τῶν ἐν Ἐφέσῳ: Cod. Theod. 15. 9. 2 *exceptis alytarchis syriarchis agonotheis itemque asiarchis et ceteris.* (Comp. Dig. 27. 1. 6. 14 ἕθvous ἱεραρχία, οἶον Ἀσιαρχία; 50. 5. 8 *sacerdotium provinciae.*)

Asicius, Asiciā, nomina: C. I. L. 6. 2375. iii. 37 (Rome, 120 A.D.); C. I. L. 2. 1772 (Gades), al. inscr.

Asidius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 1057. ii. 59 (Rome, 210 A.D.).

Asidōnius, Asidōniā, nomina: C. I. L. 3. 45 (Egyptian Thebes, 134 A.D.); 2113 (Salonae); 10. 6491 (Ulubrae). These two names are spelt *Assidonia* and *Assidonius* C. I. L. 8. 332-4, 386 (Prov. Byzacena, Afr.).

Āsilus, -i, subst. m., a gadfly: Nigidius De Animalibus ap. Philarg. and Schol. Bern. Verg. G. 3. 147 *asilus est musca varia [cui nomen] tabanus*; Plin. 11. 100 *asilo, sive tabanum dici placet*; ib. 32. 10; Serv. G. 3. 148 (= Isid. Or. 12. 8. 15) *Latine asilus, vulgo tabanus vocatur.* Met., a stimulus, incitement: Tert. Pud. 10 *moechiae asilum.*

Āsināricius, of a mill, turned by an ass: Itala Marc. 9. 42; (Rönsch. I. V. p. 121).

Asinastra, name of a kind of fig-tree: Cloatius ap. Macrobr. 3. S. 20. 1.

Asisinātēs, the inhabitants of Asisium: Plin. 3. 113; in some MSS. *Ass-*.

Asisium, name of a town in Umbria (now Assisi): Prop. 4. 1. 125 (*si l. c.*); C. I. L. 6. 3884. ii. 50 (Rome, 197 A.D.).

Asisua, Assisua, or Assua, a doubtful word, glossed as = *fovea deceptionis animantium*; Glossae Nominum p. 18 Löwe; according to Placidus p. 10 D = *petaurus pernix* (a trapeze); so Id. Harl. p. 496 Gundermann, *assua πέτραρον.* For attempts at explanation see Löwe l. c.

Āsmǎ, -ātis (ἄσμα), n., a verse: Mar. Vict. p. 161 K *quorum exempla inducere supervacuum, accepta semel asmatum structione, videtur.*

Aspānius, Aspāniā, nomina: C. I. L. 5. 1099, 1430 (both at Aquileia); 10. 5903 (Anagnia).

Aspārǎgus, -i, subst. m., ἀσπάραγος or ἀσφάραγος. 1.

Garden asparagus as opposed to the wild (*corruda*): Cato R. R. 149. 2; 161. 1; Lucil. 3. 26; Inc. 166 (in pl.); Varro S. M. 573 (Bücheler); also in pl., Plin. 19. 145; and elsewhere in Latin. 2. A shoot or bud containing flower or seeds: Plin. 23. 27 *asparagos eius* (of bryony). According to Phrynichus (Lobeck p. 111) this was a misuse of the word.

Aspargo, -īnis, subst., generally fem., but masc. Ennod. C. 2. 128. 3: of doubtful gender according to Prisc. 1. p. 169 K. Written also *aspergo*. The form *aspargo* is attested by the MSS. of Verg. A. 3. 534, and Non. p. 405 quoting the passage; by the Florentine MS. of Dig. 14. 2. 4. 2; Vel. Long. p. 75 K '*aspergo*' *verbum est*; Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 '*asparagine*' *asparisione*. A form of the nom. *asparigen* is preserved by Mar. Vict. p. 7 K. 1. A sprinkling, shower, rain: Lucr. 6. 525 (*sol*) *adversa fulget nimborum asparagine contra*; Verg. A. 3. 534 *salsa asparagine*; Ov. M. 1. 572 *summisque asparagine silvas Impluit*; 3. 86; 4. 125 *caedis*, and elsewhere; Petron. 102 *aquae asperginem*; Solin. 53. 24 *cum maxime lunares liquuntur aspergines*; Amm. 27. 4. 14; Sidon. Ep. 2. 1 *superiectae asperginis*. 2. Of flames: Ov. M. 14. 796 *flammifera . . . fumant asparagine postes* (the rain of fire). 3. Of colour, tinge: Ennod. C. 2. 82. 5 *candentem crocea gestans asparagine frontem*. 4. Met., a taint, stain: Fronto ad Amicos p. 195 Naber *cuius infamiae aspergo inquinat simul multos et dedecorat*; Prud. Apoth. 937 *omni culparum aspergine liber*. 5. Damp, or moisture in general: Cato R. R. 128; Vitruv. 5. 11. 1; Plin. 22. 63 *parietum aspergines*; Dig. 14. 2. 4. 2 *alterius asparagine* (the damp that has spoilt one part of the cargo). 6. As t. t. of Medicine, a sprinkling, = the Greek *σύμπασμα*: Cael. Aur. Acut. 3. 38. 218 *sympasmatibus utentes quae nos aspergines dixerimus*; ib. Chron. 3. 7. 93.

Aspectāmen (*aspecto*), sight: Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2. 12 *iucunda aspectamini* (where however Hartel reads *spectamini*).

Aspectūs, -ūs, meaning the eye: Ennod. Opusc. 1. p. 284; 3. p. 347 Hartel.

Aspernāmentum (*aspernor*), a thing to be rejected, an abomination: Itala Lev. 20. 13, Deut. 27. 15, Is. 2. 20 (Rönsch I. V. p. 22).

Aspĕro, -ās, -āvi, verb den. from *asper*. 1. To make rough: Varro R. R. 1. 52. 1 *asperata ferro tabula*; Col. 8. 3. 6 *asserculis, qui paulum formatis gradibus asperantur*; Non. p. 8 M *rugis frontem contrahere et asperare*; Pallad. 3. 31. 2 *asp. limum*

dysenteriacae passionis. 2. To sharpen: Luc. 6. 801 *abruptaque saxa Asperat*; Tac. G 46 *in sagittis, quas inopia ferri ossibus asperant*; A. 15. 54 *pugionem . . . asperari saxo.* 3. Of water, to lash into foam: Verg. A. 3. 285 *et glacialis hiemps aquilonibus asperat undas*; imitated by Luc. 8. 195; Val. Fl. 2. 435. 4. To cause to bristle: Prud. Perist. 10. 275 *dum Minervae pectus hydris asperat.* 5. Of sound, in a sentence, to make harsh: Quint. 9. 4. 31 *asperandae compositionis gratia.* 6. Of persons, and their feelings, to exasperate: Varro R. R. 3. 16. 20 *cum torpent apes, nec caloribus asperantur*; Stat. Theb. 1. 137 *indomitos . . . discordia fratres Asperat*; Tac. H. 3. 38 *Vitellium*; ib. 82 *militem*; so A. 1. 72, 3. 12; H. 2. 48 *iram victoris.* 7. Of a thing, to intensify, aggravate: Tac. A. 2. 29 *ne lenire neve asperare crimina videretur*; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2. 37. 195 *asperata parvo motu passionis . . . magnitudo*; Dig. 48. 19. 42 *interpretatione legum poenae molliendae sunt potius quam asperandae.* 8. To make harsh or unattractive: Prud. Psych. 430 *lascivas vitae inlecebras gustatus amarae Mortis, et horrifico super ultimus asperat haustu.*

Aspersūs, -ūs (*aspergo*), a sprinkling: Plin. 8. 134. 11. 279. 13. 82; Ven. Fort. Carm. 5. 5. 104 *aspersu sacro fit gregis alter odor.*

Asphaltus, -i, subst. m., asphalt or bitumen: Isid. Or. 13. 19. 4.

Asphōdēlum, neuter form of *asphodelus*: Gell. 18. 2. 13.

Aspirātīō, in the metaphorical sense of inspiration, influence: Tert. Apol. 22 *asp. daemonum . . . mentis . . . corruptelas agit*; Int. Iren. 3. 21. 2 *dei*; Lact. 2. 14. 10; Amm. 15. 2. 8 *aspiratione superni numinis*; 26. 1. 5 *numinis aspiratione caelestis.*

Aspirātīvus, (adsp-), adj. from *aspiratus*, t. t. of Grammar, expressing aspiration: Cornut. ap. Cass. Orth. p. 153 K 'h' *littera ipsa per se aspirativa est.*

Asprātūra (*asperare*), rough, fresh coin: Gloss. Philox. *aspratura, κόλλυβον.*

Assa, -ae, word of doubtful authority in Grom. Lat. p. 402 *L carbones aut testa aut ossa aut vitrum aut assas ferri aut aes aut calcem aut gypsum aut vas fictile.* (Two good MSS. give *assas*, a third *asses*, a fourth, of unstated authority, has *massas*. In any case the meaning seems to be lumps or pieces.)

Assārīus, adj. from *as*, worth an *as*: Cato R. R. 132. 2 *daps Iovi assaria pecunia*; Sen. Apoc. 11. 2 (emend. Mommsen). As subst., = *as* (see **As** ad init.).

Assātōr, -ōris, subst. verb. ag. from *assare*, one who roasts:

Gloss. Philox. *assator*, ὀπτατεύς; Glossae Nominum p. 19 Löwe 'assator' *frixor*.

Assēcūla, -ae (ads-), subst. of common gender, Charis. p. 52 K. One who follows, a follower, hanger-on, with some idea of reproach: Cic. Corn. 2. 3 Orell. *adentatores eorum atque adseculae*; Verr. 1. 65, 3. 30, 34; Sest. 135; Att. 6. 3. 6; Nep. Att. 6. 4; Liv. 5. 11. 2 *patriciorum*; Iuv. 9. 48 *humili adseculae*. (The spelling *adsecula* is attested by Charis. l. c., and in several cases by the MSS. of Cic.; though the contracted form *adsecla* is also found. The Epinal Glossary twice has *adsaecula*; and so Gloss. Philox.)

Assēcūūs, (ads-), adj. from *adsequor*, following closely, attentive: Plaut. Trin. 1118 *adsecue sequitur*; fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 6. 73 *nunc sequere adsecue, Polybadisce*. (See Lachmann's Lucretius p. 304.)

Assēdūlō (ads-), adv. from lost adj. *adседulus*, sedulously; the Bembine MS. of Terence gives this form in Ad. 50 *ille ut . . . me habeat facio adседulo*; the other MSS. however have *sedulo*.

Asseliā, nomen f.: C. I. L. 5. 4046 (between Mantua and Verona).

Assentiāo, subst. f. pl.: glossed as = *adsentationes*, flatteries; Placidus p. 3 D. (The form looks corrupt.)

Assentiō, -īs, -sensi, -sensum (ads-). 1. The active form was noticed by the ancient scholars: Varro ap. Gell. 2. 25. 9; Quint. 1. 5. 13; Nonius p. 469; Diom. p. 381 K; Prisc. 1. p. 399 K. To agree: abs., with dat. of person with whom, and sometimes with cogn. acc. of the thing in which one agrees. (In the majority of cases in the Ciceronian age and later the verb is found in the perf.) Plaut. Amph. 824 R *adsentiant illud quod dicam* (in that); Rud. 975 R *adsentio*; Acc. 476 *adsensit silens*; 50 *adsentio*; Pompon. 167; Sisenna ap. Quint. 1. 5. 13; Cic. Inv. 1. 51. 54; Fam. 5. 2. 9; Att. 9. 9. 1; Q. F. 2. 1. 2; Legg. 2. 23 (*adsentio* MSS.); Verg. A. 2. 130 *adsensere omnes*; Ov. M. 3. 406, 9. 259, 14. 592; Liv. 1. 54. 1 *adsentire se veteribus Gabinis dixerit*; Tac. H. 5. 3; A. 3. 23, 51; Suet. Vesp. 6; Apul. M. 7. 5; Gell. 6. 5. 5 *his adsentimus*. In pass., answering to act. with cogn. acc.: Cic. Ac. 2. 99 *percepta adsensa* (i. e. *quae adsensimus*); impersonal: Cic. Fam. 1. 2. 1 *Bibulo adsensum est*. 2. Deponent form *adsentior*, *adsensus sum*; Plaut. Merc. 142 R *tibi adsentior*; Lucil. 12. 9 *ad-sensus sum homini*; Varro R. R. 2. 1. 27; Cic. *passim*; Sall. C. 52. 1 *ceteri verbo alius alii varie adsentiebantur*; Liv. 25. 30. 6 *omnes adsensi sunt*; 41. 24. 19; and elsewhere in Latin. With cogn. acc.

of the thing in which one agrees: Cic. N. D. 3. 64 *non habeo quod tibi adsentiar*; Ac. 2. 68 *quicquam*; De Or. 1. 35 *cetera adsentior Crasso*; 1. 126 *illud tibi*; 3. 184 *illud adsentior Theophrasto*.

Assentor, -āris, -ātus sum (ads-). 1. To make as if one agreed with a person, to put on an appearance of assent: abs., and with dat. of person. (a) Plaut. Amph. 702 R *etiam tu adsentaris huice?* Most. 237 L *adsentabor tibi potius*; Mil. 35 Rib. *et adsentandumst, quicquid hic mentibitur*; Men. 418 R *adsentabor, quicquid dicit, mulieri*; Ter. Eun. 490; Ad. 988; Cic. Lael. 97, 99; Ac. 2. 45. (b) With cogn. acc., Ter. Eun. 253 *omnia adsentari* (in everything). 2. To flatter: Plaut. Most. 168 L *adsentari mihi*; Cic. Fam. 3. 11. 2, 9. 12. 1. 3. In a good sense, to express assent: Quint. 11. 3. 102 *caesim manus lenior permittit et adsentatur*; Tert. Exh. Cast. 4 *cui consilio adsentabimur?* (The word cannot be, as is said commonly, the intensive of *adsentior*, but apparently is formed from the base *sent-* as *aspernor* from *spern-*, *neco* from *nec*. Compare *subsentator*, quoted from Plautus by Fronto, p. 33 Naber.)

Assēquella, -ae (ads-), (*adsequor*), a clause which follows: Marius Vict. p. 57 K *neque in epodis singuli versus sine clausulis suis et adsequellis audiri poterunt epodoe*.

Assēquibilis, -ē (ads-), adj. from *adsequor*, to be attained: Vet. Transl. Arist. Rhet. 1. 2 *bene adsequibilia* (Paucker).

Assēquor, -sēcūtus sum (ads-), to follow up, overtake. 1. Plaut. Pseud. 249 F; Mil. 1349 Rib.; Ter. Ph. 982 *adsequere, retine, dum ego huc servos evoco*; Lucil. 4. 41 *adsequitur nec opinantem*; Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1. 94; Pall. Inc. 44 *a tergo insequens Nec opinantes adsecuta est*; Cic. Att. 3. 5 *si es Romae, iam me adsequi non potes*; Off. 1. 110 *nec quicquam sequi quod adsequi non queas*; Liv. 24. 20. 2, 28. 16. 2, 32. 16. 3 *adsecutus ad Zamam insulam*; 33. 8. 12; Tac. H. 3. 60; and often in Latin. 2. Met., to overtake, that is, equal, match a person: Cic. Legg. 1. 7 *quem si adsequi posset*; Fam. 1. 4. 4; Quinct. 31 *ita in utroque excellunt ut nemo nostro loco natus adsequi possit*. 3. Of a quality or action, to attain to, get to a level with: Corn. Her. 4. 28 *ut longitudo aut plenitudo harum multitudinem alterius adsequatur et exaequet*; Cic. Cluent. 196 *maiorum gravitatem*; Cat. 4. 20 *tantam laudem*; Fam. 6. 4. 5 *merita*, and elsewhere in Cic.; Plin. Ep. 4. 8. 5 *ingenium eius*. 4. To overtake, i.e. attain to, get, gain, realize. (a) Varro R. R. 1. 68 *adsequi maturitatem*; 3. 6. 3 *fructum* (of profit realised); Cic. Fam. 5. 6. 2 *hoc rebus gestis sum*

adsecutus; Q. F. 1. 1. 12 *laudem*; Att. 11. 7. 3 *quod vis*; 11. 23. 2 *adsequi nihil cogitatione*; and so often in all Latin. (b) Followed by a verbal clause: Varro R. R. 2. 4. 20 *adsequi desiderium parentis ferre*; often in Cic. with *ut*, as c. g. *oratione adsequi ut populares esse videantur*; and so often in Latin. 5. Of the mind, to overtake, i. e. to follow a thing home, get hold of it, grasp it: Cic. often, e. g. Att. 8. 11 D. 5 *adsequi suspicione non potui*; Att. 7. 12 a. 4 *quid coniectura adsequaris*. 6. So generally, to understand: with acc., or followed by verbal clause: Cic. Inv. 2. 139 *qui cogitatione adsequi possent et voluntatem interpretari*; N. D. 3. 38 *ut apertis obscura adsequamur*; N. D. 2. 97 *nullo consilio adsequi possumus quanto consilio gerantur*; Curt. 4. 16. 10 *animo adsequi aut oratione complecti*; Gell. 20. 1. 5 *inscitiae non adsequentium*; Vulg. 1 Tim. 4. 6 *bonae doctrinae quam adsecutus es*; 2 Tim. 3. 10 *adsecutus es meam doctrinam*. 7. To follow up a subject: Varro L. L. 10. 9 *quem locum aut inceperunt neque adsequi potuerunt*. 8. In later Latin, simply = *sequor*: Ennod. Opusc. 8. p. 415 (Hartel) *commodum . . . quod serenum examen adsequitur*.

Assĕr, -ĕris, subst. m., a pole: Naev. Com. 32; Plaut. Aul. 357 R; Cato R. R. 14. 1; C. I. L. 1. 577 (105 B.C.) *inasserato asseribus abięgnicis sectilibus*; Varro L. L. 5. 140, 7. 23; and often elsewhere in Lat. (Probably from *ad* and *ser-*, to fasten, bind, as *agger* is from *aggero*.)

Assĕro, -serĕi, -sertum, -serĕre (ads-). Literally, to bind close, bind to oneself: so 1. To grasp: Formula of Augurs quoted by Varro L. L. 6. 64 *si mihi auctor es verbenam manu adserere*. 2. In law, to take hold of a person as a sign of claiming him: frequently in the phrases *manu*, or (as is sometimes given in good MSS.) *manum adserere*; *adserere aliquem in libertatem*, to claim him as a free man; *in servitatem*, as a slave; again *adserere aliquem liberali causa*. *Adserere manu* = to grasp with the hand; *ads. manum* (if the form is sound), to grasp the hand of the person claimed (see Fest. p. 340 M). Plaut. Poen. 905 R *manu eas adserat . . . liberali causa*; so ib. 1102, 1348; Curc. 669; Pers. 163 R *a lenone illam adserito manu*; ib. 717 *adseratur hacc manu*; Rud. 973 R *mei sunt . . . nec manu adserantur neque illinc partem quisquam postulet*; Ter. Ad. 194 *nam ego liberali illam adsero causa manu*; (where Donatus says *sunt iuris verba, a quibus etiam adsertores dicuntur vindices alienae libertatis*); Varro L. L. 6. 64; Cic. Flacc. 40 *in causa liberali qui adserbatur*; Liv. 3. 44. 5 *virginem in servitatem adsereret*; 34. 18. 2 *adserendi in servitatem*; Suet. Aug. 74 *adserto*

in ingenuitatem; Tib. 2 *in servitutum*; Vit. 10 *in libertatem*; Vesp. 3; Gramm. 21; Dig. 40. 14. 2 *qui se ex libertinitate ingenuitati adserant*; 47. 10. 11. 9 *se adserit in libertatem*. Met., Liv. 8. 5. 4 *quamquam armis possumus adserere Latium in libertatem*; Ov. M. 1. 761 *meque adserere caelo*; Mart. 1. 15. 9 *haec utraque manu complexuque adserere toto*. 3. Without *manu*, to set free: Ov. Am. 3. 11. 3 *adserui iam me*; Sen. Tranq. 17. 8 *Liber . . . liberat servitio curarum animum et adserit*; Plin. Ep. 2. 10. 4 *mortalitatem, a qua te adserere . . . potes*. 4. Of a thing, to vindicate it, maintain its independent existence, assert it: Quint. 6. 5. 8 *in adserenda libertate rei publicae*; Mart. 9. 101. 13 *adseruit possessa malis Palatia regnis*; Suet. Iul. 16 *in adserenda dignitate*; Cal. 60 *in adserenda libertate*; Claud. 10 *adserturi communem libertatem*; Flor. 1. 7 (13). 19 *post adsertam a Manlio urbem*; 1. 34 (2. 18). 16 *adseruit cum fide socios*; 1. 38 (3. 3). 19 *liberatae Italiae adsertique imperii*; 2. 4 (3. 16). 1 *Gracchanas adserere leges*; 2. 5 (3. 17). 4 *equitem Servilius Caepio, senatum Livius Drusus adserere*; 2. 5 (3. 17). 1 *easdem leges adserere conatus*; C. I. L. 6. 1783 (Rome, 431 A.D.) *adserere honorem* (maintain). 5. To claim as one's own; to keep hold of: Quint. 4. 2. 95 *ter abdicatum iuvenem . . . tamquam suum filium adserit*; Mart. 7. 63. 10 *adserto qui sacer orbe fuit*; 9. 1. 3 *dum grande famuli nomen adseret Rheni*; 10. 35. 5 *non haec Colchidos adserit furorem* (claims as the subject of her poem). 6. To take under one's patronage: Cypr. Ep. 70. 2 *adserunt haereticos*, and so elsewhere in Cypr. 7. To protect (comically): Mart. 11. 98. 10 *non te cucullis adseret caput tectum*; 14. 142 *hoc focale tuas adserat auriculas*. 8. To enslave: Lucan 3. 56 *namque adserit urbes Sola fames* (the Scholia explain it 'liberates'; but the context clearly points to the opposite meaning). 9. To appropriate to oneself, claim: Ov. M. 1. 462 *nec laudes adserere nostras*; Vell. 2. 60. 1 *adserabant . . . fata . . . conditorem . . . Romani nominis*; Plin. 7. 137 *sibi cognomen adseruit*; Quint. pr. 16 *quae velut propria philosophiae adseruntur*; 9. 3. 64 *sibi artem figurarum adserere*; 12. 1. 20 *ads. sapientis sibi nomen*; Plin. Ep. 1. 3. 3 *quin tu . . . ipse te studiis adseris?* (let study claim you for itself); Iustin. 44. 3. 2 *Gallaeci sibi Graecam originem adserunt*; Suet. Otho 9 *dominationem sibi*; Dig. 5. 4. 1. 2 *sibi partem dimidiam hereditatis*. 10. To claim in support of a statement, and so to affirm a thing, assert it as true. (a) Treb. Pollio xxx Tyr. 12. 3 *quantum . . . Astyanax . . . adserit*; Spartian. Pesc. Nig. 3. 5 *adserens necessarium rei*

publicae virum; Cypr. Cath. Eccl. Un. 3 *adserentes noctem pro die* (pretending night to be day); Ep. 73. 25 *adseritur haereticorum baptisma* (is claimed, asserted as genuine); Ep. 44. 1 *quae adserunt* (which they assert); Oros. 3. 20. 5 *pro adserenda omnium temporum alternanti calamitate* (insisting upon, asserting); Macrobr. Somn. Scipionis 1. 20. 10 *cum defectum lunae conantur adserere.* (b) Followed by acc. and inf.: Sen. Exc. Contr. 4. 2. 5 *adserens contra Metellum agendum*; 7. 1. 10 *adserens minus verecundum esse*; Aur. Vict. Orig. Gentis Rom. 9. 8; Mart. Cap. 6. 601 *si congrue videtur adsertum*, etc.; Ps. Cypr. De Sing. Cler. 26. And generally in later Latin: see Paucker De Latinitate Scriptorum Historiae Augustae p. 99. (In Varro L. L. 9. 108, *cur non sit analogia, adserunt quod*, etc., Spengel is probably right in reading *adferunt*.) 11. Of a person, to approve (= *probare*): Cod. Theod. 4. 8. 9 *quem adserant suffragia munerum et privilegia meritorum.* 12. Subst. m., *adsertum*, -i, an assertion, statement: Mart. Cap. 6. 599.

Assertiō, -ōnis (ads-), (adsero, -serui). 1. The act or right of claiming a person as free or as a slave: Prisc. 2. p. 365 K *adsertio tam a servitute in libertatem quam a libertate in servitutum trahi significat.* Quint. 3. 6. 57 *silne liber qui est in adsertione*; 5. 2. 1 *adsertio secunda*; 11. 1. 78 *in secunda adsertione aut in centumviralibus iudiciis duplicibus*; Traian. ad Plin. Ep. 10. 66 (72) *ne adsertionem denegandam esse iis qui ex eiusmodi causa in libertatem vindicabuntur puto*; Suet. Dom. 8 *ne se perfusoriis adsertionibus accommodarent*; Iul. Cap. M. Anton. 9. 9 *de adsertionibus legem.* 2. A vindication: Arnob. 4. 21 *o deorum adsertio religiosa!* Victor Vit. 2. 60 *paternae unitatis declaratur adsertio*; Cod. Theod. 16. 1. 3 *Trinitatis ordinem, personarum assertionem, et divinitatis unitatem.* 3. A claiming: Minuc. Fel. Oct. 38 *verae libertatis adsertio.* 4. A plea: Cod. Theod. 4. 22. 2 *si inanis probetur adsertio.* 5. An assertion of a thing as true: Arnob. 1. 32 *adsertio talis rei.* 6. A statement: Cod. Theod. 9. 34. 7 (in pl.); Script. Itin. Alex. 43; and often in other late Latin.

Assertōr, -ōris (ads-), (adsero, -serui). 1. One who claims another either as free or as a slave; or who maintains an action concerning another person's freedom: Fest. p. 340 M *cum cuiuspiam adserat manum, educendi eius gratia ex servitute in libertatem, vocatur adsertor*; see also Gaius 4. 14. Liv. 3. 44. 8; 3. 47; Ascon. in Cornel. p. 63 Orelli; al. Lat. 2. One who maintains or vindicates a thing: an avenger: a champion: abs., and with gen. of object: Plin. 20. 160 *Iulium Vindicem adsertorem illum a Nerone libertatis*;

Sen. Ep. 13. 14 *Catonī gladium adsertorem libertatis extorque*; Mart. 1. 53. 5 *si de servitio gravi queruntur, Adsertor venias*; 1. 25. 3 *qui loquitur Curios adsertoresque Camillos*; Quint. 1. 6. 39 *verba a vetustate repetita magnos adsertores habent*; Tac. H. 2. 61 *adsertor Galliarum*; Suet. Iul. 80 *populo . . . adsertores flagitante*; Tib. 2 *adsertores unicos dignitatis*; Galba 9 *ut humano generi adsertorem ducemque se accommodaret*; Cypr. Ep. 10. 3 *adsertores sui nominis*; ib. 44. 3 *evangelii*; Macrobr. S. 7. 4. 3 *nec longe petendus adsertor est*; Oros. 5. 22. 16 *Lepidus, adsertor Marianae partis*; 7. 32. 6 *Arriani dogmatis adsertor*.

Assertrix, -trīcis (ads-), fem. of *adsertor*, a champion: Iulian ap Augustin. Op. Imp. c. Iul. 6. 5 *init. voluptatem . . . adsertricem iuris diabolici*.

Asservo, -ās (ads-). 1. To guard, keep in custody: Plaut. Amph. 349 R; Capt. 115 R; Bacch. 750 R; Ter. And. 865 *ads. vinctum*; Heaut. 593 *tibi istic adservandus*; 734 *dic me hic oppido esse invitam atque adservari*; Cic. Verr. 3. 60, and often elsewhere in his speeches; Liv. 5. 40. 7; 6. 33. 4 *ne auctore quidem adservato*. 2. To watch, keep an eye on: Plaut. Rud. 777 R *hunc quoque adserva, ne quo abilet*; Catull. 17. 16 *adservanda nigerrimis diligentius uvis*; Caes. C. 1. 21 *portam murosque adservari iussit*; 3. 28 *ads. eam partem orae maritimae*; Liv. 4. 55. 2 *duos consules adservandos adsidua opera desumunt*; Curt. 9. 7. 2 *Bactriana arce, quae neglegentius adservata erat*. 3. To keep, preserve: Cic. Arch. 9 *tabulae neglegentius adservatae*; Plin. 7. 75. 198; 9. 48. 80. Met., Cic. Caec. 73 *ius civile . . . si neglegentius adservatum erit* (observed).

Assessiō, (ads-), (adsideo). 1. Remaining by a person's side: Cic. Fam. 11. 27. 4 *quae fuit adsessio tua* (how you remained with me). 2. The office of judicial assessor: Augustin. Conf. 8. 6. 13; Cod. Iust. 1. 51. 14. 1 and 2.

Assessor, -ōris (adsideo). 1. One who sits by: Non. p. 73; Augustin. Serm. 58. 1 *Assessor Patris*. 2. An assessor, one who sits by to assist a public functionary: Cic. Div. 1. 95 *Lacedaemonii regibus suis augurem adsessorem dederunt*; Sen. Tranq. 3. 4 *adeuntibus adsectoris verba pronuntiat*; Suet. Galba 14 *ex adsessore praefectus praetorii*; Spartianus Pesc. Niger 7. 3 *fol. adsectores in quibus provinciis adsedissent in his administrarent*; and not seldom in legal Latin.

Assessōrius (assessor), belonging to an assessor: only as the title of a legal manual, in n. pl. (*Assessoria*): Dig. 2. 14. 12 (of

a work by Puteolanus) in *libro primo Assessoriorum*; in neut. (or masc.) sing.: Dig. 47. 10. 5. 8 *Sabinus in Adseatorio . . . praetores . . . exemplum legis secuturos ait.*

Assestrīx, -icis (ads-), fem. of *assessor*, a woman who sits by: Afran. 181 *dimittit adsestricem, me ad sese vocat*; Vulg. Sap. 9. 4 *sedium tuarum adsestricem sapientiam.*

Assēvērātīō, -ōnis (ads-), (adsevero). 1. Earnest, vehement assertion: Corn. Her. 1. 4 *expositio cum adseveratione*; Cic. Att. 13. 23. 3 *adseveratione omni*; Val. Max. 5. 9. 4; Plin. 29. 61; Tac. A. 4. 15 (with acc. and inf.) *magna cum adseveratione principis, non se ius nisi in servitia dedisse*; A. 4. 52 *ads. Caesaris.* 2.

Earnestness, emphasis, vehemence: Quint. 11. 3. 2 *neque probatio ulla . . . tam firma est ut non perdat vires suas, nisi adiuvatur adseveratione dicentis*; Plin. Pan. 67. 1 *quae adseveratio in voce*; Liv. Epit. 48 *qui se Persei filium ingenti adseveratione mentiretur*; Tac. A. 2. 31 *accusatio . . . eadem adseveratione peracta*; 3. 35 *eadem ads.*; 4. 19 *multa ads.*; 4. 42 *magna*; Fronto p. 212. 10 N (Laudes Fumi et Pulveris).

3. Apparently = positiveness, assurance: Arnob. 4. 15 *ex adseveratione rei cognitae monstrari* (the certainty derived from an ascertained fact?). 4. As t. t. of Grammar = an interjection: Quint. 1. 4. 20 *adiciebant et adseverationem, ut 'eheu.'*

Assēvēro, -ās (ads-), (severus). A. Trans. 1. To make serious: Apul. M 3. 13 *vultuosam frontem rugis insurgentibus adseverabat*; 8. 6 *frontem adseverat.* 2. To assert with earnestness or emphasis; with acc. or verbal clause, sometimes also with *de*: Plaut. Mil. 759 Rib.; Cic. Cluent. 72 *pulchre adseverat se ab Oppianico destitutum esse*; Phil. 2. 80 *se facturum esse*; Att. 10. 14. 3 *se in exilium iturum*; Ac. 2. 35 *ulla de re adseverare*; Brut. 208 *quemadmodum adversarius de quaque re adseverat*; Or. 239 *de quo . . . tanto opere adseveravi*; Plin. 12. 83. In Tac. very often with the acc. and inf., often also with simple accusative: e. g. H. 2. 96 *nec ullum civilis belli metum adseverabat*; 3. 22 *ordinem agminis adseverare non ausim* (to affirm what was the order); A. 13. 18 *viros gravitatem adseverantes* (emphasizing?); Suet. Vesp. 5 *ads. fore ut, etc.* 3. To affirm, i. e. to prove: Tac. Agr. 11 *magni artus Germanicam originem adseverant.* B.

Intrans., to be serious as opp. to jesting. 1. Cic. Verr. 2. 26 *utrum adseveratur in hoc an temptatur?* (impersonal passive); Brut. 293 *bella ironia, si iocaremus: sin adseveramus, vide ne, etc.*; Quint. 9. 2. 59 *frequentius adseverat quam cludit*; and 9. 2. 104.

2. Adv. from pres. part., *adseveranter*, comp. *-ius*, seriously, earnestly : Cic. Att. 15. 19. 2 *valde adseveranter locutum esse*; Ac. 2. 61 *multo adseverantius*. 3. Adv. from past part. pass., *adseverate*, seriously, carefully (?): Gell. 6. 5. 2 *tragoedias poetarum nobilium scite atque adseverate actitavit*.

Assidĕo, -ĕs, -sĕdi, -sessum (ads-). 1. To sit by : with *ad*, *apud*, dat., and acc. : Charis. p. 295 K *adsideo praetori et praetorem*. (a) Plaut. Rud. 532 R *apud carbones*; Most. 1129 L *adsedere sibi*; Caecil. 160; Cic. Verr. 2. 83 *qui nobis adsidet*; 5. 112 *cum mater . . . adsideret*; and often elsewhere in all Lat. With acc., Sall. I. 11. 3 *dextra Adherbalem adsedit*. (b) Abs., to sit near : Cic. Brut. 200 *adsidens et attente audiens*; Liv. 9. 46. 9 *qui ibi adsidebant*; al. Lat. (c) Specially, of sitting by a person to tend him in sickness : Hor. 1. S. 1. 82 *habes qui Adsideat*; Prop. 4. 3. 41 *adsidet una soror*; Plin. Ep. 7. 19. 1 *dum adsidet Iuniae virgini*; Tac. Agr. 45 *valetudini*, and several times in Tac.; Ennod. Opusc. 5. p. 396 Hartel. (d) In legal phraseology, to sit by as assessor : Prop. 4. 11. 21 *adsideant fratres*; Tac. A. 1. 75 *patrum cognitionibus*; 2. 57 *rarus in tribunali Caesaris Piso, ac si quando adsideret*, etc. (e) In council : Quint. 8. 4. 21 *Priamo adsidentes*. (f) To sit by to aid a person in a case ; to assist as advocate : Quint. 7. 1. 52 *ut agere non potueris, adsidere potuisti*; Fronto ad Caes. 4. 13 p. 75 Naber, *oscitanti iudici adsidere*. (g) To sit near a place to besiege it, with acc. and dat. : Sall. H. 4. 42 *Amisumque adsideri sine proeliis audiebat*; Verg. A. 11. 304 *dum muros adsidet hostis*; Ciris 268 *moenibus*; Liv. 21. 25. 6 *muris*; 23. 19. 5 *Casilino*; Curt. 4. 3. 1 *uni urbi*; Sil. 9. 623 *adsidet arces*; 12. 453 *adessos Capuae muros*; Tac. H. 2. 22 *isdem castris*; 4. 58; A. 6. 43 *castellum*; Gell. 7. 1. 8 (from an older writer) *adsidebat oppugnabatque oppidum*. (h) To attend to : Plin. Ep. 3. 5. 19 *litteris*; Pan. 81 *gubernaculis*. (i) To watch, attend : Tac. A. 13. 24 *ludis*; 25 *theatro*. (k) Met., to be very near to : Hor. 1. Epist. 5. 14 *parcus . . . nimiumque severus Adsidet insano*. 2. To sit down, take one's seat : (a) Plaut. Stich. 7 R *set hic, soror, adside*; Pompon. 114 *adside, si qua ventura est*; M. Brutus ap. Cic. De Or. 2. 224 *adsedimus in Tiburti ego et Marcus filius*; Cic. Rosc. Am. 60; Or. 129; Att. 1. 14. 2 *ut adsedit*; Lucr. 4. 1025 *fontem propter amoenum Adsidet*; Sall. C. 31. 7, 53. 1; Ascon. in Corn. p. 59 Orelli (of a praetor taking his seat in court) *cum P. Cassius adsedisset*; Suet. Iul. 82; Tib. 14 *aquila . . . in culmine domus eius adsedit* (settled). (b) To sit = *sedeo* : Plaut. Stich. 153 R

apud portum servos unus adsidet; Bacch. 278 R *forte ut adsedi in stega*; Truc. 67 R (*si l. c.*) *circum argentarias adsident*.

Assīdo, -īs, -ēre (ads-). 1. To sit down, take one's seat: Plaut. Bacch. 432 R *apud magistrum adsideres*; Stich. 90 R *istic adsiditur*; Rud. 688 R *adsidite hic in ara*; Aul. 606 R *in ara hic adsidam sacra*; Cato R. R. 157. 11; Ter. Heaut. 124 *adsido: accurrunt servi, soccos detrahunt*; Turpil. 125 *apud ignem adsidam*; Cic. Ac. 1. 14 *adsidamus*; Fin. 2. 59 *si scieris . . . aspidem occulte latere uspiam et velle aliquem imprudentem super eam adsidere, . . . improbe feceris nisi monueris ne adsidat*. 2. Of a bird or bee, to settle: Varro R. R. 3. 16. 6 *nulla apum adsidit in loco inquinato*; ib. 3. 5. 3. It is, of course, impossible in prose to be certain whether the inf. *adsidere* and the part. pres. *adsidens* is from *adsideo* or *adsido*.

Assidōnīus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 1057. v. 132 (Rome, A. D. 210).

Assīdūītās, -ātis (ads-) (*assiduus*). 1. Constant presence in a place, constant attendance on a person: Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 43, 50; Cic. Mur. 21, 67, and elsewhere often in his speeches, e. g. Verr. 1. 101 *quod levissimum est, adsiduitate*; Q. F. 1. 3. 4 *ads. quotidiana*; Tac. D. 5 *adsiduitate contubernii*; Suct. Tib. 10 *vitato adsiduitatis fastidio*. 2. Unremitting perseverance or application: Cic. Rosc. Am. 149; Man. 20; Balb. 6; Fam. 7. 6. 1 *adsiduitate et virtute consequi aliquid*; Att. 12. 33. 2 *ads. medici*; 15. 4. 1; Vulg. Eccl. 7. 14; 20. 27; 38. 28. 3. Of acts, constant habit, frequent repetition: Corn. Her. 3. 40 *ads. exercitationis*; Cic. Inv. 1. 4 *dicendi*; Att. 16. 5. 2 *orationis*; N. D. 2. 96 *adsiduitate quotidiana*; Off. 2. 74 *bellorum*; Suet. Aug. 43 *spectaculorum*; Dom. 22; Vulg. Eccl. 41. 9 *opprobrii*. 4. Of a thing, repetition: Corn. Her. 4. 18 *ads. eiusdem litterae*. Continuance: Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16. 25 *ads. epistularum*.

Assīdūo, -ās (ads-), (*assiduus*), to apply constantly: Vulg. Eccl. 30. 1 *adsiduat ei flagella*. Adv. from part. pres. *assiduanter*, constantly: Liber Glossarum quoted by Löwe Gloss. Nom. p. 164.

Assīdūus, (ads-), adj.: compar. *assiduior* Varro R. R. 2. 10. 6. Originally = settled; so 1. An occupier of land, a wealthy man: Gell. 16. 10. 15 *assiduus in XII tabulis pro locuplete et facile faciente dictus*; so Varro Vita P. R. 1. ap. Non. p. 67; L. L. 7. 99; Cic. Top. 10; Rep. 2. 40; Quint. 5. 10. 55; Charis. p. 75 K; Isid. Or. 10. 17. Legg. XII 1. 4 W *assiduo*

vindex adsiduus esto : *proletario quisquis volet vindex esto.* 2. Met., reputable, of good position : Gell. 19. 8. 15 *classicus adsiduusque aliqui scriptor.* 3. Constantly with a person, constantly in a place, always there : Plaut. Trin. 202 *urbani adsidui cives quos scurras vocant* ; Cato R. R. 144. 4 *adsiduos homines praebeto* ; Acc. 386 *adsiduum custodem virginis* ; Cic. Rosc. Am. 81, 92, 94 *Romae adsiduus* ; ib. 18 *in praediis* ; ib. 67 *adsiduae domesticaeque Furiae* ; Planc. 21 *solidam et robustam et adsiduam frequentiam* ; Pis. 64 *adsidua urbanaque vita* ; elsewhere he has *ruri adsiduus* ; Varro L. L. 7. 99 *qui adest adsiduus* ; Catull. 66. 88 *adsiduus amor (sedes vestras incolat)* ; Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 37 ; Prop. 3. 25. 4 *elevat adsiduos copia longa viros (opp. to absentes)* ; Liv. 1. 20. 2 *flaminem Iovi adsiduum sacerdotem creavit (perpetually resident)* ; 1. 20. 3 *adsiduae templi antistites* ; 32. 10. 6 *adsiduus in oculis hominum* ; 32. 19. 7 *gravis et adsiduus hostis (always there)* ; 34. 9. 5 *ads. custos* ; Ov. M. 6. 219 *adsiduis pulsatus equis* ; Suet. Tib. 11 *circa scholas ads.* ; and elsewhere in Latin. 4. Persevering, untiring : C. I. L. 1. 1011 *ille meo officio adsiduo florebat* ; Corn. Her. 4. 18 *adsiduus in aliquo vitio* ; Cic. De Or. 2. 162 *his adsiduis . . . eandem incudem diem noctemque tudentibus* ; Varro R. R. 2. 9. 6 ; 2. 10. 6 *eosque adsiduiore faciant* ; Cic. Att. 13. 12. 3 *ads. cursus* ; Plancus ap. Cic. Fam. 10. 21. 7 *ads. febricula* ; Lucr. 4. 974 *operas* ; Prop. 2. 19. 31 *in adsidua . . . lingua* ; and in later Lat. 5. Constant, perpetual, continual : Plaut. As. 428 R *adsiduam operam dedi* ; Lucr. 1. 995 *motu* ; Cic. De Or. 1. 150 ; Prop. 1. 3. 5 *adsiduis . . . fessa choreis* ; Suet. Aug. 71 *adsiduissimi usus* ; and very common in all Latin. 6. Adv. *adsidue*, sup. *adsiduissime*, constantly : often in Lat., e. g. Ter. Hec. 217 ; Ad. Prol. 16 ; Heaut. Prol. 462 ; Corn. Her. 4. 69 ; Cic. Div. 1. 74 ; Lucr. 6. 1159 ; Verg. 7. Adv. *adsiduo* : Plaut. Amph. 168 R ; Mil. 50 Rib. ; Most. 964 L ; Truc. 421 R ; Plin. 26. 16 ; Dig. 40. 4. 44.

Assignificātiō (ads-), (adsignifico), additional explanation (= *προσδιασάφησις*) : Carm. de Figuris 184 (Halm R. L. M. p. 70).

Assignifico, -ās (ads-). 1. To show, point out, indicate. With acc. and inf. : Varro R. R. 2. 11. 10 *adsignificanti antiquorum statuæ tonsores olim non fuisse.* 2. As t. t. of Grammar, to mean, signify : Varro R. R. 2. 1. 10 *cognomina adsignificari (? -e) quod dicuntur* ; L. L. 6. 3. 6 *genus unum quod tempora adsignificat* ; so ib. 6. 3. 40, 7. 65 al. ; Varro fragm. ap. Gell. 10. 1. 6, ap. Non

p. 59; Vel. Long. p. 52 (of the letter *h*) *quod ex hoc quoque existimant quidam colligi posse consonantem esse et adsignificantem* (i. e. having meaning).

Assigno, -ās (ads-). 1. To seal, mark or stamp with a seal. (a) Pers. 5. 81 *adsigna, Marce, tabellas*; with dat.: Dig. 26. 8. 20 *non adsignante instrumento divisionis*; abs., 45. 1. 126. 2 *coram subscribente et adsignante*. (b) Met., to stamp with a certain character, describe: Ti. Donatus on Aen. 6. 491 *adsignat Graecos timidos et fugaces*. 2. With dat., to stamp one thing upon another: Quint. 9. 4. 29 *verbum in clausula positum adsignatur orationi et quasi infigitur*. 3. With dat. of person, acc. of thing, to mark as a person's property, allot, assign to him. Of land: Lex Agr. C. I. L. 1. 200, joined with *dare, reddere*; on the *Termini Gracchani*, ib. 1. 553 foll.; Cic. often; Hor. 2. Epist. 1. 8 *agros adsignant*; Liv. 21. 25. 3, etc., etc. 4. Of other matters: Cic. Verr. 3. 61 *apparitores*; Pis. 88 *ordines*; Rep. 6. 15 *munus*; Varro L. L. 5. 181 *pecuniam*; Liv. 5. 7. 5 *equos publicos*; Plin. 10. 141 *caelum*; Quint. often in a variety of contexts; Tac., and all Latin. 5. To give the right of expecting a thing: Tac. G. 13 *insignis nobilitas aut magna patrum merita principis dignitatem etiam adolescentibus adsignant*; H. 1. 30 *minus triginta transfugae . . . imperium adsignabunt?* 6. To commit to a person's charge: Justin. 14. 4. 21 *aliquem custodibus*; Dig. 4. 9. 1. 8 *res*; so ib. 18. 62. 2. 7. Met., Plin. Ep. 6. 23. 2 *bonos iuvenes ostendere foro, adsignare famae* (to give over to the renown which awaits them); Sen. Ep. 110. 2 *sive adsignati sumus (dis), sive neglecti et fortunae dati*. 8. To present (= *παριστάναι*): Vulg. Act. 9. 41 *adsignavit eam vivam* (he gave her over); al. Vulg. 9. Met., to assign, attribute a thing to, etc.: Cic. Verr. 5. 131 *me culpa fortunam adsignare*; Mil. 6 *mortem Clodii virtuti Milonis*; Brut. 74 *haec huic sermoni adsigna*; Q. F. 1. 4. 1 *imprudētia*; Fam. 6. 7. 3 *infirmitati*; Att. 6. 1. 11 *οἰκονομία si perturbatior est, tibi adsigna*; 10. 4. 6 *nihil adsignabis nec patruo nec patri*; Plancus ap. Cic. Fam. 10. 18. 2 *adsignatum iri hoc timori*; Nigidius ap. Gell. 4. 9. 2 *ea res vitio adsignabatur*; Liv. 3. 72. 4 *Scaptione hoc adsignaturos putarent populos*; 35. 31. 15 *ne unius amentiam civitati adsignarent*; Vell. 2. 38. 6 *gloriam Cypri devictae*; Quint., Tac., etc., e. g. Quint. 11. 1. 23 *modo id virtuti senatus, modo providentiae deorum immortalium adsignat*.

Assimulātīō (ads-), (adsimulo). 1. An imitation: with gen. of thing imitated: Plin. 11. 262 *mulierum prodigiosa adsimu-*

latio; Cod. Theod. 16. 2. 18 *nec ea in adsimulatione aliqua convalescant*; Cod. Iust. 2. 19 (18). 24. 2. Of poetry, fiction: Eulog. Comm. Somn. Scip. p. 401 (Baiter) *fabulosa adsimulatione*. 3. As t. t. of Rhetoric: Corn. Her. 4. 50 (= the employment of simile or illustration).

Assimulātōr, -ōris (ads-) (*assimulo*), a hypocrite: Donat. on Andr. 1. 2. 4 *fictus adsimulator et callidus*.

Assimūlo, -ās (ads-): in late Lat. *adsimilo*. 1. To make like: with acc. of object, and dat. of thing to which: often in pass. or middle, and thus pass. part. *adsimulatus* = resembling: Lucr. 2. 980 *totis mortalibus adsimulata* (resembling); 6. 189 *montibus adsimulata*; Verg. A. 12. 224 *formam adsimulata Camerti*; Plin. 3. 43 *est Italia folio querno maxime adsimulata*; 37. 179 *ochrae Atticae*; Vulg. Job 30. 19 *assimulatus sum favillae*; Cant. 1. 8; Matt. 6. 8 *nolite adsimulari illis*. 2. To assimilate in point of *status*: Gaius 1. 22 *adsimulati Latinis coloniariis*. 3. To make oneself up, put on an assumed appearance: sometimes with, sometimes without, an acc. of the personal pronoun: Plaut. Epid. 195 R *adsimulato quasi*; 420 *me sic adsimulabam quasi stolidum*; Mil. 1165 Rib. *adsimulare quasi spernas*; Amph. Prol. 115 R *adsimulavit sese quasi siet*; Poen. 599 R *ita nos adsimulabimus*; Men. 146 R *ecquid adsimulo similiter?* 4. To represent as like, to compare to: Cic. Inv. 1. 42 *simile ex specie comparabili aut ex conferenda atque adsimulanda natura iudicatur*; Lucr. 2. 914 *linguitur ut totis animalibus adsimulentur*; Ov. M. 5. 6 *tumultus Adsimulare freto possis*; Tac. G. 9 *in ullam humani oris speciem adsimulare*; Agr. 10 *Britanniam scutulae vel bipenni*; A. 1. 28 *suis laboribus defectionem sideris*; 15. 39 *praesentia mala vetustis cladibus*. 5. Abs., to describe: Suet. Tib. 57 *naturam eius et perspexisse et adsimulasse aptissime*. 6. To represent, recall, suggest the figure of: Claud. Carm. Min. 20 (45). 6 *os longius illi Adsimulat porcum*. 7. To make a pretence; sometimes with cogn. acc. of neut. pronoun: Plaut. Stich. 77 R *quasi numquam quicquam adeo adsimulem*; Ter. Ph. 210 *quid si adsimulo? Satis est?* often in pass., as Andr. 500; Heaut. 716 *hoc, id adsimulari* (that this pretence should be kept up). 8. To put forward as a pretence: Plaut. Bacch. 962 R *atque id periculum adsimulo*. 9. To imitate, copy: Cic. Verr. 2. 189 *litterae . . . adsimulatae . . . in libros transferuntur*; Ov. M. 7. 298 *odium falsum*; 14. 656 *anum*; Plin. 8. 106 *sermonem hominum*; Quint. 7. 10. 9 *pictor . . . percepta semel imitandi ratione adsimulabit quicquid acceperit*; Apul. Flor. 7

effigiem regis ex aere. 10. To pretend, assume the appearance of a thing: with simple accus., accusative and infinitive, or simple infinitive: Plaut. Men. 835 R *me insanire*; Capt. 224 R *adsimulo me esse tuom servom*; ib. 664 *ille servom se adsimulabat*; Cist. 1. 1. 97 *adsimulare amare oportet*; Ter. Ph. 873; Hec. 235; Ph. 128 (with acc. alone); Trag. Inc. Fab. 57 R *furere adsimulare*; Cic. Cluent. 36 *huius adsimulatae familiaritatis*; Cael. 14 *virtutis adsimulatae*; Verg. A. 10. 639 *clipeumque iubasque Divini adsimulat capitis*; Liv. 26. 19. 9 *alia vera, alia adsimulata*; Sil. 7. 136 *abutum fictosque timores*; Petron. 80 *adsimulata (facies) perit*; Quint. 9. 2. 31 *sermones hominum adsimulatos*; 10. 2. 12 *in illis vera, in his adsimulata (sic) materia est*; 11. 1. 41 *mutarum rerum adsimulamur adfectus*.

11. Adv., from pres. part., *adsimulanter* = by way of imitating the noun from which a form is derived: Nigidius ap. Non. p. 40 *sunt etiam adsimulanter dicta haec, 'canatim' 'suatim' 'bovatim' (from canis, sus, bos).*

Assipio, -is (ads-), (*ad, saepio*), to fence up: Paul. p. 21 M *'adsipere' et 'praesipere'* (read with Müller *adsipire* and *praesipire*) *dicebant antiqui, sicut nos quoque dicimus ab aequo iniquum, ab quaerendo inquirere.*

Assir or **asser** (so Gloss. Philox.), blood: Paul. p. 16 M *Latini prisca sanguinem assir vocabant*; Philox. (*asaer =*) *asser, αιμα* (? from *ad* and *sar-* to flow? comp. *ser-um*, and the names of the rivers *Sarnus* and *Serra*).

Assis, subst. m., = *as*: Donat. on Ter. Ph. 1. 1. 9; Schol. Pers. 2. 59.

Assisa, apparently corrupt reading for *accessa* (though Paucker accepts it): Isid. Ord. Creat. 9. 7.

Assistentia, -ae (ads-), subst. f., abstr. from *assistens*, assistance: Inc. Quaest. ex utroque Testamento (vol. 35 Migne), *Dei nostri assistentia* (Paucker).

Assisto, -stiti, -sistere (ads-): perf. *adsisti*, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1 (2). 7. 1; Vit. Mart. 7. 4 (according to Verona MS.). 1. To stand by or near; abs., and with dat.: Plaut. Pseud. 156 R *adsistite omnes contra*; Merc. 977 R *ego adsistam hinc altrinsecus*; Ter. Ad. 169 *propter hunc adsiste*; Lucr. 1. 965 *nec refert quibus adsistas regionibus eius*; Cic. Arch. 24 *ad Achillis tumulum*; Verr. 1. 66 *ad fores*; Tusc. 2. 21 (poet.) *accede, gnate, adsiste*; Rep. 2. 37 *ad epulas regis*; Sall. C. 59. 3 *propter aquilam*; Caes. C. 6. 18 *ads. in publico in conspectu patris*; Verg. A. 10. 490, 12. 790;

Hor. 1. S. 6. 119 *adsisto divinis*; Ov. M. 3. 187 *in latus obliquum tamen astitit*; F. 5. 457 *lecto*; 1. 631 *precanti*; Quint. 1. 2. 12 *scribenti ediscenti cogitanti*; and elsewhere; Tac. A. 13. 4 *tribunalibus*; often in Tac. = to stand by or near. With acc., Stat. Theb. 3. 299 *hos equos* (Val. Fl. 5. 690 is a wrong reference). 2. Abs., to stand up: Ov. M. 13. 125 *Laertius heros Astitit* (stood up to speak). Of troops, to take up a position: Tac. H. 3. 63; A. 14. 34 al. 3. To stop, stand still: Plaut. Most. 871 L *adsiste ilico*; Cic. Fin. 3. 54 *ita iacere talum ut rectus adsistat*. 4. Met., to act as counsel in a court of law: Plin. Ep. 7. 6. 3 *Vareno*; Tac. D. 39 *periclitantibus*; H. 3. 31 *causae suae*; and in legal Latin. 5. To stand before a tribunal: Vulg. Act. 27. 23 *Caesari*. 6. To assist: Cypr. Ep. 25 *adsistente sibi Domino*; Cod. Iust. 2. 34 1 *si veritas adlegationi tuae adsistit*. 7. To stand by (of an opinion or line of conduct): Cypr. Dom. Or. 15 *adsistere cruci fortiter ac fideliter*.

Assistrīx, -īcis (ads-) = *adsestrix*: Itala Sap. 9. 4 (Rönsch I. V. p. 62).

Assōciētās, -ātis (ads-) association, society: Cod. Theod. 13. 5. 14. 2 *recenti adsocietate selecti*.

Assōciō in the metaphorical sense of to join with: Claud. B. Gild. 482 *cornua summis Adsociant malis*; Ser. Sammon. 341 *pelagi latices Dulcibus adsocias lymphis*; Mar. Vict. p. 70 K; and in later Latin.

Assōciūs (ads-), adj., associated with: Mart. Cap. 4. 327 *nil normale putans ni fuit adsocium*; Cassiod. Var. 3. 47 *animal lumbricis adsocium*.

Assōlĕo, -ēs (ads-): to be usual. 1. Plaut. Pers. 759 R *quae adsolent*; Ter. Andr. 481 *quaeque adsolent, quaeque oportet signa esse*; Liv. 34. 44. 2 *pecunia quanta adsoleret*. 2. Impers., *ut adsolet* = as is usual: Plaut. Epid. 5 R (*si l. c.*); Cic. Phil. 2. 82; Lael. 7; Legg. 2. 21; Liv. 1. 28. 2, 5. 16. 11, 9. 14. 3, 32. 1. 9 al., and often elsewhere in Latin *de sollemni more et ritu certae alicuius rei*, as Madv. says on Cic. Fin. 5. 1. Part. *adsolitus*, accustomed: Faustus Reiensis De Gratia Dei 1. 17 *adsolitam attrahentis benevolentiam*.

Assōnātīō, -ōnis (ads-), assonance: Cassiod. Exp. Ps. 1. 1 *per certas adsonationes*; In Ps. 135 praef. *simili verborum adsonatione*.

Assōnus (ads-), adj., sounding in agreement with: Cassiod.

in Ps. 135 praef. *hoc imitati poetae adsona carminum floscula condiderunt*; Id. in Ps. 54. 26 *verbis evangelii adsona veritate consentit*.

Assotānus, adj., of Asso in Spain: C. I. L. 2. 4540 (*collegium Assotanium*); ib. 3423 (Nova Carthago, c. 100 A. D.).

Assūārius, -i, subst. m. from *assus*, one who roasts: Glossae Nominum p. 18 Löwe '*assuarius*' qui assat.

Assubrīgo, -īs, -ōre (ads-), to raise up: Plin. 9. 88 (*nautilus*) *se paulatim adsubrigens*.

Assuēscō, -īs, -ōre, -suēvi, -suētum (ads-), syncopated forms of perf., and plup. tenses: *aduestis* Liv. 5. 6. 15; *aduesse* Liv. 2. 2. 3; *aduesses, aduessent* Liv. 30. 28. 8, 42. 17. 5; Sen. Cons. Helv. 17. 3. Part. pass. scanned *adsūētam* (quadris.) Phaedrus 3. Prol. 14. 1. To make accustomed, habituate, to a thing:

with acc. of person, and dat. or abl. of thing: or with *ad* or *in*: or with infinitive. (a) Often in Latin, e. g. Cic. de Or. 3. 58 *labore adueti*; Planc. 22 *mendaciis*; Sall. H. 3. 62 *adsuetum ad omnes vis controversiarum*; Hor. 2. S. 2. 109 *pluribus adsuerit mentem*; Liv. 24. 5. 9 *in omnia familiaria iura aductum*; Vell. 2. 79. 1 *militi navalibus aduescendo certaminibus*; Stat. Theb. 4. 655 *Rhodopen . . . adsueverat . . . virescere*; Flor. 2. 32 (4. 12) 43 *adsueverat Armenios in hoc unum servitutis genus*; and often elsewhere in Lat. Euphemistically: Curt. 6. 5. 23 (*puer*) *cui adsuetus erat Darius*.

(b) With *inter se*: Liv. 10. 19. 16 *adsuetos inter se hostes*.

(c) With *in* and abl.: Vulg. Eccl. 23. 20 *adsuetus in verbis*; Jer. 2. 24 *in solitudine*.

(d) Conversely, with acc. of thing, and dat. of person, expressed or implied: Varro R. R. 2. 9. 5 *canis enim facilius adsuescit quid (i. e. sibi)*; Verg. A. 6. 833 *ne tanta animis adsuescite bella*; so pass. part. *adsuetus*; Ov. Pont. 1. 5. 36 *adsueta ponere in arte*; Phaedr. 3 prol. 14 *adsuetam vicem*; Plin. 8. 169 *adsuetos fontes*.

2. Intr., to be accustomed; with the same constr.: Plaut. Asin. 216 R *aves adsuescunt*; Cic. Fin. 1. 11 *qui haec legere adsueverit*; Caes. G. 6. 28 *adsuescere ad homines et mansueferi*; Liv. 2. 1. 5 (impers.) *caritas soli cui . . . adsuescitur*; Ov. M. 11. 315 *facere*; and often elsewhere in Lat.

3. Pass. part. *adsuetus* as adj.: Liv. 22. 18. 3 *adsuetior montibus* (more accustomed to).

4. Neut. *adsuctum*, as subst. = habit or custom: Ov. H. 6. 72 *longius adsucto*; Stat. Theb. 12. 306 *adsucto propior*.

Assūla, -ae (or *astūla*, but the two words, though virtually identical in meaning, are probably different). 1. A chip or

fragment, of wood, stone, or any other substance: Plaut. Merc. 129 R *foribus facere his assulas*; Clodius ap. Serv. Aen. 1. 176 *astulae*; Furius Bibac. ap. Suet. Gramm. 11 *assulas*; Paul. p. 84 M *assulae ex arboribus . . . excussae*; Vitruv. 7. 6. 1 *caementa marmorea, sive assulae dicuntur*; Sen. N. Q. 2. 31. 2 (where the MSS. on the whole support *astulae*); Plin. 16. 54 *cum multa astula tenui*; ib. 57 *quoniam astula in fructu est* (both of resin); 29. 34 *astulis taedae subiectis et subinde interstratis*; Apul. Apol. 35; Isid. Or. 17. 6. 26 *astulae*. 2. Of a roughness or sharp point left after pounding in a mortar: Apic. 2. 41 *teres diligenter, ne astulas habeant*. (Is the form *assula* to be maintained, and, if so, what is the etymology? *Astula* seems to be the dim. of *hasta*. Can *assula* be connected with *adsilio*?)

Assulātim, adv. from lost verb *assulare*, in shivers or splinters; glossed as = *minutatim* by Nonius p. 72: Plaut. Capt. 832 R *prius quam pulando assulatim foribus exitium dabo*; Men. 859 R (*dolabo*) *assulatim viscera*; Suet. ap. Non. p. 72 *assulatim . . . sumit cibum*. (In Plaut. Capt. l. c. the reading of B, '*assultatim*,' perhaps points to *astulatim*.)

Assultātīō, -ōnis (ads-), (*assulto*), a leaping up: Dionys. Exig. Creat. Hom. 19 *exordium superbiae factum est adsultatio equi*.

Assūmentum (ads-), (*adsūo*), a patch: Itala Matth. 9. 16 (Rönsch I. V. p. 22); Vulg. Marc. 2. 21 *assumentum panni rudis*.

Assummo, -ās (ads-), to add up: Not. Bern. 12 a. Schm., and perhaps Isid. Or. 16. 25. 15 *sextula bis assummata duellam facit* (so Hulstsch for *assumpta*).

Assūmo, -īs, -ēre, -sūmpsi, -sūmptum (ads-). 1. To take in addition, take something else, take besides. (a) Corn. Her. 4. 7 *aliena exempla adsumere*; Varro L. L. 8. 28 *quaecumque usus causa ad vitam sunt adsumpta*; Cic. Att. 2. 19. 4 *alienam invidiam adsumpsissem*; Fam. 7. 25. 2 *adsumo aliquantum noctis* (i. e. work in the night as well); De Or. 1. 170 *nisi dicendi copiam adsumpsisset*; 1. 217 *ut quisque . . . aliam quoque artem sibi adsumpserit*; 2. 163 *adsumi foris*; Top. 69 *adsumptis atque adventiciis* (opp. to *innata atque insita*); Balb. 55 *Cereris sacra . . . adsumpta de Graecia*; Lucr. 2. 1124 *plura sibi adsumunt quam de se corpora mittunt*; Varro L. L. 6. 2 *ut verba litteras alia adsumant, alia amittant*; Hor. 1. Epist. 5. 28 *Butram tibi Septiciumque . . . Adsumam*; Liv. 21. 19. 5 *qui postea adsumeretur*; Cels. 3. 21 (p. 107 D) *si plus umoris*

excernitur quam adsumitur; Quint. 10. 1. 121 *verborum etiam quae adsumpta sunt proprietatis.* (b) In Logic, to add new arguments: Varro L. L. 8. 69 *non debere extrinsecus adsumi cur similia sint.*

2. To take to oneself. (a) Of things: Varro R. R. 2. 14 *adsumptas ob eam causam oves putant* (taken into the service of man); 3. 3. 4 *adsumenda quaedam in villam*; Lucr. 4. 1091 *nam cibus atque umor membris adsumitur intus*; Cic. Off. 3. 23 *id quod alteri detraxerit sibi adsumat*; Ov. M. 7. 79 *ventis alimenta adsumere*; 15. 421 *illas adsumere robora gentes, Concidere has*; Cels. 1. 3 *potiones meracas*; Quint. 2. 5. 23 *si adsumatur solida ac virilis ingenii vis*; 2. 18. 3 *ex illis ceteris artibus multum adsumere*; 10. 2. 25 *vim Caesaris*, etc.; 1. 8. 10 *veterum poemata ad fidem causarum*; 2. 10. 12 *nonnihil nitoris*; 4. 1. 71 *id minus favorabile*; 8. 3. 43 *ea quibus inlustrem fieri orationem putat*; 8. 6. 2 *tropos*; 9. 3. 85 *figuram*; 10. 2. 27 *laudem popularem.* (b) Of persons: Sall. I. 29. 2 *socius . . . omnium consiliorum adsumitur Scavrus*; Hor. 1 S. 6. 51 *cautum dignos adsumere*; Liv. 2. 4. 2 *nobiles adolescentuli conscii adsumpti*; 2. 22. 3 *Hernicis in societatem armorum adsumptis*; Plin. Ep. 3. 19. 1 *adsumo te in consilium.* (c) Esp. in the case of personal ties, such as adoption, marriage, friendship, etc.: Liv. 32. 29. 6 *adsumptis Cenomannis* (as allies); 35. 46. 5 *regem quoque adsumerent socium*; Plin. Pan. 8 *te filium sibi adsumpsit*; Tac. A. 1. 8, 12. 2; and often in Latin. (d) Of the ascension of Christ, to take up: Vulg. Marc. 16. 9; Act. 1. 2, al. (e) Of death: Ennod. Opusc. 4. p. 388 (Hartel) *horum unus adsumptus est.* 3.

To choose: Cic. Fin. 1. 33 *omnis voluptas adsumenda est, omnis dolor depellendus*; ib. 3. 18, 4. 43. 4. To assume, i.e. put on, of a form, appearance, or feature; Varro L. L. 9. 82 (of the numerals) *cum perventum est ad miliarium, adsumit singulare neutrum*; Prop. 2. 25. 21 *pleno fastus adsumis amore*; Ov. M. 11. 789 *umeris adsumpserat alas*; 15. 384 *pinnas*; Sen. Apoc. 4. v. 7 *colorem Adsumpsere novum*; Vulg. Is. 40. 31 *pinnas.* 5. Of a feeling, to put on: Quint. 6. 2. 34 *dolorem*; ib. 36 *adfectus*; and elsewhere in Quint. 6. To take, almost = *sumo*: Cic. Mur. 31 *laudem . . . ex Asiae nomine adsumpsit*; De Or. 1. 54 *tractationem orationis . . . sibi adsumet*; Ov. M. 3. 705 *pugnaeque adsumit amorem*; Quint. 9. 4. 36 *longae syllabae aliquid mediis temporis . . . adsumunt.* 7. As t. t. of Medicine, to take, of medicine or food: Celsus and Scribonius. 8. To gain: Arnob. 7. 48 *adsumere famam conservatoris.* 9. Met., to assume, take upon oneself: Corn. Her. 1. 1 *quae Gracci scriptores inanis arrogantiae*

causa adsumpserunt sibi; Trebonius ap. Cic. Fam. 12. 16. 3 *adsumere hoc libertatis*; Cic. Fam. 1. 9. 17 *nec mihi postea quidquam adsumpsi quod*, etc.; Ov. M. 3. 558 *adsumptumque patrem commentaque sacra fateri*; Tac. A. 15. 71 *conservatoris sibi nomen*; and elsewhere.

10. In Logic, to take for granted as an additional fact: Cic. Inv. 1. 59 *ex vi propositionis aliquid adsumere*; 1. 63 (of the minor premise in a hypothetical syllogism); Div. 2. 108 *adsumit Cratippus hoc modo*.

11. Of discourse or conversation, to take up: Vulg. Job 27. 1, 29. 1; Num. 23. 7. 18 *ads. parabola*.

12. *Adsumptum*, -i, neut. of past part. pass. used substantivally, an epithet: Cic. Part. Or. 32.

Assumptiō, -ōnis (ads-), (*adsumo*). 1. An additional taking: Boeth. Arithm. 2. 40 *Est autem proportionalitas duarum vel tum vel quotlibet proportionem assumptio ad unum atque collectio*.

2. A taking to oneself: Vulg. Rom. 11. 15 (opp. to *amissio*) *quae adsumptio eorum (est) nisi vita ex mortuis*; Pallad. 1. 6. 12 *in adsumptione culturae*. Of the taking up or ascension of Christ: Vulg. Luc. 9. 51.

3. A taking up for the sake of protection or defence: Vulg. Ps. 88. 19 *Domini est adsumptio nostra*.

4. A choosing, choice: Cic. Fin. 3. 18 *digna adsumptione*. 5. An assumption, or taking an appearance of a thing: Arnob. 2. 20 *adsumptio similitudinis*.

6. An assumption, claiming: Dig. 50. 1. 6 pr. *adsumptio originis quae non est*; Salv. ad Eccl. 2. 43 *adsumptio religiosi nominis sponso est devotionis*.

7. In Logic, an additional proposition brought in to prove something, e.g. a major premise: Cic. Div. 2. 108; Quint. 5. 14. 6 *prima intentio, secunda adsumptio, tertia conexio*; Lact. 2. 5. 31; Fortunat. ap. Halm R. L. M. p. 118, al. Rhet.

8. In Rhetoric, a circumstance introduced *ab extra* to help an argument: Fortunat. ap. Halm R. L. M. p. 105; Victorinus ib. p. 191.

9. In general, an additional statement: Dig. 28. 5. 49 (48) *si in patre vel patria vel alia simili adsumptione falsum scriptum est*.

Assumptōr, -ōris (ads-), (*adsumo*), one who takes to himself: Hier. Interpr. Didym. De Spir. Sancto 5 *ads. disciplinae et virtutis*. One who assumes to himself, claims: Ambros. Ep. 19. 23; Ennod. Dict. 1. p. 423 (Hartel) *avarae laudis adsumptor*.

Assumptūs, -ūs (ads-), (*adsumo*), an assumption: Boeth. in Porphy. 1, extr. (p. 85 Migne).

Assuras, name of a Roman colonia in Prov. Proc. Afr.: C. I. L. 8. p. 211, and several times in C. I. L. 8; Cypr. Ep. 65 tit., Sent.

Episc. 68. p. 456 Hartel. Abl. *Assuribus*: C. I. L. 8. 631 (Maktar, in Byzacena).

Ast, conj. (not to be confounded with *at*): Charis. p. 229 says '*ast*' *apud antiquos variam vim contulit vocibus; pro 'atque,' pro 'ac'* (surely '*at*'), *pro 'ergo,' pro 'sed,' pro 'tamen,' pro 'tum,' pro 'cum,' ut in glossis antiquitatum legimus scriptum*; Paul. p. 6 M '*ast*' *significat 'at,' 'sed' vel 'autem'* (the gloss is evidently mutilated). The word (in the earlier and classical period) is only found in legal formulae, in poetry, and in colloquial or satirical writing. **1.** = And; mostly in legal formulae and in the first part of a conditional sentence; e. g. Lex Serviana ap. Fest. p. 230 *si parentem puer verberit, ast olle plorasit*, etc.; Legg. XII 5. 7 (Bruns) *ast ei custos nec escet*; 10. 8 *cui auro dentes iuncti escunt, ast in cum illo sepeliet uretve*; Plaut. Capt. 683 R *si ego hic peribo, ast ille ut dixit non redit*; Cic. Legg. 2. 8. 19 *ast olla* (= and those); Acta Fratrum Arval. p. 100, 101 Henzen, in exactly the same way (*astu* = *ast tu*).

2. In the apodosis of a conditional sentence = then; in the formula quoted by Liv. 10. 19. 17 *Bellona, si hodie nobis victoriam davis, ast ego tibi templum voveo*.

3. = But if; Cic. Legg. 3. 10 *eius decreta rata sunt: ast potestas par maiorve prohibessit, perscripta servanto*; 3. 1 *ast quid erit*; 11 *ast quid turbassitur*. But in these cases *ast* may perhaps = but, and the condition be expressed by the verb.

4. = But, like Greek $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$, a not very strong adversative, sometimes = simply *but*, sometimes *but then*: Plaut. Merc. 246 R; Enn. ap. Non. p. 516. (A. 79) *ast hic*; Acc. Bacchae ap. Non. p. 144 *ast idem*; Cic. Att. 1. 16. 17 *ast plures*; 3. 15. 6 *ast tute*; 6. 5. 2 *ast hoc*; 16. 6. 1 *ad Leucopetram: ast inde*; Prognostica fr. 2 Orelli *ast autem* (where either *ast* or *autem* must = *tum*); Verg. does not use it in the Eclogues or Georgics, but often in the Aeneid; Hor. in Epod. 15. 24, 1. S. 6. 130, 8. 6; Pers. has it three times, and Iuv. often; Gell. 1. 9. 5 *ast ubi*; Apul. M. 9. 7. It can be used either before vowels or consonants, though owing to metrical convenience it naturally occurs in the poets mostly before vowels. Although in usage it comes to = *at*, its etymology must be different. It is probably a compound word, *as-t* (like *pos-t*), and may perhaps as Jordan suggests (Kritische Beiträge p. 299 foll.) be identical with the Umbrian *es-te* = *ita*.

Astaphium, name of a woman in the Truculentus of Plautus.

Astatör, -ōris, (ads-), (asto-) one who stands by, a protector: Inscr. Fabretti c. 3. 297 *numini . . . adstatori conlegii Velabrensiūm*.

Asteismus, see **Astismus**.

Astēriscus, -i, an asterisk or critical mark: Sueton. fr. 107. pp. 137, 139 Reifferscheid.

Asterius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 1768 (Rome, 363 A.D.), and elsewhere in inscr.

Astērōplēctus, adj. (ἀστεροπληκτός), star-struck: Sen. N. Q. 1. 15. 3 *lecta nos vidimus icta sine fulmine, quae asteroplecta Graeci vocant*.

Astērosōpīa, -ae, subst. f. (ἀστεροσκοπία), observation of the stars: Ps. Acron Hor. 1. C. 28 init. *asteroscopiae peritus*.

Āsthmā, -ātis, subst. n. (ἄσθμα), difficulty of breathing, asthma: Plin. 25. 82 *ad ea quae asthmata vocant*.

Asticus, adj. (ἀστικός), of the city: Caecil. 222 *asticam vitam; astici*, the men of the city, Pacuv. ap. Cic. Div. 2. 133 (Trag. p. 77 R). *Astici ludi*, the city festival of Dionysus, opp. to *ludi miscelli*: Suet. Cal. 20.

Astigi, name of a *colonia* in Baetica: Plin. 3. 12.

Astigitānus, -a, -um, adj. from *Astigi*, of Astigi; Plin. 3. 12; C. I. L. 2. 1473 (1st cent. A. D.), 6. 1112.

Astīpūlātōr, -ōris (ads-), (*astipulor*), a person who is asked to be present at a *stipulatio* and have the same promise given him as the *stipulator*, so that he may afterwards, if necessary, act as a witness, or even as his representative after his death: Gaius 3. 110 *possumus tamen ad id quod stipulamur alium adhibere qui idem stipulatur, quem vulgo adstipulatorem vocamus*; ib. 117, 126, 215. Cic. Quinct. 58; Pis. 18 *advocato aut adstipulatore*. Met., often with gen. of person or thing, one who thoroughly agrees with or supports: Cic. Acad. 2. 67 *Stoici et eorum adstipulator Antiochus*; Val. Max. 7. 1. 2 *adstipulatorem vanae opinionis*; and so in subsequent authors.

Astīpūlor, -āris (ads-). 1. To act as *adstipulator* (q. v.), constr. with dat.: Aelius Gallus ap. Fest. p. 273 *qui alteri adstipulatus est*; Gaius 3. 114. 2. To agree with: Liv. 59. 5. 3 *irato consuli*; Plin. 7. 154 *cui adstipulatur Damastes*. 3. With acc. of thing, to secure: Apul. M. 10. 24 *anulum... qui monstratus fidem verbis adstipularetur*.

Astismus, -i (ἀστισμός), subst. m., t. t. of Rhetoric for a figure defined by Charis. p. 276 K as *allegoria cum urbanitate*, and by Serv. A. 2. 547 as *urbanitas sine iracundia*, an instance being *Atque idem iungat vulpes et mulgeat hircos*. Wit without rancour. Greek form *astismos*: Diom. p. 462 K (= Donatus p. 402 K).

Astius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 8. 450 (Ammaedara, Prov. Byzacena); 4605 (Dana, Prov. Num.). Cogn. m.: C. I. L. 6. 2099. i. 5 (Rome, 183 A. D.), al. inscr.

Asto, -stīti, -stāre: supine *astatum* and *astitum* quoted as used by *vetustissimi* by Prisc. i. p. 474 K, who gives *astiturum* from Aemilius Porcina (cons. 137 B.C.). Perf. subj. *astasint* = *astiterint* quoted by Paul. p. 6 M. 1. To stand by, stand there or near at hand, sometimes followed by dat. or prep.: Naev. Com. 26 *servi apud mensam adstant*; Plaut. Cas. 3. 3. 5 *dum asto advocatus cuidam cognato meo*; Aul. 528 R *miles inpransus astat*; Amph. 747 R *adstante hoc Sosia*; Capt. 664 R *ut confidenter mihi contra astitit*; so Pers. 13. 208 R; Pseud. 863 R *stabit, astato simul*; Ter. Ph. 607 *patruom video cum patre astantem*; Lucr. 1. 89 *ante aras adstare parentem*; 3. 883 *sensuque suo contaminat astans*; 3. 959 *nec opinanti mors ad caput adstitit*; Cic. Arch. 24 *cum . . . ad Achillis tumulum adstitisset*; Caes. C. 2. 20; and very often in all Latin.

2. To stop, halt, stand still: Plaut. As. 702, 710 R *asta!* Trin. 1059 *hem, tu asta ilico*; so Persa 224, 273 R; Merc. 129 R *at etiam asto?* Mil. 446 Rib. *quid malum astas?* 1243 *quid astitisti opstupidia*; Enn. Trag. 324 *asta atque contempla*; Pacuv. 202 *age asta, mane, audi*; Ter. Ph. 867 *astiti, animam compressi*; Turpil. 75 *erus . . . stupidus astat*; C. I. L. 1. 1007 (end of the republican age) *asta ac pellege*; Verg. A. 1. 301 *Lilyae citus adstitit oris*; A. 2. 303 *adrectis auribus adsto*; Ov. Am. 1. 7. 51 *astitit illa amens*; Liv. 1. 16. 6 *cum venerabundus astitissem*.

3. To take up a position, take one's stand: Plaut. Stich. 271 R *satine ut facete . . . atque ex pictura astitit?* Ps. 459 R *bene confidenterque astitisse intellego*; Mil. 201 Rib. *quem ad modum adstitit severo fronte curas cogitans*; 213 *cuscheme hercle astitit, et dulcice et comoedice*; Men. 865 R *iam adstiti in cursum: iam lora teneo: iam stimulus in manu est*.

4. To stand up, opp. to falling: Plaut. Capt. 637 R *vix asto prae formidine*; Most. 311 L *astu!* (stand up!); Enn. Trag. 83 *astante ope barbarica*.

5. To stand up, i.e. bristle: Verg. G. 3. 545 *squamis astantibus*.

6. To stand there, i.e. await: Lucr. 3. 1078 *certa quidem vitae finis mortalibus adstat*.

Astrāba, -ao, subst. f. (ἀστράβη). It is uncertain whether this word means a kind of saddle or a kind of vehicle. It is described by Ps. Probus on Verg. Buc. p. 347 of Lion's Servius: *sunt autem astrabae vehicula dicta παρὰ τὸ μὴ στρέφεσθαι*. But on the word

asträbícōn, a title of bucolic poetry, Ps. Prob. l. c. says *carmen (bucolicum) Astrabicon dictum est a forma sedilis quo advecti fuerunt qui illud cantaturi erant*, thus seeming to imply that *astraba* was a seat or saddle. Lucian Lexip. 2 speaks of *ἀστράβη* as a hard, uncomfortable seat; comp. Gloss. Philox. *astrama* (i. e. *astraba*) *σάως, ἐποπόδιον*. From his mention of *ἀστραβηλάτης* in the same passage it looks as if *ἀστράβη* were a kind of cart. In Macho ap. Athen. 582 an *ἀστράβη* is mentioned in connexion with donkeys; perhaps then it was a rough conveyance consisting of a plank fastened on two pairs of wheels, and drawn by a donkey.

Asträgälus, -i (*ἀστράγαλος*), in the sense of a moulding at the top of a column, so called from its rough resemblance to an ankle-bone: Vitruv. 3. 4. 3 *Astr. Lesbios*; the same ornament with festoons of olives or pearls: Vitruv. 4. 6. 2.

Asträlis, -ë, adj. from *astrum*. 1. Of the stars: Avienus Phaen. 609 *flammae astr.* 2. Portended by the stars: Augustin. C. D. 5. 7 extr. *fata astr.*

Astrápaea, -ae, subst. f., a precious stone described by Plin. 37. 189 *astrapaeae in candido aut cyaneo discurrunt e medio fulminis radio*.

Astrëpo, -üi, -itum, -ëre (*adstr-*), to make a noise or tumult at or with, constr. abs. and with dat.: Sen. Phaedra 1035 *omnes adstrepunt scopuli undique* (answer the sea); Calp. Ecl. 4. 2 *cum garrulus adstrepit umor*. Of persons: Tac. A. 1. 18 *vulgus*; 11. 17 *astrepebat huic alacre vulgus*; 12. 34 *talia dicenti astrepere vulgus*; H. 2. 90 *vulgus . . . clamore et vocibus adstrepibat*. With cogn. acc.: Tac. A. 2. 12 *quae pauci incipiant, reliquos adstrepere* (echo); H. 4. 49 *ut eadem adstrepent*. (In Plin. Pan. 26. 2 the best MS. reads *obstrepebant*.)

Astrífër, adj., starry, bringing the stars: Val. Fl. 6. 752 *astriferas umbras* (of night); Stat. Theb. 8. 83 *astriferos inclinat Iuppiter axes*; Mart. 8. 28. 8; and in later Latin.

Astrígër, adj. 1. Star-bearing: Stat. Theb. 10. 828 *astrigeros . . . in axes*; Claud. Bell. Poll. (Get.) 245 *astrigero . . . cum coniuge Cepheus*; Solinus in Anth. Lat. 720. 11 (234. 11) *faciem astr.*; Mart. Cap. 2. 193 *caelum astr.*; and elsewhere in late Latin. 2. Shining or throned in the stars: Mart. Cap. 1. 91.

Astringo, -strinxi, -strictum, -stringëre (*adstr-*). 1. To bind tight: Plaut. Capt. 667 R *astringite isti sultis vehementer manus*; Bacch. 823 R *astringite ad columnam fortiter*; Men. 95 R

quam magis extendas, tantum adstringunt artius; Cic. Verr. 4. 92 *ad statuam adstrictus est*; Verg. G. 1. 91 *venas adstringit hiantes*; Hor. Epod. 15. 5 *hedera procera adstringitur ilex*; Ov. Am. 3. 1. 50 *liminis adstricti* (closed tight); Tac. A. 4. 70 *adstrictis faucibus*; D. 39 *paenulas, . . . quibus adstricti et velut inclusi cum iudicibus fabulamur*; Lucan 2. 362 *balleus haud fluxos gemmis adstrinxit amictus*; Iuv. 8. 148 *rotam adstringit sufflamine*; and in later Latin.

2. To draw tight, of a chain, etc.: Ov. M. 11. 75 *astringit vincula*; Sen. Ir. 3. 16. 1 *laqueos fera dum iactat astringit*.

3. To contract: Cic. N. D. 2. 138 *astringentibus se intestinis* (opp. to *relaxantibus*); Cels. 1. 3 *alvus astricta*; 2. 30 *alvum astringere*; Sen. Ep. 106. 5 *an frontem astringant*; Quint. 2. 4. 5 *erit illud plenius corpus, quod mox adulta aetas astringat*; 11. 3. 81 *labra astr.*; 11. 3. 160 *vultum superciliis*; Mart. 11. 39 13 *astricta fronte*.

(a) To confine, clip: Col. 5. 6. 17 *astr. quicquid frondis erratum fuerit*; Quint. 10. 4. 1 *luxuriantia astringere*.

(b) Of the contraction produced by cold: Ov. M. 1. 120 *ventis glacies adstricta pependit*; 9. 222 *astringi corpus (nivium)*; Tr. 3. 4. 28 *adstricto terra perusta gelu*; Pont. 3. 3. 26 *astrictis aquis*; Curt. 7. 3. 13 *vis frigoris ita (membra) astringebat ut, etc.*; 8. 4. 6 *imbrem vis frigoris concreto gelu adstrinxerat*; Luc. 5. 436 *Scythicas adstringens Bosporus undas*.

(c) So = to cool: Mart. 1. 49. 11 *corpus*; Plin. Ep. 5. 6. 25 *adstringi, si paeniteat teporis*.

(d) Of colours, to deaden: Plin. 9. 134 *alterum altero aut excitatur aut astringitur*.

(e) Of taste: Plin. 27. 85 *quae gustu adstringit* (contracts the tongue).

4. Met. (a) To bind, constrain, oblige: Cic. Brut. 40 *est disciplina Lacedaemoniorum adstricta legibus*; Legg. 2. 48 *quaeritur qui astringantur sacris*; De Or. 3. 173 *ut inconditam . . . dicendi consuetudinem numeris adstringerat*; N. D. 1. 17 *astrictum nulla necessitate*; Lucr. 4. 1187 *quos retinere volunt adstrictosque esse in amore*; Cic. Pis. 30 *lingua adstricta mercede*; Cluent. 155 *ne (populus Romanus) quaestione . . . per paucos indices astringatur*; Planc. 74 *huius officii tanti servitutum astringebam testimonio sempiterno*; Quinct. 19 *ut eum suis conditionibus . . . astringeret*; Verr. 4. 90 *astr. religione*; Sall. I. 60. 6 *illis studio suorum astrictis*; 70. 2 *Iugurtha fesso aut maioribus astricto*; Ov. H. 16 (15). 320 *meque Adstringam verbis in sacra iura tuis*; 20 (19). 28 *te mihi . . . adstrinxit verbis . . . Amor*; Quint. 2. 2. 4 *nisi . . . convenientium ad se mores adstrinxerit*; 2. 16. 9 *ut se ipsi homines ad servitutum iuris adstringerent*; Plin. Ep. 7. 1. 7 *ipse ad eandem temperantiam adstringeretur*; Suct.

Aug. 49 (*militēs*) *ad certam stipendiorum . . . formulam adstrinxit*; Tib. 18. *ad certam formulam adstrictum* (according to a definite formula). (b) To bind over, pledge: Ter. Eun. 102 *hac lege tibi meam astringo fidem*. (c) To draw close: Plaut. Trin. 699 *adfinitatem inter nos nostram adstrinximus*; Cic. Att. 10. 6. 2 *pater nimis indulgens quicquid ego astrinxi relaxat*; Off. 3. 111 *nullum vinculum ad astringendam fidem iure iurando maiores artius esse voluerunt*. (d) In reference to a crime or fault, to make guilty of (literally to put into bondage), sometimes with gen. of the crime: Plaut. Rud. 1260 R *et ipsum sese et illum furti adstringeret*; Poen. 737 R *furti se adstringet*; Cic. Sest. 108 *scelere astringi*; so Sull. 82; Phil. 4. 9 *scelere se adstringeret*. (e) To confine, contract, curb: Quint. 3. 4. 4 *quo moti priores rem tam late fusam tam breviter astrinxerint*; 11. 2. 30 *haec magis adhuc astringunt* (contract, i.e. make compact); Tac. D. 38 *haec Pompeius astrinxit, imposuitque veluti frenos eloquentiae*. (f) To abridge, compress: Cic. Tusc. 3. 13 *Stoicorum, qui breviter astringere solent argumentum*; Fat. 32 *hoc artius astringi ratio non potest*. (g) To reduce to straits: Liv. 39. 1. 6 *regio quae parsimonia milites astringeret*. 5. Adj., *adstrictus*. (a) Contracted, tight, with compar. and adv.: Hor. 2. Ep. 1. 174 *non adstricto socco*; Cels. 8. 10. 7 *adstrictius adligandum*, and elsewhere in Celsus. (b) Of taste, harsh, astringent: Plin. 27. 121 *gustu adstricto*. (c) Of style, concise, short: Cic. Brut. 309 *dialectica . . . quae quasi contracta et adstricta eloquentia putanda est*; 327 *verborum adstricta comprehensio*; De Or. 1. 70 *poeta numeris adstrictior paullo (quam orator)*; 3. 184 *orationem . . . non adstrictē sed remissius numerosam esse oportere*; Sen. Ep. 8 fin. *dicere adstrictius*; Quint. 8. 6. 61 *ornatus . . . adstrictior*; 10. 1. 106 *concludit adstrictius*; Plin. Ep. 1. 20. 20 *adstrictius . . . dicit*; 3. 18. 10 *quae pressius et adstrictus scripsi*; Tac. D. 31 *adstrictum dicendi genus*. Of the writer, Tac. D. 25 *adstrictior Calvus*. (d) Of flesh, firm, closely-knit: Quint. 8. Pr. 19 *corpora . . . adstricta et lacertis expressa*. (e) Of conduct, close, strict, applied both to the action or quality, and to the person: Prop. 2. 23. 18 *adstrictus pater*; Iustin. 44. 2 *dura omnibus et adstricta parsimonia*; Sen. Brev. Vit. 3. 1 *adstricti sunt in continendo patrimonio*; Tac. A. 3. 55 *adstricti moris auctor* (comp. *mores adstringere* above, 4. (a), from Quint.).

Aströlapsüs, -üs, subst. m., an astrolabe, or instrument for marking the course of the stars: Inc. Exc. Math. ap. Macrobr. 1. p. 219 (Jan.).

Astructiō, -ōnis (adstr-), subst. f. from *astruo*. 1. Building up: Cael. Aur. Chron. 3. 8. 137 *astrucciones corporum* (i. e. making new flesh). 2. Composition: Mart. Cap. 9. 930 *rhythmicis et metricis astruccionibus*. 3. The proving, or establishment, of a statement: Augustin. Ep. 104. 14, extr.; Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2. 7. p. 128 (Engelb.) *adstr. veri*; so 3. 1 p. 154, 3. 17 p. 188. Abs., Mart. Cap. 5. 461 *ratio ex oratoris adstruccione colligitur*; 5. 167 in pl.

Astrūo, -struxi, -structum, -struere (ads-). 1. To build in addition to, or near: Caes. C. 2. 9 *tectum . . . laterculo adstruxerunt*; Col. 1. 5 fin. *cum veteri adstruitur recens aedificium*; Plin. Ep. 9. 7. 4 *utriusque quae desunt adstruendi*. 2. To add to (met. from adding to a structure): Ov. A. A. 2. 119 *adstrue formae*; Vell. 2. 55. 2 *vix quicquam gloriae eius adstruxit*; Plin. 9. 119 *quid adstrui magnificentiae posset*; Quint. 8. 3. 64 *quaedam etiam ex iis quae dicti non sunt sibi ipse adstruat* (= supply more details); Plin. Ep. 3. 2. 5 *astr. aliquid dignitati eius*; 4. 17. 7 *famae meae*; Pan. 74. 2 *felicitati suae*; Pan. 46. 8 *omnibus quos bonos facis hanc adstrui laudem, quod, etc.*; Sil. 4. 8 *adstruit auditis . . . vulgi pavor*; Tac. Agr. 44 *quid aliud (ei) adstruere fortuna poterat?* H. 1. 78 *adstr. nobilitatem ac decus*; Apul. M. 5. 6 *haec blanditiis*. 3. In speaking, to add: Dictys 1. 6 *belli difficultates pacisque commoda adstruens*. 4. To pile up arguments; Iul. Vict. (R. L. M. p. 413 Halm) *haec omnia cum adstruxerimus, concludemus*. 5. To assign (in addition): Vell. 1. 17. 2 *ut Livium priorum aetati adstruas*. 6. To ascribe: Mart. 3. 20. 4 *ut quae Neroni falsus adstruit scriptor*. 7. To support a statement: Macrob. Somn. Scip. 2. 7. 13 *eiusdem rei probationem umbra . . . cuiuslibet corporis sufficiet astruere*. 8. To assert, affirm a thing: Agroec. p. 117 K *'adstruere' adfirmare*; Claud. Mamert. Stat. An. Praef. p. 19 Eng., and often; with acc. and inf.: Mart. Cap. 2. 113 *id genus innumera . . . astruebat*; Serv. A. 11. 51; Oros. 2. 9. 3 *cuius numerum nunc difficilius est adstrui quam tunc fuit vinci*; Aurel. Vict. Caes. 20. 7 *astruentes illum nasci aut mori minime convenisse*; Lucifer Cal. *passim*; and often in late Latin. 9. To supply, furnish with a thing: Curt. 10. 1 (4). 27 *gentis eiusdem levissimos falsis criminibus adstruxit*. Abs., to furnish: Mart. Cap. 3. 239 *non enim vocales astruere, sed omnes litteras iussa sum monstrare*.

Astūlus (or *astūlum* ?), -i, subst., a little trick: Apul. M. 9. 1 *hoc astulo commento*.

Astūr, -is, Asturian; **Astures**, the Asturians, a people of Spain: Mela 3. 13; Plin. 3. 28; Florus 2. 33 (4. 12) 46, 54; C. I. L. 2. 4223 *conventus Asturum*; ib. 4251; 2637, 1086; 6. 1850, 3588; Luc. 4. 8 *impiger Astur*; Mart. 10. 16. 3 *quicquid fodit Astur in arvis*; 14. 199. 2 *Astur equus*; Sil. 1. 252 *exercitus Astur*; 12. 748 *belliger Astur*; Claud. Laus Seren. Reg. 75 *nec pallidus Astur oberrat Montibus*. Cogn. m.: C. I. L. 2. 2604, 2605 (Astures, Aug. Tarraconensis). Myth. n. p.: Verg. A. 10. 180.

Astūra, -ae, name of a river, island, and town in Latium: Cic. Att. 12. 40. 2 al.; Serv. A. 7. 801 *haud longe a Tarracina oppidum est Astura, et eius cognominis fluvius*. Liv. 8. 13. 5, 12; Plin. 3. 57 *Astura flumen et insula*; 32. 4.

Asubrius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 10. 8059, 53 (Terranova or Alicata in Sicily).

Asuellius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 3702 (Rome).

Asuetius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 1060 (Rome, 212 A. D.).

Asuviānus, adj. from *Asuvius*, of Asuvius: Cic. Cluent.

Asuvius, Asuvia, nomina: Cic. Cluent. 36 al.; C. I. L. 6. 200 (Rome 70 A. D.); 1. 1204 (written *Asuvia*); and elsewhere in inscr.

Āsyndētōs, -ōn or -us (ἀσύνδετος), adj., unconnected: t. t. in Grammar of words standing side by side without conjunctions to connect them: Pompeius p. 264 K *asyndetos tropus*. Neut., *asyndetōn*, for the same figure: Diom. p. 445 K *cum plurima nomina sine coniunctione ponuntur*; also called *διάλυτον*: Diom. p. 448 K Donatus p. 399. As t. t. of Astronomy, of stars in no connexion with others, e. g. Mercury: Sidon. Epist. 8. 11. 9.

Āsynthētus, (ἀσύνθετος), adj., unconnected, not in connexion; Mart. Cap. 9. 949.

Āsystätōs, -ōn (ἀσύστατος), adj., t. t. of Rhetoric, without circumstance or qualification: Iulius Victor ap. Halm R. L. M. p. 374 *asystaton est thema quod circumstantiam non habet, ut 'reum facit iniuriarum pauperem dives'*; Fortunatianus 1. 2 foll.

Āt, conjunction: a form *ad* attested by Charis. p. 229 K 'ad' *pro 'autem'*, *Licinius Calvus in P. Vatinius 'ad ita mihi Iovem deosque immortales velim bene fecisse'*, etc.; Quint. 1. 7. 5; Vel. Long. p. 11 K; found in Lucil. 26. 64, 68 al.; Ter. Ad. 687 al.; and in 4th cent. MSS. of Vergil. The original idea of the word seems to be that of continuation; *then*: in the apodosis to a conditional or relative

sentence: Plaut. Cas. prol. 49 *posteaquam adolevit . . . At eam puellam hic senex amat Efflictim.* I. 1. Then (inferential). Old formula ap. Liv. 1. 38. 2 *deditisne vos . . . in meam populique Romani dicionem? Dedimus.* *At ego recipio* (then I receive you); so often when a contrast is expressed, yet, then: Plaut. Trin. 528 *etsi scelestus est, at mihi infidelis non est* (although . . . yet); Ter. Eun. 75 *si nequeas paululo, at quanti queas* (if not . . . then); Cato R. R. 2. 1 *si non eo die, at postridie* (if not . . . then); Acc. 619 *si a me regnum Fortuna atque opes Eripere quivit, at virtutem non quivit*; Corn. Her. 3. 15 *si separatim haec causa minus tractatur, at in iudicialibus causis*, etc. So constantly in Cic. following a conditional clause: *si non paulo, at aliquanto post: si non propinquitatis, at aetatis suae rationem haberet: si non virtute eius, at humanitate delectamini: si Sicularum fortunas neglegitis, . . . at vos communem P. R. causam suscipite*; Caes. G. 1. 43 *si nullam partem Germanorum domum remittere possēt, at ne quos amplius Rhenum transire pateretur*; 6. 40 *si pars aliqua circumventa ceciderit, at reliquos servari posse confidunt*; 5. 29 *in quo si non praesens periculum, at certe longinqua obsidione fames esset timenda*; and so with *si* and *si non* in all Latin; often followed by *certe* (*si non . . . at certē*). Following *etsi*: Cic. Fam. 6. 6. 2 *etsi non sapientissimi, at amicissimi hominis auctoritate*; following *quoniam*, Liv. 1. 28. 9 *quoniam tuum insanabile ingenium est, at tu doce humanum genus*, etc. 2. In a statement or exposition *at* often = *denique*: e.g. Lucr. 4. 414, 436, 447, 998, 1007; Cic. often; Verg. G. 1. 401, 2. 447, A. 7. 691, etc. 3. In narrative (a) *at* often introduces a new fact, giving it a slight touch of emphasis: e.g. Caes. C. 2. 7 *at ex reliquis una praemissa*, etc. Sall. C. 6. 5 *at Romani*, etc.; 23. 3 *at Fulvia*; 31. 4 *at Catilinae crudelis animus*; 34. 2 *at Catilina*, etc.; Verg. A. 4. 1 *at regina*; Tac. H. 1. 53, 2. 86 al. saep., and in later Latin. (b) Or it may introduce a surprising occurrence: e.g. Verg. A. 2. 225, 3. 225, 12. 731; Hor. 1. S. 1. 99; Stat. 1. Silv. 1. 46, etc., etc. Or an explanation: Hor. 1. S. 5. 60 *quid faceres, cum Sic mutilus minuteris? At illi foda cicatrix*, etc. (c) Introducing a clause suggested by something that has just been said, *at* may = 'Well then': Plaut. As. 464 R *Sauream non novi. At nosce sane*: Ter. Hec. 804 *Tun es Myconius? Non sum. At Callidemides?* Ph. 809 *non satis tutus est ad narrandum hic locus. At tu intro abi*; Cic. Rose. Am. 2 *audacissimus ego ex omnibus? Minime. At tanto officiosior quam ceteri?* Verr. 2. 106 *Thermitanum aliquem? . . . Ne id quidem.*

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At Siculum? 4. In exclamations. (a) In an angry question, What! Why! Plaut. Trin. 991 *vapulabis . . . At etiam male dicis?* Ter. Eun. 668 *exi foras, sceleste. At etiam restitas?* (b) In expressions of surprise or indignation = But—: Plaut. Aul. 52 R *at ut scelestu sola secum murmurat*; Mil. 399 Rib. *at, Sceledre, quaeso, Ut ad id exemplum somnium quam simile somniavit*; Cic. Fam. 7. 24. 2 *at vide*; and so often. (c) Introducing a blessing or an imprecation: Plaut. Most. 38 L *at te Iuppiter Dique omnes perdant!* Ter. Ph. 807 *at ita me servet Iuppiter, ut, etc.*; so And. 666, Eun. 431, Pompon. 137 *at te di omnes . . . mactassint malo*; Catull. 3. 12 *At vobis male sit!* Verg. A. 2. 535 *at tibi pro scelere hoc, inquit, pro talibus ausis, etc.*, and often elsewhere in poetry. (d) Marking a not very strong contrast, especially in replies: = nay but, well but, yes but, etc. Often joined with *pol, enim, quidem*; Naev. Com. 59 *at enim tu nimis spisse atque tarde incedis*; Plaut. Trin. 474 *at pol ego, etsi volet, etc.*; 919 *at enim multi Lesbionici sunt hic*; Mil. 1208 Rib. *at gestio? at modice decet*; Most. 910 L *at enim ne* (but I fear that); 1003 L *Egone?* *at quidem tu*; Caecil. 190 *at pol, etc.*; Ter. Ad. 161 *Leno ego sum: Scio: At ita, ut usquam fuit, etc.*; Ad. 571 (in answer to a threat) *at nomen nescio illius hominis*; 830 *at enim metuas* (well, you might say, etc.); And. 682 *Faciam . . . at iam hoc opus est*; Lucil. 28. 43 *piscium magnam vim interfecisti. At nego.* So often in colloquial Latin. Cic. is very fond of using it thus: e. g. *tu totam Hieronicam legem sustulisti. At quam legem! Desinant amici eius ea dictitare. At qui amici? Ad quaestionem abreptus est. At quam quaestionem! Una mater oppugnat. At quae mater?* And so very commonly in Latin. II. Expressing a strong contrast = *but*: so very common, and in all contexts where *but* can be used in English: Paul. p. 13 M '*at*' *differentiam rerum significat, ut cum dicimus 'Scipio est bellator, at Marcus Cato orator.'* Plaut. Amph. 345 R *Mentire nunc. At iam faciam ut verum dicas dicere*; Cato Orig. 4. 7 fin. *at tribuno militum parva laus pro factis relicta*; Orat. Inc. 10 *at ego illis (vitio verto) quia nequeunt egere*; Ter. And. 669 *deceptus sum, at non defetigatus*; Sall. I. 85. 29 *non possum ostentare: at si res postulat*; 110. 6 *bellum neque feci neque factum umquam volui: at fines meos . . . tutatus sum*; Cic. Phil. 2. 12 *non placet M. Antonio consulatus meus. At placuit M. Servilio*; and so *passim* in Latin, commonly joined with *tamen, contra, etiam, vero, enim*. Especially in introducing an objection made, or supposed to be made, by another person: so very commonly with *enim*: e. g. in Cic. '*At*

enim etiam Bullus est condemnatus! Adde, maiestatis. *At, credo, in hisce solis rebus indomitas cupiditates habebat.* ‘*At ego suasi.*’ Scilicet is animus erat Milonis, ut suasore egeret! and so *passim* in Latin. Prop. 2. 7. 5 has *at* and *sed* in the same sentence, distinguishing *at* from *sed*. *At magnus Caesar* (But, you say —). *Sed magnus Caesar in armis* (Yes, but I reply —). In general, *sed* is more exclusively used to express a contrast than *at*, but *at* may be used wherever *sed* may be.

Ātābūlus, adj., name applied to a district in Aethiopia, of which the *Atabuli* were the inhabitants (Plin. 6. 189). *Ventus Atabulus*, or *Atabulus* alone, the scirocco, or S. E. wind: Sen. N. Q. 5. 17. 5 *Atabulus Apuliam infestat*; Plin. 17. 232 *flatus alicuius regionis proprius, ut est in Apulia Atabulus*; Hor. 1. S. 5. 78; Quint. 8. 2. 13; Gell. 2. 22. 25; and elsewhere in Latin.

Ataburiā (or Atabyria), an old name of Rhodes: Plin. 5. 132.

Ataburius, a title of Jupiter, from Ataburia = Rhodes, Enn. Euh. 11 *sic constituta sunt templa Iovi Ataburio, Iovi Labrandio*.

Ataecina, or Adaegina, epith. of Proserpine: C. I. L. 2. 461, 462 *Dea Ataecina Turibrigensis Proserpina* (Emerita); ib. 605 *Dominae Turibrigensi Adaeginae* (Metellinum in Lusitania).

Atafidius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 1056. iv. 117 (Rome, 205 A. D.).

Atalius, Atalia, nomina: C. I. L. 6. 2409 (Rome); 9. 5466 (Falerio, Ital. Reg. v); 5539 (Urbs Salvia, Ital. Reg. v).

Atanagrum, name of the capital of the Ilbergetes in Spain: Liv. 21. 61. 6.

Atanius, Atania, nomina: C. I. L. 1. 1234; 3. 2191 (Salonae).

Atatinus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 9. 3609, 3610 (Aveia, Ital. Reg. iv).

Ātāvīus, Atavia, nomina: C. I. L. 10. 6347, 6348 (Tarracina).

Ātax, -ācis, name of a river in the south of France, now the Aude: Mela 2. 81; Plin. 3. 32; Luc. 1. 403 *mitis Atax Latias gaudet non ferre carinas*. A village in the neighbourhood of the Aude: Hieron. Chron. ad Olymp. 174. 2 *vico Atace in provincia Narbonensi*.

Atecīus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 5. 6788 (Eporedia): cogn. m.: C. I. L. 5. 4601 (Brixia).

Ategua, name of a town in Spain: Script. Bell. Hisp. 6. 8. 22; Plin. 3. 10.

Ateguensis, -ĕ, adj. from *Ategua*, of Ategua: Val. Max. 9. 2. 4.

Ateius, nom. m., often in inscr. and lit.: e. g. C. I. L. 1. 750, 751.

Ateleius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 10. 1403 a. 2. 15 (Herculaneum).

Ātellānus, adj. from *Atella*, belonging to Atella: Cic. Fam. 13. 7. 1; Plin. 3. 63; and elsewhere in literature. *Atellana fabula*, a kind of farce or comedy supposed by the ancients to have been originally acted or invented at Atella, but now by Mommsen to have been a species of Latin drama representing scenes at Atella. The characteristics of it were, (1) that it was acted by free-born youths in masks: Liv. 7. 2. 12; Fest. p. 217 M; (2) that certain conventional characters, as Bucco the fatchaps, Dossennus the glutton, Pappus the old father, Maccus the fool, always occurred in it; see the titles of the *Atellanae* of Pomponius and Novius in Ribbeck's *Fragmenta Comicoꝝ Latinorum*; Varro L. L. 7. 95; Diomed. p. 490 K; (3) that it contained puzzles to explain, whether in the plot or in single lines is not clear; Varro Gerontodidascalus ap. Non. p. 8 *putas eos non citius tricas Atellanas quam id extricatuꝝ*; Arnob. 5. 28 *tricas quemadmodum dicitur conduplicare Atellanas*; Quint. 6. 3. 47 *amphibolia, neque ea obscura quae Atellani e more captant* (which Halm changes into *obscena*); Sueton. Calig. 27 *Atellanae poetam ob ambigui ioci versiculum media amphitheatri harena igni cremavit*; comp. Nero 39. So *Atellanus* may mean acting in an *Atellana*: Iuv. 6. 71 *Atellanae Gestibus Autonoes*; Tert. Spect. 17 *Atellanus gesticulator*, and elsewhere.

Atellius, **Atellia**, nomina: C. I. L. 2. 3405 (Acci, Tarraconensis); C. I. L. 6. 200. vii. 8 (Rome, 70 A. D.); ib. 1806, al. inscr.

Āter. *Atri dies* in the Roman Calendar are the days following the Kalends, the Nones, or Ides: Afran. 163 *Septembres heri Kalendae: hodie est ater dies*; Varro L. L. 6. 29 *dies postridie Kalendas Nonas Idus appellati atri, quod per eos dies novi inciperent*. A different explanation is given by Verrius Flaccus ap. Gell. 5. 17 (comp. Paul. p. 179 M; Macrobi. S. 1. 15. 22, 1. 16. 21) that the *atri dies* were so called because the battle of the Alia was fought on the day after the Ides of Quintilis. Nonius p. 73 says they

were also called *dies posterī*. Marquardt thinks the expression means unlucky days.

Ateriānus, cogn. m.: C. I. L. 9. 5589, 5590 (Septempeda, Ital. Reg. v); 8. 3875 (Lambaesis, Prov. Numidia).

Ateriūs, Ateriā, nomina: C. I. L. 3. 4881 (Virunum, Noricum); 5. 8677 (Concordia), al. inscr.

Aterniūs, nom. m.: Cic. Rep. 2. 60; Plin. 7. 101; Gell. 11. 1. 2 *lege Aterniā*; and inscr.

Aterōniūs, Aterōniā, nomina: C. I. L. 5. 6520 (Novara); 7223 (Alpes Cottiae).

Ātēsis, acc. -im, name of a river in Raetia: Verg. A. 9. 680 *Atesim seu propter amoenum*; Plin. 3. 121; Sil. 8. 596 *Verona Atesi circumflua*; Florus 1. 38 (3. 3). 12, al. Lat. (Usually written and printed *Athesis*; but *Atesis* is attested by Med. and Pal. in Verg. l. c., by one of the best MSS. of Servius ad l., and by Ennodius Opusc. 1. p. 373 Hartel. Compare the name *Atisius*, p. 342. The modern form *Adige* supports the spelling *Atesis*.)

Atestātiā, nom. f.: C. I. L. 5. 4887 (near Lake Benacus).

Ateste, name of a town of the Veneti: C. I. L. 6. 2375 a. i. 19; ib. 2429 (Rome); Plin. 3. 130, al. Lat.

Atestiā, nom. f.: C. I. L. 5. 5148 (Bergomum).

Atesui, name of a Gallic tribe: Plin. 4. 107.

Athesis, see **Atesis**.

Āthlōn (ἄθλον), abl. sing. -o, abl. pl. -īs, n., a game, trial of skill: Hygin. Fab. 91 (p. 87 Schm.) *in athlo funebri*. Especially of the labours of Hercules: Varro Eum. 12; Col. Herc. *itaque ceras conscribillavi Herculis athlis*; Manil. 3. 162, 172, 193; Ampel. 2. 3; Schol. German. Aratea 146. p. 391. 19 Eysenhardt. In general, *athla* = serious business: Petron. 57 *haec sunt vera athla!* (this means business); Anth. Lat. 149 (962). 4 *post athla fori*.

Āthōs (Ἄθος), nom. *Athos* Cic. Rep. 3. 49; Verg. A. 12. 701; Mela 2. 31, 32, al. Lat. *Atho* Liv. 44. 11. 2; *Athōn* Serv. A. 12. 701. Acc. S. *Āthōn* Catull. 66. 46; Verg. G. 1. 332; Ov. M. 11. 554; Mela 2. 30; *Athonem* Cic. Rep. 3. 49; *Atho* Plin. 18. 215 *usque Atho montem*. Abl. sing. *Atho* Liv. 44. 28. 3, 45. 30. 4; *Athoue* Cic. Fin. 2. 112. N. pl., *Athones* Lucil. 3. 14. Name of a mountain and promontory stretching into the N. of the Aegean.

Atiārīus, Atiārīa, nomina: C. I. L. 3. 706 (Philippi).

Atidiā, nom. f.: C. I. L. 10. 4645 (Cales).

Atiedius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 1. 182 (Marsian territory, where it is found on other inscr.); 6. 1855 (Rome).

Atīlius, **Atīliā**, nomina: C. I. L. 1. 42 (not before 300 B.C.), and often in inscr., sometimes spelt *Atillius*. Often also in lit., e. g. Mart. 9. 86. 1 *si quando est Paullus Atili*. *Atiliabus*, abl. of *Atilia*: C. I. L. 5. 4042 (between Mantua and Verona).

Atilōnius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 5. 6533 (Novara).

Ātīna, name of a town of the Volsci: Cic. Planc. 30; Verg. A. 7. 630; C. I. L. 6. 2592, 2722 (Rome). See C. I. L. 10. 499 foll. Name of a town of the Veneti: Plin. 3. 131.

Atisius, **Atisiā**, nomina: C. I. L. 5. 3406, 3499 (Verona); 10. 8048 (Pompeii); spelt *Athisia* C. I. L. 5. 3593 (Verona).

Atistiā, nom. f.: C. I. L. 1. 1016; 6. 1958 (Rome).

Atleīa, nom. f.: C. I. L. 10. 4416 (Capua).

Atquē and **adquē**. The latter form, often found in good inscriptions and MSS., 'seems to have become more common in the first century A.D.' (than in the Ciceronian age) 'and later, from an affectation of false analogy: Augustus, however, in his *Res Gestae* (4. 30 Momms.) writes *adque* the only time he uses the word' (Munro on *Lucr.* 2. 881). In many of their uses *atque* and *ac* are identical, though it does not follow that they are the same word. Cic. and Verg. are sensitive about using *ac* before a guttural, or vowel, or *h*; *ac* before a guttural is commonest in Varro and Livy. (Reid on Cic. Acad. 2. 34.)

A. As adv., *atque* = nearer: so apparently Enn. A. 527 *atque atque accedit muros Romana iuventus*; Nonius p. 530 explains *atque* here to mean *festine et intrepidanter*; Gell. 10. 27. 2 says *auget intenditque rem de qua agitur*. In apodosis of sentence, = then, straight: Plaut. Most. 1036 L *quom eum convocavi, atque illi me ex senatu segregant*; Bacch. 278 R *forte ut adsedi in stega, atque ego lembum conspikor*; Men. 684 R *postquam tibi dedi, atque abii ad forum*; Epid. 217 R *quom ad portum veni, atque ego illam illic video praestolarier*. (See Gell. and Non. ll. cc., who, with Serv., take *atque* in Verg. G. 1. 203 in the same way.)

B. As conjunction = and in addition, and; so *passim* in all Latin. Very common phrases are *etiam atque etiam*; *unus atque alter*; *huc atque illuc*; *iterum atque iterum*; *longe atque late*. In old Latin *atque* is often used where *et* would stand in later writers: e. g. Plaut. Trin. 104 *est atque non est mi in manu*; (preceded by *que* ib. 836 *imbres fluctusque atque procellae*); C. I. L. 1. 33 (Scipio's monument) *honus fama virtusque gloria atque*

ingenium; Cato Orig. 5. 1 *in rebus secundis atque prolixis atque prosperis animum excellere, atque superbiam atque ferociam augescere atque crescere*. So in his *Res Rustica*. Compare Fronto p. 36 Naber, *uni M. Porcio me dedicavi atque despondi atque delegavi. Hoc etiam ipsum 'atque' . . . ex ipso furor*. Coupled with *que*: Lucr. 5. 35; Verg. A. 8. 486 *componens manibusque manus atque oribus ora*; Ov. M. 4. 429, etc. Followed by *ve*: Lucr. 3. 551 *manus atque oculos narsve*; by *vel*: ib. 5. 965 *glandes atque arbuta vel pira lecta*. Special observations.

I. 1. *Atque* is often used to couple two words or expressions one of which contains an idea akin to that contained by the other: Cic. e. g. says *fama atque fortunae*; *salus atque auxilium*; *bonitatem atque prudentiam*; *is ordo atque id hominum genus*; *furtis atque flagitiis*; *spe atque opinione*; *facta atque consilia*, etc., etc.

2. If two expressions are connected by *et*, and one of the expressions has two branches which require to be connected by a conjunction, *atque* (or *ac*) is the conjunction regularly used, not *et*, e. g. Cic. Acad. 2. 32 *et in agenda vita et in quaerendo ac disserendo*; Tusc. 3. 46 *saporem et corporum complexum et ludos atque cantus* (Reid on Cic. Acad. 2. 34). So often in Cic. and other authors, e. g. Tac. Agr. 32 *vanus aspectus et auri fulgor atque argenti*.

3. *Atque* often couples two words or clauses, the second of which strengthens the first (= nay rather): e. g. Cic. Fin. 1. 34 *in liberos atque in sanguinem suum*; Verr. 5. 184 *dignum Capitolio atque ista arce omnium gentium*; Man. 69 *hoc beneficio populi Romani atque hac potestate praetoria*; Att. 2. 25. 2 *venire atque adesse*; ib. 3. 3 *itinere ac fuga mea*; Lucr. 3. 993 *in amore iacentem Quem volucres lacerant atque exest anxius angor*; Verg. A. 9. 569, 12. 531 *saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis*; Ov. Pont. 4. 13. 11 *vires quas Hercule dignas Novimus, atque illi quem canis esse pares*. So in the combinations *atque etiam*, *atque adeo*.

4. Adding an epithet or description, and so introducing a new clause: Plaut. Stich. 184 R *oratio una interiiit hominum pessume, Atque optuma hercle meo animo et satissima* (and that the best); Rud. 121 R *dabitur opera, atque in negotio* (and that); Cic. Att. 5. 12. 1 *navigare, atque id mense Quintili*; Caes. C. 1. 27 *trabibus atque eis praeacutis*; 2. 2 *asseret, atque hi*; G. 5. 18 *flumen uno omnino loco transiri potest, atque hoc aegre*. So it is good Latin to say *atque eo magis*, *atque eo potius*, and the like.

5. Introducing a new point in a narrative: and then, and lo! e. g. Plaut. Most. 473 L *lucernam forte oblitus fueram extinguere, Atque ille exclamat de repente maximum*; Capt. 479 S *ubi cenamus, in-*

quam? *Atque illi abnuont*; Poen. 1075 R *Aperi, si audes. Atque adest*; Verg. A. 4. 260 *Aenean fundantem arces ac tecta novantem Conspicit: atque illi stellatus iaspide fulva Ensis erat*; A. 6. 162 *quod corpus humandum Diceret: atque illi Misenum, etc.*; Liv. 34. 25. 3 *Argos pergit: atque (and then) illi . . . praetor . . . cum equitibus mille occurrit*; 26. 39. 16 *transfugit, atque ille praeceps . . . procidit*; Stat. Theb. 9. 481 *Dixerat: atque illi . . .*; Tac. H. 1. 82 *tum Otho ingredi castra ausus. Atque illum tribunum . . . circumstant*; 3. 17 *excipiunt Vitellianos . . . atque illi consternantur*.

6. In replies to questions, *atque* strengthens the statement (= yes—and): e. g. Plaut. Trin. 941 *e caelo? Atque e medio quidem*; Epid. 30 R *Armane? atque equidem cito*; Mil. 337 Rib. *nempe tu istic ais esse erilem concubinam? Atque arguo*; Pseud. 739 R *ecquid . . . habet aceti in pectore? Atque acidissimi*; Bacch. 569 R *quid, duas? Atque ambas sorores*; Ter. Ph. 877 *sed me censeri potuisse omnia Intellegere? . . . Atque ego quoque indaudivi illam fabulam*. 7. At the beginning of a sentence, as an exclamation: and lo! look! Plaut. Amph. 955 R *atque aperiuntur aedes!* As. 151 R *Atque eccam, inlecebra exit tandem*; Trin. 611 *atque equidem ipse ultro venit*; Stich. 582 R *Set videone ego Pamphilum cum fratre . . . Atque is est*; Truc. 122 R *Dinarchusne ille est? Atque is est*; Ter. And. 532 *atque adeo . . . eccum ipsum* (= actually); so ib. 580; Hec. 246 (introducing a new character) *atque eccum Phidippum optume video*; Pacuv. 238 *atque eccum!* 8. Introducing an exclamation: Acc. 470 *atque adeo valvas sonere sensi*; so Afranius 155 *atque adeo nolo*; Ter. And. 692 *atque edepol Ea res est* (ay, that's it!); Acc. 190 *veritus sum arbitros, atque utinam memet possem obliviscier!* Cic. Verr. Act. 1. 61 *negare non potes: atque utinam neges!* 3. 224 *atque utinam posset aliqua ratione hoc crimen defendere!* Phil. 1. 14 *atque utinam . . . adesse potuissem!* Verg. E. 10. 35; A. 1. 575; Liv. 21. 41. 13, etc., etc. 9. Introducing a new clause, = and: so *passim*; e. g. Cic. often begins a sentence as follows: *atque ego non dubito quin*; *atque ego in hoc Caecinam non defendo*; *atque ego sic statuo*; *atque illud etiam audire de te cupio*; *atque haec non cupiditate scribit inductus*; *atque ipsum decretum cognoscite*, etc., etc. 10. Expressing a contrast (= and yet). In these cases it is sometimes doubtful whether *atqui* is not the right reading: Plaut. Trin. 336 *qui quidem nusquam per virtutem rem confregit, atque eget*; Ter. And. 225 *mihī quidem hercle non fit veri simile: atque ipsis commentum placet* (where Donatus says that *atque* = *at*); ib. 525

atque haud scio an quae dixit sint vera omnia (so the MSS. and Ussing, *atqui* Fl. and Wagn.); Ad. 40 *va quemquamne hominem . . . Parare quod sit carius quam ipse est sibi!* *Atque ex me hic natus non est, sed ex fratre*; Matius ap. Cic. Fam. 11. 28. 2 *atque etiam res familiaris mea per legem Caesaris imminuta est* (and I beg you also to remember that, etc.); Cic. Mur. 71 *atque haec a nobis petunt omnia* (and yet —); Off. 3. 48 *atque ille utilitatem sequi videbatur*; Sall. I. 4. 1 *atque ego credo fore.* II. Almost =

but: Plaut. Mil. 448 Rib. *non sit Philocomasium, atque alia similis eius siet?* II. After words expressing or implying comparison: sometimes too with adverbs of time: Plaut. Ps. 1133 R *alio sunt illi ingenio atque tu* (different from you); he often has *aeque atque*; Amph. 443 R *tam consimilest atque* (so like to —); Trin. 668 *nil sic celerest neque volat Atque is mores hominum moros et morosos efficit* (nothing acts so swiftly as he—); Amph. 274 R *neque se luna quoquam mutat atque uti exortast semel* (just as —); Cas. 801 *astutiorem atque*; Mil. 761 Rib. *centensumam partem atque* (the hundredth part, compared with); Caecil. 182 *haud aliter atque*; Cato R. R. 48. 1 *cundem modum atque* (= as); Ter. And. 698 *magis verum atque*; Ph. 1028 *tali atque* (= as). Ter. uses *atque* after *secus, pariter, idem, alius, aliter, aliorum*: Lex Agr. 72 *aliter atque*; Lex Rubria 1. 17 *proinde atque*; 2. 10 *sirempis atque*; Varro L. L. 10. 74 *item atque*; Cic. uses it after *aliter, alius, contra, idem, similis, similiter, simul, perinde, aeque*; and so Caes.; Dig. 16. 1. 24. 3 *statim atque* (immediately after); so 21. 1. 25. 8. (*Ad, que, so, properly=and nearer, or, and besides.*)

Atrāni, name of a town in Italy (in the second *regio* of the Hirpini): Plin. 3. 105.

Atrans, name of a town in Noricum, Tab. Peutinger. Conceived as a god: C. I. L. 3. 5117 (at Atrans) *Atranti Augusto sacrum*.

Atrantīnus, adj. from Atrans, of Atrans: C. I. L. 3. 5121, 5123 *Atrantina statio* (Atrans).

Ātrēiās, -ādis, patron. f. from Atreus, daughter of Atreus: Pompeius p. 147 K.

Ātrēis, -īdis, = *Atreias*: Pompeius p. 147 K.

Atrīa, name of a town in Picenum: Plin. 3. 120; C. I. L. 6. 2375 a. i. 16 (Rome, 120 A.D.); nom. f.: C. I. L. 1029 (Rome).

Ātriātēs, the inhabitants of Atria: Varro L. L. 5. 161 *Atriatēs Tusci*.

Ātrīdēs, patron. m. from *Atrēus*: nom. *Atrīdā* Prop. 2. 14. 1; gen. -*ae*; acc. -*ēn* Hor. 1. Epist. 2. 12; -*am* M. Aur. to Fronto p. 10 Naber; Auson. Ep. 16. 11; voc. -*ā* Hor. 2. S. 3. 187; -*ē* Hor. 1. Epist. 7. 43; abl. -*ā* Sen. Ag. 293; n. pl. -*ae*, acc. pl. -*as*, dat. abl. pl. -*īs*. The son of Atreus, Agamemnon, or Menelaus; common in all Latin.

Ātrīēna, nom. f.: C. I. L. 9. 5685, 5689 (Canusium).

Ātrīlius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 8. 4576 (Prov. Numidia).

Ātrīus, nom. m.: common in inscr. and literature: e. g. Varro L. L. 8. 80; Caes. G. 5. 9.

Ātrōnīus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 3. 6150. 1. 13. 36 (Lower Moesia).

Ātrōx, -ōcis: adv. *atrociter*, -*ius*, -*issime*: adj. formed from *ater*. 1. Black-looking: Naev. Pun. 32 *atrocīa exta* (black, and so threatening). 2. Dark, gloomy: Plin. 18. 353 *hiemps*; so Tac. A. 12. 50; Tac. A. 4. 50 *nox nimbo atrox*; 11. 31 *atrocem tempestatem*.

3. Met., gloomy, dismal, threatening, terrible (of things or persons): Cic. Verr. 4. 108 *in atroci ac difficili rei p. tempore*; Cic. Mur. 42 *sors tristis, atrox*; Hor. 3. C. 13. 9 *atrox hora Caniculae*; Plin. Pan. 52 fin. *saevissimi domini atrocissima effigies*; Quint. 11. 3. 63 *vox . . . atrox in ira*; Tac. A. 2. 57 *Piso . . . atrox et dissentire manifestus*; D. 13 *maestus et atrox*; H. 1. 2 *opus atrox proeliis*; A. 1. 25. 35 *clamor*; Agr. 37 *grande et atrox spectaculum*; H. 2. 70 *foedum atque atrox spectaculum*. 4.

In an ethical sense, unbending, stern, severe: cruel, harsh, fierce: Pacuv. 369 *fortunam insanam aiunt quia atrox incerta instabilisque sit*; 47 *atrocem coerce confidentiam*; Acc. 46 *multi animus quorum atroci vinctus malitia est*; Cic. Verr. 1. 26 *lex*; 1. 122 *crudelitas*; he says also *atrociter decernere, dicere, facere, imperare*, etc.; Mil. 17 *mores atroces Clodii* (cruel); De Or. 2. 200 *atrox genus orationis*; Sall. H. 2. 92 *atrox animi*; I. 37. 1 *atrociter res publica agitabatur*; Verg. G. 1. 407 *inimicus, atrox*; A. 1. 662 *atrox Iuno*; 9. 420 *saevit atrox Volcens*; Ov. M. 9. 275 *odiumque in prole patrum Exercebat atrox*; Liv. 2. 35. 1 (and often elsewhere) *atrox sententia*; so Tac., Quint. 11. 3. 73 *in tragoediis atrox Medea*; Tac. H. 1. 53 *dicta*; 2. 32 *genus militum apud hostes atrocissimum*; 2. 63 *Vitellius . . . superbior et atrocior*; A. 11. 9 *Mithridaten . . . atrociorem*; and often in Tac.

5. In a good sense, unbending, strict: Hor. 2. C. 1. 24 *animum Catonis*; Petron. 4 *atrox stilus*; Sil. 6. 378 *olim Atrox illa fides*; 13. 369

atrox in Germanic languages - In H 3-37

atrox virtus; Iuv. 2. 12 *atrocem animum*. 6. Of acts and things, cruel, atrocious, fierce, bloody: Plaut. Capt. 538 R (comically) *atrocem aliquam astutiam*; Ter. Hec. 377 *incredibili re atque atroci percitus* (of a sudden calamity); Cic. often has *atrox factum, caedes, crimen, facinus, iniuria, maleficium, res*; so Sall. (e. g. I. 5. 1 *bellum atrox*) Liv. 31. 17. 11 *atrocior pars facinoris*; 8. 7. 20 *tam atroci imperio*; 1. 27 *pugna*; 33. 5. 2 *periculum*; Tac. H. 1. 3 (and elsewhere) *clades*; H. 2. 46 (and elsewhere) *bellum*; he also joins it with *facinus, facta, consilium, imperium*; A. 4. 11 *atrociose semper fama erga dominantium exitus* (sinister).

7. In Rhetoric, *atrox causa* means a case in which indignation rather than pity is called into play: Quint. 6. 3. 31 opposes *atrox causa* to *causa miserabilis*; so 4. 3. 5 *ut si expositio circa finem atrox fuerit, prosequamur eam velut erumpente protinus indignatione*.

8. Tac., who is fond of the word, has such peculiar uses of it as the following: A. 4. 28 *miseriarum ac saevitiarum exemplum atrox* (terrible); H. 1. 51, 2. 99 *atroces nuntii* (alarming); so H. 1. 54 *atrox rumor*; 2. 54 *atroci mendacio* (terrible, alarming); A. 2. 30 *atroces vel occultas notas* (of sinister import).

atrocius accipiebantur verbis Tac.
(reluctantly)
I. **Atta**, -ae, subst. m., father: Paul. p. 12 M *atlam pro reverentia seni cuilibet dicimus, quasi cum avi nomine appellamus*; p. 13 *atavus quia alta est avi, i. e. pater, ut pueri usurpare solent*.

II. **Atta**, -ae, subst. m., a person who walks too much on the front of his foot: Paul. p. 12 M '*attae*' *appellantur qui propter vitium crurum aut pedum plantis insistent, et attingunt magis terram quam ambulant, quod cognomen Quinctio poetae adhaesit*; Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. pp. 389-90 '*atta*,' *qui primis plantis ambulat*. As cogn. m.: often in lit. and inscr. Cogn. f.: C. I. L. 2. 2672, 2683, 2684 (Leg. vii, Gallacia).

Attacotti, name of a tribe of N. Britain: Amm. 26. 4. 5, 27. 8. 5.

Attactūs, -ūs (*attingo*), contact, touch: Varro R. R. 2. 5. 8 *corium attactu non asperum*; Verg. A. 7. 350 *attactu nullo*; Arnob. 7. 58 *rei venientis attactum*; Lact. 4. 14. 1 *sine ullo attactu viri*; and in other later writers.

Attägēn, -is, subst. m., or *attägēna*, -ae, subst. f., a kind of wild fowl, *Tetrao bonasia*, or *Tetrao Francolinus*: Plin. 10. 133 *attagen Ionius maxime celebrer*; Varro S. M. 403 Bücheler; Hor. Epod. 2. 54 *attagen Ionicus*; Mart. 2. 37. 3 *communemque duobus*

attagenam; 13. 61. 12 *Ionicarum gustus attagenarum*; Gell. 6. 15. 5 *Phrygia attagena*; Edict. Diocl. 4. 30 *attagenarum*.

Attāminātīō, -ōnis, (*attamino*), contagion, defilement: Augustin. c. Crescon. 3. 56 (Postulatio adv. Felician. et Praetextat.) *depravationis huius attaminatione fuscatus* (Paucker).

Attāt, an exclamation: Plaut. Aul. 412 R *Attat perii hercle miser ego!* Cato Orat. 2 *Attat noli, noli perhibere, inquam: istud nolunt audire*; Ter. And. 125 *attat hoc illud est . . . ecum Philippum video* (why surely); Eun. 727 (in vexation) *attat data hercle verba mihi sunt*.

Attātae, an exclamation: Plaut. As. 588 R.

Attātātae, an exclamation: Naevius ap. Charis. p. 239 K.

Attediūs, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 1058. ii. 57 (Rome, 210 A.D.).

Attemptātīō, -ōnis (*adt-*), (*attempto*). 1. An attack upon, with gen. of object: Oros. 2. 3. 4 *Christiani imperatoris attemptatio profana*. Abs., an attack: Cod. Theod. 12. 2. 26. 2. An attempt: Symmach. Ep. 6. 9 *inanis attemptatio*; Cod. Theod. 10. 3. 5 *omni . . . occultae conductionis attemptatione sumnota*.

Attempto, -ās (*adt-*). 1. To try to get hold of, attack: Pacuv. 60 *quae aegritudo . . . mentem attemptat?* Acc. 489 *attemptare Phrygas*; Cic. Verr. 2. 135 *att. omnium adversarios, omnium inimicos*; Post. Red. ad Sen. 17 *suam classem attemptatam*; Har. Resp. 16; Or. 208 *sua fides attempt.*; Hor. 2. Epist. 2. 23 *mecum facientia iura Si tamen attemptas*; Phaedr. 5. 2. 7; Val. Max. 7. 8. 3 *testamentum eius*; Val. Fl. 4. 11 *me lacrimis et supplice dextra Attemptare veto*; Stat. Theb. 4. 71 *illum bello attemptare*; Tac. A. 13. 25 *vi attemptantem acriter reppulerat*; Salv. Gub. Dei 3. 1. 3 *secreta Dei* (to try to get hold of); Oros. 5. 7. 5 *attemptare pugnā*; 5. 23. 19 *gentes bello*; 5. 15. 5 *homines pecuniā*; Dig. 47. 10. 10 *pudicitiam*; 47. 11. 6 pr. *annonam attemptare et vexare*. 2. To try, essay, attempt: Varro L. L. 5. 87 *imperator . . . qui eos, qui id attemptassent, oppressit hostes*; Cic. De Or. 3. 110 *ut praeteriri omnino fuerit satius quam attemptatum deserere*; Tac. D. 22 (*Cicero*) *locos laetiores attemptavit*; Fronto ad M. Aur. 4. 3 init. *minus attemptat*; Claud. R. P. 3. 217 *digitis attemptat mollibus arcum*.

Attendo. Part. pass. *attentus*, as adj., comp. and sup. -ior, -issimus, adv. -e. 1. Highly strung, wrought up: Ter. And. 303 *animus in spe attentus fuit* (opp. *lassus*). 2. Fixed, of the eyes or gaze: Cael. Aur. Acut. 1. 2. 32 *visus attentus*; Chron. 1. 5.

152 *oculi . . . fiunt . . . attenti*. 3. Attentive: Ter. Ad. 834 *attentiores sumus ad rem*; ib. 954 *nimum ad rem attenti sumus*; Heaut. 66 *attente illorum officia fungere*; Lucr. 6. 920 *attentas aures animumque reposco*; Corn. Her. 1. 6 *attentum animum*; Cic. Fam. 9. 16. 7 *attentior*; Att. 16. 16 *attentius agere cum aliquo*; Off. 1. 131 *si attentos animos ad decoris conservationem tenebimus*; Or. 197 *animis attentis*. With dat.: Hor. 2. S. 6. 82 *attentus quaesitis*; Val. Max. 2. 5. 5 *continentiae*. 4. Careful, anxious, conscientious: Cic. Fam. 9. 16. 7 *quaesticulus te faciebat attentiores*; Quinct. 11 *ceterarum rerum pater familias prudens et attentus*; Verr. 1. 126 *in re adventicia . . . tam attentus*; Hor. 1. Ep. 7. 91 *durus nimis attentusque*; 2. Ep. 1. 172 *patris attenti*.

Attennĭus (or **Atenius**), and **Attĕnĭa**, nomina: C. I. L. 2. 537 (Emerita), 2159 (Epora in Baetica, 1st cent. A.D.), 2. 1213 (Hispalis in Baetica).

Attentĭo, -ōnis, (*attendo*). 1. Application, attention: Cic. De Or. 2. 150 *animi*. Abs., Quint. 4. 1. 24 and later rhett.; Serv. A. 2. 69; Vulg. Sap. 12. 20; Augustin. Serm. 288. 1 *fructus attentionis vestrae*. 2. In Medicine, said to mean εὐδειξίς, a showing, proof: Cael. Aur. Chron. 2. 12. 146 *in exterioribus attentionem recentis vulneris iudicamus*. (Is *attentio* here corrupt for *ostentio* or *attestatio*?)

Attentŭs, -ŭs, (*attendo*), fixed gaze: Cael. Aur. Chron. 3. 1. 3 *oculorum suspenso attentu*.

Attĕnŭātiō, -ōnis, (*adt-*), (*attenuo*). 1. A weakening: Cael. Aur. De Syn. Diet. Pass. 60 *att. stomachi*. 2. Met., a lessening, diminution: Corn. Her. 2. 3 *att. suspicionis*. 3. A simplification: Corn. Her. 4. 16 *in attenuatione facetissima verborum commode versari*.

Attĕnŭo, -ās, -āvi, (*adt-*). 1. To make thin, diminish, wear away: Lucr. 1. 317 *manus dextras adtenuari Saepe salutantum tactu*; Catull. 64. 41 *nec falx attenuat frondatorum arboris umbram*; Caes. C. 3. 89 *legio . . . Dyrrhachinis proeliis vehementer attenuata*; Liv. 21. 62. 8 *ubi sortes attenuatae erant*; Ov. A. A. 1. 735 *attenuant iuvenem vigilatae corpore vires*; M. 3. 489 *attenuatus amore*; Augustus ap. Suet. Tib. 21 *attenuatum te continuatione laboris*; Plin. 11. 172 *attenuans lambendo cutem hominis*; 21. 30 *foliorum exilitate usque in fila attenuata*; Vulg. Job 18. 12 *fame robur eius*; Jer. 14. 18 *fame*; 2 Reg. 13. 4 *maciē*. 2. Of the voice, to make thin: Cic. In Clod. et Cur. fr. p. 949 (Orelli) *attenuare vocem*. 3. Met., Cic. Man. 30 *quod bellum*

expectatione eius attenuatum atque imminutum est; Ennod. Ep. 4. 32 *sic mens per linguae ferias attenuetur.* 4. Of strength, power, resources and the like, to wear, diminish: Bell. Afr. 47 *quibus rebus attenuati (milites)*; Liv. 25. 11. 3 *attenuari praesidii vires*; 31. 49. 6 *attenuatae vires coloniae*; 39. 49. 4 *viribus admodum attenuatis*; Ov. M. 8. 844 *attenuarat opes*; so Pont. 4. 5. 38. 5. Of feelings: Ov. Tr. 4. 1. 16 *curas*; so ib. 4. 6. 18. 6. Of persons, to humble, bring low: Hor. 1. C. 34. 13 *insignem attenuat deus Obscura promens*; so al. Lat. 7. In speaking or writing, to make little of a thing, opp. to *amplificare*: Corn. Her. 3. 6 *attenuandae sunt huiusmodi partes virtutis*; Ennod. Opusc. 3. p. 365 (Hartel) *vim divini iudicii aut attenuat aut contemnit.* 8. Of style, to prune down: Cic. Brut. 283 (*Calvi*) *oratio nimia religione attenuata*; Or. 108 *illa pro Roscio (oratio) . . . multa habet attenuata.* 9. Part. pass. *attenuatus*, as adj., with comp. and superl. (a) Attenuated: Corn. Her. 4. 53 *attenuatissimae fortunae familiares.* (b) Of persons, poor, impoverished: Vulg. Lev. 25. 25, 35. 47 (*frater tuus*); 2 Esdr. 5. 18 *valde attenuatus erat populus.* (c) Of voice or utterance, thin, attenuated: Corn. Her. 3. 25 *voce attenuatissima*; 3. 21 *attenuata nimis acclamatione.* (d) Of style, = *λεπτός*, refined: Corn. Her. 4. 11 *attenuata figura dicendi* (distinguished from *gravis* and *mediocris*); ib. 4. 15 *attenuata verborum constructio* (implying the use of pure and choice expressions); Cic. Brut. 201 *duo genera oratorum, unum attenuate pressequ, alterum sublata atque dicentium.*

Attermīno, -ās (adt-), to limit: *si l. c.* in Arnob. 3. 13 *deos . . . filo etiam atterminatis humano (et atterminatis MS., etiam terminatis Reifferscheid).*

Attēro, -īs, -ēre, -trīvi, -trītum (adt-): perf. *atterui* Tib. 1. 4. 48 *opere insuetas atteruisse manus.* 1. To rub against anything, with dat. of thing against which: Verg. G. 1. 46 *atritus sulco vomer*; Hor. 2. C. 19. 30 *leniter atterens Caudam*; Plin. 9. 160 *se scopulis*; 10. 204 *spinetis*; Vulg. Num. 29. 5. To rub well, rub down: Plaut. Pers. 748 R *quoiquam mortali libero aures atteram* (of the *antestatio*). 2. To rub away, wear down, wear: (a) Catull. 6. 10 *pulvinus hic et illic attritus*; Verg. G. 4. 204 *alas attrivere*; Tib. 1. 4. 48 *manus*; Prop. 4. 5. 50 (*nauta*) *attrita manu* (worn, hardened); Ov. M. 2. 456 *attritas versabat rivus harenas*; Col. 11. 2. 16 *oculi* (= buds) *atteruntur*; Plin. 2. 158 *manus*; 7. 70 *dentes*; Petron. 109 *attritis pilis* (close shaven);

Quint. 10. 1. 27 *velut attrita quotidiano actu forensi ingenia*; Vulg. Deut. 29. 5 *vestimenta*; Is. 51. 6 *terra sicut vestimentum atteretur*; Dig. 23. 3. 10 pr. *vestem*. (b) To crush: Verg. G. 4. 12 *bucula . . . surgentes atterat herbas*. (c) Met., to damage: Sall. I. 79. 4 *alteri alteros aliquantum attriverant*. (d) To trample down, crush, ruin, destroy: Sall. C. 16. 2 *att. famam atque pudorem*; I. 5. 4 *Italiae opes*; 85. 46 *pars (exercitus) attrita avaritia aut temeritate ducum*; Curt. 4. 6. 31 *copiae*; Tac. G. 29 *nec tributis contemuntur nec publicanus atterit*; H. 1. 89 *alimentorum pretiis quae . . . haud perinde plebem attriverunt*; 2. 56 *attritis Italiae rebus*; 3. 50 *regione bello attrita*; 4. 12 *opibus Romanis . . . attriti*; A. 15. 16 *pabulo attrito*; Iuv. 16. 50 *nec res atteritur longo sufflamine litis*; Suet. Galba 3 *attritis facultatibus*; Vulg. Job 20. 10 *filii eius atterentur egestate*; Treb. Poll. Claud. 7. 6 *hos brevi tempore attrivit*.

Attestātōr, -ōris, (attestor), one who attests: Augustin. Serm. 288. 2 *veritatis attestatores*.

Attestor, -āris (adt-). 1. To attest, bear witness to: Phaedr. 1. 10. 3 *hoc attestatur brevis Aesopi fabula*; Plin. praef. 10 *hoc attestabatur, vel inimico iudici se probari posse*; Gell. 4. 12. 3 *M. Cato id attestatus est*. 2. As t. t. in Medicine, of a symptom, to be present, (i. e. to bear witness to the ailment): Cael. Aur. Chron. 2. 14. 197; 3. 8. 148, and *passim*. 3. As t. t. in the *disciplina auguralis*: Caecinna ap. Sen. N. Q. 2. 49. 3 *adtestata fulgura*, lightnings which agree with and support the omens given by a previous flash; comp. Paul. p. 12 *M attestata dicebantur fulgura quae iterato fiebant, videlicet significationem priorum attestantia*. 4. *Attestatus*, as medical t. t. = evident, declared, what has declared itself: Cael. Aur. Chron. 2. 13. 172 *attestata gravedo*; ib. 193 *tumor*. 5. Passive, = attested: Paul. Petricord. 2. 177; Ambros. Luc. 7. 188 *nihil attestatius*.

Attexo, -ūi, -textum, -texere (adt-). 1. To weave on, sometimes with dat. of the thing on which: Caes. G. 5. 40 *pinnae loricaeque ex cratibus attexuntur*; Cic. Rep. 2. 9 *barbarorum oris ora quasi attexta . . . Graecia*; Ap. M. 11. 8 *attextis capiti crinibus*. Met., Cic. Tim. 11 *vos autem ad id quod erit immortale partem attextote mortalem*. 2. To add, join on (of a piece of writing): Varro R. R. 2. 5. 2 *secundum actum de maioribus attexamus*; Apul. M. 5. 16 *exordio sermonis huius . . . concolores fallacias attexamus*; Ambros. De Off. 1. 41. 200.

Attidiŭs, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 2004 (Rome, 190 A.D.).

Attienŭs, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 1058. iv. 38 (Rome, 210 A.D.).

Attienŭs, nom. m.: Val. Max. 6. 1. 13.

Attigo, -is, -ĕre (adt-), to touch: Plaut. Epid. 723 R *ne attigas*; Bacch. 445 R; Most. 453 L, al. Plaut.; Ter. And. 789 *ne me attigas*; Pacuv. 228 *ne quis vim attulatur neve attigat*; Acc. 304 *cave vestem attigas*; Turpil. 106 *ne me attigas*. Met., Lex Rep. 10 *propius eum ea cognatione attigat*; ib. 21 *non attigeret*.

Attigŭus (adt-), adj. from *attigo*, neighbouring: Apul. M. 4. 12 *domus attiguae*; 4. 3 *montis attigui*; 4. 28 *att. regiones*; 6. 12 *memoris attigui*; Avienus Arat. 241; Grom. p. 11 L *attigui possessores*; al. Grom.; with dat.: Sulpic. Sev. Dial. 1. 13. 8 *attigua ramis humilioribus poma*; with gen.: Avienus Perieg. 1152 *gurgitis*.

Attinĕo, -ŭi, -tentum (adt-). 1. To extend to: (a) Curt. 6. 2 (6). 13 *qui in Europa sunt, a laevo Thraciae latere ad Borysthenem atque inde ad Tanaim . . . recta plaga attinent*. (b) Met., to extend to, so to be concerned with, have to do with; so very common: e. g. Plaut. Trin. 978 *quid id ad me attinet?* so ib. 1065, etc.; Bacch. 1110 R *numquidnam ad filium haec aegritudo attinet?* Most. 152 L *quid ea messis attinet ad meam lavationem?* so Cato, Ter., Lucil., Lucr. 3. 852 *et nunc nil ad nos de nobis attinet, ante Qui fuimus*; 4. 29 *quod vehementer ad has res Attinet*. Cic. often, especially in the phrase *quod ad me attinet*, so far as I am concerned: Rosc. Am. 48 *studium quod ad agrum colendum attinet*. Not quoted from Caes. or Sall. Tac. D. 25 *quod ad S. Galbam et C. Laelium attinet*; so Agr. 33; Vulg. Act. 24. 25 *quod nunc attinet, vade*, etc., etc. With local adv.: Val. Max. 4. 4 pr. *quorsum attinet?* (c) With acc., to touch a person, concern him: Corn. Her. 3. 20 *nihil nos attinet commovere*; Cic. Quinct. 60 *neque quemquam attinebat id recusare*. (d) Abs., to be of importance; very often with an infinitive verb as nominative, and a verbal clause with acc. and infin. Mostly in negative or interrogative clauses: Plaut. Pers. 701 R *attinet nos scire*; Corn. Her. 1. 1 *ea conquisierant quae nihil attinebant*; Cic. very often, e. g. Fam. 6. 9. 2 *nihil attinet me plura scribere* (it is useless); 4. 7. 3 *nihil attinet dicere*; Legg. 2. 42 *nihil attinet quemquam nominari*; Fin. 4. 60 *quid attinuit cum iis . . . discrepare?* Att. 12. 18 a. 2 *quia nihil attinuit*; Varro L. L. 9. 59 *nihil attinet*; Hor. 1. C. 19. 12 *quae nihil attinent*; and so in all Latin. 2. Trans., to hold:

(a) Plaut. Capt. 266 R *nunc senex est in tonstrina: nunc iam cultros attinet (si l. c.)*; Men. 741 R *nunc eandem ante oculos attines*. (b) To detain, hold back, keep back, hold fast: Plaut. Bacch. 180 R *ita me vadatum amore vinctumque attines*; Men. 589 R *attinuit me*; Truc. 837 R *testes vinctos attines*. Tac. very often: e. g. A. 1. 35 *ni proximi prensam dextram vi attinuissent*; 2. 10 *ni plenum irae Flavium attinuisset*; 3. 71 *quis A. Postumium flaminem attinuisset* (kept in durance); 6. 19 *carcere attinebatur* (of a region); 4. 5 *Thraeciam Rhoemetaces et liberi Cotyis . . . attinebant*; Fronto ad M. Caes. 2. p. 2 Naber, *quae (fortuna) me alligatum attinet*. In wider applications: Sall. I. 108. 3 *Romanum et Numidam spe pacis attinuisse*; H. 1. 48. 16 *nos in sollicitudine attineas*; Arnob. 2. 68 *falsorum religionibus attineri*; 6. 27 *huiusmodi cupiditatibus*. (c) To hold back, hinder: Tac. H. 2. 14 *ni victorem exercitum attinuisset obscurum noctis*; A. 1. 50 *discordiis attinemur (a bello)*; so A. 13. 37, 50; 15. 24.

Attis, gen. **Attis** C. I. L. 6. 2183 (Rome); **Attidis** C. I. L. 6. 511 (Rome, 377 A. D.); **Attinis** C. I. L. 6. 505 (Rome, 295 A. D.); **Atteos** C. I. L. 6. 1779 d. 26; Anth. Lat. 1315. 43 M; dat. **Atti**, **Attidi** and **Attini**: C. I. L. 6. 502 (Rome, 383 A. D.); 508 (Rome); 6. 499 (Rome, 374 A. D.); 506, 510, 511; C. I. L. 2. 3706 (Mago in Minorca); acc. **Attin** Catull. 63. 42, 88; Sen. Agam. 727; **Attinem**: Macrob. S. 1. 21. 7. Name of a youth beloved by Cybele: Catull. 63, al. Lat.

Attitūlātīō, -ōnis (adt-), (*attitulo*), a naming, or giving a title to: Rufin. Prol. Orig. Comm. Cant. Cant. (Lommatzch 14. p. 290), and elsewhere in late Latin.

Attitūlo, -ās (adt-), to entitle, give a name to: Rufin. in Cant. 3 (Orig. vol. 17. p. 17 Lomm.) *Psalmi qui 'pro torcularibus' attitulantur*.

Attius, nom. m.: Liv. 2. 35. 7 (of a Volscian), and often in inscr. and lit.

Atto, cogn. m.: C. I. L. 6. 3332 (Rome).

Attollo, -īs, -ēre (adt-). 1. To lift up, raise up: Plaut. Cas. 2. 6. 5 *quid si proprius attollamus signa eamusque obviam?* Ter. Eun. 769 *attolle pallium* (tuck up); Sall. H. 1. 74 *superadstantium manibus in murum attollitur*; Verg. very often, with *se*; A. 4. 176, 690; 10. 856; 5. 829 *malos attolli iubet*; elsewhere he has *att. amicium ab humo, umeris regem, capita caelo, bracchia, ora, colla, oculos, facem, molem, attollere*; and similarly Ov.; Liv. 6. 16. 3

nec . . . ipsa plebs aut attollere oculos aut hiscere audebunt (and elsewhere); Vitruv. 9. 6. 6 *se attollens*; Plin. 21. 62 (of a plant) *nec a terra se attollentem*; Quint. 11. 3. 115 *manus*; ib. 78 *frontem*; Tac. H. 3. 25 *corpus*; 5. 14 *Germanos . . . levitas armorum et proceritas corporum attollit* (enables to float); so H. 5. 6 *periti imperitique nandi perinde attolluntur* (float). Poet., Verg. A. 2. 381 (*anguem*) *attollentem iras*; 4. 49 *Punica se quantis attollet gloria rebus*; 12. 703 *pater Appenninus se attollens*; Luc. 7. 11 *nomen ad sidera*.

2. To throw up: Verg. A. 3. 574 *globos flammaram*; 9. 714 *nigrae attolluntur harenae*.

3. Of a building, to raise up: Verg. A. 11. 130 *moles murorum*; 3. 134 *arcem tectis*; Plin. 36. 30 *attollitur* (it rises) *in altitudinem xxxv cubitis*; Tac. H. 4. 53 *sedes suas pietate hominum incohatas divina ope attollerent*; 5. 11 *turres . . . attollebantur*.

4. In middle, of water, to rise: Tac. A. 6. 37 *Euphraten . . . immensum attolli*; Agr. 10 *mare . . . ne ventis quidem proinde attolli*; H. 3. 47 *prout fluctus attollitur*.

5. Of high land or mountains: Verg. A. 3. 552 *attollit se diva Lacinia contra*; 3. 205 *se visa attollere terra*; 5. 127 *campus attollitur*; Plin. 5. 6 *Allantem . . . e mediis harenis in caelum attolli*; 5. 115 (*Smyrna*) *attollitur monte* (rises high).

6. Of the voice, to raise (opp. to *summitto*): Quint. 1. 8. 1; 11. 3. 65; of shouting: Veget. Mil. 3. 18 *clamor non prius attolli debet*; Dictys 2. 52 *favorem attollentibus*.

7. Met., of the mind, spirits: Verg. A. 12. 4 (*Turnus*) *attollit animos*; Liv. 22. 26. 3 *ad consulatus spem cum attolleret animos*; Prop. 4. 6. 51 *frangit et attollit vires in milite causa*; Plin. Pan. 44. 6 *foves et attollis*; Quint. 1. 2. 18 *excitanda semper mens et attollenda est*. To raise up, confirm: Ennod. Ep. 1. 22 *parvitem meam spe attollere*; al. Ennod.

8. Of speech and style, to raise, exalt: Quint. 10. 5. 4 *sublimis spiritus attollere orationem potest*; 2. 3. 8 *se magis attollere ac dilatare conatur*; 2. 4. 9 *nihil supra cottidianum sermonem attollere audeant*; 8. 5. 29 *quae parvis . . . conatibus se attollunt*.

9. In literary or oratorical treatment to enhance, add dignity to, exalt: Quint. 12. 7. 6 *minores utique contra dignitatem attollendi*; 8. 6. 68 *attollere res per similitudinem*; 8. 3. 90 *quid elocutio attollat aut deprimat*; Tac. Agr. 25 *sua facta, suos casus attollere*; H. 1. 70 *famam Germanici exercitus*; 2. 21 *decus praetorianarum cohortium*; 2. 30 *robur adventantium*; 1. 90 *consensum populi ac senatus*; 2. 90 *temperantiam suam laudibus*, and so elsewhere.

10. Of persons, to exalt, by speech or action: Vell. 2. 65 *quanto Ciceronis studio Brutus Cassiusque attolleretur*; Tac.

Agr. 39 *privati hominis nomen supra principis attolli*; A. 11. 16 *ni Flavi progenies super cunctos attollatur*; 4. 8 *foveret, attolleret*; 4. 40 *immensum attolli quem*, etc.; H. 4. 52 *bello et armis rem publicam att.*; A. 3. 72 *Iunium Blaesum att. triumphis insignibus*; H. 4. 4 *studiis senatus attollebatur*. (In Ennod. Ep. 7. 14 *quis . . . per spinosa gradiens purgatum iter attollat*, Hartel says that *attollat = declinet*.)

Attōno, -ās, -ūi, -ītum (adt-). 1. To strike as with a thunderbolt: Ov. M. 3. 532 *quis furor . . . vestras Attonuit mentes?* H. 4. 50 *quas . . . numine contactas attonuere suo*. Wrongly used, according to Seneca, in the sense of *attonitum habere*: Maecenas ap. Sen. Epist. 19. 9 *ipsa enim altitudo attonat summa (= attonita habet)*; characterized by Seneca as *ebrius sermo*. 2. Most frequently in past part. pass. *attonitus*. (a) Thunderstruck, amazed at the sound of thunder: Sen. N. Q. 2. 27. 3 *quos vocamus attonitos*; Curt. 8. 4. 4 *erat prope continuus caeli fragor, et passim cadentium fulminum species visebatur, attonitisque auribus stupens agmen*; Petron. 101; Serv. A. 3. 172. (b) As t. t. of Medicine, seized with apoplexy: Cels. 3. 25 *attonitos quoque raro videmus, quorum et corpus et mens stupet. Fit interdum ictu fulminis, interdum morbo; ἀποπληξίαν hunc Graeci appellant*. (c) In general, stunned, astonished: sometimes abs., sometimes with abl. of the cause: Sall. H. 1. 88 *attonitus formidine*; Verg. often, e.g. A. 3. 172; Ov. M. 7. 614, and elsewhere; Liv. 1. 47. 9, al. saep.; Quint. 11. 3. 73 *attonitus Aiax in tragoedia*; Tac. often, e.g. A. 1. 39 *attonita magis quam quieta contione*; and in later Latin. With gen.: Sil. 6. 231 *attonitus serpentis equus*; 14. 246 *attonitos caeli visus*. (d) Of admiration: Verg. G. 2. 508 *hic stupet attonitus rostris*; Plin. 30. 13 *Britannia . . . eam attonita celebrat*; Sil. 4. 7. (e) Of inspiration: Verg. A. 7. 580 *attonitae Baccho matres*; Hor. 3. C. 19. 14 *attonitus vates*; Stat. S. 5. 1. 116 *attonitae catervae*. (f) Of flurry and anxiety: Iuv. 7. 67 *magnae mentis opus, nec de Iodice paranda Attonitae*. (g) Of a state or condition, prostrate: Plin. Pan. 38. 3 *recentem et attonitam orbitatem*; Lucan 2. 21 *sic finire primo Attonitae tacuere domus, cum corpora nondum Conclamata iacent*. (h) Of a place, spell-bound: Verg. A. 6. 53 *neque enim ante dehiscunt Attonitae magna ora domus*. (i) Of states of the mind and conduct, in bad sense, fanatical (?): Plin. 29. 28 *attonitae quorundam persuasiones*; in good sense, awe-struck: Tert. Praescr. Haer. 43 *attonita diligentia*. Overpowered by a thought: Amm. 14. 10. 6 *cogitationibus magis attonitus*. (k) With dat. and *in* with acc., excited, eager about a thing: Apul. M. 4. 22 *huic*

operi attonitum; 10. 35 *voluptario spectaculo attonita*; 11. 20 *in proventum asperiozem attonitus*.

Attrāho, -īs, -ēre, -traxi, -tractum (adt-). 1. To draw, drag, pull, bring to a place or person: Cic. Verr. 3. 61 *adducitur . . . atque adeo attrahitur*; Fam. 7. 10. 2 *qui te non Romam attraham*; Att. 10. 1. 3 *attractum iri me ad Romam*; Catull. 15. 18 *attractis pedibus* (pulling the feet of the patient towards the slave): Brut. ap. Cic. ad Brut. 1. 17. 4 *id ipsum . . . ut . . . ultro arcessas et attrahas*; Verg. A. 11. 250 *quae causa attraxerit Arpos*; Liv. 29. 9. 10; Ov. M. 3. 563 *attrahite huc vinctum*; Petron. 93 *attractus scarus ab ultimis oris*; 105 *attrahite nocentes in medium*; and elsewhere in Latin. 2. Of things, to attract: Col. 10. 24 *amnes . . . quos incola durus Attrahat*; Plin. 36. 128 *neque attrahens ferrum*. 3. Of drawing a yoke: Vulg. Eccles. 28. 23. 4. Of drawing a bow: Ov. Rem. Am. 435 *attrahet . . . contentos fortius arcus*. 5. Of the breath: Verg. G. 3. 505 *attractus ab alto Spiritus*; Plin. 11. 188 *pulmo . . . attrahens ac reddens animam*; Vulg. Ps. 118. 131 *attraxi spiritum*. 6. Met., to attract, draw towards: Cic. Verr. 2. 1 *ea me ad hoc negotium provincia attraxit*; Lael. 50 *quod ad se rem nullam tam inlicitat atque attrahat*; Ov. F. 3. 830 *discipulos attrahit illa novos*. 7. In other applications, to draw: Tac. A. 15. 68 *ut Vestinus quoque consul in crimen attraheretur*; Arnob. 4. 35 *attrahere lenocinia voluptatum ex iniuriis*; Vulg. Ier. 31. 3 *attraxi te miserans*. 8. Part. pass. perf. *attractus* as adj., contracted, knit: Sen. Ben. 4. 31 *cum frontem attractionem vidisset*.

Attrectābilis (adt-), adj. from *attrecto*, that can be touched: Script. De Miraculis S. Stephani (beginning of 5th century) 2. 2. 6 *visibili et attrectabili manu*.

Attrectātiō, -ōnis (adt-), (*attrecto*), touching, handling: Gell. 11. 18. 23 *furtum sine ulla quoque attrectatione fieri posse*; Apul. Asclep. 33 *quas solum res esse attrectatione cognoscimus*; Arnob. 2. 15 *corporis*. Of stroking: Pallad. 4. 12. 1 *manus attr.* (by the hand); Cael. Aur. Acut. 2. 37. 207 *attr. singularium partium* (of the parts). Of unbecoming handling: Apul. De Deo Socr. 4; Lamprid. Hel. 12. 4. (In Quint. 1. 4. 20 *tractionem* is the right reading.)

Attrecto, -ās (adt-). 1. To touch, lay hands on, handle: Cic. Planc. 30 *aspicitur, non attrectatur* (*occursatio et blanditia popularis*); Verg. A. 2. 719 *sacra . . . attrectare nefas*; Vulg. Act. 17. 27 *si forte attrectent eum*; Is. 59. 10 *absque oculis attrectare*.

2. Esp. of laying violent or unlawful hands on: Plaut. Pers. 227 R *ne me attrecta*; Rud. 421 R; Cic. Cael. 20; Har. Resp. 26; Liv. 5. 22. 5 *signum*; 28. 24. 14, 34. 4. 2 *regias attractamus gazas*; Sabinus, Ius Civile ap. Gell. 11. 18. 20; Tac. A. 1. 62, 3. 52; Suet. Ner. 26; Paul. Sent. 5. 27. 1. 3. To make an attempt upon; Acc. 198 (*si l. c.*) *Atreum attractatum advenit*. 4. Met., to touch upon, mention a thing: Naz. Pan. 3. 2 *att. virtutes tuas*; Pacat. Pan. 47. 1.

Attribūo, -is, -ēre, -ūi, -ūtum (adt-). 1. To assign, tell off a thing to a person: (a) Corn. 2. 45 *aliquam laudis partem alteris attribuere*; Varro R. R. 3. 9. 6 *attribuendus columbis locus saeptus*; Caes. C. 1. 14 *alicui equos*; C. 1. 42 *singula latera castrorum*; G. 3. 1 *partem vici*; G. 4. 7 *agros*; 7. 81 *locum*; Script. B. Afr. 38 *opus*; Cic. Verr. 3. 76 *civitates uxoribus*; Varro S. M. 17 Bücheler *terra culturae causa attributa olim particulatim hominibus*; Liv. 10. 40. 6 *subsidia suis quaeque locis et praefectos subsidiis tribuerat*; 1. 20. 5 *sacra omnia exscripta exsignataque attribuit*; Vitruv. 4. 7. 2 *reliquae partes mediae aeditribuuntur*; Tac. A. 2. 55, 13. 39 *loca, locum*; H. 3. 27 *vallum portasque legionibus*; Suet. Tit. 8 *bona oppressorum in Vesvio restitutioni adflictarum civitatum attribuit*; Arnob. 4. 8 *res in usum mortalibus attributae*. (b) To give or assign anything to be superintended or taken in hand: Caes. G. 5. 47 *legionem*; 7. 34 *equitatus partem*; Cic. Cat. 4. 13 *nos trucidandos Cethego*; Sall. I. 90. 2 *pecus agendum*; Cic. Sest. 66 *curatio negotii publici attributa atque discripta*; so Liv., Curt. and others; Quint. 12. 10. 40 *officium verbis attributum, servire sensibus*. (c) To assign a duty to a person: Salvian G. D. 2. 14 *vindictam ei divinitus attributam*. (d) Conversely, of a person, to tell him off or assign him to a post or duty, or to a person charged with a duty: Caes. G. 7. 90 *huic (viro) M. Sempronium Rutilum attribuit*; Hirt. (?) 8. 48 *erat attributus Antonio praefectus equitum*; Caes. C. 1. 57 *centuriones classi*; Cic. Att. 12. 30. 1 *pueros attribue (Lentulo) quot et quos videbitur*; Liv. 24. 21. 12 *quae (iuventus) praesidio eius loci attributa erat*; 1. 43. 9 *viduae attributae quae . . . penderent*. (e) To assign parts in a dialogue: Cic. Q. F. 3. 5. 1 *quae tam antiquis hominibus attribuerem*. (f) In religion, to assign worshippers, or ministers, or festivals, to a deity: Varro L. L. 6. 19 *ei sacra instituta annua et flamen attributus*; 6. 25 *compitalia dies attributus Laribus compitalibus*; Lucr. 2. 614 *Gallos (Cybelae) attribuunt*. (g) Of a thing assigned to a deity as a patron(?): Varro L. L. 5. 69 *mulieres supercilia sua attribuerunt huic deae*. 2. To add, give in

addition: Lucr. 3. 242 *quarta quoque his igitur quaedam natura necessest Adtribuatur*; 1. 681 *nil referret enim quaedam decedere abire, Atque alia attribui*; Cic. Att. 12. 28. 3 *ei de mancipiis, quae tibi videbitur, attribuas*; Tusc. 3. 73 *attribuere ad amissionem amicorum miseriam nostram*.

3. Of subject peoples, to make over to a person or power, put under his authority or jurisdiction: Cic. Q. F. 1. 1. 11 *insulae quae erant ab Sulla Rhodiis attributae*; Caes. G. 7. 9 *quos . . . victos . . . Haeduis . . . attribuerat*; 7. 76 *ipsi Morinos attribuerat*; C. 1. 35 *Sallyas*; Cic. Fam. 13. 67. 1 *provinciae meae, cui scis τρεῖς διοικήσεις attributas esse*; Vitruv. 4. 1. 4 *cuius sacra et suffragium Milesiis Iones attribuerunt*; Plin. 3. 134 *Camunni finitimis attributi municipiis*.

4. To count as belonging to, to reckon with: Varro L. L. 5. 48 *eidem regioni attributa Subura*; Vitruv. 9. 5. 2 *quod eae partes cancro sunt attributae*; 9. 5. 3 *quae pars est attributa Capricorno*; Arnob. 1. 5 *religionis nostrae attributum est criminibus*.

5. Of money, or a sum of money, to pay over: (a) Cic. Verr. 1. 34 *pecunia attributa, numerata est*; 3. 165 *pecunia*; Pis. 86; Phil. 9. 16, 14. 38 (in legal formula), *dare attribuere solvere*; Varro L. L. 5. 181 *quibus attributa erat pecunia ut militi reddant*; Cic. Att. 13. 2. 1 *Faberius si venerit, videas ut tantum attribuat, si modo attribuetur, quantum debetur*; Liv. 40. 51. 2. (b) Conversely, the person who is made liable or responsible for money to be paid is called *attributus*; with gen. of the sum of money: Cic. Att. 13. 22. 4 *attributos quod appellas, valde probo*; Lex Iul. Mun. 1. 206. 41 *ei qui eam viam redemerit, tantae pecuniae eum eosve adtribuito sine dolo malo*; see further ib. 43, 49, 82.

6. To impose as a tax: Liv. 39. 44. 3 *ut . . . his rebus omnibus terni in milia aeris attribuerentur*.

7. Met., of a quality, to attach, assign: Corn. 2. 32 *attributum omnibus*; Cic. Rosc. Am. 9 *summus timor, quem mihi natura pudorque meus attribuit*; Inv. 1. 34 *attributas personis has res putamus, nomen, etc.*; Catull. 22. 20 *suus cuique attributus est error*. So of an article of dress: Varro L. L. 5. 114 *cingillus et cingillum . . . alterum viris, alterum mulieribus attributum* (proper to, belonging to); of stock or furniture, Gell. 4. 1. 21 *quod iumentorum causa apparatus esset, penori attributum* (Sabinus) *dicit*.

8. To associate with artificially, for the purpose of a *memoria technica*: Corn. 3. 37 *turpitudinem, res ridiculas, imaginibus attribuere*.

9. To attach, allow weight or authority: Caes. C. 1. 32 *ad quos legati mitterentur, his auctoritatem attribui*; Cic. Font. 22 *ne . . . cupido auctoritas attributa esse videatur*.

10. To attribute a

thing or quality to: Lucr. 2. 836 *ut non omnibus adtribuas sonitus et odores*; ib. 925 *quid opus fuit attribui quod Detrahitur?* Cic. Att. 2. 1. 10 *quod Sicyonii te laedunt . . . attribues Catoni*; Verr. 3. 156 *quis istuc Apronio attribuebat?* 5. 106 *causam calamitatis*; ib. 134 *si uni attribuenda culpa sit*. 11. To apply: Arnob. 1. 48 *qui si, ut fama est, nonnullis attribuere medicinam*.

Attribūtīō, -ōnis (adt-), subst. f. (*attribuo*). 1. In law, the assignment of a debt to a particular person so as to make him responsible for the payment (see **Attribuo** 5. b.); Lex Iul. Mun. C. I. L. 1. 206. 42 *diebus xx proximis quibus is aut procurator eius sciet adtributionem factam*; Cic. Fam. 16. 24. 1 *de attributione conficies*; so Cic. Att. 15. 13. 5, 16. 1. 6, 16. 3. 5. 2. The assignment or distribution of water: S. C. ap. Frontin. Aq. 108 *uti usque eo maneret adtributio aquarum*. 3. As t. t. of Rhetoric, an attribute, quality: Cic. Inv. 1. 38, 2. 42 *ex personarum attributionibus*.

Attribūtōr, -ōris (adt-), subst. m. (*attribuo*), one who assigns: Hier. Int. Didym. de Spir. Sanct. 4.

Attrītūs, -ūs. Met., 1. wear: Ennod. Dict. 11 *cum de attritu favoris publici frons refugit*. 2. Of style, polish: Ib. Dict. 9 *sermo . . . nullo splendescens dictionis attritu*.

Attūlo, -īs (adt-), to bring to, apply: Pacuv. 228 *ne quis vim attulat neve attigat* (spelt *attolat* Nonius p. 246); Nov. 87 *dotem ad nos nullam attulat*.

Attūmūlo, -ās (adt-), to cover up in a heap. 1. Plin. 9. 14 *orca attumulata fluctibus*. 2. To cover in a grave: Ambros. De Paradis. 14. 70 fin.; De Noe et Arca 29. 113. 3. To pile up: Plin. 4. 5 (*sil.c.*) *ventorum flatu congeriem harenae attumulantium (? accumulantium)*.

Attūrātīō, a burning of incense: Gloss. Philox. *atturatio* λιβανοκαΐα, θυσία.

Attus, praenom. masc.: Cic. Div. 1. 31; Liv. 1. 36. 3, 2. 16. 4, al. Lat.

Attusius, Attusia, nomina: Auson. 4. 8. 9 (titles) pp. 34, 35 (Peiper) and elsewhere in Auson.

Atullius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 2379. v. 54 (Rome, 144 A.D.).

Au, interjection: an exclamation of surprise or deprecation: Plaut. Stich. 259 *R au! nullan tibi linguast?* Ter. Ad. 336 *au au, mi homo, sanusne es?* Ph. 754 *quid? duasne uxores habet?* *Au, obsecro!* so *au, obsecro* Ph. 803; Heaut. 1015; Eun. 656; Afran.

107 *au, mi homo, immo edepol vos, supremum meum concelebretilis diem*; 97 *au! quid me censes?* Petron. 67 *au, au! proclamavit.*

Aubūbulcus, -i, subst. m., a shepherd: Gloss. Epinal. p. 5. C. 14 'aububulcus' pastor bovom (? ovium? or ovium et boum?).

Auca, -ae, subst. f. = *avica*, a bird: Gloss. Philox. *auca*, πτηνόν.

Aucellus, -i, subst. m., a little bird: Gloss. Philox. *aucellus*, στρουβίον. (The feminine form *aucella* is illustrated in the lexx.)

Aucena, n. p. f. (of goddess) preserved on an ancient *cista*: C. I. L. I. 1501.

Auchenius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 1679 (Rome, 408 A. D.); Amm. 28. 1. 27.

Aucidius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 2086. i. 23 (Rome, 155 A. D.).

Aucilius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 2763 (Rome).

Aucisēnus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 1057. i. 101 (Rome, 210 A. D.).

Auctiō, -ōnis, subst. f. (*augeo*). 1. An increasing: Paul. p. 17 *M rerum crescentium auctionem*; Macrob. S. I. 14. 1; Ennod. Ep. 4. 35 *ut . . . successibus spondeat auctionem.* 2. A sale (perhaps from *aug-*, to proclaim or give notice: see II. **Auctor**); Plaut. Stich. 195 *R auctionem praedicem*; 385 *perquisitoris auctionum*; Men. 1153 *R auctionem faciam*; Cato Or. 42, R. R. 2. 7: and very often in all Latin. *Auctione vendere* is the ordinary phrase, but Plin. 29. 96 and Gaius 4. 126 say *in auctione*. (In Cic. Quinct. 19 *auctionem vendere* is said to mean to sell the property; but is the reading right? In Tacitus Agr. 19 the right reading is apparently not *auctionem* but *exactionem*.)

Auctivus, adj. from *auctus*, past part. of *augeo*. 1. T. t. of Grammar, increasing, intensifying: Diom. p. 417 (= Dositheus p. 422 K) *coniunctio 'et,' . . . modo auctiva pro 'etiam,' ut 'aevo Iam gravior Pelias et vulnere tardus Ulixi.'* 2. In Rhet., of *loci communes*, opp. to *minutivus*, calculated to enhance or intensify: Fortunat. Rhet. 3. 20 (Halm R. L. M. p. 132).

I. **Auctōr**, -ōris (*augeo*), one who increases: perhaps Verg. G. 1. 27 *auctorem frugum*; Serv. A. 12. 159 *auctor divitiarum, auctrix patrimonii*.

II. **Auctōr**, -ōris, probably from a lost verb *augĕre*, the base of which is identical with that of εὔχ-ομαι and ἀνχ-άω (see s. v. *augur*); so 'one who tells or declares.' 1. One who gives his sanction to a thing, approves of it, advises the doing of it. (a) Constr. with dat. of person, and of thing; sometimes with acc. neut. of pronoun, as *id* and *hoc*; sometimes with gen. of

noun (*rei alicuius*); sometimes with gen. of noun and gerundive (*rei faciendae*); sometimes with *ad* (*ad rem*); sometimes with dat. of thing (*huic rei*); sometimes with *ad* and noun with gerundive (*ad rem faciendam*); sometimes with *ut* and subj.; sometimes with acc. and inf.; sometimes abs. (b) With acc.: Plaut. Pseud. 1166 R *quid nunc mihi's auctor, Simo* (what do you advise me to do?); so Poen. 721 R; Ter. Ad. 939 *idne estis auctores mihi?* Cic. Fam. 6. 8. 2 *quid sim tibi auctor*; differently Liv. 23. 16. 15 *quod quidam auctores sunt* (= which some assert). (c) With gen.: Com. Inc. Pall. 7 *auctoris poenae*. Very common thus in Cic., e.g. Att. 1. 16. 11 *auctor tu consiliorum meorum* (you sanctioned or approved my ideas); 11. 12. 2 *auctor nostrae coniunctionis* (advises us to hold together); Fam. 9. 15. 3 *auctor moderationis urbanae*; Att. 9. 11. A. 2 *pacis*; Mil. 39 *Pompeius auctor et dux mei reditus*; so Caes. often, e.g. *auctor novorum consiliorum, armorum, belli*; Sall., Verg., and all Latin. (d) With gen. of noun and gerundive: Cic. Fam. 11. 27. 8 *auctor non suscipiendi belli*; Verr. 2. 69 *qui cum ei fuissent auctores redimendae salutis* (advised him to purchase his safety); Liv. 31. 41. 6 *auctor petendi Gomphos*; 32. 23. 12 *auctor omittendae oppugnationis*. (e) With *ad* and simple subst.: Cic. Sest. 42 *auctores ad perniciem meam (eos opponi)* (put up to advise measures for my destruction). In Plaut. Epid. 357 R recent editors read *cautorem*, rightly. (f) With dat. of subst.: Ter. Ad. 671 *auctor his rebus quis est?* (who gives his sanction to?). (g) With *ad* and subst. with gerundive: Cic. Att. 9. 11. A. 2 *auctor ceteris ad te adiuvandum*; De Red. ad Quir. 9 *adiutores auctores hortatoresque ad me restituendum*. (h) With *ut* and subj.: Plaut. Stich. 128 R *ita mi auctores sunt amici ut vos hinc abducam domum* (this is the advice they give me): *At enim nos, quorum res agitur, aliter auctores sumus*; Merc. 312 R *sum auctor ut me amando hic enices*; Pseud. 231 R *quid mihi's auctor huic ut mittam?* Ter. Ph. 629 *auctores fuere ut* —; Cic. Att. 15. 5. 2, 15. 11. 1 *auctor est ut* —; Verr. 2. 37 *auctor est ut quam primum agere incipiant*. (i) With acc. and inf.: Atticus ap. Cic. Att. 9. 10. 5 *auctor tibi non sum . . . te quoque profugere*. (k) Abs.: Plaut. Aul. 251 R *impero atque auctor sum*; so Poen. 146 R (I give you leave); Cic. Fam. 15. 15. 3 *si auctor adfuisset* (if anyone had been there to encourage). (l) Very common in abl. abs., *aliquo auctore fit aliquid*, something is done on some one's advice, or with his sanction or approval: Madv. on Cic. Fin. 2. 29 '*aliquo auctore fit quod eius fit consilio atque impulsu*';

Cic. Fin. 1. c. *quod eam voluptatem hoc eodem auctore non desideremus* (and constantly in Cic. and all Latin, *me, te auctore*, etc.). 2. In law, one who gives his sanction to a public or private proceeding; thus in various contexts. (a) In legislation, the common phrase *patres auctores fiunt* (Liv. 6. 42. 10, etc.) means the *patres* give their sanction to the proposal. Cic. Dom. 38 speaks of the patricians as *auctores centuriatorum et curiatorum comitiorum* (those who sanction the holding of the *comitia*). (b) Of an authority necessary to sanction the actions of women: Plautus Curc. 496 R *alienos mancupatis, Manu alienos emittitis, alienisque imperatis, Nec vobis auctor ullus est nec vosmet estis ulli*; Cic. Caec. 73 *quam (dotem) mulier nullo auctore dixisset*; Cluent. 14 *nubit genero socrus, nullis auspiciibus, nullis auctoribus, funestis ominibus omnium*; Liv. 34. 2. 11 *sine tutore, sine auctore*; Gaius 3. 43 *auctor ad testamentum faciendum* (of a *tutor* in the case of a woman). (c) In cases of sale or transference of property, the person who is responsible for the thing transferred, the authority for its being *bona fide* transferable by him to the transferee: thus *bonus auctor* would come to mean a seller whose title was good, *malus* one whose title was bad. In later legal Latin it is nearly synonymous with *venditor*: Ps. Acron Hor. 2. S. 2. 50 '*auctor princeps venditor, qui voce sua pronuntiabat pretia auctionum*. Cic. Caec. 27 P. *Caesennius, auctor fundi, non tam auctoritate gravi quam corpore*; 54 *actio est in auctorem praesentem his verbis*, etc.; Verr. 5. 56 *quod a malo auctore emisset se diutius obtinere non posse*; Mart. 9. 62. 9 *auctorem dominumque nemus sentire videtur* (master and lord); Quint. 7. 2. 52 of money found in a person's house, *pecunia cuius auctor non extat* (i. e. there is no evidence to show from whom it came, who is responsible for its being there). (d) Met., of things not transferable in the strict sense of the word: Cic. Mur. 3 *si in iis rebus repetendis quae mancipi sunt, is periculum iudicii praestare debet qui se nexu obligavit, profecto etiam rectius in iudicio consulis designati is potissimum consul, qui consulem declaravit, auctor beneficii populi Romani defensorque periculi esse debebit* (i. e. make himself responsible for the gift conferred by the people); Phil. 11. 37 *auctorem beneficiorum paternorum*; Pis. 95 *auctor tuus provinciae* (the man to whom you owed your province); Flacc. 36 *praeclarus iste auctor suae civitatis*; Phil. 5. 11 *commentariis Caesaris, quorum ipse auctor erat* (for which he was sole voucher); Verg. A. 5. 17 *non si mihi Iupiter auctor Spondeat*; Hor. A. P. 46 *promissi carminis auctor* (one who makes himself

responsible to the public for the poem). 3. A witness, authority for believing a statement; often abs., often followed by acc. and inf.; Plaut. Trin. 107 *id ita esse ut credas, rem tibi auctorem dabo*; Cic. Att. 3. 11. 1 *boni nuntii, non optimis tamen auctoribus*; Varro L. L. 6. 1 *auctor satis mihi Chrysippus*; Cic. Mur. 30 *auctor valde bonus*, and so very common in all Latin; Livy says of Polybius that he is *haud spernendus auctor*, i. e. no contemptible authority; Quint. often with acc. and inf.; so Plin. 11. 73 *auctores sunt ter novenis punctis interfici hominem*; Tac. A. 13. 20 *Fabius Rusticus auctor est, scriptos esse . . . codicillos*; so Suet. Aug. 94 *auctor est Iulius Marathus . . . factum esse*. Poet., Prop. 4. 3. 32 *lucis auctores non dare carmen aves* (vouchers for, so messengers, heralds of the light). 4. An authority, one who makes a precedent for doing a thing: Cic. Verr. 5. 67 *unum cedo auctorem tui facti* (show me one person who ever did the same before); Liv. 1. 10. 6 *me auctorem sequentes posteri* (following the precedent I have set). 5. An authority or master in a subject; often with gen. of the subject: Cic. Phil. 5. 12 *iudiciorum et iuris auctor* (authority in); Verr. 5. 55 *religionis auctores*; Balb. 20 *auctore antiquitatis*; Orat. 10 *dicendi gravissimus auctor et magister*; Hor. 1. C. 28. 14 *non sordidus auctor Naturae verique*; Liv. 1. 24. 1 *auctores utroque trahunt*; 35. 8. 5 *auctoribus carum litterarum*; 33. 10. 10 *auctorem non incertum Romanarum rerum* (authority in Roman history). 6. Of writings or sayings, the person responsible for them; but it is to be observed in the case of writings that *auctor* is not used as exactly equivalent to *scriptor*. It would not be right, for instance, to say *auctor libri* for the writer of a book. The writer of the Itin. Alex. 3. 7 distinguishes *auctor* from *scriptor*: *scriptor pro auctore laudatur*. Ov. Trist. 5. 1. 67 *scripta . . . auctori perniciosa suo*; Quint. 6. 3. 64 (of a jest), and elsewhere; Mart. 9. 50. 6 *toga dum . . . erat auctoris nomine digna sui* (the man who gave it); 7. 17. 7 *septem quos tibi mittimus libellos, Auctoris calamo sui notatos*; 9. 85. 10 *ante dabat lector, nunc dabit auctor opus*; 9. 100. 8 *grande tui pretium muneris auctor erit*; Suet. Iul. 56 *auctor incertus est belli Hispani*; Aug. 70 *sine auctore notissimi versus* (anonymous verses); Calig. 8 *(versus) sine auctore sunt*; Dom. 8 *non sine auctorum (famosorum carminum) ignominia*. 7. Abs., a master, authority: Cic. Att. 12. 18. 1 *quos nunc lectito auctores*; N. D. 1. 10 *auctores*, authority, as opp. to *rationalis momenta*; Vitruv. often; Quint. often, e.g. 10. 1. 48 *hunc auctorem*, this master (of Homer); 1. 2. 12 *tot auctorum notitia*; Suet. Aug. 89 *in evolvendis utriusque linguae auctoribus peritus*;

Gaius often has *eiusdem scholae, diversae scholae auctores* (masters or authorities of the same or a different school). Of painting: Quint. 12. 10. 3 *maximis qui post eos extiterunt auctoribus*. Here again *auctor* is never quite synonymous with *scriptor*; often in Quint. it seems to be so, but should rather be translated a *master*; so in Sen. Ep. 2. 2 *lectio auctorum multorum et omnis generis voluminum*; Tranq. 9. 4 *paucis te auctoribus tradere*; Iuv. 7. 231 *ut legat historias, auctores noverit omnes*. 8. One who is responsible for an action, or proceeding, or state of things: so constantly in Cic., often with gen. of the thing for which he is responsible, often abs.; Verr. 2. 47 *auctores iniuriae*; Planc. 49 *legum ambitus auctor*; often in connexion with *dux, princeps, adiutor*, and the like; Caes. C. 3. 57 *auctores* (if *actores* be not rather the true reading) seems to mean plenipotentiaries, persons empowered to carry out a negotiation; Script. Bell. Al. 23 *illo auctore* (with him to back them). Of a *senatus consultum*: Balbus ap. Cic. Att. 8. 15. A. 2 *auctore te, illo relatore* (you being responsible for it); Gaius 3. 73 *auctor senatus consulti*. 9. A leader or chief man (= *princeps*?): Acc. 522 of Ulysses, *Achivis classibus auctor*; Cic. Planc. 32 *auctor maximarum societatum, plurimarum magister*; Pis. 6 (of Catulus) *princeps huius ordinis et auctor publici consilii*. 10. The founder or originator of an existing thing, or state of things, or system: Cic. Fin. 1. 29 *ipsi auctori huius disciplinae* (of Epicurus); Mur. 74 *Lacedaemonii auctores istius vitae atque consilii*; Quint. 1. 10. 15 *Lycurgus durissimarum Lacedaemoniis legum auctor*; 3. 7. 21 *Judaicae superstitionis*. Poet., Verg. G. 1. 27 *auctorem frugum* (the giver? unless it mean 'he who increases,' see I. *auctor*); Ov. M. 4. 257 *lucis auctor* of Apollo, the giver; 8. 101 (of Minos) *leges captis iustissimus auctor Hostibus imposuit*; Tac. A. 11. 14 *auctor artis eius*. 11. Of a race or family, the founder. (a) Cic. Agr. 2. 100 *nulli me vobis auctores generis commendarunt*; Verg. A. 4. 365 *generis*; 7. 49 *tu sanguinis ultimus auctor*; so Hor. and Ov.; Tac. A. 12. 58 *Iuliae stirpis*; 15. 44 *auctor nominis eius* (of the Christians). (b) Of a city: Verg. A. 6. 650 *Troiae Dardanus auctor*; 8. 134 *urbis*. (c) Of a temple: Tac. H. 4. 84 *templi*; A. 3. 62 *delubri*. (d) Of a kingdom: Tac. A. 2. 64 *regni*. (e) Of a rite, the founder: Verg. A. 8. 269 *Potitius auctor*. 12. Of an act, the originator, the person from whom it proceeds: Verg. A. 9. 748 *neque enim is teli nec vulneris auctor*; Ov. M. 5. 133 *vulneris*; 3. 329 *plagae*; 9. 206 *facti*; 10. 199 *funeris*; 8. 349 *teli* (the person who threw it); Quint. 7. 2. 7 *quaeritur et de facto et de*

auctore; C. I. L. 6. 1132 (Constantius) *publicae libertatis auctor* (Rome, 305 A.D.); ib. 3791 (of Valentinian) *publicae securitatis auctor*. Met., Vitruv. 3. 1. 8 (*si l. c.*) *huius autem rei auctorem invenerunt pedem* (the standard of this measurement). (II. *Auctor* can be used either with a masc. or fem. noun, e.g. Plaut. l. c. *rem tibi auctorem dabo*, Cic. Div. 1. 27 with *aves*, and so Liv., Ov., and other writers; Paul. p. 29 M 'auctor' *communis erat generis apud antiquos*; Placidus p. 5 D 'auctrix' *ab augendo dicta est*. 'Auctor' *ab auctoritate, generis est communis*.)

Auctōrābilis, -ē, adj. from *auctoro*, with authority, having a right to command: Schol. Lucan. 1. 454 (Weber) *quod est auctorabile*; Schol. Vind. Hor. A. P. 191 *aliqua auctorabilis persona, ut iudices*.

Auctōrāmentum is explained in Gloss. ap. Mai C. L. vol. 6 as = *ipsa res venditionis: probatio veritatis: quod est in fiducia*; Gloss. Bodl. as = *ipsa res venditionis vel iudicium*. (Its other uses, all derived from its original sense of 'that which binds or obliges,' are sufficiently illustrated in the *lexx.*)

Auctōrāticūs, adj. from *auctoratus*, authoritative, authentic: Gloss. Cyrill. *αὐθεντικός, auctoraticium, authenticum*.

Auctōrātīō, -ōnis, subst. f., abstr. from *auctoro*, the binding over of gladiators to their master: Ps. Acr. Hor. 2. S. 7. 59 *auctoratio dicitur venditio gladiatorum*; Gloss. Bodl. 'auctoratio' *venditio, nam sub auctoratione sunt gladiatores qui se vendunt*; so Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. vol. 6; Glossac Nominum p. 20 Löwe.

Auctōrītās, -ātis (II. *auctor*), properly the position of an *auctor*.
 1. In the oldest Latin *auctoritas* means right of ownership: XII Tabb. ap. Cic. Off. 1. 37 *adversus hostem aeterna auctoritas*; so Lex Atinia ap. Gell. 17. 7. 1 *quod subruptum erit, eius rei aeterna auctoritas esto*; Cic. Har. Resp. 14 *multae sunt domus in hac urbe . . . iure auctoritatis*; Top. 23 *usus, auctoritas fundi biennium est*; Caec. 74 *aquae ductus, haustus, iter, actus, a patre; sed rata auctoritas harum rerum omnium a iure civili sumitur*.
 2. The position of an *auctor* as one who gives security for the validity of a sale: Paul. Sent. 2. 17. 1 *venditor si eius rei quam vendiderit dominus non sit, pretio accepto auctoritatis manebit obnoxius*; ib. 3 *auctoritatis venditor duplo tenus obligatur* (is liable to make good the security).
 3. The position of an *auctor* in the sense of one who gives his sanction to a thing, is responsible for it; so *auctoritatem defugere* = to decline or disclaim responsibility for a thing: Plaut. Poen. 147 R *auctor sum, sino. Si auctoritatem postea . . .*

defugeris? Ter. Eun. 390 *numquam defugio auctoritatem*; Cic. Sull. 33 *attende . . . quam ego defugiam auctoritatem consulatus mei*.
 4. In general, sanction, initiative: Ter. Hec. prol. 47 *facile ut vestra auctoritas Meae auctoritati faulrix adiutrixque sit*; Gaius Gracchus ap. Meyer Fr. Or. xxxiv. 15 *considerate cuius auctoritatem sequimini*; Tac. A. 16. 21 *iniquus Thraseae quod auctoritate eius concidisset* (= *eo auctore*, with his sanction); H. 1. 76 *neque expectata consulis auctoritate . . . epulum plebei . . . obtulerat*. So the act which, by being the first of its kind, sanctions a given proceeding: Tac. H. 5. 16 *principem Galbam sextae legionis auctoritate factum* (= *initio Caesarem appellandi facto a sexta legione*). 5.
 So it is constantly used in classical and later Latin in the sense of our word *authority*, especially in the legal phrases, *auctoritas senatus*, *auct. populi* (of an act done on the authority or with the sanction of the senate or people). See II. **Auctor 2** (a). (a) *In auctoritate esse alicuius*, to be under the control of, obedient to: Liv. 3. 21. 1 *tribuni se in auctoritate patrum futuros esse polliciti*; so 4. 26. 7, 32. 7. 12; Liv. 4. 57. 5 *si quis intercedat senatus consulto, auctoritate se fore contentum* (the authority of the senate). (b) With gen. of the action sanctioned: Cic. Har. Resp. 18 *rerum bene gerendarum auctoritates augurio . . . contineri putaverunt*; N. D. 3. 85 (*haec oratio auctoritatem videtur adferre peccandi*). (c) Of the authority for a saying: Plaut. Trin. 217 . . . *quod si exquiratur usque ab stirpe auctoritas, Unde quidque auditum dicant*. (d) Of authority in the sense of moral weight; in pl., when so used of several persons, much as we speak of 'great or important names': Cic. Verr. Act. Pr. 52 *circumstant te summae auctoritates*; Att. 1. 13. 2 *secundus in dicendo locus habet auctoritatem paene principis*; Q. F. 3. 5. 1 *cum auctoritate de r. p. loqui*; Balb. 1 *auctoritates patronorum*; Sull. 37 *cum auctoritates principum ad incitandos animos Allobrogum conligeret Cassius* (i. e. getting together all the moral weight of these men). In Tac. A. 2. 32 (*quorum auctoritates adulationesque rettuli*) Mommsen takes *auctoritates* to mean 'proposals': but it probably means no more than authority or moral weight: 'I have mentioned these weighty names'; Caes. G. 3. 23 *magna cum auctoritate . . . bellum gerere conantur*; so Caes., Sall., Liv. (e. g. 1. 7. 8 *Evander auctoritate magis quam imperio regebat loca*), and all writers. (e) Of authority in the sense of the weight to be attached to the actions or sayings of predecessors—*auctoritas superiorum*, and the like: very often, e. g. Cic. Man. 51 *tametsi cognoscetis auctoritates contrarias virorum*

fortissimorum; Cluent. 139 *auctoritates nostras in orationibus consignatas*; Vitruv. 5. praef. 1 *maximas et egregias adiecerunt suis scriptis auctoritates*. (f) In general, consideration, estimation, honour: Varro R. R. 2. 5. 3 *bos in pecuaria maxima debet esse auctoritate*; Plin. 8. 170 *post cum (Maecenatem) interit auctoritas saporis asino*; 9. 61 *lupo et asellis praecipuam auctoritatem fuisse*; 13. 4 (of unguents). (g) Vitruvius uses the word frequently of buildings or parts of buildings, apparently in the sense of imposing quality; though Semper would take it as meaning the prominence or accentuation of certain features of a building, which makes them the type and representative of the parts to which they belong: Praef. 2 *ut maiestas imperii aedificiorum egregias haberet auctoritates*; 1. 2. 5 *decor autem est emendatus operis aspectus probatus, rebus compositi cum auctoritate*; 3. 2. 6 *sic enim habebit et figurationis aspectum venustum et aditus usum sine impeditionibus et circa cellam ambulatio auctoritatem*; ib. 8 *ut aspectus propter asperitatem intercolumniorum habeat auctoritatem*; so 5. 1. 10; 6. 11. 10 *cum venuste proportionibus et symmetricis habuerit auctoritatem*. (h) In the language of literary criticism, *auctoritas* may mean weight, majesty, e.g. Quint. 8. 3. 3 *sublimitas profecto et magnificentia et nitor et auctoritas expressit illum fragorem*; 8. 3. 25 *vetustatis inimitabilem arti auctoritatem*; 10. 1. 97 *Accius atque Pacuvius grandissimi . . . auctoritate personarum*. (i) Of personal appearance, imposing character, majesty: Suet. Claud. 30 *formae*. (k) Of music: Vitruv. 5. 4. 3 *cantio eius (harmoniae) maxime gravem et egregiam habet auctoritatem* (majesty, imposing character). (l) Of property, amount: C. I. L. 5. 4020 (Peschiera) *si auctoritas patrimoni mei maior fuisset*. 6. Concr., an authority, i.e. (a) Authoritative statement or document: Cic. Flacc. 15 *ista praeclara psephismata, non sententiis neque auctoritatibus declarata*; Verr. Act. 1. 56 *testibus . . . tabulis privatis publicisque auctoritatibus*; ib. 7 *legationes cum publicis auctoritatibus convenisse*; De Or. 3. 5 *quod in auctoritatibus praescriptis extat*, al. (b) An order, authority: Cod. Theod. 2. 27. 1. 6 *auctoritatem postibus debitoris adfigere*.

Auctōro, -ās: verb den. from *auctor* in the sense of a person who makes himself responsible in the matter of a sale. 1. To bind over, to hire out a person or thing to the service of another: Gloss. Philox. *auctoratus, ἀθαιρετος εἰς δοῦλον ἑαυτὸν βάλλων, καὶ μονομάχος*: Glossae Nominum p. 20 Löwe '*auctoratus*', i.e. *graece monomachus, qui est ab exercitu electus ubicumque quis congregitur*

cum hoste; so al. Gloss. Hor. 2. S. 7. 59 *auctoratus*; Plin. 14. 10 *ut vindemialor auctoratus rogum ac tumulum excipiat*; Sen. Apoc. 9. 3 *inter novos auctoratos*; Quint. Decl. 302 pr. (Ritter) *quidam ut patrem sepeliret auctoravit se*. 2. In general, to bind over:

Liv. 37. 10. 8 *eo vero pignore velut auctoratum sibi proditorem ratus est*; Man. 5. 345 *auctoratos in tertia iura ministros*. 3.

To purchase or secure a thing for oneself: Vell. 2. 30. 1 (*Perperna*) *sibi turpissimam mortem pessimo auctoravit facinore*. 4.

To warrant a thing, give it authority: Tert. Cor. Mil. 2 *satis auctorata observatio*; al. Tert. Hence adv. *auctorate* from *auctoratus* as adj., in an authoritative manner: comp. and sup. Iul. ap. Augustin. c. sec. resp. Iul. 2. 19 *Evangelii testimonio quasi auctoratius denegavit*; id. ib. 5. 30 *in ius auctoratissime trahit* (Paucker).

5. In depon. form *auctoror*, to hire out: Apul. M. 9. 19 *puccitiam suam protinus auctorata est*; Tert. Scap. 1 *animas nostras auctorati*.

6. To make oneself security for a thing: Pompon. Dig. 26. 8. 4 *si tutor auctoratur cui administratio tutelae data non est*; Ulp. Dig. 27. 6. 9 *ut alius auctoraretur inscius*.

I. **Auctrix**, -īcis, subst. f. ag. from *augeo*, fem. to I. **Auctor**. 1. She who increases: Charis. p. 44 K; Serv. A. 12. 159 *cum venit ab eo quod est augeo, et auctor et auctrix dicitur, ut si dicas 'auctor divitiarum' vel 'auctrix patrimonii'*. 2. An exaggerator: Salv. G. D. 3. 48 *oratio eorum auctrix est magis criminum quam exoratrix*.

II. **Auctrix**, fem. to II. **Auctor**. 1. One who is responsible for: Tert. Spect. 18 *tragoediae et comoediae scelerum auctrices cruentae et lascivae*; Herm. 5 *materia auctrix omnium*; Marc. 5. 10 *anima auctrix operum carnis*. 2. One who sanctions: Tert. Cor. Mil. 4 *traditio tibi praetendetur auctrix*; An. 57 *auctrix opinionum istarum magia*. 3. One who sells: Cod. Iust. 8. 45. 16.

Aucupātīō, in metaphorical sense, hunting for: Caecil. 62 *quid tibi aucupatio est Argumentum?* Oros. 5. 19. 10 *auc. rerum novarum*.

Aucupātor, -ōris (*aucupo*). 1. A bird-catcher: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6; Gloss. Hild. and Philox. '*aucupator*' *auceps*, *aucupator* ἰξευτής. 2. Met., one who watches for: Oros. 5. 4. 19 *auc. eventuum*.

Aucupius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 647 (Rome).

Aucupo, -ās. 1. To catch birds, so to watch, watch for. (a) Abs., Plaut. Men. 570 R *huc concedamus: ex insidiis aucupa*; Truc. 963 R *lepide ecastor aucupavi atque ex mea sententia*. (b) With acc., Enn. Tr. 293 (218) *fluctus verborum aures aucupant*;

Plaut. Most. 473 S *num quis est Sermonem nostrum qui aucupet?* Pacuv. 96 *prospectum*; Acc. 165 *id reges Argivom aucupant*; 407 *prospectum aucupo*; Titin. 157 *id ego aucupavi, plenas aures adfero*; Sen. Herc. Oet. 485 *ne quis arcana aucupet*; Itala Ps. 58. 4 *animam meam aucupaverunt*, have lain in wait for (Rönsch I. V. p. 297). (c) With verbal clause following: Plaut. As. 881 R *aucupemus ex insidiis clanculum quam rem gerat*; Mil. 990 Rib. *quid aucupet me quid agam?* Passive, Lact. 5. 22. 22 *multa . . . per rumorem vicissim aucupata*. 2. Depon. form *aucupor*. (a) To catch birds: Varro R. R. 1. 23. 5; Dig. 41. 1. 3. 1, 47. 10. 13. 7. (b) Of other things than birds: Col. 9. 8. 8 *aucupandi examina (apum)*; Apul. Apol. 57 *pinnas*. 3. Met., to watch for, try and catch: Plaut. Rud. 1093 R (*si l. c.*) *viden scelestus aucupatur*; Lucil. 26. 3 *populum aucupamur* (so Müller); Varro L. L. 5. 1. 8 *scientiam ad opinionem aucupabor*; Gloria 1 *voluptatem auribus aucupatum concucurristis*; Cic. Fam. 5. 12. 3 *aucupari tuam gratiam*; Verr. Act. 1. 9 *non haec omnia colligeret atque aucuparetur*; Flacc. 92 *matris imbecillitatem*; Sest. 119 *omni ex genere orationem*; Pis. 57 *inanem rumorem*; Cluent. 105 *rumusculos*; Rosc. Am. 22 *tempus Sullae*; Caec. 52 *si verba inter nos aucupabimur*; 88 *verborum vim*; Script. Bell. Afr. 3 *occasionem egressus*; 58 *accessum hostium*; Ov. Her. 13. 107 *somnum*; Quint. 11. 1. 50 *reum verba aucupantem*; Plin. praef. 30 *alienae scientiae famam*; 33. 32 *iuvenalem famam*; Flor. 2. 1 (3. 13) 1 *studium populi*; Iustin. 29. 4. 11 *absentiam eius aucupantes . . . Macedoniae imminebant*; Suet. Aug. 86 *reconditas voces*. (The form *-cupare* as in *nuncupare, occupare*.)

Audāciliŭs, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 1058. iv. 93 (Rome, 210 A. D.).

Audasius, nom. and cogn. m.: C. I. L. 1. 1031, 6. 200. iii. 7 (Rome, 70 A. D.).

Audenius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 1056. ii. 57 (Rome, 205 A. D.), 1058. i. 11 (Rome, 210 A. D.).

Audentia, -ae, subst. f., abstr. from *audens*, daring, boldness (always in a good sense, while *audacia* can also have a bad sense): Nonius p. 431 *audacia temeritatis est, audentia fortitudinis*; Quint. 12. pr. 4; Plin. Ep. 8. 4. 4; Tac. G. 31. 34; A. 15. 53.

Audĕo, **ausus sum**, **audĕre**: verb den. from *avidus*; pf. ind. *ausi*, Cato Or. 53; perf. subj. *ausim, ausis, ausit*, in all Lat. *Sodes*, contracted for *si audes*, if you please. 1. To wish, to be pleased, to do a thing. (a) Plaut. Trin. 244 *da mihi hoc, mel meum, si me amas, si audes*; Pseud. 78 R *nilne adiuvare me audes?* Mil. 232

Rib. *auden participare me quod commentus?* Rud. 1030 R *ecquid condicionis audes ferre?* Men. 149, 697 R; Truc. 425 R; Poen. 1358 R *haud aliter ausim*; Lucr. 4. 508 *nisi credere sensibus ausis*; Cic. Pis. 10 *quas leges ausus est non nemo improbus. potuit quidem nemo convellere*; Verg. A. 6. 624 *ausi omnes immane nefas, ausoque potiti*; Oros. 4. 5. 4 *quorum tanta manus fuit ut sine controversia auso potirentur.* (b) So in colloquial Lat. in the phrase *sodes* (= *si audes*), 'if you please.'

2. To dare, venture: *passim* in Latin: constr. with inf. and with acc. neut.: after the Ciceronian age also with acc. of all nouns; Plaut. Aul. 474 R *iam hoc non ausim praeterire quin consistam et conloquar*; As. 476 R *non audes mihi subvenire?* etc. Constr. (a) *non audeam quin*, I would not venture not, Plaut. As. 25 R. Cic. has *audeo passim* with inf. With acc. of neuter pron. and pronominal adj., Cic. Mil. 56 *quantum ille auderet cogitabat*; and so elsewhere with *tantum* and *quantum*; Quinct. 69 *quod poterunt, id audebant*; Rosc. Am. 147 *nihil habere, nihil audere, nihil posse*; and so Cic. elsewhere, Caes. and Sall.; Sall. H. Inc. 62 *multa nefanda ausi atque passi*; Verg. has *audentem extrema*; Liv. *audere ultima, capitale fraudem, capitalia* (3. 2. 11, 23. 1. 43, 26. 40. 17); Tac. has *nihil, multa, magnum facinus, flagitium, stuprum, poenam, ultionem, oppugnationem castrorum, pugnam, proelium, aciem, machinas audere*; H. 5. 11 *rebus secundis longius ausuri* (ready to venture further).

(b) With *in* and acc.: Verg. A. 2. 347 *audere in proelia.* (c) Abs., Sall. H. 4. 61. 20 *audendo et fallendo*; Verg. A. 12. 159 *audendi*; Liv. 21. 40. 7 *quia audent*; Tac. H. 4. 49; Agr. 15, etc.; Vulg. 2 Cor. 10. 2 *ne praesens audeam: confidentiam qua existimor audere.* (d) Pass., Nep. Milt. 4 fin. (impers.) *auderi adversus se dimicari*; Liv. 35. 35. 16 *agenda est res audendaque*; 39. 8. 8 *multa . . . audebantur*; Vell. 2. 56. 4 *omnibus audendis paratissimus*; Tac. A. 3. 67 *ausis ad Caesarem codicillis*; Suet. Dom. 14 *audendam esse patroni necem.* (e) So neut. of pass. part. *ausum*, a venture, an enterprise (sometimes in bad sense): Verg. A. 2. 535 *pro talibus ausis*; so 12. 351; Ov. M. 7. 178 *adnuat ausis*; Stat. Theb. 4. 368 *magni . . . non inscius ausi*; Tac. A. 2. 39, 3. 66, 11. 8, 13. 47 (*nullius ausi capax*); Sedul. Carm. 5. 352. 3. Part. pres. *audens* with comp. *audentior*: as adj., daring: Verg. A. 6. 95, 9. 291, 10. 284; Ov. M. 10. 586 al.; Val. Fl. 4. 284; Quint. 8. 3. 27; Tac. Agr. 33; D. 14, 18; and elsewhere in later Latin.

Audia, nom. f.: C. I. L. 1. 1413 (Assisi).

Audientia, -ae (*audiens*).

1. Hearing: Prudent. Perist.

10. 954 *surdis fruendam reddere audientiam*. 2. Silence, attention: Plaut. Poen. pr. 11 *exsurge, praeco, fac populo audientiam* (from Ennius, Tr. 13 Rib.); Corn. Her. 4. 68 *illi praeco faciebat audientiam*; Cic. Div. Caec. 42 *quantam denique audientiam orationi meae improbitas mea factura sit*; Cic. Sen. 28, De Or. 2. 325 *aud. facere, fieri*; Apul. M. 3. 4 *aud. tribuere*; Arnob. 1. 29 *in humani generis audientia collocari*; 3. 29 *viam vobis pandere ad deorum audientiam*; 4. 17 *fastidium audientiae*; 5. 29 *audientia tota claudenda est*; 6. 5 *audientiam numinum nulli esse clausam linguae*; Cypr. Ad Dom. 2 *ad audientiae popularis inlecebram*; al. 3. Of hearing instruction, attending lectures: Cod. Iust. 7. 25. 1 *ad primam legum audientiam venire*. 4. Of hearing a case on the part of a judge: Fr. Iurispr. Vat. 33 *partibus audientiam praebiturus*; Sulp. Sev. Chron. 2. 45. 3 *audientiam regis poposcit*; 2. 49. 9 *episcopis audientiam reservare*; Ennod. Ep. 3. 20 *ad fori audientiam*; Cod. Theod. 1. 16. 6 *cum negotiis omnibus . . . exhibuerint audientiam*; 11. 31. 3 *si audientiam necessitas publica . . . abnegaverit*; 16. 2. 47 *episcopali audientiae reservamus*; Cod. Iust. 3. 13. 1 *audientiam eius elegistis*. 5. Concr., audience, hearers: Salv. Epist. 4. 26 *nec persona carior nec audientia humanior*.

Audīēnus, cogn. m.: C. I. L. 1. 1309 (Mutuesca); 6. 146 (Rome).

Audīo, -īs, -īre, -īvi, -ītum, imp. *audibam* Catull. 84. 8; Ov. F. 3. 507; fut. *audībo*, Enn. Com. 277 R; Caecil. 24, 113; Plaut. Capt. 619, al. *Audin* = *audisne*, do you hear? Often in colloquial Latin. Short forms of perf. ind. and plup. subj. *audisti*, *audissem*, *audisse*, frequent in poetry: see Quint. 1. 6. 17, who laughs at the affectation of saying *audivisti*. 1. To hear: simply of a sound, or of the person or thing from whom the sound proceeds: *passim* in all Latin, e. g. Plaut. Trin. 76 *ut te videre audireque aegroti sient*; Cato Orat. 40 *auditis; non auscultatis, quasi pharmacopolam*; Pacuv. 85 *magis audiendum quam auscultandum censeo*, etc., etc. With gen., Itala Ier. 23. 22 *si audissent verborum meorum*; Luc. 15. 25 *audivit symphoniae et chori*; al. saep.; see Rōnsch I. V. p. 438. Phrase *male audire*, to get a scolding, Ter. Ph. 359. 2. To listen, keep silence, attend. (a) Enn. Trag. 34 (Vahlen) *audire vos iubet imperator*; so *audi*, *audite*! Cic. Phil. 2. 43, al. saep. (b) So colloquially, *audīo!* = I listen! Good! Plaut. Ps. 291 R *si facere possim, pietas prohibet; Audīo!* So often in Cic., e. g. Quinct. 42, Rosc. Am. 52. 3. Of hearing a statement,

tidings, report : constr. with acc. and inf., indirect question, acc., and with *de* (about a thing): Plaut. Trin. 103 *haec quom audio in te dici*; ib. 1156 *filiam meam tibi desponsam esse audio*; Cic. Fin. 4. 62 *qua te audimus valere plurimum*; Ter. Ad. 128 *de eadem re audiam quid sit factum*, etc., etc. *Audire aliquid ab aliquo*, to hear something from a person: Nep. Them. 7. 2 *a quibus cum audisset*, etc. But Cic. generally uses *ex aliquo* or *de aliquo* in this sense: Madvig on Fin. 1. 39. Colloquially, *audio* = 'so I hear,' 'mere talk': Ter. And. 552.

4. Of a judge hearing parties: Lex Rep. 32. 37. 71; Cic. Flacc. 98; Sen. Ben. 2. 12 *de capite consularis viri*; al. Lat.

5. Of an audience or person spoken to: to attend to, listen, heed. (a) Cic. Cluent. 63; Phil. 13. 6; De Or. 1. 259; Hor. 1. C. 13. 13 *si me satis audias*; Liv. 1. 32. 6, al. Lat. (b) Met., Verg. G. 1. 514 *neque audit currus habenas*; Ov. M. 5. 382 *nec quae magis audiat arcus*; Sen. Herc. Oet. 980 *non audit arcus?* Stat. Theb. 5. 412 *clavum audire*; Luc. 3. 594 *qua nullam melius . . . carinae Audivere manum*; 9. 931 *si quod tardius audit Virus*; Sil. 14. 392 *docilesque regentis Audivisse manus*. (c) Of a god listening to prayer: Cic. Pis. 43; Caes. C. 2. 42 *preces*; Hor. 1. C. 2. 27, al. saep. With dat. (perhaps because *auscultare* precedes) Apul. Apol. 83.

6. To listen to with approval: Cic. Tusc. 1. 65 *nec Homerum audio*; Fin. 2. 90 *id Socratem audio dicentem*; De Or. 1. 68 *si me audiet*.

7. To hear, i.e. attend the instructions of a person: Cic. Off. 1. 1 *audientem Cratippum*; Acad. 1. 34; N. D. 1. 37; Suet. Tib. 32, al. Lat.

8. To hear of a thing: with simple acc.: Ter. And. 216 *audire eorum audaciam*; Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10. 33 *audire calamitatem*; Cic. often has *audita re, his rebus auditis*; Verr. 5. 68 *audire lautumias Syracusanas*; see also Marcell. 28; Phil. 2. 95; Caes. C. 2. 32 *res gestas Caesaris*; Liv. 31. 18. 1 *audita obsidione Abydenorum*; so Hor. and other good writers.

9. In the phrase *audiens esse*, with dat., to be attentive, obedient to: often with *dicto* as well as dat. of person: Plaut. Amph. 989 R *audiens dicto Iovi*; Trin. 1062 *si non dicto audiens est*; Pers. 399 R; Cato R. R. 142 *dominoque dicto audiens sit*; Cic. Verr. 1. 88; 114 *tibi dicto audiens*; 4. 27 *dicto audientem esse praetori*; Phil. 7. 2 *dicto audiens huic ordini*; Caes. G. 1. 39, al.; Liv. 5. 3. 8 *plebs nobis dicto audiens atque obediens sit*; and so in all Lat.

10. Intr., *audire* = to have a reputation, be called: with adv. *bene, male*, and also nom. of the epithet: Caecil. 24 *audibis male*; Ter. Ph. 20 *audisset bene*; Hec. 600 *volgus quod male audit mulierum*; Cic. Fin.

3. 57 *bene audire a parentibus, a propinquis*; Hor. 1. Epist. 16. 17 *si curas esse quod audis*; and often elsewhere in Latin. With inf., Catull. 68. 113 *audit fodisse* (is said to have dug). 11. Pres. part. *audiens*. (a) As adj., = obedient: C. I. L. 6. 3221 (Rome); *audientissimus* (most obedient). (b) As subst., in eccl. Latin, a catechumen: Cypr. Ep. 18. 2. 29, al.; Ps. Cypr. de Bapt. 14 *in verbum audientes*. (Usually connected with Sanskrit *av-*, to observe, favour, show grace to: but does the meaning bear this out? The word seems rather akin to *au-* in *oūs* = *oū-as* and Gothic *aus-o*, Lith. *aus-i-s*: see Curtius G. E. p. 403.)

Audītō, -ōnis (*audio*). 1. Hearing: Cypr. ad Don. 16 *si sit nobis spiritalis auditio*: Vulg. Jer. 10. 22 *vox auditionis* (that can be heard); Ps. Cypr. de Sing. Cler. 37 *auditiones simplices suscipere*. 2. The sense of hearing: Apul. Dogm. Plat. 1. 14 init. *auditionem vero . . . percipere sonores*. 3. The hearing of reports and the like: Cic. Fin. 5. 42 *fabellarum auditioni*; Arnob. 1. 58 *non sunt facili auditione credenda*. 4. Hearsay: Cic. N. D. 2. 95 *fama et auditione accipere aliquid*. 5. Listening, attention, to instruction: Cic. De Or. 2. 131; Plin. 26. 11 *auditioni operatos*; Quint. 2. 2. 11 *si stilo facultas continget, auditione iudicium*; 10. 1. 10 *multa lectione atque auditione*. 6. Concr., a sound: Vitruv. 10. 18. 2 *ad sonitum musicis auditionibus catapultae temperantur*. 7. A story told on hearsay, a rumour: Cic. Planc. 56 *auditionibus fictis*; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8. 1. 2 *ne tenuissimam quidem auditionem accepi*; Caes. G. 4. 5 *his rebus atque auditionibus permoti*; 7. 42 *auditionem habet levem pro re comperta*; Quint. 5. 7. 5 *tota genera testimoniorum, ut de auditionibus*; Tac. A. 4. 11 *ut claro sub exemplo falsas auditiones depellerem*; Vulg. Ps. 111. 7 *ab auditione mala non timebit*; Nah. 3. 19 *qui audierunt auditionem tuam*. 8. A lecture: Gell. 14. 1. 2 *egressus ex auditione*; 18. 2. 2 *eisdem auditiones eosdemque doctores colebamus*; 19. 8. 1 *magistris auditionibusque obeundis*.

Audīto, -ās, freq. from *audio*, to hear frequently: Paul. p. 28 M (probably from Plaut. Stich. 167 R *auditavi saepe hoc vulgo dicier*).

Audītōr, of a judge hearing a case: Cod. Theod. 11. 31. 7 *sacrae cognitionis auditor*.

Audītōriūm. 1. In law, the hearing of a case: Cod. Theod. 11. 31. 9 *sacri auditorii cognitio*; C. I. L. 6. 1678 (Rome, 438 A.D.) *auditorii sacri cognitor*; Dig. 4. 8. 41 *si temere auditorium receperit*. 2. A chamber of audience, especially, a lecture-

room : Quint. 2. 11. 3 ; 10. 1. 79, al. ; Tac. D. 9, 34, al. ; Suet. Aug. 85, al. ; C. I. L. 6. 1017 (Rome).

3. A hall of justice : Vulg. Act. 25. 23 ; Dig. 4. 4. 18. 1 ; 42. 1. 54. 2 ; 49. 9. 1 *adesse auditorio*.

4. An auditory, body of listeners : Plin. Ep. 4. 7. 2 *ingenti auditorio* ; Ps. Suet. Vita Iuv. init. *modicum auditorium* ; Apul. Apol. 73 *locus auditorii* ; Sulp. Sev. Dial. 2 (3). 1. 1 *presbyter qui hesternum auditorium amisit*.

Auditrīx, -īcis, subst. f. of *auditor* : Prisc. De Nom. § 71 K (2. p. 456 K) *auditor auditrix*.

Auditūs, -ūs (*audio*). 1. Hearing : Acc. 406 *ad aures cantum et auditum refert* ; Tac. D. 8 *non auditu cognoscenda, sed oculis spectanda* ; A. 4. 69 *plurimum auditu* ; 2. 72 ; 13. 5 ; Cypr. De Cath. Eccl. Un. 2 *auditum gratiae spiritualis*.

2. Hearing about a thing : Cic. Planc. 99 *cum auditu crudelia, tum visu nefaria* ; Phil. 2. 63 *rem foedam auditu* ; 7. 8 *acerbum auditu* ; Pis. 32 *mirabile auditu*.

3. A listening to, attention to : Lucan. 10. 183 *dignior hoc auditu* ; Tac. H. 2. 59 *brevi auditu quamvis magna transibat* ; Oros. 2. 19. 10 *vocis imago . . . trepidos suspendebat auditus* ; Salv. G. D. 1. 23 *auditum te ad preces eius modi non habere*.

4. Hearing of, learning : Macrobr. S. 3. 10. 2 *cepimus pontificii iuris auditum*.

5. Sense of hearing : Corn. Her. 2. 8 ; Cic. N. D. 2. 144 ; Plin. 8. 114 *acerrimi auditūs* ; 23. 85 *gravitatem auditūs* ; Arnob. 2. 60 *ut infidelium dissiliat et dirumpatur auditus* ; 7. 41 *veniant ad auditum* ; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2. 1. 1 *auditūs falsitas* ; Vulg. 1 Cor. 12. 17, al. ; Ennod. Ep. 9. 27 *quod pascat auditum*.

6. Sound, what is heard : Ps. Apul. Mund. 15 *auditus dum ad aures venit* ; Veget. Mil. 3. 5. p. 73 *L emittit auditum*.

7. A rumour : Tac. H. 1. 76 *occupaverat animos prior auditus* (if *auditus* is not rather the pass. part.) ; Vulg. Jer. 49. 14 *auditum audivi* ; Ennod. Ep. 1. 14 fin. *in ancipiti profectionis vestrae auditu*.

8. A message (of preaching) : Vulg. Is. 53. 1 (quoted Ioann. 12. 38).

Āvens, a river in the Sabine territory : Serv. A. 7. 657.

Aufellīus, nom. m. : C. I. L. 2. 4975. 10 (Madrid).

Aufentum, name of a river of Latium : Plin. 3. 59.

Aufestīus, cogn. m. : C. I. L. 1. 1112.

Aufidātōrius, nom. m. : C. I. L. 6. 2379. ii. 3 (Rome, 144 A. D.).

Aufidīus, **Aufidīa**, nomina : Varro R. R. 2. 9. 6 ; C. I. L. 1. 573 (71 B. C.), spelt *Ofdius* ; C. I. L. 1. 1287, and elsewhere in inscr. and literature.

Aufilēnus, cogn. m. : Catull. 100. 1 : C. I. L. 6. 2379. iii. 11 (Rome, 144 A. D.).

Aufilius, nom. m. : Val. Max. 8. 13. 6.

Aufustius, Aufustia, nomina : C. I. L. 1. 571 (94 B. C.), al. inscr.

Augĕo, auxi, auctum, augĕre, perf. subj. 2nd pers. pl. *auxitis* Liv. 29. 27. 3 : third conjugation forms, *augeam* fut. ind. Itala Gen. 17. 6 (Rönsch I. V. p. 290); *auges*, fut. ind. 2nd person sing., Iren. 1. pr. 3; pres. inf. *augĕre*, Commodian. Apol. 607.

I. Neuter; to grow, increase : Cato Orig. 1. 20 *eodem convenae complures ex agro accessitavere, eo res eorum auxit*; Sall. H. 1. 48. 6 *ignoscendo populi Romani magnitudinem auxisse*; Plin. 36. 122 *balinea ad infinitum auxere numerem*.

II. Transitive; 1. To increase, give increase to, give strength to. In numerous applications; of increasing number or size, or greatness, of circumstances (as prosperity, adversity, and the like), of conditions (as *libertatem, luxuriam, licentiam*), of feelings (as *dolor, ira*, etc.). Very common in all Latin : Plaut. Most. 19 L *augebis ruri numerum*; Amph. 307 R; Pers. 375 R *auxi Atticam civitatem civi femina*; ib. 484 *iam liberta auctus es* (? you have one more freedwoman than before?); Ter. Ad. 145 *aug. iracundiam eius*; Eun. 436 *suspicionem*; Hec. 334 *morbis qui auctus sit*; Pacuv. 90 *omnia animat format alit auget creat*; C. Gracchus (Meyer xxxiv. 10) *augere vectigalia*; Lucr. 5. 322 *quodcunque alias ex se res auget alitque*; Cic. Fam. 6. 17. 2 *augere coniunctionem*; Att. 13. 35. 1, al. *augere urbem*; N. D. 3. 50 *augendae virtutis causa*; Catull. 64. 323 *decus eximium magnis virtutibus augens*; Sall. C. 6. 3 *res civibus moribus agris aucta*; Cic. Rab. Post. 38 *rem*; Fat. 1 *linguam Latinam* (to enrich); and so Lucr., Nep., Caes., and all Latin; Verg. A. 5. 565 *progenies auctura Italos*; Liv. 33. 7. 6 *aucta pugna* (intensified).

2. *Augere animum*, to heighten one's spirit or courage : Cic. Att. 10. 14. 2; D. Brutus ap. Cic. Fam. 11. 23. 1.

3. *Augere opinionem, famam*, to give strength to an opinion or rumour : Caes. G. 5. 57 *opinionem*; Tac. H. 3. 54 *augendae famae*, and so elsewhere in Tac.

4. Of the voice, to raise or strengthen : Suet. Claud. 33 *de industria vocem augentibus*.

5. In Grammar. (a) Of the degrees of comparison : Varro L. L. 8. 52 *augendi (genus) ut ab 'albo' 'albius'* (the comparative termination).

(b) Of lengthening a word : Tac. H. 5. 2 *Idaeos aucto in barbarum cognomento Iudaeos vocitari*.

6. In Rhetoric, to make much of a thing, exaggerate, as opp. to *minuere* : Corn. Her. 2. 40, al.; Cic. Inv. 1. 92. 94; De Orat. 1. 94 *mirabilius*

et magnificentius augere . . . atque ornare quae velit, and so often elsewhere; Verr. 4. 124 *omnia nimis augere atque ornare*; Cic. often has *augere crimen*; Caes. C. 3. 80 *fama auxerat proelium*; Liv. 34. 5. 6 *augendae rei magnis verbis*; 35. 7. 6 *nequaquam tantum belli fuit quantum auxerat fama*; so often Quint. and Tac. 7. Of style and expression, to heighten: Quint. often; e.g. 8. 3. 21 *augenda oratio* (opp. to *summittenda*); 9. 2. 26 *augendis adfectibus*; 9. 4. 23 *augeri debent sententiae et insurgere*; Fronto ad M. Ant. De Eloq. p. 146 Naber (*Chrysippus*) . . . *auget in quantum potest*. 8. To heap or pile up, with acc. of thing and abl. of instr. (e.g. *augere terram pomis*). (a) Plaut. Merc. 676 R *aliquid cedo, Qui vicini hanc nostram augeam aram (Apollinis)*, something to put on the altar; Lucr. 5. 1417 *cubilia . . . herbis et frondibus aucta*; 4. 62 *saepe videmus Illorum spoliis vepres volitantibus auctas*; Verg. A. 7. 111 *Cereale solum pomis agrestibus augent*. (b) Met., Cic. Agr. 2. 59 *auget, addit, accumulatur*; Verr. 3. 138 *tamen auget atque onerat te bonis condicionibus*. 9. With accus. of the mass piled up; Cic. In Clodium et Curionem 2. 3. p. 332 *Orelli auget magnum quendam cumulum aeris alieni*. 10. Of water, to swell: Sall. H. 3. 31 *aucto mari*; Ov. M. 9. 105 (*amnis*) *nimbis hiemalibus auctus*. 11. To add, give something additional (?): Plaut. Cist. 1. 3. 52 *augete auxilia vobis iustis legibus* (give fresh aid to?). 12. To favour, bless, honour: Plaut. Epid. 191 R; Men. 551 R *di omnes me adiuuant, augent, amant*; Cic. N. D. 3. 87 *aucti honoribus aut re familiari*; Catull. 64. 25 *taedis felicitibus aucte*; 66. 11 *novo auctus hymenaeo*; Cic. Phil. 14. 16 *me . . . celeberrima P. R. gratulatione auxerit*. 13. To endow, furnish a person with a thing, or feeling, or condition, good or bad; in the case of evil, to afflict; in the opposite case, to make happy: Plaut. Stich. 55 R *scio atque in cogitando maerore augeor*; ib. 304 *atque illum augeam insperato opportuno bono*; Ter. Heaut. 628 *erud damno auctus est*; Com. Pall. Inc. 27 *tanta laetitia auctus sum*; Script. Bell. Afr. 34 *laetitia et voluptate auctus*; Cic. Verr. 1. 56 *urbem . . . omnibus rebus auctam et ornata*; Har. Resp. 57 *hoc caelesti spiritu augemur*; N. D. 2. 100 *aër . . . terram auget imbribus*; Phil. 11. 37 *augere aliquem commodis*; Off. 1. 1 *te scientia augere*; Lucr. 3. 626, 630 *sensibus auctam, auctas*; Catull. 64. 165 (*aurae*) *nullis sensibus auctae*; Lucr. 5. 723 *eam partem quaecunque est ignibus aucta*; 1. 631 *partibus aucta*; 5. 1177 *tantis viribus auctos*. Of things: Tac. H. 3. 47 *summa navium tabulis augent*; A. 15. 9 *naves turribus auctas*. 14. To favour,

assist, help on; to further a person's interests; to show him honour; abs. and with abl. of instrument: Cic. Fam. 7. 17. 2 *te augendum atque ornandum putavi*; Part. 22 *augendi alterius aut minuendi sui causa*; Tac. A. 6. 34 *auctus auxilio Pharasmanis*; H. 4. 66 *societate Agrippinensium auctus*; A. 1. 3 *privignos imperatoriis nominibus auxil* (gave them fresh dignity); 1. 42 (*legio*) *tot . . . praemiis aucta*; 6. 8 *propinqui et adfines honoribus augebantur*; and elsewhere Tac. has *aliquam pecunia, opibus augere*, and the like; A. 2. 14 *auctus omine . . . vocat contionem*; Suet. Claud. 12 *in semet augendo* (doing honour to himself). 15.

In the special phrase *augeri liberis*, to have children born to one: Plaut. Truc. 384, 516 R; Cic. Att. 1. 2. 1 *me filiolo auctum esse*; Tac. Agr. 6 *filia*; A. 2. 84 *auctus liberis*. 16. Past part. pass.

auctus as adj., with comp. and sup. *auctior, auctissimus*: Plaut. Capt. 782 R *auctior*; Lucr. 3. 450 *auctior est animi vis*; Liv. 3. 68. 4 *auctior*; 4. 2. 4 *auctiorem amplioremque se esse*; 25. 16. 11 *res Romana . . . auctior atque melior*; Hor. 2. S. 6. 3 *auctius atque Di melius fecere*; Trebell. Gall. 18. 4 *in auctissima base*. (Connected with Sanskr. *ug-* in *ug-rá-s*, strong, *og-as*, strength.)

Augmentārius, -a, -um (*augmentum*), giving increase: Gloss. Cyrill. *αὐξητικός, augmentarius*.

Augmentātīō, -ōnis, subst. f. from *augmentare*, augmentation: Cassiod. in Ps. 87. 14 *pro muneris augmentatione*.

Augmentātīvus, adj. (*augmentatus*), likely to further or increase: Vet. Transl. Arist. Rhet. 1. 9 (as = Greek *αὐξητικός*) (Paucker).

Augmentātōr, -ōris (*augmento*), one who increases: Gaudent. Sermon. 17 *successores et augmentatores*.

Augmentum, -i (*auggeo*). 1. An increase: Gloss. Philox. *augmentum προσθήκη, ἐπιθεματισμός, πρόσοδος*; Sen. Suas. 1. 4. p. 3 Bursian (*Oceanus*) *ignem post se cuius augmentum ipse sit habcat, an spiritum*; Vulg. Eph. 4. 16 *augmentum corporis*, al. Vulg.; Sedul. Ep. ad Macedon. p. 173 (Hümer), *laudis augmenta*; Pasch. Op. 2. p. 222 H *sanctificationis*; Claud. Mamert. Stat. An. p. 28 Engelb.; Dig. 2. 13. 8 *neque augmentum neque deminutionem*; and often in legal Latin. 2. In sacrifices, a piece of flesh cut off and placed on the liver: Varro L. L. 5. 112 *augmentum quod ex immolata hostia desectum in icore imponitur in porriciendo augendi causa* (so Spengel); Arnob. 7. 25. 3. So generally in cookery: Apic. 7. 264 *basas lauri duas involves in augmento*.

Augŭr, -ŭris, subst. m., old form *auger* according to Prisc. 1. p. 27 K; gen. pl. *augurum*. Abbreviated A or A on coins: C. I. L. 1. 479 (about 54 B. C.). 1. One who foretells or prophesies; in its oldest use probably of the official prophets of the Roman people: see Cic. Rep. 2. 16; Div. 2. 70 *ius augurum*; N. D. 2. 9 *augurii disciplina, veritas auspiorum*. The *augures* formed a *collegium*, whose number was always, according to Marquardt, a multiple of three (R. A. 3. p. 232 foll.). In this meaning, of the public soothsayers of the *populus Romanus*, *augur* is common in all Latin: Cato Orat. 7. 2 *si volo augurium optime tenere, equis me ob eam rem augurem capiat?* 2. Of soothsayers or prophets in general: Cato R. R. 5. 4 *aruspice, augurem, ariolum*; Acc. 169 *nil credo auguribus*; Afran. 7; Verg. A. 9. 327; 12. 258; Hor. 1. C. 2. 32. 3. Met., a prophet, i. e. one who can warn or direct: Hor. 1. Epist. 20. 9 *quod si non odio peccantis desipit augur*; Prop. 2. 21. 3 *sed tibi iam videor Dodona verior augur*; and elsewhere in Latin. With gen. of thing prophesied: Hor. 3. C. 17. 8 *aquae . . . augur, annosa cornix*; Stat. Theb. 9. 629 *augur cassa futuri*. 4. An interpreter, with gen. of thing interpreted: Ov. Am. 3. 5. 31 *nocturnae imaginis augur*. 5. Neut., an augury: Acc. 624 R *sortes oracula augura*. (The derivation is uncertain. The last part of the word has been connected with Skt. *gir-*, to praise, and *gar-*, to say or declare; so Max Müller; the first part being derived from *avis*, so that the word would mean *one who declares by means of birds*. Nissen, Aufrecht and Kirchoff, and Ebel however connect *augur* with the Greek *αὔχ-*, *εὐχ-*, to speak; and thus with *auctor* and Umbr. *uhtur*, and Latin *au-tumo*. Against the derivation from *avis* may be set the fact that *augur* has a more general meaning than *auspex*, though *auspicium* came in the time of Cicero to be synonymous with *augurium*. The *augures* are a body whose business it is to be masters of the whole science of soothsaying, including the omens taken from birds as well as others. The termination *-ur* from *-er* may be compared with that of *fulgur*, *iecur*, *ebur*, *robur*, *cicur*, *femur*, *Auxur*, *Ligur*, *Mercur-* in *Mercur-ius*; and *augur* would thus stand to *augustus* as *robur* to *robustus*.)

Augŭrălĕ as subst. used to be taken in Sen. Tranq. 11. 79 as = the staff of the augur; but Madvig has exploded this, and would read *praetextam auguralem*; Gertz conj. *et galerum*.

Augŭrătŏr, -ŏris, subst. m., ag. from *augurare*, one who takes

auguries : Itala Deut. 18. 11 (Rönsch I. V. p. 55); Ambros. Epist. 50. 4.

Augūrātūs, -ūs, in old Lat. *augeratus*: Prisc. 1. p. 27 K *antiqui 'auger' et 'augeratus' pro 'augur' et 'auguratus' dicebant*.
 1. The office of augur : Cic. Att. 2. 5. 2 ; Div. 1. 30 ; Tac. A. 1. 62 ; H. 1. 77 ; Plin. Ep. 4. 8. 1. 2. Prediction, presage : Tert. An. 26.

Augūrīna : the name of a town in Baetica : Plin. 3. 10 *Segeda, quae Augurina nominantur*.

Augūrīnus, cogn. m., on coins 114–104 B.C. : C. I. L. 1. 358 ; C. I. L. 2. 3800 (Liria in Tarraconensis) ; 6. 222 (Rome, 156 A.D.) ; 1979 (Rome, 178 A.D.), and in literature.

Augūrīum, -i, subst. n. from *augur*, gen. pl. *augurium* Pacuv. 81.
 1. The act of taking auguries (in the technical sense) : Enn. A. 81 *auspicio augurioque* ; 494 *augusto augurio postquam incluta condita Roma est* ; Varro L. L. 6. 42 *augures augurium agere dicuntur* ; Cic. Div. 1. 35 *augurio acto* ; 1. 105 ; Off. 3. 66 *augurium acturi*. *Augurium Salutis*, an *augurium* to enquire whether the gods allowed prayers for the *salus populi Romani* to be offered up : Cic. Div. 1. 105 *addubitato salutis augurio* ; Tac. A. 12. 23 ; Suet. Aug. 31. 2. A consecration : Tac. G. 39 *silviam auguriis patrum sacram*. 3. The art of augury : Cato Orig. 7. 2 *augurium optime tenere* ; Cic. Har. Resp. 18 ; Verg. A. 9. 328 ; 12. 394 ; Ov. M. 1. 395 *coniugis augurio* ; Flor. 1. 1. 5. 2 *vir summus augurio*. 4. A sign, omen : Pacuv. 81 *augurium atque extum interpretes* ; Verg. A. 3. 89 *da, pater, augurium* ; Ov. Tr. 3. 1. 26 ; Liv. 1. 7. 1 *augurium, sex volucres* ; 1. 34. 9 *accepisse id augurium* ; Val. Fl. 1. 161 *accipit augurium* ; Plin. 21. 56 *augurium mellis est* ; 28. 68 *valetudinis* ; Quint. 3. 7. 11 ; 12. 2. 21 *responsis vel auguriis* ; Tac. H. 1. 62 ; A. 2. 17 *pulcherrimum augurium, octo aquilae petere silvas et intrare visi* ; Suet. Aug. 95 *augurium capienti* ; Vit. 18. 5. In general, an augury, prophecy : Cic. Phil. 2. 89 *mea . . . auguria . . . rerum futurarum* ; Vulg. Ecclesiasticus 34. 5. 6. A foreboding, presentiment : Cic. Tusc. 1. 33 *quasi saeculorum quoddam augurium futurorum* ; Fam. 6. 6. 7 ; Verg. A. 5. 7 *triste per augurium* ; Ov. H. 16. 234 ; Plin. Ep. 7. 33. 1 *nec me fallit augurium* ; Tac. Agr. 44 *quod augurio votisque apud nostras aures ominabatur*.

Augūrīus, adj. from *augur*, of augury : Cic. Fam. 3. 9. 3

iuris augurii; so De Sen. 12; Gell. Praef. 13. 7 (6). 6. 12 *iure augurio*. Cogn. m.: C. I. L. 6. 1057. i. 99 (Rome, 210 A. D.).

Augŭro, -ās (*augur*). 1. To consecrate: Cic. Vatin. 24 *in illo augurato templo*; Liv. 8. 5. 8 *in tuo, Iuppiter, augurato templo*. 2. To take an augury, look for an omen: Plaut. Cist. 4. 2. 26 *astute augura*; Liv. 1. 18. 6 *augurato urbe condenda* (= after taking auguries). With acc. of the thing about which the augury is taken: Cic. Legg. 2. 21 *vineta virgultaque et salutem populi auguranto*; Lucius Caesar ap. Prisc. 1. p. 380 K *certaeque res augurantur, οἰωνοσκοποῦνται*. 3. In general, to prophesy, foretell; sometimes with verbal clause: Enn. Trag. 327 *coniectura auguro*; so exactly Pacuv. 78; Acc. 497; ib. Brut. 39 *pulcherume auguratumst rem Romanam publicam summam fore*; Cic. Rep. 4. ap. Non. p. 469 *cui quidem utinam fideliter abunde ante auguraverim*; ad Calvum ap. Non. l. c. *animus . . . augurat quodam modo quae futura sit suavitas*; Verg. A. 7. 273 *si quid veri mens augurat*; Val. Fl. 3. 356 *longosque sibi non augurat annos*. The uses of the deponent form *auguror* are sufficiently illustrated in the lexx.

Augustālicus mensis, the month of August: Grom. Lat. 1. p. 332 Lachm.

Augustālis, -ē, adj. from *Augustus*, of or belonging to the worship of Augustus; specially of priests or members of *sodalicia*: C. I. L. 2. 4223, 4226 (Tarraco), 6. 887, 913 (Rome) *flamen Augustalis*; ib. 1061 (Rome) and often, *sevir Augustalis*; 4508 *sodalis Augustalis*; Tac. A. 1. 15, 54; Suet. Claud. 6; Petron. 30. 2, and often elsewhere. *Augustales* alone, priests of the worship of Augustus: C. I. L. 6. 1173 (Rome, 193 A. D.); Tac. A. 3. 64; H. 2. 95; *Augustale corpus*, of the same: C. I. L. 6. 3785 (Rome); *Ludi Augustales*: Tac. A. 1. 54. N. pl. *Augustalia*, a festival kept on the birthday of the emperor: C. I. L. 6. 2297 (Rome, 3 A. D.); 2044 e. 33 (Rome, 66 A. D.). *Terminus Augustalis*, a boundary stone set up between the Lancienses and Igaeditani: C. I. L. 2. 460 (5 A. D.); Grom. Lat. 1. p. 397 Lachm. *si fuerit terminus crassus Augustalis*. *Vir Augustalis*, a man appointed by the emperor: Cod. Iust. 10. 31. 57, 59 *virī spectabilis Augustalis iudicio*. *Milites Augustales*, soldiers added by Augustus: Veget. Mil. 2. 7.

Augustānus, adj. from *Augustus*, of Augustus: C. I. L. 6. 2271 (Rome, 200 A. D.), *Augustana domus*, the imperial family. *Aug.*

colonia, a colony founded by Augustus: Ulp. Dig. 50. 15. 1. 1; *Augustani*, the inhabitants of cities named Augusta: C. I. L. 2. 3625 *municipium Augustanorum* (Sactabis, Tarraconensis): Plin. 3. 23, al.

Augustensis civitas, name of a city in Mauretania: Cod. Theod. 10. 2. 1.

Augustēus, adj. from Augustus, Augustan: Plin. 36. 55 *Aug. marmor* (whence Isid. Or. 16. 5. 4); *carta Augustea* or *regia*, royal or fine papyrus: Isid. Or. 6. 10. 2; *Augustei limites* or *termini*, imperial boundary marks: Grom. Lat. 1. p. 225 Lachm., al. saep. Grom.

Augustiānus, adj., imperial: Grom. Lat. 1. p. 237 Lachm. *Augustianis limitibus*; pl. *Augustiani*, title of Roman *equites* appointed by Nero: Tac. A. 14. 15 (where see Nipperdey); Suet. Nero 25. Cogn. m.: C. I. L. 6. 2603, 2799. 35 (Rome); 2. 509, al. inscr.

Augustīnus, 1. adj., of Augustus: Suet. Claud. 11. 2. 2. *Augustinus, Augustina*, cognomina: C. I. L. 6. 453; 1058. 59 (Rome); 2. 2425 (Bracara Augusta), and elsewhere in Spain, as well as in literature.

Augustiūs, Augustiā, nomina: C. I. L. 6. 1058. vi. 75 (Rome, 210 A. D.); ib. 2668 (Rome).

Augustodūnenses, the inhabitants of Augustodunum: Ven. Fort. Carm. 5. 6 praef.

Augustodūnum (written *Augustidunum* Ven. Fort. 8. 3. 160), name of a town in France, near Autun: Mela 3. 20; Tac. A. 3. 43. 45; Amm. 15. 11. 11 (where *Augustudunum*); Ven. Fort. l. c.

Augustus, -a, -um, comp. and superl. -ior, -issimus. 1. Consecrated, holy: Paul. p. 1. M 'augustus locus' sanctus, ab avium gestu, id est quia ab avibus significatus est sic dictus, sive ab avium gustatu, quia aves pastae id ratum fecerunt; Ov. Fast. 1. 609 sancta vocant augusta patres: augusta vocantur Tempa sacerdotum rite dicata manu; Ov. and Paul. are evidently following the same authority, which is probably Varro. Comp. Serv. on Aen. 7. 156 'augusta,' augurio consecrata; Gloss. Philox. *augustus iepós*. The usage of the word agrees with this definition. (a) Of places and things: Trag. Inc. 217 Ribbeck *Liber, qui augusta haec loca Cithaeronis colis*; Cic. Verr. 5. 186 *augustissimo et religiosissimo in templo*; Dom. 137 *in loco augusto consecratam aram* (comp. Vat. 24 *in illo augurato templo ac loco*); Verg. A. 7. 170 *augustum tectum*; 7. 153 *augusta ad moenia*;

Liv. 1. 29. 5 *templa augusta*, and so elsewhere in Liv. 5. 41. 2 *quae augustissima vestis est tensus ducentibus triumphantibusve, ea vestiti*; Plin. Pan. 60 *augustissimum consulum tribunal*; 92 *augustior currus*. (b) In other applications, sacred, holy; of conduct, reverent, religious: Enn. A. 494 *augusto augurio*; Acc. 510 *ut omnes omnibus faustis augustam faventiam adhibeant*; Cic. Har. Resp. 12 *quod tres pontifices statuissent, id semper populo Romano, semper senatui, semper ipsis dis immortalibus satis sanctum, satus augustum, satis religiosum esse visum est* (the three words are nearly synonymous); Mil. 43 *ad illa augusta centuriarum auspicia*; N. D. 2. 62 *auguste sancteque consecrare*; 3. 53 *auguste sancteque venerari*; Brut. 83 *non quo de religione dici possit augustius*; Ov. M. 6. 73 (*di*) *augusta gravitate sedent*; so 9. 270; 15. 144 *ipsumque recludam Aethera, et augustae reserabo oracula mentis*. 2.

Of appearance, form, bearing; godlike, divine, majestic: Liv. 1. 7. 9 (of Hercules) *formamque viri aliquantum amplioem augustioemque humana intuens*; 5. 42. 8 *ornatum habitumque humano augustioem*; 8. 6. 9 *species viri maioris quam pro humano habitu augustioisque*. Met., Tac. D. 12 *nec ullis aut gloria maior aut augustior honor*. Met., of style: Tac. D. 4. 12 *sanctioem illam et augustioem eloquentiam colam*.

3. As a title of gods, very common in inscriptions of the first cent. A. D. and onwards: e. g. C. I. L. 6. 33 (Rome, 2 B. C.) *Apollo Augustus*; so ib. 35 (45 A. D.); 301 *Hercules* (Rome, 75 A. D.), al. saep. So very often in the Spanish inscriptions (C. I. L. 2), where it is applied to *Aesculapius, Apollo, Bonus eventus, Hercules, Liber, Mars, Mercurius, Neptunus, Pollux, Silvanus, Sol invictus (Mithras), Vesta, Victoria, Virtus*, etc.

4. As a title of the *princeps*, first given to Caesar Octavianus in B. C. 27, = consecrated: from this time onwards it became a standing title to all Roman emperors: see literature and inscr. *passim*. As subst., Augustus = the Emperor, C. I. L. 2. 2342 *Augustorum pontifex*; so ib. often, *Augustorum flamen, legatus*; so 6. 1944 *Augusti apparitor*; 1685 *flamen perpetuus*; 1417 *orator*; 2683 *speculator*; 2249 *stator*.

5. Thence it often means belonging to the emperor, imperial: e. g. Prop. 4. 6. 23 *Augusta ratis*; Ov. M. 15. 869 *augustum caput*; Pont. 1. 2. 117 *augustae aures*; and so in later literature: e. g. Plin. 15. 129 *laurus Augusta = regia. Mensis Augustus*, the month of August, a name given in honour of Augustus to the month previously called *Sextilis*: C. I. L. 1. 751, 762 (5 A. D.) *K. Aug., Id. Aug.* (= *Kalendas, Idus Augustas*), and in literature. So

often in inscr. : e. g. C. I. L. 6. 1936 (Rome) *Augusta domus*, the imperial family ; comp. C. I. L. 2. 1663, 1678, al. ; C. I. L. 6. 1607 *Augusta Moneta*, the imperial mint ; ib. 448 *Augusti Lares* (2 B.C.). Inscriptions frequently give such phrases as *Pietas, Providentia, Spes, Victoria Augusta*. Common also as a title of legions : C. I. L. 6. 1406 (Rome, 200 A.D.) *Leg. viii Augusta pia fidelis* ; comp. ib. 3354 ; ib. 3508 *Augusta cohors iii* ; C. I. L. 2. 3272 (circ. 50 A.D.) ; 4509 (107 A.D.) ; 484, 4114 (circ. 200 A.D.).

6. As a name of places, roads, bridges, aqueducts, etc. : C. I. L. 2. 4701 (2 B.C.) *Augustus Ianus*, an arch over the Baetis, where the *via Augusta* to Gades begins, near Ossigi on the confines of Baetica ; C. I. L. 2. 2194 (Corduba) *Augustus pagus* ; 2. 2208 (Corduba, 2nd cent. A.D.) *Augustus vicus* ; 2. 1614, 2343 *Augusta aqua*, an aqueduct at Igabrum in Baetica ; 2. 2886 *Augusta via*, ib. 4697 (79 A.D.). A great number of towns had this title : e. g. *Bracara Augusta* in Spain : C. I. L. 2. 4749 (32 A.D.) ; *Emerita* (ib. 492, al.). Sometimes as subst. with gen. of the tribe or people in whose territory the town is situate : e. g. *Augusta Bagiennorum* C. I. L. 6. 2757, 3896 ; *Taurinorum* ib. 1635, al. ; *Vindelicum* ib. 3353 ; *Viromanduorum* ib. 2821. *Historia Augusta*, imperial history, the title of a work by various authors containing the history of the later emperors. (Properly = declared, proclaimed as consecrated. The word stands to *augur* as *confodustus, onustus, venustus, robustus* to *foedus, onus, Venus, robur*. Comp. also *arbus-tus* from *arbor*. See s. v. **Augur**.)

Āvīdus. *Avidus futuri* in Hor. A. P. 172 (of an old man) seems to mean anxious about the morrow ; Sen. Ep. 32. 4 *O quando illud videbis tempus quo scies tempus ad te non pertinere ! quo tranquillus placidusque eris et crastini neglegens et in summa tui satietate ! Vis scire quid sit quod faciat homines avidos futuri ? Nemo sibi contigit.*

Aula, -ae (αὐλή), subst. f., gen. *aulāi* Verg. A. 3. 354. **1.** A court or yard in front of a house ; a Latinized Greek word = the Latin *cohors* or *cors* : Hor. 1. Epist. 2. 66 (*catulus*) *cervinam pellem latravit in aula* ; Grat. Cyn. 167 *ipsa venabitur aula Illa tibi*. **2.** = *atrium* : Vitruv. 5. 7. 10 ; 6 (7). 10. 5 ; Verg. A. 3. 354 *aulai in medio*, where Serv. says '*aula*' *proprie dicitur quae concluditur porticibus quattuor* ; Hor. 1. Epist. 1. 87 *lectus genialis in aula est*. **3.** A palace, court ; in Augustan Latin always of a foreign or non-Roman court, or with this metaphorical implication : Verg. G. 2. 504 *penetrant aulas et limina regum* ; A. 1. 140 *illa*

se iactet in aula Acolus; Hor. 1. C. 29. 7; 4. C. 6. 16 *Priami aulam*; ib. 14. 36 *Alexandrea supplex . . . vacuam patefecit aulam*; 2. 10. 8 *caret invidenda Sobrius aula*; Val. Max. 7. 1. 2; Sen. Ir. 2. 33. 2; Mart. often; C. I. L. 6. 1783 *aulae Divi Theodosii quaestor* (Rome, 431 A. D.). Poet., Verg. G. 4. 202 (of bees) *aulas et cerea regna refingunt*; 4. 90 *vacua sine regnet in aula*; Hor. 3. C. 11. 16 *immanis Ianitor aulae Cerberus*; Prop. 4. 11. 5 *te licet orantem fuscae deus audiat aulae*; Ov. M. 11. 586 *aula Somni*; Petron. 119. 17 *tigris et aurata gradiens vectatur in aula*; Sil. 6. 216 of a snake's den. 4. The court, i. e. the monarch, courtiers, and other surroundings of royalty: Cic. Fam. 15. 4. 6 *omni auctoritate aulae communita*; Tac. H. 1. 13 *prona in eum aula Neronis*; A. 6. 43 *aula et novo rege potiebatur*; and often so in Tac; Suet. Nero 6 *Claudius inter ludibria aulae erat*. 5. Court, i. e. court life: Curt. 8. 8 (29). 21 *haudquaquam aulae accommodatus*. 6. Court service: Amm. 15. 1. 2 *hi qui summam aulam tenebant*; 26. 7. 6 *ad aulae varios actus admissi*.

Aula, -ae, subst. f. (fem. from *αὐλός*), a flute: Quint. 7. 9. 4 (punning on *αὐλητής*).

Aulacia, n. p. f.: Enn. Euhem. fr. 2.

Aulaeum, -i, subst. n. (*αὐλαῖον*). 1. A curtain: Serv. G. 3. 25 *'aulaea,' i. e. velamina*; Gloss. Bodl. *'aulaea' curtina*; Lucil. 29. 93 *aulaea obducite*; Sall. H. 2. 23. 2; Hor. 2. S. 8. 54 *suspensa aulaea*. Esp. of a theatre: Cic. Cael. 65 *aulaeum tollitur*; Verg. G. 3. 25; Hor. 2. Epist. 1. 189; Phaedr. 5. 7. 23; Ov. M. 3. 111; Apul. M. 1. 8; 10. 29; Amm. 16. 6. 3, al. Met., Iuv. 10. 39 *pictae Serrana ferentem Ex umeris aulaca togae*. 2. A coverlet, covering for couches: Verg. A. 1. 697 *aulaeis iam se regina superbis Aurea composuit sponda*; Hor. 3. C. 29. 15; Curt. 8. 5. 21, al. Lat. 3. A kind of foreign dress: Non. p. 537 M *'aulaea' genus vestis peregrinum*; Varro de Vita P. R. 3 *quod ex hereditate Attalica aulaea, chlamydes, pallae aureae . . . Et est tanquam paludamentum barbarici habitus militaris*; Gloss. Bodl. *'aulaeis,' vestibus regiis*; Gloss. Sangall. p. 145 Warren, *'auleum' et 'aulea,' stragulum: genus cortinae (i. e. curtinae) regalis*.

Aulārius, adj., from *aula*, belonging to a court: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 *'aularius' aulicus*.

Aulicoctus, adj., boiled in a pot: Paul. p. 23 M *'aulicocta' exta quae in aulis coquebantur, i. e. elixa*; Acta frat. Arv. C. I. L. 6. 2065. i. 21 (Rome, 87 A. D.).

Aulīō (*aula*, a flute), a flute-player: Gloss. Philox. *auliones*, *αὐληταί*.

Auliscus, -i (*αὐλισκός*), subst. m., the little pipe at the end of a clyster: Cael. Aur. Acut. 3. 4. 29 *auliscum, quem nos tibiam dicere poterimus*.

Aulius, **Aulīa**, nomina: C. I. L. 1. 1154 (Cora); 6. 1056. iv. 34 (Rome, 205 A. D.); 6. 2345 (Rome); 9. 45, 46. 82 (Brundisium).

Aulōnius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 1058. iv. 70 (Rome, 210 A. D.).

Aulūla, -ae, subst. f., dim. from *aula*, a pot: Apul. M. 5. 20; but the following article shows that it must be much older.

Aulūlārīa (sc. *fabula*), title of a play of Plautus, in which a pot full of gold plays a part.

Aulupor (= *Auli puer*), cogn. m.: C. I. L. 6. 2386 a. ii. (Rome, 200 A. D.).

Aulus, **Aula**, praeenomina: C. I. L. 1. 625, 1491, 1281 (where it is spelt *Olus*); common in Latin.

Aulusānus, cogn. m.: C. I. L. 6. 2601 (Rome); spelt *Auluzanus*, C. I. L. 6. 2991, 3397 (Rome).

Aunīa, cogn. f.: C. I. L. 2. 146 (Villaviçosa in Lusitania); ib. 833 (Caperia, Lusitania).

Aunus, n. p. m.: Verg. A. 11. 700.

I. Aura, -ae, ancient gen. s. *aurāi* Verg. A. 6. 747; subst. f. 1. Breath, air, vapour, wind, breeze; very common in Latin; often in pl. (a) Enn. A. 21 *per teneras caliginis auras*; Pacuv. 363 *terra exalat auram*; Lucil. 30. 73 *simul ac paulo vehementius aura Inflarit fluctus*; Lucr. 1. 853 *ignis an umor an aura*; 4. 1180 *aura una modo* (a single breath); Catull. 64. 90 *aura . . . distinctos educit verna colores*; ib. 282 *aura . . . tepidi fecunda Favoni . . . parit flores*; Lucr. 1. 801, 805 *aurae aëris*; 1. 771 *auras aërias*; so often Verg. and other poets have *aurae aëriae* (e. g. Verg. A. 5. 520; Ps. Tib. 4. 1. 127). (b) Of the breath of life, *aurae vitales*: Lucr. 3. 405; Verg. A. 1. 387, 3. 339. (c) *Ad auras, in auras*, to, into the air or sky: Verg. G. 2. 363, and often elsewhere; A. 2. 158, 2. 259, 4. 388 *sub auras*; Hor. 1. C. 28. 8 *Tithonusque remotus in auras*; Ov. M. 5. 641, 10. 11, 9. 704, al. poet. (d) Exhalation: Lucr. 6. 221 *sulphuris auras*. (e) Odour: Lucr. 2. 851 *olivī Naturam, nullam mittit quae naribus auram*; Verg. G. 4. 417 *dulcis compositis spiravit naribus aura*; 3. 251; Mart. 3. 65. 2

Corycio quae venit aura croco; Val. Fl. 5. 589 *multa spirat coma flexilis aura*; Stat. Theb. 10. 46 *pingues ab ovilibus aurae*. (f) Of heat: Acc. ap. Non. p. 227 M *aura Volcani vorax*; Varro Eum. 5 *simul ac . . . solis calidior visa est aura*. 2. Met., a breath, breeze: Cic. Mur. 35 *aura rumoris*; Sest. 101; Verr. 1. 35 *auram aliquam adflari voluntatis eorum qui*, etc.; Har. Resp. 43 *Sulpicium . . . longius popularis aura provexit*; Verg. A. 6. 816 *popularibus auris*; 7. 646 *ad nos vix tenuis famae perlabitur aura*; Ov. Am. 2. 9. 33 *incerta Cupidinis aura*; Liv. 3. 33. 7 *aurae popularis captator*; 6. 11. 7 *iam aura, non consilio ferri*; 22. 26. 4 *auram favoris popularis*; 30. 45. 6 *Africani cognomen militaris prius favor an popularis aura celebraverit*; 42. 39. 1 *levi aura spei obiecta*. (If not the Greek *αῦρα* Latinized, from the base *au-*, to blow.)

II. **Aura**, -ae, subst. f., splendour, brightness; originally the fem. of the adj. of which *aurum* is the neuter: Nonius p. 245 '*aura*' *splendor*; so Serv. on A. 6. 204 quoted by Non., *discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit*. So perhaps Cic. Sest. 101 *quem neque periculi tempestas neque honoris aura potuit unquam de suo cursu . . . demovere*; Hor. 1. C. 5. 11 *nescius aurae Fallacis*; 2. C. 8. 24 *tua ne retardet Aura maritos*; Prop. 2. 27. 15 *si modo clamantis revocaverit aura puellae*.

Aurāria, in the sense of a tax on trade: Cod. Theod. 12. 6. 29 *ut ex corpore negotiatorum ad suscipiendam tuendamque aurariae nostrae rationem apponeretur idoneus*.

Aurātīlis, -ē, adj. from *aurare*, gold-coloured: Solin. 15. 28 (his authority, Plin. 37. 119, has *aureus*).

Aurātōr, -ōris, subst. m. (*aurare*), a gilder: Gloss. Philox. *aurator χρυσωτής*, *auratores χρυσωταί*.

Aurēa, -ae (or *auria*), subst. f., a bridle fastened round the ears of a horse: Paul. p. 8 M '*aureas*' *dicebant frenum quod ad aures equorum religabatur*; so Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. p. 47. (From *auris*; not to be confused with *orea* from *os*.)

Aurēāx, -ācis, subst. m., (? *aurea*?). 1. A charioteer: Paul. p. 8 M '*aureax*' *auriga*; Gloss. Philox. *aureax ἵππαστής*. 2. A single horse driven in harness: Gloss. Philox. '*aureax*' *solitarius*; Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 '*aureax*' *equus solitarius*. So Gloss. Sangall. p. 144 Warren '*aureax*' *neque* (for *equus*) *solitarius*.

Aurēlius, sometimes spelt *Aurellius*, as C. I. L. 2. 2661 (216

A. D.) 6. 570, 1062, 1245 (Rome, beginning of 3rd century A. D.); nomen m., often in inscr. and lit. Of things made by an Aurelius; *Aurelia via* C. I. L. 2. 1371, 6. 1462; *lex* Cic. Phil. 1. 20, al. Lat. *Aurelium forum*, name of a town in Etruria: Cic. Cat. 1. 24. *Aurelium tribunal* and *Aurelii gradus*: Cic. Sest. 34; ad Quirit. 13; Cluent. 93; Flacc. 66. Paul. p. 23 M says that the old form of the word was *Auselius*, and that the family was Sabine, *ex Sole orta*. This is generally supposed to point to a connexion between *Aurelius* and *ush-* (*ur-o*, *Aur-ora*), to burn or shine.

Aurëus as subst., = a gold piece of money, from the time of Caesar to that of Nero = 8.185 grains, or rather more than a guinea, and varying in value after Nero's time: Liv. 38. 11. 8, 44. 26. 4; Curt. 9. 1. 6; Petron. 13; Iuv. 7. 122; C. I. L. 6. 2098 (Rome, 229 A. D.) *aurios* (sic); al. saep.

Aurgitānum municipium (Aurgi in Bactica): C. I. L. 2. 1685 (c. 100 A. D.).

Aurichalcum, -i. 1. Name of a superior kind of copper, in colour and appearance resembling gold: Paul. p. 9 M *aurichalcum vel orichalcum quidam putant compositum ex aere et auro, sive quod colorem habeat aureum. Orichalcum sane dicitur quod in montuosis locis invenitur.* Charis. pp. 38, 328, however, mentions *aurichalcum* and *orichalcum* as different metals. Plin. 34. 2, 4 (of a superior kind of copper): 37. 126; Suet. Vit. 5 *pro auro et argento stannum et aurichalcum supposuit*; Ulp. Dig. 30 fr. 4 *si quis putet auri appellatione electrum vel aurichalcum contineri*; Vulg. Ecclesiasticus 47. 20 *collegisti quasi aurichalcum aurum*; Apoc. 1. 15, 2. 18 *pedes eius similes aurichalco.* 2. A fabulous metal surpassing gold in value: Plaut. Curc. 202 R *auro contra cedo modestum amatorem . . . Cedo mihi contra aurichalco, quoi ego sano serviam*; Ps. 688 R *aurichalco contra non carum fuit Meum mendacium*; Mil. 657 Rib. *aurichalco contra.* (It is doubtful whether *orichalcum* and *aurichalcum* are really the same words: if they are, *ἀρείχαλκος* must have been first mispronounced *aurich-*, and then misunderstood in popular Latin, which represented it as more precious than gold.)

Aurichaleus, adj., of *aurichalcus* or brass: Ven. Fort. Vit. Rad. 26 *lamminam aurichalcam*; Marc. Dig. 18. 1. 45 *si vas aurichalcum pro auro vendidisset ignarus*; Gloss. Philox. *aurochalea* (sic) *κραματινά.*

Auriculāris, adj. from *auricula*, belonging to the ears: Cod.

Iust. 10. 50. 2 (*si l. c.*) *auriculari morbo*; Isid. Or. 11. 1. 71 *digitus quintus auricularis, pro eo quod eo aurem scalpiamus.*

Auriculārius. 1. Adj. from *auricula* (and *oricula*), belonging to the ears: Cels. 5. 28. 12 (p. 215 D) *oricularius clyster*; so 6. 7. 3 (p. 241 D); 7. 30. 3 (p. 320 D) *oricularium specillum*; Inscr. Or. 4227. 2. As subst., *auricularius* = a privy councillor; Vulg. 2 Reg. 23. 23 *fecit cum auricularium a secreto.* 3. Glossed as = ὠτακουστής, a listener: Gloss. Cyrill. ὠτακουστής *auricularius.*

Aurīētās, -ātis, subst. f., the gleam of gold: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 'aurietas' *auri fulgor.*

Aurificīna, -ae (*aurifex*), a goldsmith's shop: Gloss. Cyrill. χρυσοχοεῖον *aurificīna.*

Aurifossōr, -ōris, subst. m., a worker in gold mines: Cassiod. Hist. Trip. 11. 15 *Persae aurifossores.*

Aurīga, -ae, subst. m. and f. 1. The driver or manager of a horse: spelt *origa* Varro R. R. 2. 7. 8, 2. 8. 4. Caes. G. 4. 33; Cic. Att. 13. 21. 3; Rep. ap. Non. p. 292 M; Varro R. R. 2. 7. 8 *per origam: sic appellatur qui admittit*; Verg. A. 12. 85 *circumstant properi aurigae* (where Serv. says 'aurigae' *pro agasonibus posuit*), al. saep. Lat. 2. Met., Ov. Trist. 1. 4. 16 *aurigam video vela dedisse rati*; Col. 3. 10. 9 *auriga rectrixque membrorum anima.* 3. The name of a constellation: Cic. N. D. 2. 110, al. Lat. (Probably from *os* and *ago*: for *aur-* comp. the form *auscutor* = *osculator*, and for the termination from *ago* comp. *biga*, *triga*, *quadriga*. Vaniček prefers to connect the word with a supposed *aurus* = swift: comp. *αὔρος* = *ταχύς*, and Skt. *arv-ánt*, running, swift. In the case of *auriga* being connected with *os*, the *au-* may possibly be a mere indication of a long *o*, as in *Fau-nus* = *Fo-a-nus*; so Havet.)

Aurīni, name of a community in Etruria, afterwards called *Saturnini*: Plin. 3. 52.

Auripigmentum, -i, subst. n., a brilliant yellow earth used by painters for colouring, orpiment: Vitruv. 7. 7. 5 *auripigmentum, quod ἀρρευκόν Graece dicitur, foditur Ponto*; Scribon. Larg. 227; Cels. 5. 5; Plin. 33. 79 *quod in Syria foditur pictoribus in summa tellure auri colore sed fragile, lapidum specularium modo*; 35. 30. 49; Cael. Aur. Chron. 4. 8. 117; Isid. Or. 19. 17. 12, al. Lat.

Aurōrēscō, -īs, -ēre, verb inceptive from *aurora*, to dawn: Arnob. Iun. Confl. de Deo Trino et Uno 1. 18 *aurorescente die.*

Aurōro, -ās (*aurora*). 1. To shine like the morning:

Varro S. M. 121 Büch. *aurorat ostrinum hic indutus supparum*.
 2. Trans., to illuminate or shine upon: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6
 'aurorans' *inluminans*; so Gloss. Bodl.; Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct.
 8. p. 56 'aurorare' *inluminare, clarificare, irradiare*.

Aurusius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 2541 (Rome).

Ausci, name of a people in Gallia Aquitania: Caes. G. 3. 27. 1;
 Mela 3. 20; Plin. 4. 108; Amm. 15. 11. 14.

Auscūlāni, the inhabitants of Ausculum (q. v.): Plin. 3. 105.

Auscūlor, -āris, the old form of *osculator*, to kiss: Paul. p. 28 M
 'ausculari' *dicebant antiqui pro 'osculari'*; Placidus p. 11 D 'ausculatus' *osculatus*. (In Plaut. Curc. 52 R, Mil. 176, 288 Rib., where Fleckeisen and Lorenz printed *auscolor*, the MSS. give *osc-*.)

Ausculto, -ās, to listen. (a) Abs., Plaut. Truc. 95 R *ad fores auscultate*, and al. Plaut.; Caecil. 196 *audire, non auscultare* (to hear, not to listen); Pall. Inc. Inc. 73 Ribbeck *audio, haud ausculdo*; Cato Or. 40. 1 *ita est cupidus orationis ut conducat qui auscultet*; Afran. 265 *hinc auscultavi procul*; Ter. And. 664 *qui auscultaverim*, and often *ausculda!* listen! Pompon. 12 *auscultare disce, si nescis loqui*; Hor. 2. S. 7. 1 *iamdudum ausculdo*. Impers., Plaut. Merc. 465 R *auscultabitur*. (b) With a verbal clause: Plaut. Amph. 300 R *auscultet quae loquar*; Trin. 148; Curc. 279 R *auscullemus quid agat*; Poen. 822 R *ausc. quid habeat sermonis*; Ter. Eun. 100 *sed huc qua gratia Te accersi iussi, ausculda*. (c) With dat. of person, to listen to, hearken to: so sometimes = to defer to, obey: Plaut. Aul. 237 R *ausculda mihi*; Trin. 662 *nisi mi auscultas*; al. saep. Plaut.; Enn. Tr. 329 *mihi ausculda*; Ter. And. 209 *an auscullem seni?* so Ad. 906; Cato R. R. 5. 4 *cui iussus siet auscultet*; Varro L. L. 6. 83 *hi auscultare dicuntur qui dictis parent*; Cic. Rosc. Am. 104 *mihi ausculda*. (d) With acc. of person listened to: Plaut. Aul. 497 R *hunc ausculdo lubens*; Pseud. 523 R *te ausculdo lubens*; Afran. 306 *ne ego illos velitantes ausculdo lubens*. (e) With acc. of the thing heard: Plaut. Pseud. 427 R *qui auscultant crimina*; Merc. 477 R *omnia istaec auscultavi*; Ter. Heaut. 771 *sed porro ausculda quod superest fallaciae*. (From *aus-* the base of *auris*. The second part, *cultare*, is not so clear: Vaniček mentions with approval the theory that *cul-* represents *gru-* or *clu-*, to hear. It seems more probable that *ausculdo* is from a lost dim. from the base *aus-*, *ausculum*, the ear: comp. *os-culum* from *os*: and that *ausculdo* is a denominative verb from a lost *auscultum*, which stood to *ausculum* as *virgultum* to *virgula*. The verb would thus mean to apply the ear, as *osculari* means to apply the lips.)

Auscŭlum, old form of *osculum*, a kiss: Prisc. I. p. 39 K; found in Plaut. Amph. 716, 800 R.

Auscŭlum, name of a town in Apulia: C. I. L. 9. 665; also called *Osculum*: Fest. p. 197 M, s. v. *Osculana pugna*. In MSS. (e. g. of Florus I. 13 (18); Frontin. Strat. 2. 3. 21) wrongly written *Asculum*.

Ausŭsus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 160 a (Rome, 142 A. D.).

Auspŭcius, nom. m.: Sulp. Sev. D. 2 (3). 7. 1.

Austŭsus, nomen m., C. I. L. 9. 2870 (Histonium of the Frentani).

Austro, -ās (*Auster*), to be stormy or rainy: Gloss. Philox. *austrans vorίζων, ὑγραίνων*; comp. Gloss. Sangall. p. 144 Warren, 'austrare' *humidum facere*.

Aut. The following uses deserve notice. 1. Distributive: *aut — aut = alius — alius, hic — hic*: Sall. I. 60. 4 *monere alii, alii hortari, aut manu significare aut niti corporibus*; C. 56. 3 *ceteri ut quemque casus armaverat, sparos aut lanceas, alii pracacutas sudas portabant*: Varro L. L. 5. 1. 10 *verba sunt aut nostra aut aliena aut oblivia*; Verg. G. 4. 166 *sunt quibus ad portas cecidit custodia sorti, Inque vicem speculantur aquas et nubila caeli, Aut onera accipiunt venientum, aut agmine facto Ignarum fucos pecus a praesepibus arcent*; A. 7. 164 *aut acris tendunt arcus, aut lenta lacertis Spicula contorquent*: Tac. A. 1. 16 *ob iustitium aut gaudium intermiserat solita munia (= alia ob iustitium, alia ob gaudium)*; Halm, in his critical note on this passage, quotes A. 1. 55 *Arminium ac Segestem, insignem utrumque perfidia in nos aut fide*; 4. 47 *quod magna vis armata aut incondita tuebatur*.

2. = *nunc — nunc*; sometimes = *et vicissim*: Tac. A. 11. 38 *quod (ferrum) frustra iugulo aut pectori per trepidationem admoveus*; 12. 12 *barbarorum impetus acres cunctatione languescere aut in perfidiam mutari*; H. 2. 92 *Vitellium subitis offensis aut intempestivis blanditiis mutabilem*, and elsewhere in Tac.

3. *Aut*, almost = *at, sed* (in late Latin): Ennod. C. 1. 7 *aut si*; 1. 281 *aut potius*; Sedul. Carm. Pasch. praef. 7 *aut si*; so Pasch. Op. praef. p. 175 (Hartel).

4. *Aut = an* (in late Latin): Ennod. Ep. 7. 31 *aut forte putas*; 8. 17 *aut quae confidam?* and elsewhere in late writers.

5. *Aut = sive*: Ennod. Ep. 9. 27 *aut studio aut negligentia evenerit non probatur*; Diction 21 p. 489 Hartel *ferri nexus incurram aut gulae vectigal exhibeam, una condicio est*; Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1. 23 *aut non saepe usu evenit*; often in Lucifer Calarit. and Salvian G. D.

Authenticus, in the sense of real, actual: Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1. 2. p. 25 (Engelbrecht) *authenticorum tractatores* (real events).

Autrōnius and **Autrōnia**, nomina: C. I. L. 1. 227, 228

(c. 214 B.C.); ib. 740 (33 B.C.), and elsewhere in inscr. and literature.

Autūmātor (*autumo*), one who names: Gloss. Philox. *autumator* ὀνομαστής.

Autumno, -ās (*autumnus*). 1. To bring autumn: Plin. 4. 124 *Corus autumnat*. 2. To be autumnal: Plin. 2. 136 *in Italia aër . . . semper quodam modo ñvernāt aut autumnat*. 3. To collect the fruits of autumn: Comm. Cruq. Hor. 2 C. 5. 10 'autumnare' (*est fructus colligere*).

Auxentius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 6. 1725 (Rome, 430 A.D.); Sulp. Sev. Chron. 2. 39. 6.

Axāmenta, -ōrum (*axo*), songs composed by the Salian priests, in which all the gods were mentioned: Paul. p. 3 M 'axamenta' dicebantur carmina Saliaria, quae a Saliis sacerdotibus canebantur, in uniuersos Semones composita; Gloss. Philox. *axamenta*, στίχοι ἐπὶ θεσιῶν Ἡρακλέους.

Axītīō, -ōnis, subst. f.: explained by Placidus p. 8 D as = *conspiratio, factio*. Probably from lost adj. *axes, -ītis*; Paul. p. 3 M.; comp. Gloss. Philox. *axitas* (? *axites* or *axitae*) ἀποτελεσματικά.

Axītīōsus, -a, -um (*axitio*), explained by Servius Clodius quoted by Varro L. L. 7. 66 as = begging or supplicating together (*consuplicatrix*); Varro there quotes from Plautus's *Astraba axitiosae, annonam caram e vili concinnant viris*; and from his *Sitellitergus, mulier es, uxor. Cuiā vis? Ego novī, scio axitiosam*, adding *ut ab una faciendo factiosae, sic ab una agendo 'actiosae' et 'axitiosae' dictae*; Paul. p. 3 M 'axitiosi' factiosi dicebantur, cum plures una quid agerent facerentque.

Axo, -ās, freq. from lost verb *ago*, to say (see **Adagio**): to make mention by name: Paul. p. 8 'axare' *nominare*.

B.

The position of the vocal organs in pronouncing this letter is thus described: Mar. Vict. p. 32 K *b et p dispari inter se oris officio exprimuntur. Nam prima (b) exploso e medijs labris sono, sequens compresso ore velut introrsum attracto oris ictu explicatur*; Mart. Cap. 3. 261 *b labris per spiritus impetum reclusis edicimus*. In Terentianus Maurus this distinction between *b* and *p* is wrongly reversed. As an abbreviation B may stand for *bovem, badius, bonus* and its cases, *bene, beneficiarius*; and sometimes (in consequence

of the confusion between *b* and *v* in popular pronunciation) for *bixit* (= *vixit*) and *beteranus* (= *veteranus*).

Babĭġēr, an adj. explained in many glossaries as = *stultus*: also given in the forms *baliger* and *brabiger* (see Löwe P. G. p. 54). Probably a corruption for *barbiger*, bearded, and so senile or old-fashioned. (Perhaps the glosses '*barbo*' *barunculus*, '*barbo*' βάρηλος, quoted by Löwe P. G. p. 65, may be explained in the same way.)

Babullĭa, nom. f.: C. I. L. 9. 486 (Venusia).

Baburius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 9. 4778 (Forum Novum).

Baburrus, foolish: Placidus p. 13 D '*baburra*' *stulla, inepta*; so Isid. Or. 10. 31; Gloss. Philox. *baburra* ἄφρων, ἀνόητος, μάταιος. Perhaps to be read in Apul. M. 4. 14 for *babulus* of the MS.

Bacapŭlus, -i, and **bacapŭlum**, a bier; Glosses quoted by Löwe P. G. p. 55; sometimes found in the form *bacabulus*, sometimes *bacaulum* and *baccaulus*.

Bācārĭō (*Baccha*), glossed as = *πορνοδιάκονος* in Gloss. Philox.

Baceolus, adj., a colloquial word = *stultus*: Suet. Aug. 87 *cotidianō sermone quaedam . . . usurpasse eum . . . ponit adsidue . . . pro stulto 'baceolum.'* (A gloss quoted by Löwe P. G. p. 57 gives '*bacerus*' *baro factus in vitris*, and others simply *baro factus*, which has rightly been emended *baro, fatuus*; probably *in vitris* stands for *ineptus*.)

Bachi antiqui: so Gloss. Epinal. p. 5. C. l. 38 and other glossaries. This gloss is to be emended by the aid of another in Gloss. Bodl., '*Veteris bachi*,' *vini*. *Bachi antiqui* arose simply out of an inversion, *bachi veteris* for *veteris bachi*; we should therefore read *Bacchi veteris, antiqui vini*.

Baeto, -is, -ēre, to go: Non. p. 77 '*baetere*,' *id est ire* (so the Harleian, not *betere*); perf. subj. *baesim*: Plaut. Curc. 141 R; Merc. 464 R; Stich. 608 R; Pacuv. Medus and Niptra ap. Non. l. c.; Varro τοῦ πατρὸς τὸ παιδίον *ib. foras baetere*; Gloss. Philox. *baesis προσέλθης*. A deponent form *bitor* or *betor* is preserved in the glossaries; Gloss. Sang. '*betere*,' *vade, proficiscere*; see Glossae Nominum pp. 196, 197 Löwe.

Ballēna, -ae, a whale: this spelling is given by B in Plaut. Rud. 545 R, the Pithoeanus of Iuv. 10. 14, and good MSS. of Paul. p. 31 M; the Glossae Servii give *bellana* (i. e. *ballena*); Isid. Or. 12. 6. 7 derives it from βάλλειν, an etymology which may account for this orthography, *balaena* (φάλανα) being right.

Baltĕo, -ās, verb den. from *balleus*, to belt, gird: Gloss. Hild. 'balteat' cingit; Martianus Capella 5. 427 *pectus . . . coloribus balteatum*.

Bardāicus, adj., Bardaic or Gaulish: Iuv. 16. 13 *bardaicus calceus*, where the scholiast remarks of 'Bardi,' *est autem gens Gallorum*; Mart. 4. 4. 5 uses *bardaicus* alone for *bardaicus calceus* (three good MSS. however give *Vardaicus*); Capitolin. Pertinax 8. 3 *bardaici cuculli*. (Mayor on Iuv. l. c. takes *Bardaicus* or *Vardaicus* to come from *Vardaci*, the name of an Illyrian tribe.)

Bargena, or **bargina**, -ae, explained by Caper Orth. p. 103 as *cui genus barbaricum sit*; glosses to the same effect are quoted by Löwe P. G. pp. 64, 65. Martyrius p. 175 K says *quod in glossematibus repperi 'bargina' ἡ προσφώνησις βαρβαρική*; Gloss. Philox. *barginna βάρβαρος, προσφώνησις βαρβάρου*. (Perhaps a popular contraction for *barbarigena*.)

Bargus, stupid: Glossae Nominum p. 21 Löwe '*bargus ingenio carens*'; Gloss. Cyrill. ἀφύης, *bargus, sine genio*; so Martyrius p. 175 K (not to be confused with *bardus*).

Bārō, -ōnis. 1. An officer's servant, so used generally for a great strong hulking fellow; Schol. Pers. 5. 138 '*barones dicuntur servi militum, qui utique stultissimi sunt, servi scilicet stultorum*'; Isid. Or. 9. 4. 31 *mercennarii sunt, qui serviunt accepta mercede: idem et 'barones' Graeco nomine, quod sint fortes in laboribus, βαρὺς enim dicitur gravis, quod est fortis*. From a misunderstanding of *fortis* (strong to carry) may have arisen Gloss. Philox. *baro ἀνὴρ*; Osbern ap. Löwe P. G. p. 64 '*barones fortes in bello*'. Petronius 53 *baro* (a great strong fellow) *constitit*; 63 *baro ille longus*. 2. A lubber, lout, blockhead: Gloss. Sang. (see also glosses ap. Löwe P. G. p. 57) *bacelus, baro, fatuus*. Cic. Fin. 2. 76 *nos barones stupemus*; Div. 2. 144 *baro!* (you dolt!); Fam. 9. 26. 3 *ille baro te putabat quaesiturum*; Att. 5. 11. 6 *Patronem et reliquos barones*; Pers. 5. 138. (Perhaps from *barrus*, an elephant; a hulking, elephantine fellow.)

Bascauda, -ae, subst. f.: defined by Schol. Iuv. 12. 46 as *vas ubi calices lavabantur, vel cacabus*; by Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 63 as *conca aerea*: probably therefore a large brazen vessel. This meaning would very well suit the context of Iuv. l. c., where mention is made of metal vessels of several kinds, though Mayor takes it to = our basket; Iuv. 12. 46; Mart. 14. 99. 1 *barbara de pictis veni bascauda Britannis*.

Bassus, adj., coarse, thick, fat: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 66 'bassus,' *crassus, pinguis, obesus*; Martyrius de B et V p. 176 K 'bassus,' *id est grassus (crassus?) in glossematibus repperi*; Gloss. Cyrill. *παχύς bassus, grossus, crassus*; *παχὺς ὑποκοριστικῶς, bassulus*; *παχύτης bassilitas*. Frequently as cogn. m.

Bassūs, -ūs, subst. of uncertain meaning, perhaps a bastard Latin equivalent for the Greek *basis*, gait: Prob. Inst. p. 115 K *si Bassus nomen proprium esse reperiatur, ad formam 'docti' per omnes casus declinetur: sin vero bassus nomen appellativum esse inveniat, ad exemplum 'fluctus' per omnes casus flectatur*; Appendix Probi p. 193 K *risu, cantu, amplexu, complexu, bassu, gestu*; so ib. p. 203 *Bassos* is distinguished from *bassūs*.

Basterna, -ae, a litter carried by mules or asses: Isid. Or. 20. 12. 5 'basterna' *vehiculum itineris, quasi vesterna, mollibus stramentis compositum, quod duobus animalibus deportatur*; so Gloss. Ball.; Gloss. Epinal. 5 E 31 'basterna' *similis currui de corio tota, et portatur semper ab hominibus vel asinis, nullam rotam habens*. The instances quoted are Pallad. 7. 2. 3; Lamprid. Heliog. 21. 7; Amm. 14. 6. 16; Anth. Lat. 101 (Riese).

Basus = *φαλλός*: Gloss. ap. Martyr. p. 167 K.

Batillum, see **Vatillum**.

Bātīōca, -ae, or **bātīōla**. The form *batiola* is given by Nonius p. 545; Gloss. Cyrill. (*vatiola*); Glossae Nominum p. 21 Löwe, and Gloss. ap. Martyr. p. 167 K; *batioca* by the MSS. of Plautus Stich. 694 R; Placidus p. 13 D; and Gloss. Ball. In the passage of Placidus the Corsianus reads *bactioca*, and Arnob. 2. 23 *pattioca*, so that the right spelling may be *battioca*. A gold or silver cup (or saucer?) for sacrificing: Placidus l. c. *patera argentea ad sacrificandum*; so Gloss. Ball.; Glossae Nominum p. 21 Löwe 'battiola' *calix latus, non angustus*; Gloss. ap. Martyr. l. c. *batiola ποτήριον*; Gloss. Cyrill. *ποτήριον φιαλοειδές, haec vatiola*; Plaut. Colax ap. Non. l. c. *battiolam auream octo pondo habebam*; Stichus 694 R *battiocis bibunt: nos nostro Samiolo poterio, etc.*

Battūātōr, -ōris, subst. m. ag.: glossed by Martyrius p. 178 K as = *βασανιστής*; by Glossae Nominum p. 22 Löwe as *cibator farinae, vel similiae collector*. (Perhaps originally = one who pounds in a mortar?)

Baucālis, -is, subst. f., Greek *βαύκαλις*, an earthenware wine-cooler = *gilla, gello, or gallo*; Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6. 7 'baucalem' *gellonem*; so Gloss. Ball., Hild., Epinal., and other glosses.

Bêlūtus, adj., like a beast: Paul. p. 34 M. 'belutus' *beluae*

similis; so Gloss. Philox.; Glossae Nominum p. 23 Löwe 'beluatus' *bestiae similis*.

Benuentum, Maluentum, forms for *Beneventum, Maleventum*: C. I. L. 9. p. 136 (on coins).

Bīdento, -ās (*bidens*), to dig; Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. vols. 6 and 7; Gloss. Ball. 'bidentat' *fodit*, 'bidentio' *fodio*; and Papias.

Bīfax, double-faced: glosses quoted by Löwe P. G. p. 72 'bifax' *duos habens obtutus*.

Bīlustrīum, a space of two *lustra*: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 'bīlustrium' *decem anni*.

Bīnātor = *duplicator*: Gloss. Epinal. 5. C 34.

Bīōthānātus. The common meaning of this word, one who has died a violent death, is sufficiently illustrated in the *lexx.* Commodian uses it also in the sense of 'one who though alive is dead,' as if from *βίος*: Instr. 1. 14. 8 *secede ab istis qui sunt biothanati facti*; = *morte viventes*, Instr. 1. 36. 5.

Bīōtīcus, adj., the Greek *βιωτικός*. 1. Belonging to practical life as opp. to literature; Marius Vict. p. 51 K (*metrum*) *aut poeticum est aut bioticum*; *metrum bioticum* including measures of length, capacity, and the like. 2. Real, life-like, containing the elements of real life: Serv. A. 3. 718 *epilogos dedit* (*Vergilius*) *sex istis prioribus libris, quos et esse bioticos voluit: nam singulas res singulas dedit, ut primo omina, secundo pathos, tertio errores, quarto ethos, quinto festivitatem, sexto scientiam*.

Bīpātens, -tis, adj., twice opening, i. e. open or opening at both ends or in two places: Gloss. Philox. *bipatientibus* *δίχουθεν ἀνεφγμένους*. Enn. ap. Serv. A. 10. 5; Verg. there, *tectis bipatientibus*. In Verg. A. 2. 330 Serv. explains *portis bipatientibus* as = *geminis*, there being two gates at each entrance of the city; so too Ti. Donatus. In Auson. Epig. 146. (1. 7 p. 12 Peiper) 3 *bipatens pugillar* means a folded writing tablet that opens both ways.

Blandīōsus, caressing: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6; Gloss. Hild.; and other glossaries (? for *blandītiosus*?).

Blandītīēs, blandishment, caressing: Caecil. ap. Non. p. 79 *sine blanditiē nil agit In amore incrimus* (so the Harleian MS.) (J. H. Onions).

Blennō, -ōnis (*blennus*), a dirty, disagreeable fellow: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 'blenones' *foetidi, impudici, hircones*; so other glossaries; see Löwe P. G. p. 266.

Bombōsus, or **bumbosus**, adj. from *bombus*, noisy: Gloss. ap.

Mai Cl. Auct. 7 'bumbosum' sonorum, furibundum; so Gloss. Sangall. p. 146 Warren.

Bōtanīcum (βοτανικόν), a manual of botany: Isid. Or. 4. 10. 4; and glossaries.

Bria, -ae, a vessel for holding wine: Charis. p. 83 K 'bria' est vas vinarium, unde 'ebrius' et 'ebria' dicitur; Gloss. Philox. bria εἶδος ἀγγείου; Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. p. 81 'bria' quaedam mensura, unde 'ebrius,' i. e. extra mensuram bibens. Arnob. 7. 29 scyphos, brias, pateras; and perhaps Apul. Apol. 59.

Briso, -ās (brisa, pressed grapes), to press: Schol. Pers. 1. 76 'brizare' dicimus exprimere.

Brocchus or **broncus**, adj. 1. With prominent teeth and thus projecting lips: Non. p. 25 'bronci' sunt producto ore et dentibus prominentibus; so several glosses, e.g. Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 'brocca' labrosa; Philox. brochus ὁ τὸ ἄνω χεῖλος φθηκός. Plaut. Silitergus ap. Fest. p. 375 M aut broccus aut paetus; Lucil. 3. ap. Non. l. c. Broncus Bovillanus. As cogn.: Plin. 11. 159 labra, a quibus Brocchi, Labeones dicti; in inscr. it is spelt both Brocchus and Broccus. 2. Of the teeth, projecting: Varro R. R. 2. 7. 3 cum dentes facti sunt brocchi.

Bua, -ae, subst. f., drink: Non. p. 81 'buam' potionem positum parvulorum; Varro, Cato vel de liberis educandis, 'cum cibum et potionem buas ac pappas vocent.' (There must apparently have been originally an adj. buus = drinking, for Lucil. 8. ap. Non. l. c. used vinibua = vinolenta.)

Bŭālīum (boaulium or bulium?), a stall for oxen: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. vol. 6 'bucolica' bualia; Gloss. Hild. 'bulum' bucolicum pastoris; Gloss. Epinal. 5. E. 14 'bolio' stabula boum.

Bŭcōlīcus, -a, -um, or -ōs, -ē, -ōn (βουκολικός). 1. Pastoral, bucolic: Ov. Trist. 2. 538 bucolicis iuvenis luserat ante modis. 2. As t. t. of Prosody, bucolicē caesura or tomē is the caesura in which the fourth foot of the hexameter ends a word, so called because this cadence is very common in Theocritus: Serv. E. 1 init. carmen bucolicum, quod debet quarto pede terminare partem orationis. Qui pes si sit dactylus, meliorem efficit versum, ut 'nos patriae fines et dulcia.' So Terentianus Maurus p. 389 K, Marius Victorinus p. 65 K. The hexametrus or herous bucolicus is one which has such a caesura: Mar. Vict. p. 114 K; Atil. Fort. pp. 292, 303; Marius Plotius Sacerdos pp. 506, 513 K.

Bŭo, -īs, bŭtum, to give to drink (?), or to dip (?): Paul. p. 109 M s. v. 'imbutum': infantibus an velint bibere dicentes, 'bu' syllaba

contenti sumus; Gloss. Hild. B No. 73 'butum' imbutum, ab imbuendo.

Bustar, a cattle-pen: Gloss. Philox. *bustar* βοσστάσιον. (For the formation from *sto*, comp. *instar*, q. v.)

Busto, -ās (*bustum*), to bury a corpse: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 'bustantes' funestantes, sepelientes, and other glossaries; see Löwe P. G. p. 84.

Buteo, glossed by Placidus p. 13 D as = *iuvenis*. Other forms given in the glossaries are *bosteo* and *buseo*: I am therefore inclined to conjecture *pusio*.

C.

1. The position of the vocal organs in sounding the letter *C* is thus described: Marius Victorinus p. 33 K *c etiam ut g . . . , sono proxima, oris molimine nisuque dissentiunt. Nam c reducta introrsum lingua hinc atque hinc molares urgens intra os sonum vocis excludit. G vim prioris, pari linguae habitu, palato suggerens lenius reddit*; Terent. Maurus p. 331 K *utrumque latus dentibus applicare linguam C pressius urget; deinde hinc et hinc remittit, Quo vocis adhaerens sonus explicetur ore*; Martianus Capella 3. 271 *c molaribus super linguae extrema appulsis exprimitur*. (On the sound of *C*, which was not a guttural, but a velar, velo-palatal, or pure palatal letter, and was apparently identical, or was thought to sound identically, with *K*, see Seelmann, *Die Aussprache Des Latein*, p. 331 foll.)

2. In old Latin the sounds *C* and *G* were both expressed by *C*, so that *C*. sometimes = *Gaius*, and *genae* in an inscription found at Lyons (Wilmanns Syll. Inscr. 2759), while *Cn.* = *Gnaeus*, and the Greek ἀμουργή was spelt *amurca*, though pronounced *amurga* (Servius G. 1. 194; Ter. Maur. p. 352 K).

3. *C* as an abbreviation may stand for the names *Caesar*, *Gaius*, *Claudius*; and for the words *cacus*, *carceris*, *carus*, *castra*, *ensoria*, *centesima*, *centum*, *cicatrices*, *cineres*, *cives*, *civium*, *civitas*, *clarissimus*, *cogi*, *collegium*, *collocutus*, *colonia*, *coloni*, *conductor*, *coniux*, *consilio*, *consule*, *consulibus*, *convocari*, *corpus*, *cultor*, *cum* (prep.), *cuneus*, *curam*, *curante*, -ibus, *curator*, *curavit*, *curaverunt*, *custos*.

4. \bar{C} = *centenarius*, *centumviri*. \overline{CCC} = *treccenarius*. 5. An inverted *C* (\mathcal{C}) = *centuria*, *centurio*, *coniux* (in the sense of a wife), *contrascriptor*, *mulier*. $\mathcal{I}\mathcal{C}$ = *quingenti*, $\mathcal{C}\mathcal{I}\mathcal{C}$ = *mille*, $\mathcal{I}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{C}$ = *quinque milia*, $\mathcal{C}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{I}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{C}$ = *decem milia*, $\mathcal{I}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{C}$ = *quingenta milia*, $\mathcal{C}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{I}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{C}$ = *centum milia*, $\mathcal{I}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{C}$ = *quingenta milia*, $\mathcal{C}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{I}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{C}$ = *decies centum milia*.

Cabanus, -i, a gelding: Placidus p. 30 D '*cabanum*' *equum castratum, quem nos caballum dicimus*. The true form may be *cabo*, -ōnis, which is attested by good MSS. of Placidus here, and by Gloss. Amplon. pp. 285, 286; Gloss. Hild. C. 8.

Cabus, -i, a horse: Isid. Or. 12. 8. 4.

Cacus, the original noun of which *cacula* is the dim., a soldier's servant: Inscr. ap. Wilmanns Syllog. Inscr. 1499 (Rome, 210 A. D.).

Caepum, -i, = *caepe*, an onion: Consentius p. 345 K (F. Haverfield).

Caerimōnia, -ae, subst. f. 1. Care, thoughtfulness, observance, ceremony, sometimes with gen. of the object: Cic. Inv. 2. 161 *religio est quae superioris cuiusdam naturae curam caerimoniamque adfert*; ib. 66 *religionem eam quae in metu et caerimonia deorum est appellant*; Balb. 55 *sacra Cereris . . . summa maiores nostri religione confici caerimoniaque voluerunt*; Har. Resp. 37 *quod quidem sacrificium . . . fit incredibili caerimonia*; ib. 21 *omnia sollemnia ac iusta ludorum . . . summa cum caerimonia esse servata*; Verr. 5. 36 *ludos . . . maxima cum cura et caerimonia . . . esse faciendos*; Caes. G. 7. 2 *quo more eorum gravissima caerimonia continetur*; Nep. Them. 8. 4 *sacrarium quod summa celebratur caerimonia*; Gell. 4. 9. 9 *cum castitate caerimoniaque adeuntium* (on the part of those who approach). 2. Honour, reverence: Plin. 6. 135 (of a river) *in magna caerimonia*; 37. 100 (of a jewel) *in caerimoniis habitae*. 3. From the care or thoughtfulness of which a thing is the object; majesty, sanctity: Cic. Rosc. Am. 113 *legationis ipsius caerimoniam polluerit*; Caes. ap. Sueton. Iul. 6 *est ergo in genere et sanctitas regum . . . et caerimonia deorum*; so Tac. A. 3. 61 (of a temple); 4. 64, 14. 22. 4. Concr., a rule or ordinance in religious matters: Cic. Dom. 138 *instituti ac verbis quibus caerimoniae postulant*; ib. 136 *quod ipsi pontifices semper non solum ad suas caerimoniae sed etiam ad populi iussa accommodaverunt*. 5. A usage: Cic. often has *violare, polluere caerimoniae*, as he has *polluere iura* and the like, e.g. Dom. 105 *flagitio ac stupro caerimoniae polluere*; Har. Resp. 29 *caerimoniae ab omni vetustate acceptas . . . pollui non sinit*; Mil. 59 *de caerimoniis violatis*; and so often Livy and Tac.; Suet. Aug. 94 *in Liberi patris luco barbara caerimonia de filio consulenti*. 6. A ceremony or proceeding in religious matters: Cic. Dom. 141 *si iste . . . neque institutas caerimoniae persequi neque verbum ullum sollemne potuit effari*; ib. 109 *sacra, religiones, caerimoniae*; Verr. 5. 187 *quorum*

sacra . . . longe maximis atque occultissimis caerimoniis continentur; Tac. A. 3. 58 *libri caerimoniarum*; Arnob. 2. 70 *numina deorum ad caerimonias invocari*; and so elsewhere in Latin. The word was connected by the ancients with the name of the town *Caere*, with *caritas*, and with *carere* (Paul. p. 44 M, Gell. 4. 9. 8); by the moderns it is usually supposed to be related to *kar-*, to make (Vaniček p. 120, and others), *Ceres*, *Cerus*, *creare*, etc. But this base means *making* in the sense of *production*, not in the sense of performance of religious actions. Perhaps, therefore, *caerimonia* should be connected with the base *kū-*, to think, in Skt. *ā-kū-lī-s-*, intention, *kav-is*, wise, a wise man, a poet, Gk. *κοῖν*, and Latin *cavēre* and *cūra*. Thus it would stand for *cav-i-ri-mōnia*, and, like *aegrī-mōnia*, be an abstr. f. from a lost participial adj. *caviri-mōn-* = thoughtful or wise.

Caetrōnīus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 9. 422 (Fasti Consulares of Venusia), al. inscr.

Cāla, -ae (or *cāla*?), subst. f., wood, a wooden stake or cudgel: Serv. A. 6. 1 '*calas*' *dicebant maiores nostri fustes quos portabant servi sequentes dominos ad proelium . . . 'vallum' dicebant 'calam'*; Lucil. Inc. 151 (ap. Serv. l. c.) *scinde calam ut caleas*; probably this should be read in Isid. Or. 18. 7. 7 s. v. '*clava*,' *haec est cateia quam Horatius 'caiam' vocat* (i. e. *calam*). Isid. Or. 19. 34. 2 uses a form in the second declension with abl. *calo*. (Connected with this word, perhaps, are *clava* [= *calava*], *calo*, and *calceus*, *caliga*, as boots may originally have been made of wood. See s. v. **Calo**.)

Cālāmaula (? *calamaulus*), a reed-flute: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 '*calamaula*' *canna de qua canitur*; so Papias. The Greek *καλαμάλης* means a person who plays on such a pipe. '*Calamaularius*,' *ipse qui de canna canit*, Gloss. Sangall. p. 147 Warren.

Cālāsīris, -is, subst. f., the Greek *καλάσιρις*, a long tunic worn in Egypt (see Herod. 2. 81). From a gloss preserved by Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. p. 151 '*calastris*' *genus tunicae* (i. e. *calasiris*), it seems probable that *calasiris* should be read in Paul. p. 51 M '*calasis*' *genus tunicae quod Graeci καλάσιρον (?) vocant*. *Alii dicunt nodum esse tunicae muliebris, quo conexa circa cervicem tunica summittitur*.

Calaticum, -i, a kind of barley with two rows of grains: Isid. Or. 17. 3. 10 *alterum (genus hordei) distichon, eo quod duos ordines habet: hoc plerumque calaticum vocant*; so (perhaps from Isidore) Gloss. Ball. and Papias.

Cālātor, -ōris, subst. m. ag. from *calare*, to call; one who calls: Verrius Flaccus ap. Charis. p. 106 K *nomenclator* . . . *velut nominis calator*; Paul. p. 38 M 'calatores' *dicebantur servi ἀπὸ τοῦ καλεῖν*; comp. ib. s. v. *procalare*, p. 225.

1. So a servant whose duty it is to summon people, especially an attendant on pontifices and augurs: Gloss. Philox. *calatores* δοῦλοι δημόσιοι; ἐκβιβασταὶ ἱερέων. Acta Fratr. Arv. p. 160 (Henzen); see Henzen's preface, pp. vii, viii; C. I. L. 10. 6227 (in all these places spelt with *c*, though Henzen in his preface writes it with *k*); C. I. L. 6. 2187, 3878; Suet. Gramm. 12 *Cornelius Epicadus, L. Cornelii Sullae dictatoris libertus calatorque in sacerdotio augurali*; Serv. Verg. G. 1. 268 *pontifices* . . . *praemittere calatores suos solent*. 2. In general, an attendant: Plaut. Merc. 852 R *comes calator equos agaso sum armiger*; Rud. 335 R *calator Pleisidippi*; Pseud. 1009 R *Harpax calator meus est ad te qui venit*.

Calcīātor (so, not *calceator*), a shoemaker: C. I. L. 6. 3939 (Rome, Augustan age).

Calcitrō, -ōnis, subst. m. from *calcitrare*, a kicker: Non. p. 14 'calcitrones' *qui infestant calcibus*; Plaut. Asin. 391 R *procul si quem videt ire ad se calcitronem*; Varro Sesquiulixes (ap. Non. p. 45) *itaque tum equum mordacem, calcitronem, horridum, miles ac vir non vitabat*. (Gloss. Sangall. p. 147 Warren 'calcitrones' *qui infestant calcibus*; Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. p. 139 'calcitro' *rusticus, eo quod dure calcet*.)

Cālīco, or **cālēco**, -ās, verb den. from *calx*, to cover with chalk or whitewash: Paul. p. 47 M 'calicata aedificia' *calce polita*; p. 59 'calicatis' *calce politis*; C. I. L. 1. 1166. 8 (date earlier than 90 B. C.).

Cālīcūlus, -i, subst. m. dim. of *calix*. 1. A little cup: Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. p. 138 'caliculus' *parvus calix*; Cato R. R. 108. 1; Cels. 2. 11; and elsewhere in Latin. 2. Of the suckers of the polypus: Trebius Niger ap. Plin. 9. 93. 3. Of small holes in the ground: C. I. L. 8. 2532 d (Castra Lambaesisitana) *caliculis tectis*.

Cālīpra, -ae, subst. f., the Greek κάλυπτρα, a kind of veil or covering for the head: Paul. p. 47 M 'caliptra' *genus est vestimenti quo capita operiebant*; Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. p. 138; Gloss. Amplon. p. 286 'caliptra' *genus mitrae*; in glosses sometimes corrupted into *calestra*.

Callōpistīa, -ae (καλλωπίστεια), adornment: Serv. A. 1. 223 *est autem poetica callopistia non omnia exprimere*.

Cālō, -ōnis, subst. m. 1. A wooden shoe: Paul. p. 46 'calones' *calcei ex ligno facti*. 2. A buskin of willow twigs: Isid. Or. 19. 34. 6 *tragocodorum cothurni, quos quidam etiam calones appellant, eo quod ex salice fierent*. 3. A hewer or carrier of wood; so, an officer's servant: Serv. A. 6. 1 'calas' *dicebant maiores nostri fustes quos portabant servi sequentes dominos ad proclium; unde etiam 'calones' dicebantur*; Non. p. 62 *calonum proprietates haec est, quod ligna militibus sumministrent*; Paul. p. 63 'calones' *militum servi dicti, quia ligneas clavas gerebant*; Ps. Acr. Hor. 1. S. 2. 44 'calones' *sunt ministri militum, homines liberi*. Cic. N. D. 3. 11 *cantheriis albis, nullis calonibus*; Caes. G. 2. 24, 6. 36, 40; and in Liv. and other historical writers; also Hor. 1. S. 2. 44, al.; Pers. 5. 95. (From *cala* or *calum*, wood. The ancients also derived it from *calare*, to call.)

Cālōbathrārius, -i, subst. m., one who walks on stilts: Nonius p. 115 s. v. *grallatores*. (The MSS. give *colobathrarii*; Scaliger conj. *calobathrarii*. The Greek seems to have both forms, *καλοβάτης* and *κωλοβάτης*.)

Cālōpōdīa, -ae, a shoemaker's last; written *καλοποδία* by Servius A. 1. 39; Ps. Acron Hor. 2. S. 3. 104 *ferramenta quibus fabricantur calopodiae, i.e. formae sutorum, dictae a ligno et pede, quasi lignei pedes, quia κάλων lignum*.

Calventius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 9. 103 (Brundisium), al. inscr.

Calvo, -īs, **calvīo**, -īs, and **calvor**, -ēris: to deceive or baffle: Serv. A. 1. 720 'calviat,' *id est fallat atque cludat*; Gloss. Philox. 'calvitur' *ἐξαπατᾶ*; and other glosses ap. Löwe P. G. p. 366; Placidus p. 25 'calvitur,' *frustratur, decipit*; Eutyches p. 485 K 'calvo' 'calvis,' *id est decipio*. XII Tables ap. Fest. p. 313 M *si calvitur pedemve struit*; Plaut. Cas. 2. 2. 4 *sopor manus calvitur*; Pacuvius Medus ap. Non. p. 6 *sentio, pater, te vocis calvi similitudine . . . num me lactans calvitur Aetas?* Pacuv. Dulorestes ap. Non. ib. *ni me calvitur suspicio*; Accius Eurysaces ib. *sed memet calvor*; Lucil. 17 ib. *si calvitur, ergo, etc.*; Sallust. Hist. 3. ap. Eutyech. p. 485 K *contra ille, calvi ratus, quaerit extisne an somnio portenderetur thesaurus*. The same is quoted more briefly by Non. p. 6, Prisc. 1. p. 506 K. (Probably connected with *cal-* to conceal; and so with *callidus*. The word *calumnia* is no doubt from the same base.)

Calusius, **Calusia**, nomina: C. I. L. 9. 5912, 5913 (Ancona).

Calvus, adj., deceitful : Serv. A. I. 720 '*Calvam Venerem*, . . . *quod corda amantum calviat, id est fallat atque eludat*. This title was by the ancients themselves, and is still by the moderns, explained also as the Venus of baldness, because the Roman matrons at the time of the Gallic invasion cut off their hair to make ropes for the engines of war. But this is very unlikely. Nonius p. 6 derives '*calvi*' a *calvis mimicis, quod sunt omnibus frustrati*. Is it possible that *calvi mimici* means the 'artful dodgers' in the mimes? So perhaps in Pomponius ap. Non. p. 178 (according to the Harleian MS.) *iam istam calvam colaphis comminuissem*.

Camedius, Camedia, nomina : C. I. L. 9. 4173 (Cliternia, Regio iv. Ital.).

Camerius, Cameraia, nomina : C. I. L. 9. 3961 (Alba Fucens) ; 3701 (Marruvium), al. inscr.

Cămers, -tis, n. p. : Verg. A. 10. 563, 12. 224.

Camianus, nom. m. : C. I. L. 9. 90 (Brundisium).

Cămillus, -i, subst. m., and **camilla, -ae**, subst. f., a minister, servant, attendant ; perhaps originally = a boy or girl : Varro L. L. 7. 34 quotes a line of Pacuvius *Caelitum camilla, expectata advenis, salve hospita* ; adding '*camillam*' *qui glossemata interpretati sunt dixerunt 'administram' : addi oportet, in his quae sunt occultiora : itaque dicitur nuptiis camillus qui cumeram fert*. But Varro's limitation is probably incorrect, for Paul. p. 93 says '*flaminus camillus*' *puer dicebatur ingenuus patrimis et matrimis, qui flamini Diali ad sacrificia praeministrabat ; antiqui enim ministros 'camillos' dicebant. Alii dicunt omnes pueros apud antiquos 'camillos' appellatos, sicut habetur in antiquo carmine, cum pater filio de agricultura praeciperet, 'hiberno pulvere, verno luto, grandia farra, camille, metes ;'* Paul. p. 43 '*camillus*' *proprie appellabatur puer ingenuus* ; so Macrob. S. 3. 8. 6 ; Serv. A. 11. 543. Gloss. Philox. give *camilla* *ἰέπεια*. It would seem that *camillus* means an attendant, a 'boy' in the sense of servant. Quint. 8. 3. 19 laughs at a poet who wrote *praetextam in cista mures rosere camilli* (= the boy mice). According to Varro L. L. 7. 34, and Verg. A. 11. 543, another form of the word was *casmilus* and *casmilla*, which, if true, makes the etymology very uncertain. Supposing *casmilus* to be connected with *carmen* and *Carmenta*, it should be referred to the same root with those words, namely *cas-*, to praise, pronounce solemn words in honour of the gods ; but this hardly tallies with what we are told of the meaning of *camillus*. It is possible that there were really two words, *casmilus*, connected with *carmen* and its cognates, and *camillus*,

a servant, connected perhaps with *camurus* or *camerus*, *Camers*, *Camurtius*, etc., and meaning originally bent or stooping, like *ancus* and *ancilla*.

Cămillus, cogn. m.: Liv. and elsewhere. *Camilla* is an Italian mythical n. p.: Verg. A. 11 often.

Camudēnus, nomen m.: C. I. L. 9. 2224 (Telesia).

Camurius, **Camuriā**, nomina: C. I. L. 9. 1511 (Pagus Veianus); and elsewhere in C. I. L. 9.

Camurtius, **Camurtia**, nomina: C. I. L. 9. 1089 (Ager Comp-sinus, Reg. ii. Ital.); 6392 (Brundisium).

Cānaster = *qui canescit*: Glossae Nominum p. 29 Löwe; Gloss. Cyrill. *μῆξόπολιος canaster*.

Căperro, -ās: wrongly spelt *capero*. To wrinkle, contract; sometimes to be wrinkled: Varro L. L. 7. 107; Paul. p. 48 M 'caperratum' *rugosum, a cornuum caprinorum similitudine dictum*; Nonius p. 8 'caperrare' (so the MSS.) *est rugis frontem contrahere et asperare, tractum a caprorum frontibus crispis*; Placidus p. 29 D 'caperassere' *inrugare* (? for *caperrare*?). Naev. quoted by Varro, L. L. 7. 107 *caperrata fronte*; Plaut. Epid. 609 R (as the MSS. of Nonius l. c.) *quid illud est quod illi caperrat frons severitudine?* Varro Eum. ap. Non. l. c. *caperratam tuam frontem*; Apul. M. 9. 16 *caperratum supercilium* (so the MS.); Auson. Idyll. 13 extr. (p. 218 Peiper); Martianus Capella 5. 509 (where the best MSS. give *caperratum*).

Capex, glossed as = *πυρκαία*: Script. De Id. Gen. ap. Keil Gramm. Lat. 4. p. 574. (Probably a corruption for *apex* in the sense of a flame; Idiom. Cod. Parisini p. 550 Gundermann give *hic capex = hic apex*: just so Gloss. Philox. have *caquillus αἰερός*, for *hic aquilus*.)

Căpitō, -ōnis, subst. m., a man with a large or strong head: Gloss. Philox. *capito κεφαλών*. Plaut. Persa 60 R *neque cognomentum is duris fuit capitonibus* (if the reading be right and not rather *ne* [=surely] *cognomentum*, etc.) of parasites. Cato R. R. uses the word of a fish, *pisces capitonem*; so Auson. Mos. 85. Cic. N. D. 1. 80 mentions the word with *silo* and other words denoting personal peculiarities. As cogn. m., often in lit. and inser.

Căpūa = *falco* according to Serv. A. 10. 146: see also Isid. Or. 12. 7. 57.

Cărina, -ae, subst. f. 1. The lower part of a ship's hull; the bottom of a ship or boat; Comm. Cruq. Hor. Epod. 10. 20 'carina'

. . . *totius navis compago est* (not exclusively the keel, as will be seen from the instances: though in one or two cases it seems to be used loosely in this sense): Plaut. Mil. 911 Rib. *ubi probus est architectus, Bene lineatam si semel carinam conlocavit, Facile esse navem facere . . . Nunc haec carina satis probe fundata et bene statuta est* (used loosely as equivalent for the Greek *τρόπις* in such passages as Aristoph. Vespae 30 λέγε τὴν τροπίω τοῦ πράγματος); Enn. A. 560 *carbatus alta vocat pandam ductura carinam* (the open hull); Caes. C. 1. 54 *carinae ac prima statumina levi materia fiebant* (the bottoms and the first fixings); G. 3. 13 *carinae aliquanto planiores quam nostrarum navium, quo facilius vada ac decessum aestus excipere possent* (the bottoms were somewhat flatter); Catull. 64. 10 *pinca coniungens inflexae texta carinae*; Verg. G. 2. 445 *pandas ratibus posuere carinas* (where Serv. says *pandas = incurvas*); G. 1. 360 *sibi tum a curvis male temperat unda carinis*; A. 10. 296 *sulcumque sibi premat ipsa carina*; 5. 158 *longa sulcant vada salsa carina*; 5. 683 *lentusque carinas Est vapor, et toto descendit corpore pestis*; Hor. 1. C. 4. 2 *trahuntque siccas machinae carinas*; Epod. 10. 20 *Ioniis udo cum remugiens sinus Noto carinam ruperit*; Ov. Am. 1. 11. 24 *currit in immensum panda carina salum*; M. 1. 298 *aut subiecta terunt curvae vineta carinae*; 14. 552 *medisque carina Subdita navigiis spinae mutatur in usum*; ib. 534 *perque altum ad carbasa malum Ibat (ignis) et incurvae fumabant transtra carinae*; Liv. 22. 20. 2 *quae non perfregerant proras . . . aut carinas fixerant vadis*; Vell. 2. 77. 1 *Pompeius . . . qui haud absurde, cum in navi Caesarem et Antonium cena acciperet, dixit in carinis suis se cenam dare* (punning on the name of the street); Curt. 7. 3. 9 (of the huts of the Paropamisadae) *structura latior ab imo . . . ad ultimum in carinae maxime modum coit*; Tac. A. 2. 6 *alvei planae carinis* (flat-bottomed). In pl. of a single ship, *carina* having probably meant originally a 'shell,' the curving planks which form the hull: Hor. 1. C. 14. 7 *nec durare carinae Possunt imperiosius aequor*; so perhaps Verg. G. 1. 360 (above); A. 5. 683 (above); Vell. 2. 77. 1 (above). *Ponere carinam = τροπίω θέσθαι*, to put a ship on the stocks, lay the keel or bottom: Verg. G. 2. 445 *ratibus pandas posuere carinas*; Liv. 28. 8. 14 *centum longarum navium positis carinis*; Curt. 10. 1. 19 *septingentiarum navium carinas ponere*. 2. Generally, for the whole ship; often in poetry: Enn. A. 379, 476 *uncta carina*. Imitated by Verg., who often uses *carina* in this general sense, e. g. *mille carinae = mille naves*; and so Ov. and other poets. 3. Of

other things resembling a ship's bottom : (a) of the divisions of a shell of a nut : Plin. 15. 88 *namque sunt bifidae putaminum carinae, nucleorumque alia quadripartita distinctio.* (b) Of a dog's chest : Nemesianus Cyneg. 110 *multamque gerat sub pectore lato Costarum sub fine decenter prona carinam, Quae sensim rursus sicco se colligat alvo* (see Căriño). *Carinae*, name of a street in Rome : Varro L. L. 5. 47, and elsewhere in literature, e. g. Verg. A. 8. 361, where Serv., among other explanations, says '*carinae*' sunt aedificia facta in carinarum modum (i. e. with arched or curved roofs?) *quae erant circa templum Telluris.* (Usually connected with Sanskrit *kāra*kas, a cocoa-nut; Greek *κάρνον*, a nut or kernel. But as *carina* never means a kernel, I would suggest that *cări*na is connected with *cas-*, *car-* = empty; comp. *cas-sus*, *cas-sis*, *car-ēre*, and that it originally meant an empty covering, frame, shell, or husk; so that it would be applicable to any outer covering: thus it would easily be applicable to the lower part of a ship's hull. *Cas-a*, a hut, may perhaps be connected with it, perhaps also *castrum*, meaning an enclosure or frame-work. If so, the *s* may have been changed to *r* by the influence of the accent: see Conway, Verner's Law in Italy.)

Cărinător, -ōris, subst. m., ag. from *cări*no: Placidus p. 29 D '*carinator*,' *maledicus, conviciator.* Placidus p. 26, according to Deuerling, has '*carenatoribus*' *lanariis, quia 'cariunt,' id est carpunt vel dividunt.* The MSS. read *carenatoribus* or *carerenatoribus*; the last suggests the possibility that the word meant is really *carminatoribus*.

Căriño, -ās, verb den. from *carina*, to shape like the hull of a boat or ship: Plin. 9. 94 *concham esse acatii modo carinatam, inflexa puppe*; 9. 103 *salium pectines et extra volitant, seque et ipsi carinant*; 11. 207 *pectus homini tantum latum, reliquis carinatum, volucris magis et inter eas aquaticis maxime.*

Căriño, -ās, to abuse, revile: Paul. p. 47 M; Serv. A. 8. 361 '*carinare*' est *obtrectare*; Gloss. Philox. *carinari* *χαρειντίζεσθαι*; Gloss. Epin. p. 8. A 27 '*carinantes*' *inludentes.* Enn. A. 181 *contra carinantes*; 229 *carinantibus edere cartis.*

Carměn, -īnis, subst. n. 1. A fixed or appointed form of words, whether in prose or verse: Cic. De Or. 1. 245 *ut totum illud 'Uti lingua nuncupavit' non in xii tabulis sed in magistri carmine scriptum videretur*; Legg. 2. 59 *discebamus enim xii tabulas tamquam necessarium carmen*; Mur. 26 *praetor ne se pulchrum ac beatum putaret . . . ei quoque carmen compositum est*; Rab. Perd. 13 *Tarquinii . . . ista sunt cruciatus carmina*; Liv. 1. 26. 6 *lex horrendi carminis*; 3. 64. 10 *rogationis carmen*; 1. 24. 6 (of the form

repeated by the *pater patratus*) *longum carmen*; 10. 38. 10 *iurare cogebant diro quodam carmine*; 41. 3 *dira execratio et furiale carmen*; 31. 17. 9 *praeceuntibus execrabile carmen sacerdotibus*; 33. 32. 4 *unde sollemni carmine ludicrum indici solet*; 39. 15. 1 *sollemne carmen precationis quod praefari . . . magistratus solent*; Ov. M. 8. 455 *quo postquam carmine dicto Excessere deae*; Tac. A. 3. 63 *Tenios eiusdem carmen referre quo sacrare Neptuni effigiem aedemque iussi sunt*; Serv. A. 2. 244 *secundum disciplinam carminis Romani, quo ex urbibus hostium deos evocare solebant*.

2. A charm, incantation: XII Tabb. 8. 1 *a si quis malum carmen incantasit*; Verg. E. 869 *carmina vel caelo possunt deducere Lunam*; Hor. Epod. 5. 72 *veneficae Scientioris carmine*; 1. S. 8. 19 *carminibus quae versant atque venenis Humanos animos*; Ov. M. 7. 137, 148, 167, 203, 424; 9. 300; 10. 397; 14. 20, 44, 58, 357; 15. 326; Quint. 7. 3. 7 *carmina magorum*; Plin. 28. 10 *incantamenta carminum*; Tac. A. 2. 69 *carmina et devotiones*; 4. 22 *carminibus et veneficiis*.

3. A prophecy. The Carmina Marci Vatis, dating from the time of the second Punic war, are mentioned by Fest. p. 165 M; Liv. 25. 12; Macrob. S. 1. 17. 28. Comp. further Verg. E. 4. 1 *ultima Cumaei venit iam carminis aetas*; Liv. 1. 45. 5, 23. 11. 4; Ov. M. 6. 582; Tac. A. 4. 43 *annalium monumentis vatumque carminibus*; 6. 12 (of the Sibylline books).

4. A melodious utterance, whether of voice or instrument (so very often): Enn. A. 508 *cumque caput caderet, carmen tuba sola peregit*; Lucr. 2. 506 *Phoebeaque daedala chordis Carmina*; 4. 981 *citharae liquidum carmen chordasque loquentes*; Cic. Agr. 2. 68 (ironically, 'song') *hoc carmen . . . non vobis, sed sibi intus canit*; Verg. A. 4. 462 *ferali carmine bubo Saepe queri*; Hor. 1. C. 15. 15 *inbelli cithara carmina divides*; Prop. 2. 1. 9 *sive lyrae carmen digitis percussit eburnis*; Ov. M. 2. 252, 5. 387 (of birds); Trist. 4. 1. 12 *harundinis carmine*; Script. Aetnae 296 *inrighuo carmine* (and commonly in Latin).

5. A poem or composition in verse, or a part of one (very common): Cic. Cael. 18 *longius hoc carmen contexere*; Mil. 80 *quos cantus, quae carmina!* Arch. 27 *Decimus Brutus . . . carminibus templorum et monumentorum aditus exornabat suorum*; Brut. 71 *ex eis carminibus quae apud eum (Homerum) canuntur*; De Or. 2. 34 *quod carmen artificiosa verborum conclusione aptius?* 3. 197 *quorum (numerorum) summa vis carminibus est aptior et cantibus*; Lucr. 5. 1444 *carminibus cum res gestas celebrare poetae Coeperunt*; 6. 937 *in primo carmine* (the beginning of); Verg. E. 5. 42 *et tumulum facite, et tumulo super addite carmen*;

etc., etc. 6. Poetry in general, song : (a) Hor. 2. Ep. 1. 138 *carmine di superi placantur, carmine Manes* ; Quint. 1. 8. 2 *quia et carmen est et se poetae canere testantur* ; 2. 8. 7 *alius compositus ad carmen* ; 10. 7. 19 *non in prosa modo sed etiam in carmine*. (b)

Particularly of lyric poetry : Hor. 2. Ep. 2. 59 *carmine tu gaudes, hic delectatur iambis* ; 91 *carmina compono, hic elegos* ; Quint. 2. 4. 2 *fabulam quae versatur in tragoediis atque carminibus* (?). (For *casmen* ; identical with Skt. *ças-man* = *çans-man*, a solemn or ceremonial utterance.)

Carmenta, -ae, and **Carmentis**, -is, the name of a prophetess or female seer : Serv. A. 8. 336 *ideo Carmentis appellata est quia antiqui vates carmentes dicebantur* ; Liv. 1. 7. 8 *Carmentam quam fatiloquam ante Sibyllae adventum . . . habuerunt*. From being (apparently) originally a prophetess, *Carmenta* became a goddess or nymph, the mother of Latinus : Verg. A. 8. 336 ; Ov. F. 1. 620 ; and elsewhere in literature ; e. g. Hygin. 277 ; Isid. Or. 1. 4. There were two *Carmentes* : Varro ap. Gell. 16. 16. 6 ; Augustin. C. D. 4. 12 *in illis deabus quae fata nascentibus canunt et vocantur Carmentes*.

Carmentārius, adj. from *Carmentis* : title of a scribe who took down the words of the *Carmentes* : Serv. A. 8. 336 *carmentarios qui eorum (carmentium) dicti perscriberent nuncupatos*.

Cāro, -īs, -ĕre, and **cario**, to divide, especially of carding wool : Plaut. Men. 797 *R lanam carere* ; see Varro L. L. 7. 54 ; Placidus p. 26 D '*carenatoribus*' *lanariis, quia 'cariunt,' id est carpunt vel dividunt*. (*Ças*- in Sanskrit = to cut : see Grassmann s. v. in *Lexicon to Rig-Veda* ; *car-po* and *κείρω* are no doubt from the same root.)

Casinĭa, nom. f. : C. I. L. 9. 3549 (Furfo).

Casnasĭa, nom. f. : C. I. L. 9. 3518 (Furfo). Perhaps connected with *casnar*, old.

Cassābundus, verbal adj. from *cassare*, freq. of *cado*, often falling : Paul. p. 48 M ; Placidus p. 24 D '*cassabundum*' *dubitantem, titubantem* ; 29 '*cassabundo*' *titubanti* ; and often in glossaries. Naevius Com. quoted by Varro L. L. 7. 53 ; Macrob. S. 5. 21. 16.

Cassĕsco, -īs, to grow empty : restored by Haupt to Amm. 22. 13. 5 *ut vivi cassescerent quidam*.

Cătantiphrásĭs (*καταντίφρασις*), in real Latin *contrarictas*, the characteristic of words whose derivation seems to contradict their meaning (as *lucus a non lucendo*) : Cledonius pp. 18, 28 K *sicut 'Parcae' a non parcendo*.

Cătâracta, -ae, a dungeon : Itala Ier. 20. 2 *in cataractam*, where Vulg. has *nervum* (Rönsch S. B. p. 12).

Cătāx, -ācis, adj., lame: Paul. p. 45 M 'catax' *claudus*; Non. p. 25 'catax' *dicitur quem nunc coxonem vocant*; Gloss. Sangall. p. 146 Warren, 'cadax' *claudus a coxa*; so Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. p. 149; Placidus p. 28 D 'catacium' *claudorum* (emend. Deuerling). Lucil. 2. ap. Non. l.c. *hostibus contra Pestem permitimque, catax quam et Manlius nobis*.

Căthōlicōn (καθολικόν), in Grammar, a general rule: often in the grammarians, e.g. Charis. p. 51 K; so ib. p. 148 *catholica observatio*.

Cattinus, or **cattineus**, or both, adj., belonging to a cat: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 *oculi caesii, gattinei* (if Mai may be trusted); Ps. Acr. Hor. Epod. 16. 7 (*si l. c.*) *oculorum colore caesio, i. e. cattino*.

Cattus, -i, and **catta**, -ae, subst. m. and f., a cat: Gloss. Cyrill. αἰλουρος *felis, catta*; Isid. Or. 12. 2. 38 *musio appellatus quod muribus infestus sit. Hunc vulgus 'cattum' a captura vocant: alii dicunt quod 'cattat,' id est videt: nam tanto acute cernit ut fulgore luminis noctis tenebras superet*; Palladius 4. 9. 4 *contra talpas prodest cattos habere*; and elsewhere in Latin from the fourth century downwards. In Mart. 13. 69 *Pannonicas nobis nunquam dedit Umbria cattas*, the *catta* is mentioned among a number of birds fit for the table; it is doubtful therefore whether it can mean the cat. By Script. de Idiom. Gen. ap. Keil Gramm. Lat. 4. p. 576 *catta* is glossed as = ἰχνεύμων.

Caudifīco, apparently = to arrange, divide into parts: Cledonius Praef. p. 9 K *extende, curta, caudifica*. (Perhaps from a lost word *cauda* = a division: see under *causa* and *tricodatus*.)

Caventia, *fama, laus boni*: so Glossae Nom. p. 26 Löwe. I had corrected this gloss into *cluentia* (comp. the n. p. *Cluentius*) when I found that the same conjecture had occurred to Löwe.

Căverna. 1. Specially as applied to ships, the ribs: Serv. A. 2. 19 *alii 'cavernas' dicunt fustes curvos navium, quibus extrinsecus tabulae adfiguntur*; Gloss. Amplon. p. 287 'cavernae' *foramina, sive ligna, quae abintus navi cava fiunt*. Cic. De Or. 3. 180 *quid in navigiis tam necessarium quam latera, quam cavernae, quam prora, quam puppis?* 2. The eye of a needle: Itala Marc. 10. 25 *per cavernam acus* (Rönsch S. B. p. 13).

Căvilla, -ae, subst. f., **cavillum**, -i, n., and **cavillus**, -i, m. 1. Mockery, joking: Paul. p. 46 M 'cavillum' *cavillatio, i. e. iurisio*; Placidus p. 27 D 'cavilla' *cavillatio*; so Papias. Plaut. Aul. 638 R *auffer cavillam: non ego nunc nugas ago*; Apul. M. 1. 7 *cavillum* (n.);

2. 19 *cavillus hinc inde*. 2. A sophism: Mart. Cap. 4. 423 *quid cavillā saevius?* (It has been derived from *cavus*, hollow, unsubstantial: I should prefer to connect it with *caveo* in the sense of to know, comp. Greek *κοεῖν* and Skt. *kav-ís*, a wise man or poet; thus it would mean originally a bit of knowledge or wisdom, and then of cleverness, sharpness.)

Caula, -ae, for **cavūla** or **cavīla**, subst. fem. dim. from *cavus*: Varro L.L. 5. 20 *ut a cavo cavea et caulae*; Paul. p. 46 M *caulae a cavo dictae, antiquitus enim ante usum tectorum oves in antris claudebantur*; Gloss. Philox. *caulae περιβόλοι, μάνδραι*. 1. An enclosure or railing. (a) Of a temple or a tribunal: C. I. L. 1. 202 *ad aedem Saturni in pariete intra caulas* (81 B. C.); 6. 460 (Rome) *signum Liberi, basim, caulas* (emend. for *causas*); Macrob. S. 1. 9. 16; Serv. A. 7. 610 *caulae Iani* (the railings or enclosure of the temple of Ianus). (b) Of a tribunal: Serv. A. 9. 60 *unde et in sacris aedibus et in tribunalibus saepta quae turbas prohibent aulas* (i. e. *caulas*) *vocamus*; Gloss. Hild. C. 56 '*caulae*' *ubi sunt advocati*. (c) Of a sheepfold: Charis. Exc. p. 549 K *hae caulae μάνδραι*; Gloss. Sangall. p. 147 Warren, '*caula*' *ovile*. Verg. A. 9. 60 (*lupus*) *cum fremit ad caulas*, where Serv. explains it as = *munimenta et saepta ovium*; Serv. A. 7. 662 *caulam fecit ovibus*. 2. *Caulae* meaning open railings or fencings can also be used as = openings: so in Lucr. often, e. g. 2. 951; 3. 707; 3. 255 *per caulas corporis*; elsewhere he has *caulae palati, caulae aetheris*.

Causa or **caussa**, in the sense 1. Of necessity: Itala Iohann. 13. 10 *causam habere* = *χρείαν ἔχειν*; *non habet causam nisi pedes lavare*; so Matth. 14. 16 *non habent causam ire*. 2. Of a thing: (Italian and Spanish *cosa*); Dracont. Med. 352 *stimulet quae cura medullas Et pellis causas*; and elsewhere in late Latin (Rönsch S. B. p. 13). [*Causa* is well derived by Mr. Conway, Verner's Law in Italy, p. 72, from a lost verb *caudo*, to smite or cut, preserved in the compounds *ex-cudo, pro-cudo*, etc.; and would thus originally mean 'a thing decided,' *res causa*, or (as feminine abstract) a decision, like *noxa* from *nec-o*.]

Cautinus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 9. 93 (Brundisium).

Cēdere, in Law, of the date at which *usus fructus* or a legacy is entered upon: *cedit dies*, the time is reckoned, or proceeds, from a given point: *cedens dies*, the day from which the reckoning begins; Dig. 7. 3 throughout: 7. 4. 1. 2.

Cei, *iudicatores*: gloss in Gloss. Sang. p. 148 Warren, corrupt for *Cviri* = *centum viri*.

Cernulo = *cernuo*: add Gloss. Philox. *cernulat* κυβιστιᾶ.

Cernūlus. 1. Adj., head-foremost: Verg. A. 10. 894 according to Pal. corrected and Rom.; Glossae Nominum p. 30 Löwe 'cernulus' . . . *ingeniosus, perversus*; Cyrill. πλάγιος, *obliquus, limus, cernulus*. Apul. M. 9. 38 *super mensam cernulus corruens*. 2.

As subst. = a tumbler: Gloss. Philox. *cernuli* πεταυριστάι.

Cernūo, -ās (*cernuus*). 1. To stand on one's head: Varro Vita P. R. ap. Non. p. 21 *cernuabant*. 2. To tumble head-foremost: Apul. M. 1. 19 *in flumen paene cernuat*; Fronto Princ. Hist. p. 208 (Naber) *eas eludere alto mari cernuantes*. Dependent form *cernuor*: Solin. 17. 7; 45. 13. 3. Trans., to bend forward: Prud. Symm. 1. 350 *cernuat ora senex*.

Cernūus. 1. Adj., bent forward: Non. p. 20 explains as = *inclinatus*; Lucil. quoted there, *cernuus extemplo plantas convestit honestas*; Verg. A. 10. 894; Sil. 10. 255; Arnob. 7. 41 *pronos et cernuos ruere*; Prudent. Cath. 3. 149 *cernua vipera*; ib. 7. 43 *ore cernuo*. 2. As subst. = a tumbler: Lucil. 27. ap. Non. p. 21 *tamquam collis cernui*; Varro Ludi Theatrales ap. Serv. A. 10. 894.

Cervōnīa, nom. f.: C. I. L. 6. 4536 (Rome, Mon. Marcellae); 9. 93 (Brundisium).

Cesidīus, **Cesidīa**, nomina: C. I. L. 6. 4538 (Rome, Mon. Marcellae).

Cessōrius, adj. (*cedo*), yielding: Gloss. Cyrill. ἐκχωρητικός *cessorius*; Glossae Nominum p. 30 Löwe *cessiosus* (i. e. *cessorius*) *crebro dans locum*.

Chilōtrum, Latin form of the Greek χείλωτήρ, a muzzle: Novius 35 *chilotrum petit*. (Glossae Nominum p. 31 Löwe give 'cilo,' *camus, capistrum*, perhaps for *chilotrum*, as Löwe suggests.)

Cibōrium, -i, subst. n., an Egyptian plant with leaves similar to those of the *colocasium* or Egyptian bean; also used of cups made in the shape of those leaves: Hor. 2. C. 7. 22 where Comm. Cruq. says '*ciboria*' *sunt Alexandrina poma, quae habeant similia colocasiis folia*; *in quorum similitudinem facta pocula eodem nomine appellantur*; (so Ps. Acron and Porph.); Comm. Cruq. adds '*ciboria*' *autem sunt vasa in quibus navigantes soliti sunt ferre suos cibos*. Comp. Plin. 21. 87, who says of the leaves of the *colocasia*, *ut implexis colocasiae foliis in variam speciem vasorum potare gratissimum habeant*.

Cicērārius, a seller of chick-pease: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 164.

Cicindēla, -ae, subst. f., in Gloss. Philox. *cicindella*; a fire-fly;

Paul. p. 42 M 'cicindela' genus muscarum, quod noctu lucet, videlicet a candela; Placidus p. 27 D 'cicindela,' scarabaeorum genus, quod volans lucet; Isid. Or. 12. 8. 6 'cicindela' genus scarabaeorum est, dicta quod gradiens vel volans lucet. Plin. 18. 250 lucentes vespere per arva cicindelae; ita appellant rustici stellantes volatus, Graeci vero lampyridas. (Probably a reduplicated form of candela.)

Circumpēdilīs, adj., surrounding the feet: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 164.

Circumstantiā, -ae, subst. f., abstr. from *circumstans*. 1. A standing around or surrounding; of air and water, the quality which they have of surrounding a thing: Sen. N. Q. 2. 7. 2 *quae sic corpora accipiant, ut semper in contrarium acceptis refluant. Hanc nostri circumstantiam, Graeci ἀντιπερίστασιν appellant, quae in aëre quoque sicut in aqua fit*; Gell. 3. 7. 5 (this may possibly be from Cato, but it may only be Gellius's paraphrase) *exitium de loci importunitate et hostium circumstantia maturum*. 2. Concr., a surrounding, i. e. a surrounding number or band: Tert. Or. 3 *illa anglorum circumstantia non cessat dicere*. 3. Met., a surrounding, presence, or environment: Gell. 14. 1. 15 *circumstantia rerum negotiorumque*; 14. 2. 2 *in ancipiti rationum diversarum circumstantia*; Oros. 1. 12. 1 *in tanta malorum circumstantia*: 5. 15. 15 *mortis* (= presence); 7. 38. 4 *necessitatis*; Apol. 7. 8 *in illa circumstantia*. 4. In Rhet., determining condition, peculiar circumstances, surroundings, (in sing.): = Greek *περίστασις*; Quint. 5. 10. 104 *hoc genus argumentorum sane dicamus ex circumstantia, quia περίστασιν aliter dicere non possumus, vel ex iis quae cuiusque causae propriae sunt*; so in the late rhetoricians; e. g. Fortunatianus 2. p. 83 (Halm) *nihil ab utroque ad probationem potest adferri deficiente circumstantia* (there being nothing specific in the case of any); Sulp. Vict. 2 (p. 314 H.) *definitarum personarum circumstantia*; ib. 25 (p. 326 H.) *personarum circumstantia: genus, natura, aetas, disciplina, fortuna, studium, nomen, ante facta, habitus*; Augustin. Rhet. 7 (p. 141 H.) *circumstantia rerum*; Iul. Vict. 1 (p. 374 H.) *circumstantiae partes sunt septem hae: qui, quid, quando, ubi, cur, quemadmodum, quibus adminiculis*; Sulp. Vict. 5 (p. 315 H.) *incredibili circumstantia, ut si centum praemia petat qui tyrannicidia fecit centum*; so Isid. Or. 2. 15. 2. 5. Of a person, condition: Tert. Bapt. 17 *circumstantia periclitantis*. 6. In pl., circumstances, specific conditions: Serv. A. 2. 384 *his circumstantiis ostendit, a paucis plures potuisse superari*; A. 3. 613 *circumstantias omnes exsequitur*,

loci, personae, temporum; Fortunat. 2. 1 (p. 103 H.) *quot sunt circumstantiae? Persona, res, tempus, locus, modus, materia.*
 7. Context: Professor J. E. B. Mayor quotes Augustine De Peccat. meritis 1. 58 fin.; so = a passage, *περιοχή*, Itala Act. 8. 3 *circumstantiam scripturae quam legebat* (Rönsch S. B. p. 14).

Cirrus (or *cirra*) in the sense of a fleece: Idiom. Cod. Harl. p. 492 *cirra μάλλος*. Comp. Gloss. Philox. *bigerres* (= *bicerri?*) *δίμαλλοι*: and *bigerica vestis*, a garment of two fleeces, thick, woolly, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1 (2). 1. 8.

Civis, -is, subst. m. and f. Nom. sing. *cives* in two late inscriptions: C. I. L. 3. 966 (Dacia); 3337 (Pannonia). Abl. sing. *civi* Plaut. Persa 475 R; see Prisc. 1. p. 344 K '*cive*' vel '*civi*'; *Cicero Verrinarum* 2. (33) '*quod civis cum civi ageret.*' *Sic enim veteres codices habent, quos imperitia quorundam corrumpit mutantium scripturam.* Prisc. gives other instances from Cic. and indeed the abl. *civi* occurs several times in his writings. The S. C. de Bacanalibus (C. I. L. 1. 196) spells *ceivis*. The Oscan form is *ceus* (Tab. Bantina 19). A citizen (1) (of a particular community), or (2) (as of one person in relation to another), a fellow-citizen. *Passim* in all Latin. 1. Tab. Bant. 19 *ceus Bantinus* (a citizen of Bantia): C. I. L. 1. 196 *ceivis Romanus*; Plaut. Amph. 376 R *Thebani cives*; Poen. 372 R *civis Attica atque libera*; Pers. 475 R *auxi (rem publicam) civi femina*; Enn. A. 174 *cives Romani*; Ter. And. 221 *civem Atticam*; ib. 833 *illam hinc civem esse aiunt*; Eun. 858 *virginem civem*; so Ad. 725; Cato Orat. p. 39 (Jordan) *Camerini cives nostri*; ib. p. 66 *civis Romani*; Sall. I. 89. 4 *cives eius oppidi*. 2. Plaut. Trin. 100 R *cives tui*; Rud. 742 R *cives tuas*; Cic. and Sall. have *sui cives*; and so elsewhere often. 3. Wherever *civis* is used absolutely, it is always to be understood of some city or individual implied, as, e. g., a citizen of Rome, or a fellow-citizen of yours. [The word in its original meaning evidently implied *association* of some sort. It is a relative term, connoting participation in the privileges of a society, or in the same home (?) as another individual. The etymology is uncertain. It is usually connected with Lith. *kéma-s*, village: Greek *κώμη*: Gothic *hei-* in *heiva-frauja*, master of the house: Engl. *hi-* in *hi-ne* (hind). If the latter connexion be established, *cī-vis* must originally have meant the member of a household.]

Cīvītās, -ātis (*civis*). 1. The state of a *civis*, citizenship: not apparently in Plaut. at all, for in Persa 3. 3. *pistrinorum civitas*,

the reading is almost certainly corrupt; but in Cic., Caes., Liv. and the writers after them *passim*; *civitatem dare, reddere, adimere, civitate donare*, and the like being constant phrases. (In late Latin *civilitas* is used in this sense, Rönisch S. B. p. 14.) 2.

Civic or social feeling: Cic. Mur. 74 *eam (orationem) civitas ipsa respuit*; ib. 77 *ad rationem civitatis si derigas*. 3. The body

of citizens. In this sense it is sometimes used in connexions

where it is nearly synonymous with the pl. *cives*; Caecil. 213

in civitate fiunt facinora capitalia; Pacuv. 53 *hiat sollicita,*

studio obstupida, suspensio animo civitas; Cato ap. Peter Fragm.

Hist. p. 59 *de omni Tusculana civitate soli L. Mamilii beneficium*

gratum fuit; Claud. Quadrig. ib. p. 205 *id civitas graviter tulit*;

ib. p. 231 *tota civitas eum reduxit*; ib. p. 209 *tantum flagitium*

civitati accidere; Sisenna ib. p. 288 *cum variis voluntatibus incerta*

civitas trepidaret; Cic. Rep. 1. 41 *omnis civitas, quae est constitutio*

populi; Caes. G. 1. 2 *civitati persuasit ut . . . exirent*; C. 3. 105

ut in muris armata civitas discurreret; so often Cic., e.g. Phil. 8.

32 *cum est in sagis civitas*; Sest. 68 *huic . . . tota civitas obviam*

. . . processerat; 32 *squalebat civitas*; elsewhere he uses the phrases

restituere aliquem civitati, retinere in civitate, and the like; Sall. I. 43.

4 *civitas omnis adnuebatur*; 55. 2 *senatus supplicia decernere, civitas*

laeta agere; C. 31. 1 *permota civitas atque immutata urbis facies erat*.

4. Society (the body of citizens): distinguished from *res publica*,

which means state or empire: Sall. C. 5. 9 *res ipsa hortari videtur,*

quoniam de moribus civitatis tempus admonuit, supra repetere, ac

paucis instituta maiorum, quo modo rem publicam habuerint, disse-

rere; 53. 5 *postquam luxu atque desidia civitas (society) corrupta est,*

rursus res publica (the empire) magnitudine sua imperatorum atque

magistratuum vitia sustentabat; 10. 6 *ubi contagio quasi pestilentia*

invasit, civitas immutata, imperium ex iustissimo atque optimo crudele

intolerandumque factum; Sen. Ep. 88. 5 *Epicureum laudantem*

statum quietae civitatis; Quint. Decl. 265, p. 81 *Ritter ne rei*

publicae quidem et civitatis nomine avari sumus; Inst. Or. 10. 1. 107

fortasse illi epilogos mos civitatis abstulerit; Plin. Ep. 1. 14. 9 *cum*

publicos mores atque etiam leges civitatis intuear, quae vel in primis

census hominum spectandos arbitrantur. 5. A community:

Sall. C. 51. 5 *Rhodiorem civitas magna atque magnifica*; H. 2.

26 *Tartessum, Hispaniae civitatem*; I. 42. 5 *de civitatis moribus si*

. . . singulatim parem disserere; so elsewhere; C. 14. 1 *in tanta*

tamque corrupta civitate; Caes. G. 5. 3 *haec civitas (viz. the*

Treveri); C. 3. 31 *civitatibus tyrannisque magnas imperaverat*

pecunias; 3. 11 *orae maritimae civitates*, and so elsewhere; and in Cic. *passim*, e. g. *civitas Syracusanorum, Mamertinorum*, etc. And in all Latin. 6. It is only in later Latin (Amm. etc.) that *civitas* is used as synonymous with *urbs*.

Civito, -ās, to make a citizen: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 164; Gloss. Hild. C. 95.

Claudaster, a lame person: Glossae Nominum p. 32 Löwe 'claudaster' *claudus*.

Clivīs, -ēs, steep, difficult: Glossae Nominum p. 32 Löwe 'clive' *difficile*.

Clūis, or **clūus**, renowned: a gloss quoted by Löwe P. G. p. 364 has 'cluvior' *nobilior*.

Cluo, -īs, or **cluēo**, -ēs (?), to purge, clean: Plin. 15. 119 'cluere' enim antiqui purgare dicebant; the same words are repeated by Serv. A. 1. 720, but the word is there given as *cloare*. As both Plin. and Serv. give this word as the origin of *Cluacina Venus*, it seems almost certain that in Paul. p. 55 we should read 'cloacae' a 'cluendo' *dictae*, not *colluendo*.

Clūo, -ās, to make famous: Gloss. Epinal. 7. C. 1.

Cociōnātōr = *cotio* (q. v.) Gloss. Cyrill.

Coctilārīus, a maker of bricks (*coctilis*): Gloss. Philox. *coactilarius* (read *cocti-*) *πηλοποιός*.

Coctūra, -ae, a dish: Itala Ezech. 45. 24; and elsewhere in late Latin (Rönsch S. B. p. 15).

Coepitiō, -ōnis (*coepi*), a beginning; so as t. t. of Grammar, the inceptive form of verbs: Charis. p. 167 K *cum (verba) in coeptionem transierunt, ut 'palescit, pallet.'*

Cōgītātīō, in the sense of care, anxiety: Apul. M. 10. 22 *vacuas fuisse cogitationes meas*; Int. Iren. 4. 26. 3 *cogitationibus saecularibus* (Rönsch S. B. p. 16).

Cōhibentīa, -ae, restraint: Gloss. Philox. *cohibentia συνοχή*.

Collātīvus (*conl-*). As t. t. of Grammar, susceptible of comparison: Charis. p. 189 K 'conlatia' sunt adverbia . . . *propius proxime* (i. e. *conlativa*: Keil reads *conlata*).

Collectiō, in concrete sense, a gathering, assemblage: Itala Hebr. 10. 25 *non deserentes collectionem nostram*; Int. Iren. 4. 34. 4 *iusti generis humanam collectionem* (Rönsch S. B. p. 16).

Collūcūlus, -i, a little hill: Apul. Flor. 1. 5; Serv. A. 6. 783.

Collūtūlento, -ās, to befoul: opp. to *honestare*: Plaut. Trin. 693 *haec famigeratio Te honestet, me conlutulentet. (Conlutulentet,*

conjectured by Bergk, is undoubtedly right, and indicated by the MSS. reading and that of Nonius p. 84 *conlutulet ct.*)

Cōlōrātē (*cōlōro*), in a literary sense = with the view of setting off the subject; Quint. Decl. 285 (p. 150 Ritter); Serv. A. 3. 256 *colorate tangit historiam*.

Cōlōrātōr, a dyer: C. I. L. 6. 3953 *colorator Liviae Augustae*.

Cōlūmis, or **cōlōmis**, safe: Gloss. Hild. C. 163 '*colomis*' *salvus*: so other glosses quoted by Löwe P. G. p. 277; Isid. Or. 10. 55. *Columem te sistere* is now read by Schöll in Plaut. Trin. 743, where A has *incolumen*, but B, C, D, F, Z *columen*.

Cōlumnātiō, a colonnade (= *περίστυλον*): Itala Ezech. 42. 5 (Rönsch S. B. p. 16).

Cōlumnātum, = foreg.: Itala Ezech. 40. 17. 18 (Rönsch S. B. p. 16).

Cōmestūra (*cōmēdo*) = rust: Matth. 6. 19 (Old Latin Biblical Texts, p. 32).

Commēmōrātiō = tradition: Cypr. Epist. 12. 2 *ut commemorationes eorum (mortuorum) inter memorias martyrum celebrare posimus*; Itala 2 Tim. 1. 5 (cod. Clarom.) *commemorationem accipiens eius quae in te est fidei* (Rönsch I. V. p. 308, S. B. p. 16).

Commissiō, in the sense of a whispered secret, so a slander: Itala Sirac. 19. 15 *corripe amicum, saepe enim fit commissio* (Rönsch S. B. p. 16).

Commōtiō, a whirlwind (= *συσσεισμός*): Itala 4 Reg. 2. 1 *dum levaret dominus Heliam in commotione*; al. Ital. (Rönsch S. B. p. 17).

Commūnicātiō, in the sense of intercourse: Muscionis Gynaec. Sorani, ed. Val. Rose 2. c. 13. p. 73 *id quod in communicatione viri ad conceptum matris acceperat*, and elsewhere in the same work: Rönsch S. B. p. 17.

Commūtātiō = 1. A thing given in exchange (*ἀντάλλαγμα*): Itala Matth. 16. 26 *quam dabit commutationem homo*; so Marc. 8. 37. 2. A contract, agreement: Itala Is. 58. 6 *dissolve obligationes violentarum commutationum*; Ambros. De Nabuthe 10, De Helia 10, De Bono Mort. 3 (Rönsch S. B. p. 17).

Compār = a wife: Inscr. Christ. Urbis Romae 1. 107 (349 A. D.); al. inscr. Christ. (Rönsch S. B. p. 20).

Compārātiō = harmony, concert: Vulg. Sirac. 32. 7 *comparatio musicorum in convivio vini* (Rönsch S. B. p. 17).

Compārīētīcus, adj., owning the same wall: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 '*conparictici*' *consortes unius parictis*.

Compar, -tis, adj., sharing in: Gloss. Hild. '*conpartem*' *parti-*

cipem: 'participem,' *compartem*, *consortem*. (Is this the same gloss as that given by Mai Cl. Auct. 6 'conpotem' *conpossessore*?)

Compatriōta, -ae, a compatriot: Gloss. Cyrill. συμπολίτης *compatriota*, *concivis*; comp. Glossae Nominum p. 35 Löwe.

Compauper, a brother in poverty: Ps. Acron Hor. 1. S. 8. 9 *conseruus*, *compauper*.

Compensātīvus. In Rhet., *compensativa qualitas* is the t. t. for the plea. *Feci, sed profui*; admitting, but justifying the act: Victorin. p. 191 ap. Halm R. L. M. p. 191. *Compensativa defensio*, Schol. Bob. p. 267 Orelli. Cicero uses the word *comparativus* in this sense.

Compōsītīō, in the sense of adornment (κόσμος) = the classical *comptus*: Tert. Cult. Fem. 9 init.; Vulg. Judith 10. 4 (Rönsch I. V. p. 309, S. B. p. 17).

Compunctīō, in the sense of stupor, drowsiness (κατάνυξις): Itala Is. 29. 10 *quoniam potionavit vos dominus spiritum compunctionis* (Vulg. has *soporis*).

Concha, in the sense of a dish: Itala Ioh. 19. 29 *concha . . . aceto plena*; Schol. Iuv. 3. 277 as interpretation of *pelvis* (Rönsch S. B. p. 18).

Conciliābūlum, -i, subst. n. from *concilio*. 1. A place of meeting: Paul. p. 38 M 'conciliabulum' *locus ubi in concilium convenitur*. Comically in Plaut. Trin. 313 *ubi esset damni conciliabulum*; Bacch. 80 R *ut solet in istis fieri conciliabulis*; Tert. Spect. 8 *ista conciliabula spectaculorum*; and so elsewhere in later Latin. 2. As t. t. of law and politics, the place where the inhabitants of a district met together for public purposes, as for deciding lawsuits and the like. Mommsen thinks *conciliabulum* was a general expression for the local centre of any settlement: Beloch, that it meant the meeting-place of a district (*die Dingstätte eines Gaus*). Isid. Or. 15. 2. 14 says that *pagi* were also called *conciliabula*; Lex Rep. C. I. L. 1. 198. 31 (123 or 122 B. C.) *in oppedeis foreis conciliabuleis ubi iure dicundo praeesse solent*; and the Lex Rubria more than once has *forum vicum conciliabulum castellum*; Liv. 7. 15. 13 *hominum ambitionem qui nundinas et conciliabula obire soliti erant*; 25. 5. 6 *qui in pagis forisque et conciliabulis omnem copiam ingenueorum inspicerent*; 34. 1. 6 *ex oppidis conciliabulisque conveniebant*; 34. 56. 2 *Ligurum . . . coniuratione per omnia conciliabula universae gentis facta*; 39. 14. 7 *per omnia fora et conciliabula conqueri*; 40. 37. 3 *per omnia fora conciliabulaque edixerunt*; 43. 14. 10 *litterisque censorum per fora et conciliabula dimissis*; Tac. A. 3. 40

per conciliabula et coetus seditiosa disserabant. 3. Generally = a village, hamlet: Itala Levit. 25. 31 *domos autem quae sunt in conciliabulis, quibus muri non sunt in circuitu*; Gloss. Cyrill. κωμόπολις *oppidum, conciliabulum* (Rönsch S. B. p. 18).

Concinnis, -ǫ, pretty, neat: Gloss. Epinal. 8. E. 14 '*concinnis*' *subtilis*; so Gloss. Hild. C. 223. Apul. M. 5. 20 *concinnem lucernam*.

Concīpūlo, -ās, to cut to pieces: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 '*concupulabo*' *concidam minutatim*: '*concupulassent*' *minutatim concidissent* (spelt in MSS. of Plaut., Paul., and Apul. *concupilo*); Naevius ap. Paul. p. 62 M *concupulavisti* (Paulus explains = *corripuisti*, and *involasti*). But in Plaut. Truc. 621 R *quem ego iam iam concupulabo* it evidently means 'cut in pieces.' In Apul. Apol. 96 *an invasisse me domum Pudentillae et concupulare bona eius tu magis dolere debes*, etc., it apparently means to seize upon. (Löwe P. G. p. 278 derives it from *con* and *capulo*, which is glossed as = *minutatim concidere*. In any case the word seems to have had two meanings, to cut in pieces and to seize. Perhaps the same was the case with *capulo*.)

Conclasso, -ās, glossed as = *adiungere classem*: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 and 7.

Concūbīum = *concubitus*: Sulp. Sev. 1. 11. 1 (Rönsch S. B. p. 18, who quotes glosses supporting the word).

Concunctātōr, **concunctatus est**, glossed as = *dubitator, dubitavit*: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6.

Concūrīālis, of the same *curia*: C. I. L. 9. 1681 (Beneventum).

Condītīō (*condēre*), creation or foundation: abstr. and concr.: Commodian. Apol. 121 *sic Deus omnipotens, dominus suae conditionis*; Tert. Marc. 1. 15 pr. *cum dixeris esse et illi (creatori) conditionem suam et suum mundum et suum caelum*; ib. 16 p. m. *conditionis universitas*; Apol. 19 pr. (Cod. Fuld.) *Moses qui mundi conditionem et generis humani pullulationem exorsus est*; Victorinus Tractatus De Fabrica Mundi pr. (Cave Hist. Lit. Basil. 1741, 1. 140) *in libro Mosis quam de conditione ipsius [mundi] scripsit*; Iren. 3. 6. 1 *dominium . . . omnis conditionis*; ib. 5. 18. 1 and 2; Augustin. de Gen. ad litt. 4. 43 *illi tres dies qui ante conditionem istorum luminarium commemorati sunt*; Id. Tract. in Is. ep. 1. 4 *quantum conditor a conditione*; Civ. D. 1. 12 (1. 22. 24 Dombart) *curatio funeris, conditio sepulturae*; Hieron. comm. in Eph. 1. 4 (7. 548^b ed. Ven. 1769) *non conditionem, non creaturam atque facturam, sed καταβολήν*; ib. 2. 10 (578^e) 4. 23-4 (626 fin.); Oros. 2. 2 *usque ad conditionem urbis*; ib. 7. 20 *millesimus a conditione Romae annus*

impletus est; ib. 43; Phoebad. c. Arian. 1 *ad hanc tractatus conditionem necessitate descendimus*; Hilar. in Ps. 53. 12 (4. 344^b Migne) *quamquam passio illa non fuit conditionis et generis*; ib. 68. 25. 486^a); Itala Iac. 1. 18 *ut simus primitias conditionum eius*. (J. E. B. Mayor, in Cambridge University Reporter May 20, 1879; Rönsch I. V. p. 309, S. B. p. 18.)

Condītūra (*condīre*), sauce: Anthim. c. 28 *ut elixae bene sint (perdices) in aqua pura sine ulla conditura* (Rönsch S. B. p. 18).

Confectīō, a composition or compound of various ingredients: Anthim. c. 57 *semen de cucumere in aliquibus confectionibus pro renium vitii iusserunt auctores mitti*; ib. c. 89 (Rönsch S. B. p. 19).

Confictūra, -ae (*confingo*, or perhaps *configo*), a manufacture: Tert. Idol. 8 *confictura idoli*.

Configo, -īs, -ēre, -fīxi, -fīxum, but *confictum* Aemilius Scaurus (Peter Histor. Rom. Rell. p. 185). 1. To fasten together: Cato R. R. 21. 3 *eas inter se configito*; Caes. G. 3. 13 *transtra pedaliibus in altitudinem trabibus confixa clavis ferreis*; Script. Bell. Alex. 2 *alias ambulatorias totidem tabulatorum confixerant*; Vitruv. 10. 14. 6 *in altero loculo cum eo confixo*; 10. 11. 3 *transversaria confixa*; 10. 21. 7 *ex tabulis arcam compactam atque confixam*; Placidus p. 9 D *'arceram' in arcae modum confixum munitumque plaustrum*. 2. To fix firmly: Fest. p. 256 M *palum . . . quem configi in litore navis religandae causa*. 3. To pierce all over, as with nails, arrows, etc. With acc. of thing and abl. of thing with which; the latter sometimes omitted or left to be understood: Enn. A. 432 *configunt parmam*; 491 *tonsillas rapiunt, configunt litus*; Afran. 345 *ubi confixus desides*; Aemilius Scaurus (Peter Hist. Rell. p. 185) *sagittis confictus*; Acc. 539 *configit tardus celeres, stans volatiles*; Script. Bell. Afr. 59 *ut exercitum . . . configeret* (cut to pieces); Bell. Al. 40 *in ipso transitu fossae confixa et oppressa est*; so often in Verg., Tac., etc.; Col. 7. 3. 5 *robustam tabulam aculeis configunt*; Iuv. 6. 173 *ipsam configite matrem*. Met., Cic. Mur. 25 *qui cornicum oculos confixerit*; Har. Resp. 8 *ducentis confixum senati consultis*; Phil. 12. 18 *eius sententiis confixum Antonium*. (In Lucil. Inc. 67 *Nuculam an confixum vis facere, inquit*, the allusion has not been cleared up.)

Confixiō (*configo*), a setting up, completing: Itala 3 Esdr. 51 *egerunt diem festum confixionis tabernaculi* (Rönsch S. B. p. 19).

Conflātīō (= *χάρευσις*), a casting in metal: Itala Exod. 39. 4 *in conflationem capitum tabernaculi* (Rönsch S. B. p. 19; the reference should be to Exod. 38. 27).

Conflictūs, -ūs (*confliġo*). 1. A dashing together: Cic. Caec. 43 *conflictu corporum* (in battle); N. D. 2. 25 *lapidum conflictu atque tritu*; De Div. 2. 44 *nubium conflictu*. Met., a collision: Gell. 7. 2. 8 *etiamsi nullo fatalis incommodi conflictu urgeatur*. 2. A conflict, contest: Schol. Veron. Verg. A. 1. 260 *in conflictu bellico . . . nusquam comparuit*; Capitolin. Macrin. 8. 2 *conflictu habito contra Parthos*; Albin. 9. 1; Trebellius Pollio Gallien. 4. 2; Trig. Tyr. 11. 4; Vopisc. Carin. 10 *habitis conflictibus*; and elsewhere in late Latin. (See Paucker, De Latinitate Scriptorum Historiae Augustae p. 138.) 3. Specially of a dispute, discussion: Victor Vitens. Hist. Pers. 2. §§ 39, 53, 55; 3. 5, 6, 7, 16 (Rönsch S. B. p. 19).

Confractūra, -ae, (*confringo*), a hollow or depression: Glossary in the Phillips library 4626 *lamae sunt confracturae viarum* (R. Ellis).

Confūsīō, in the sense of shame, ignominy: often in Itala (see Rönsch I. V. p. 309, S. B. p. 19).

Conġēlūit, glossed as = *induravit*: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6.

Coniġero = *coniūro*: Gloss. Hild. (comp. *peġero, deiġero*).

Cōnīvēo, -ēs, -ēre, and -īs, -ġere; perf. *cōnīvi* and *cōnīvi*: Prisc. 1. pp. 478-9 K. *Conivi* is given as the right form by Probus Cath. p. 35 K. The word is also spelt *cogniveo* in a gloss quoted by Löwe P. G. p. 354, which may be right (see remarks at the end of the article).

1. Trans., to close, of the eyes: Ninnius Crassus ap. Prisc. 1. p. 478 K *nam non conivi oculos ego deinde sopore*.

2. Of persons, to close the eyes: Plaut. Most. 817 L *ut conivent volui dicere*; Turpil. ap. Prisc. 1. p. 478 K *dum ego conixi somno*; Lucr. 5. 778 *cum quasi conivent et aperto lumine rursus Omnia convisunt . . . luce*; Cic. Cael. 41 (met.) *quibus sopita virtus coniveret interdum*; Tusc. 1. 117 *coniventem somno consopiri sempiterno*; N. D. 3. 8 *cur te duobus contuear oculis ac non altero coniveam*; Plin. 11. 144 *nisi cum coniveret*; Quint. 10. 3. 16 *pleraque nisi coniveamus, in oculos incurrunt*; Tac. A. 16. 5 *tamquam somno coniveret*; Apul. M. 10. 17 *oculis alterna conivens*; Gell. 13. 27. 4 *animus . . . viri prudentis in sollicitis nunquam conivens*. Met., Gell. 2. 2. 9 *iura patrum . . . interdum interquiescere et conivere solent*.

3. Of the eyes themselves, to be closed: Calvus ap. Prisc. 1. p. 479 *cum gravis ingenti conivġere pupula somno*; Cic. Har. Resp. 38 *coniventes illos oculos abavi tui*; N. D. 2. 143 *oculis somno coniventibus*; Plin. 11. 144; and elsewhere in Latin.

4. Of other parts of the body: Gell. 16. 3. 3 *cava ventris . . . contrahuntur et conivent*.

5. Of lines approaching each other at

regular intervals: Apul. De Deo Socr. 106 H *neque coniventibus ad regulam lineis*.

6. Met., of persons, to shut the eyes, profess ignorance: Cic. Flacc. 25 *omnes boni conivendum esse arbitrarentur*; Har. Resp. 52 *in tot tantisque sceleribus conivebant*; Pis. 11 *ne conivente quidem te*; Phil. 1. 18 *quibusdam etiam in rebus coniveo*; Cael. 59 *pro di immortales, cur interdum in hominum sceleribus maximis . . . conivetis?* Pers. 6. 50 *vae nisi conives*.

7. Met., to allow, of an argument: Oros. 5. 1. 2 *coniveo, ut quemadmodum voluit ita fuisse videatur*; 4. Praef. 6 *non tamen coniveo ut etiam adserant comparando graviora*. (The perf. *conixi* from *conivo* shows that the base was *nic-*. If the spelling *cogniveo* be correct, the simple verb would be *gniveo*, *geniveo*, from *gena*, an eyelid.)

Conquassātiō, crushing of a limb: Cass. Fel. c. 51. p. 132. 6 (Rönsch S. B. p. 20).

Conquīsītīō, strife, dispute (*συστήσις*): Itala and Vulg. Act. 15. 7 (Rönsch S. B. p. 20). So *conquīsītōr*, a disputer: Itala and Vulg. 1 Cor. 1. 20, and elsewhere Eccl. (Rönsch S. B. p. 20).

Consaeptum = a sacred enclosure, so a temple: Itala 2 Mach. 14. 33 (Rönsch S. B. p. 20).

Conscientiā, -ae, subst. f., abstr. from *consciens*, part. of *conscire*.

1. Joint knowledge, with gen. of the fact known: Sall. I. 35. 4 *eorum alium conscientia, alium mala fama et timor impediēbat*; Cic. Cluent. 56 *conscientias eius modi facinorum*; Verr. 5. 183 *ad quos conscientiae contagio pertinebat*; Cael. 52 *eodem se conscientiae scelere devinxit*; 23 *suspicio conscientiae*; Verr. 2. 177 *obligentur . . . communi inter se conscientia*; Fin. 1. 51 *hominum conscientiam*; and so constantly in all Latin from the Ciceronian age downwards. In Quint. 6. Pr. 10 (*infelix conscientia*), the word apparently means the sympathetic community of studies between Quintilian and his son.

2. With *animi* or *mentis*, the knowledge of a person's mind that he has performed a given act or acts, in a good or a bad sense according to the context: Cic. Clu. 159 *maximi . . . aestimare conscientiam mentis suae, quam ab dis immortalibus accepimus, quae a nobis divelli non potest, quae si . . . optimorum consiliorum . . . testis . . . nobis erit*, etc.; Rosc. Am. 67 *malae cogitationes conscientiaeque animi*; Publil. Syrus C 16 *conscientia animi*; H 25 *heu quam est servitute gravior animi conscientia*; O 8 o *tacitum tormentum animi conscientia*; Caes. C. 3. 60 *id ita esse ex domestico iudicio atque animi conscientia intellegebant*; Bell. Af. 31 *conscientia animi*; Cic. Brut. 250 *optimae mentis conscientia*.

3. With the gen. (or sometimes *de* with abl.) of the thing of which a person is conscious,

consciousness of having done a thing: Sall. C. 35. 2 *satisfactionem ex nulla conscientia de culpa*; Caes. G. 5. 56 *conscientia facinoris instigari*; Sall. C. 5. 7 *conscientia scelerum agitari*; I. 27. 3 *senatus delicti conscientia populum timet*; Cic. Verr. 3. 130 *conscientia sceleris avaritiaque suae*; Phil. 5. 15 *maleficiorum*; Phil. 2. 9, 114 *pulcherrimi facti*; N. D. 3. 85 *et virtutis et viliorum sine ulla divina ratione grave ipsius conscientiae pondus est; qua sublata iacent omnia.*

4. With no gen. following, the knowledge or reflection that one has done a deed or deeds; thus it is often equivalent to our expression 'conscience' in the sense of knowledge, though never in the sense of 'power to restrain,' in which case the equivalent for 'conscience' is *religio*: Publil. Syrus C 33 *cicatrix conscientiae pro vulnere est*; S 49 *sine lege muta est poena conscientia*; Sall. C. 15. 4 *ita conscientia mentem excitam vastabat*; Cic. Verr. 5. 74 *an te . . . conscientia timidum suspiciosumque faciebat?* Clu. 187 *timuit mulier amens non suam conscientiam*; 25 *illam fugam, sceleris et conscientiae testem*; Mil. 83 *in gravi fortuna conscientia sua niteretur*; 61 *magna est vis conscientiae, et magna in utramque partem*; Cat. 3. 11 *quanta conscientiae vis esset ostendit*; ib. 27 *magna vis est conscientiae*; Fin. 2. 71 *nostram stabilem conscientiam*; Script. Bell. Al. 48 *quod vel ex conscientia sua . . . animum advertere posset*; Sall. I. 85. 26 *ne quis modestiam in conscientiam ducret* (interpret his modesty as an admission of the fact); 32. 5 *timido et ex conscientia diffidentem rebus suis*; Proverb ap. Quint. 5. 11. 41 *conscientia mille testes*; 5. 13. 46 *conscientia ad fatendum impulsus*; 11. 1. 17 *in veris quoque sufficit conscientia*; Tac. A. 6. 26 *grave conscientiae, grave famae suae, si, etc.*; H. 1. 5 *manebat plerisque militum conscientia*; 3. 10 *tamquam nimius pavor conscientiam argueret*; A. 1. 39 *pavidos et conscientia recordes*; 4. 12 *recentem Liviae conscientiam arguere*; and often elsewhere in Latin. In Quint. 10. 3. 2 *sine hac conscientia*, the word apparently means the knowledge obtained from deep reading.

5. Instead of *conscientia boni* or *mali facti* we sometimes find *conscientia* with an epithet, as *bona*, *mala*, and the like, very much in the sense of a good or a bad conscience, e.g. Sall. I. 62. 8 *ex mala conscientia digna timere*; Cic. Att. 13. 20 *a recta conscientia transversum unguem non oportet discedere*; Att. 10. 4. 5 *praeclara igitur conscientia sustentor cum cogito, etc.* (= the honourable reflection); Celsus ap. Quint. 2. 15. 32 *bona conscientia est praemium*; so *bona conscientia* 6. 1. 33, 9. 2. 93; 12. 1. 3 *malae conscientiae poenas*; Tac. Agr. 8 *bonae tantum conscientiae pretio duebatur.*

Consectārius, adj., efficient, effective: Nonius p. 91 *'consecta-*

rium' *efficax, perfectum* (? *perficum*); Placidus p. 28 D '*consecrariam' pernicipalem* (? *perficacem*). The word is in the current lexicons derived from *consector*, but its usage seems to point to *conseco*, to cut, for it is used by Cicero Fin. 3. 26 *consecraria me Stoicorum brevia et acuta delectant*; 4. 48 *tua brevia, quae consecraria esse dicebas: . . . O plumbeum pugionem!* 4. 50 *illud vero minime consecrarium, sed in primis hebes eorum.* (If the word meant *fit for cutting up*, the gloss of Placidus, *pernicipalem*, may be correct.)

Consiđerātīō, in the sense of numbering, counting up (*ἐπίσκηψις*): Itala Num. 1. 21 *consideratio eorum*; al. Itala (Rönsch S. B. p. 20).

Consiēnus, Consiēna, nomina: C. I. L. 6. 4553 (Rome, Mon. Marcellae).

Consōlātīvus, consoling: Ti. Donatus on Aen. 5. 710 *post consolativa verba*; Isid. Or. 2. 21. 25 *consolativae sententiae*.

Conspīcillum, -i, subst. n., only remaining, apparently, in two passages of Plaut.: Cist. 1. 1. 91 *conspicillo consecutust clanculum me usque ad fores*, and in a fragm. of the Medicus ap. Non. p. 84 *in conspicillo adservabam, pallium observabam*, where Nonius explains it as = a place of observation, *unde conspīcere possis*; and so Placidus p. 28 D '*conspicillo, ita ut conspīci possint, quod aiunt, 'longis lineis.*' The meaning would then appear to be a post convenient for observation, like *specula*. (In the passage of Plautus's Medicus Löwe P. G. p. 281 would drop *in* before *conspicillo*.)

Constīpātīō, -ōnis (*constīpo*). 1. A crowding together: Amm. 24. 8. 5 *constipatione densa*; 26. 6. 14 *constipatione vendibilium militum*; Ps. Acr. Hor. 2. S. 5. 94 *de turba populi si fiet constipatio*; and elsewhere in late Latin. 2. Of the atmosphere, condensation: Augustin. De Genes. ad litteram 2. 3. 6 c. *confusi et superfusi aëris*.

Contrārīus = *inimicus*: Itala 2 Reg. 12. 14 *concitasti contrarios*; Rufin. Int. Ios. Antiqq. 14. 24, 15. 18 (Rönsch S. B. p. 21).

Conventīō = *positio*: Cael. Aur. Chron. 5. 1. 3 *ut neque in lecto suam conventionem ferre valeant aegrotantes* (Rönsch S. B. p. 21).

Conversūs, -ūs = *conversatio*: Ps. Cypr. De Montibus c. 12 *de huius mundi conversu*; ib. 14, 15 (Rönsch S. B. p. 21, I. V. p. 310).

Convictīō, -ōnis, subst. f., abstr. from *convinco*, proof, evidence: Script. De Idiom. Generum ap. Keil Gramm. Lat. vol. 4. p. 576 *convictio* ἔλεγχος; Augustin. Trin. 13. 1; in Evang. Ioh. Tract. 95. 2 extr.; Itala Hebr. 11. 1 *est autem fides . . . convictio rerum quae non videntur* (Rönsch S. B. p. 21).

Cōpōnārīus, a tavern-keeper: Glossae Nominum p. 33 Löwe.

Cōpōnicūla, -ae, a small tavern: Gloss. Philox. *coponicula* *καπηλείον*.

Cōpōnium, a tavern: Glossae Nominum p. 33 Löwe.

Cōquīnātor (*coquino*), a cook: Glossae Nominum p. 34 Löwe.

Corbis: Mr. F. W. Walker has recently suggested that this word may stand for *co-rib-is*, *rib-* being the same base as *ρεφ* (*ἐρέφ-ω*) in Greek.

Cordiūs, nom. m.: C. I. L. 9. 1 (Leuca).

Corfidūs, **Corfidia**, nomina: C. I. L. 9. 102 (Brundisium); 4811 (Forum Novum).

Cōriāriūs, a tanner: Glossae Nominum p. 33 Löwe '*coriarius*' *confector coriorum*.

Cōriōlum, dim. of *corium*, a little bit of leather: Fest. p. 205 M s. v. *offendices*.

Cornūpēta, -ae, subst. m., a cow or bull that uses its horns: Comm. Cruq. Hor. 1. S. 4. 34 *bove cornupeta*; Gloss. Hild., Vulg., and late Latin.

Cornūta, -ae = *κεράστης*, a basilisk: Itala Prov. 23. 32 *tamquam a cornula diffunditur illi venenum* (Rönsch S. B. p. 21).

Corpore (for *corpori*) **custos**, a body-guard: C. I. L. 6. 4340, 4342, 4343 (Rome, Ex Monumentis Liberatorum Drusi, early first century A.D.).

Correptiō, in the sense of punishment, correction (*νοθεσία*): Tert. Praescr. Haer. 6 *post primam correptionem*; Rönsch S. B. p. 21, who quotes other instances from Cyprian, Jerome, and Eugippius.

Corruptus, in Grammar. 1. Of a mutilated or imperfect word, such as (according to the ancient theory) *-volus* in *malevolus*: Quint. 1. 5. 68. So of *-lis*, the termination of *talīs*, and *-car* the termination of *calcar*, Prob. Inst. p. 53 K, where it is opposed to *integer*.

2. Of an irregular part of speech: as a verb, Charis. p. 259 foll. K; Diom. p. 360 foll.; or a pronoun, Cledon. p. 52 K. The phrase *corrumpere regulam* occurs Charis. p. 116 K.

Cotiātrix (or better *coc-*), glossed as = *μεταβλητική*, Gloss. Philox. (The MSS. give *cociatri*.)

Cotiō, -ōnis, or **cocio**, subst. m., a petty trader, one intent on small gains: Paul. p. 20 *arillator coctio* (?), *qui etiam cocio appellatur*; Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 285 '*cocio*' *arillator*; Gloss. Cyrill. *μεταπράτης cocio*; Glossae Nominum p. 33 Löwe, *cocio compons et vendens*. Laberius ap. Gell. 16. 7. 12; Petron. 14, 15; Porphy. Hor. 2. S. 3. 25 *omnes enim cociones lucro student*; Placidus

p. 11 *D arilla, cotione panniculario.* (Perhaps to be read in Plaut. Asin. 203 *R nihili cotio est.*)

Cövinna, -ae, and cövinnus, subst. f. and m., a scythe-bearing war-chariot in use among the Gauls: Mela 3. 6. 5 (p. 74 Parth.) *curribus gallice armati; covinnos vocant, quorum falcatis axibus utuntur*; Lucan 1. 426; Mart. 12. 24. 1; Sil. 17. 417. (The form *cövinnus* is found in the above passages. Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 gives '*convinna*' *vehiculi genus*; some MSS. of Mela l. c. give *corvinnos, curvinnos, convinos*; Schol. Lucan l. c. give *quovenni, quovenna, and convinni*. There seems, then, sufficient evidence to justify us in inferring that the forms *convinna* and *convinnus* really existed, in spite of the fact that the poets shortened the first syllable.)

Coxōsus, suffering from sciatica: Glossae Nominum p. 33 Löwe, '*coxosus*' *sciaticus*.

Crassus, of pronunciation, indistinct: Consent. p. 394 *K ita crasse, ut non discernas quid dicant.*

Crātella, -ae, subst. f., dim. of *cratis*, a wooden pack-saddle: Scriptor de Idiom. Gen. ap. Keil Gramm. Lat. vol. 4. p. 581 *cratella ξυλοκανθήλιον.*

Crēpācūla, -ae (*crepo*), a rattle: Gloss. Epinal. p. 8 A. 20 '*crepacula*' *claedur: id est tabula qua a segetibus territantur aves.*

Crēpōr, -ōris (*crepo*), a sound: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 and 7 '*crepor*' *sonus*.

Crescentīa, -ae, youth: C. I. L. 9. 5925 *florae crescentiae eius.*

Crīmēn, with gen. or dat. or an equivalent adj., in the sense of a reproach to a person: Verg. A. 10. 188 *olorinae . . . pinnae, Crimen, Amor, vestrum* (a reproach to you and Venus); Sen. Contr. 2. 12. 1 (of an illegitimate child) *accede huc, puer, depositum, crimen meum*; 9. 24. 4 *alligatus iacebat* (Miltiades), *crimen ingratae civitatis*; Prop. 1. 11. 30 *a pereant Baiæ crimen amoris aquae*; 2. 28. 2 (to Jupiter) *tam formosa tuum mortua crimen erit*; Ov. M. 8. 239 *unica tum volucris, nec facta prioribus annis, Factaque nuper avis, longum tibi, Daedale, crimen*; Am. 2. 11. 35 *vestrum crimen erit talis iactura puellae, Nercidesque deae Nercidumque pater*; 2. 17. 25 *non tibi crimen ero, nec quo lactere remoto*; 3. 7. 4 *pigro crimen onusque toro*; Her. 15. 180 *ne sim Leucadiae mortua crimen aquae*; Lucan 2. 288 *crimen erit superis et me fecisse nocentem*; 5. 59 *Fortunae, Ptolemae, pudor crimenque deorum*; 7. 112 *Pompei nec crimen erit nec gloria bellum*; 398 *crimen civile videmus Tot vacuas urbes* (a reproach to the citizens); 551 *hic furor, hic*

rabies, hic sunt tua crimina, Caesar; 10. 342 *procul hoc avertite, fata, Crimen ut haec Bruto cervix absente seclur*; Sil. 3. 420 *nomen Bebrycia duxere a virgine colles, Hospitis Alcidae crimen*; Stat. Achill. 2. 331 *indecotes, fatorum crimina, cultus*; Mart. 2. 65. 3 *O grande fati crimen, O gravem casum.*

Crispŭs, Crispŭa, nomina: C. I. L. 9. 103 (Brundisium); 1515 (Pagus Veianus), al. inscr.

Cŭbŭcŭlum = a bed: Itala Prov. 7. 7, and elsewhere in Itala and Vulg.; Rŏnsch S. B. p. 22.

Cudis, f., an anvil: Exc. Charis. p. 552 K *cudis ἄκμων*.

Cŭlilla, Cŭlillus (so it is spelt in many good manuscripts, e.g. the Queen's Coll. MS. of Horace, first hand, and in the *scholia* of Ps. Acron and Porphyrio), subst. f. or m., an earthenware vessel with handles: Ps. Acron Hor. 1. C. 31. 11 *proprie culilli calices dicuntur fictiles, quibus pontifices et virgines Vestales utebantur: hic autem pro urceolis et conchis posuit*; Comm. Cruq. ib. says they were *pocula manicata, i. q. scyphi*; Porph. reads *culillae*. Hor. 1. C. 31. 11; A. P. 434. (The word is sometimes written *cululus*, sometimes *culillus*, more rarely *culullus*; *cululus* may, of course, be a mere corruption for *culillus*. *Culillus* should be a dim. from a lost word *cŭlus*, which would be formed from the same bases as *cŭl-iv, oc-cŭlo*; comp. the Greek κŭλεξ. *Culullus* might be defended on the analogy of *Catullus* and *Fabullus*.)

Cŭlŭna, -ae, or colina (*culio* or *colio*). The latter form is found in Nonius p. 55, according to the second reading of the Harleian MS.; in Serv. A. 3. 134; and in Gloss. Hild. '*colina*' *coquina*. 1. A kitchen, place for cooking: Plaut. Truc. 615 R; Most. 1. 1. 1; Varro R. R. 1. 13. 2; De Vita P. R. 1. ap. Non. p. 55 *in postica parte erat colina: dicta ab eo quod ibi colebant (culiebant?) ignem*; Cic. Fam. 15. 18. 1; Ps. Verg. Catal. 5. 27, and elsewhere in Latin, e.g. Vitruv. 6. 9. 1. 2. The place where food was burnt at funerals: Paul. p. 65 '*culina*' *vocatur locus in quo epulae in funere comburuntur*. 3. A portable stove: Sen. Ep. 78. 23 *cenam sequitur culina*; Iuv. 3. 250. 4. = *latrina*: Gloss. Philox. *culina ἀπόπατος*: Cyrill. ἀφεδρŏν *culina*; Philox. *culina λουτρŏν* (= *latrina*); Non. p. 55 (Rŏnsch S. B. p. 22).

Culŭo, -ire, to cover (?) or to heat (?): Comm. Cruq. Hor. 1. S. 5. 38 '*culina*' *autem dicta est quasi 'colina,' quia ibi Lares colantur, vel quod carbones 'culiat'*; Ps. Acr. ib. '*culina*' *coquina, quod culiat carbones*.

Cullŭlŭm, -i, subst. n. dim. from *cullcus*, properly a little bag:

used of the green shell or covering of the walnut: Paul. p. 50 M *nucum iuglandium viridia putamina*. (As the same explanation is given of *gullioca* Paul. p. 98, it is probable that *gullioca* is merely a corruption of *calliola*. Löwe P. G. p. 298 foll. would, however, prefer reading *callicula*, dim. of *callus*, for *gullioca*.)

Cultellārius, a cutler: Glossae Nominum p. 38 Löwe '*cultellarius*' *cultellorum opifex*.

Cultūra, in the sense of religious honour, service (*λάτρευσις*): Itala Ioh. 16. 2 *ut omnis . . . putet se culturam Deo adferre*. The Vulg. has *obsequium*. (Rönsch S. B. p. 22, where other instances from late Latin are given.)

Cūmēra, -ae, and **cūmērus** or **cumerum**, -i. 1. A large wicker basket used for storing corn: Porphyr. Hor. 1. Epist. 7. 30 '*cumera*' *vasis frumentarii genus factum ex vimine ad modum obductum*; Ps. Acr. Hor. 1. S. 1. 53 *cumeram dicimus vas ingens vimineum in quo frumenta conduntur . . . sive cumerae dicuntur vasa fictilia similia dolis, ubi frumentum suum reponebant agricolae*; Paul. p. 50 M '*cumerarum*' *quae fiunt palmae vel sparteae ad usum popularem*. Hor. 1. S. 1. 53; 1. Epist. 7. 30. 2. A smaller kind of vessel: Ps. Acron. l. c. *tertio dicuntur cumerae vasa minora, quae capiunt quinque ad sex modios, quae lingua Sabinorum trimodia vocantur*. 3. A covered vessel carried in marriage ceremonies: Varro L. L. 7. 34 *qui cumerum fert*; Paul. p. 63 M.

Cumulter, an abbreviation = *cum altero ego*, I and another: Paul. p. 50 M. (So the manuscripts according to v. Ponor; not *cum alter*, as the editions give it.)

Cuprum, -i, copper: so spelt Edict. Diocl. 7. 25; Porph. Hor. 1. C. 1. 13; Comm. Cruq. Hor. 1. S. 5. 36 *cum ex cupro esset*. In Solin. 52. 55 Mommsen reads *cyprum*, and so Peter in Lamprid. Carac. 9. 5.

Cūrīōsītās, -ātis (*curiosus*). 1. Curiosity, love of knowledge or information: Cic. Att. 2. 12. 2 *sum in curiositate δέξινος*; Apul. M. 1. 12; Spartian. Pesc. Nig. 8. 3; Vopiscus Aurelian 10. 1; Macrob. S. 1. 11. 45; Augustin. C. D. 5. 26 init. in pl., *non est lapsus ad curiositates sacrilegas atque illicitas*; Oros. 1. 10. 17. With gen. of thing about which: Ti. Donatus on Aen. 2. 57 *curiositate illius captivi*. 2. Concr., a curious art, a magic art: Itala Act. 19. 19 *ex eis qui curiositates gesserunt*, the Vulg. having *qui fuerant curiosa sectati* (Rönsch S. B. p. 22).

Currāx, glossed as = *velox*: Glossae Nominum p. 38 Löwe.

Cursim, shortly, of pronunciation, opp. to *tractim*: Cledon. pp. 31, 52 K.

Curtio, glossed as = *viperā*: Glossae Nominum p. 38 Löwe.

Cuspīus, nom. m.: C. I. L. 9. 104 (Brundisium), and other inscr.

Cyclīcus, adj. (κυκλικός). 1. Hor. A. P. 137 *nec sic incipies ut scriptor cyclicus olim*. The scholiasts offer the following explanations: (1) one of the cyclic poets, i.e. a poet who took his material from the cycle of Trojan legend, the reference being to Antimachus of Colophon, the author of a Thebaid; (2) a poet who cannot vary his arrangement; (3) a wandering poet, *quasi circumforaneus*: *cyclici dicuntur poetae qui civitates circummeunt recitantes*. Isid. Or. 6. 17. 4 supports the second interpretation, saying of *cyclus* that it is used of a series of events *in orbem digestum sine ulla varietate et sine ulla arte, unde* (he continues) *factum est ut cuiusque materiae carmina simplici formitate facta cyclica vocentur*. *Scriptor cyclicus* would then mean a dull, conventional poet, who could not vary his treatment. And this view is supported by Mr. D. B. Monro's explanation of *κυκλικός* in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 1883. 2. In Martianus Capella 9. 998, *disciplinae cyclicae* are the studies which form the regular course (κύκλος).

D.

The position of the vocal organs in pronouncing this letter is thus described; Marius Victorinus p. 33 K *d autem et t, quibus, ut ita dixerim, vocis vicinitas quaedam est, linguae sublacione et positione distinguuntur. Nam cum summos atque imos coniunctim dentes suprema sui parte pulsaverit, d litteram exprimit. Quotiens autem sublimata partem, qua superis dentibus est origo, contigerit, t sonore vocis explicabit*. So Terent. Maurus p. 331. Martianus Capella 3. 261 *D appulsu linguae circa superiores dentes innascitur*. For *di* and *ti* before a vowel, see under *T*.

D as an abbreviation may stand for the names *Decimus* and *Domitius* or *Domitia*: and for the words *decreto* (sometimes written D.C.), *decurio* (sometimes D.C.), *deus*, *dea*, *dia*, *divus* (and their cases), *dies*, *domo*, *donum* or *dono*, *duplarius*, *dux*, *dammus* and *dammates*, *dominus*, *dolus*, *duumvir* (D.V.), *dignum*, *dedit* and *dederunt*, *datum*, *dedicavit*, *dixit*, *dic*, *deducta*, *defunctus*, *donatus*, *discens*, *de*, *dumtaxat* (D.T.).

Dardanārius, glossed as = παντοπώλης, παντομετάβολος, σιτοκάπηλος: Gloss. Philox. and Cyrill.; Gloss. Cyrill. μετάβολος, *dardana-rius, cocionator, arillator*.

Dēcerptiō, in the sense of a heave-offering (ἀφαίρεμα, ἀπαρχή); Itala Num. 15. 21, 18. 29, 30, 32 (Rönsch S. B. p. 23).

Dēcoctōr, one who kneads or mixes: Gloss. Philox. *decoctor, φουρατής* (Rönsch S. B. p. 23).

Dēcōriātīō, a flaying or disfigurement: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 'decoriatio' *dehonestatio*.

Dēcōriātōrius (*dēcōriō*), Cass. Fel. 13. p. 20 (J. E. B. Mayor).

Dēducticius, adj., from *deductus*, having the *status* of a colonist or *deductus* (?). Inscr. found by Mr. A. Evans at Scupa (Scopia) in Moesia Superior; *Q. Petronius M. F. SCA. Rufus Vet. Leg. VII C. P. F. Deduciticius T. F. I.* (Communicated by Mr. Evans.)

Dēfautiō = discouragement: Gloss. Philox. *defautio ἀποτροπή, ψόγος*.

Dēfensiō, **dēfensōr**, in the sense of vengeance, avenger: Itala Num. 31. 2 *defende defensionem* (Vulg. *ulciscere*) *filiorum Israhel de Madianensibus*; also in Vulg. Sirac. 30. 6, 47. 31, 48. 7 (Rönsch S. B. p. 23, who quotes other instances from late Latin).

Dēfīniō, in Grammar, to end a word with a termination, e. g. *-er, -us*: Prob. Inst. p. 60 K, al. saep.

Dēfīnitīvus modus, the indicative mood, Servius on Donatus.

Dēflocco, **-ās**, to pluck, make bald: Non. p. 7 'defloccare' *est adterere* (? *abterere*?) *tractum a vestibus sine flocco*; *Plautus Casina* (fragm.) 'perii, defloccabit iam illic homo lumbos meos' (emend. Studemund for *perii, flocco habebit*); *Plaut. Epid.* 616 R *duo defloccati senes*.

Dēfōliō, **-ās**, to strip of leaves; quoted by Eutyches p. 450 K as a denominative verb; *Dositheus* p. 436 K *defolio ἀρροφύλλιζω*.

Dēformātīō, description, as t. t. of Rhetoric, *Aquila Romanus* ap. *Halm R. L. M.* p. 26: *Ti. Donatus* on *Aen.* 1. 530 foll.; *Mart. Cap.* 5. 172 *διατύπωσις est descriptio vel deformatio*.

Dēfrendo, **-īs**, to nibble down: *Paul.* p. 74 'defrensam,' *detritam atque detonsam*; *Placidus* p. 31 D 'defrensam' *detritum*; Gloss. Philox. *defrensa ἄρουρα θερισθείσα*.

Dēfrondo, **-ās**, to strip of leaves: *Serv. A.* 1. 552 'stringere remos' *aut defrondare . . . aut fractos stringere remos, i. e. ligare*.

Dēfusto, glossed as = ξυλοκοπέω, to cut wood, in Gloss. Philox.

Dēgūlō, **-ōnis**, a glutton: *Angustin. Regul.* p. 502 K (F. Haverfield).

Dēlassātīō, weariness: given in Gloss. Cyrill. as equivalent for *κατακόπωσης* and *καταπόνησις*; Glossae Nominum p. 39 Löwe 'de-lassatio' *tiurung*.

Dēlectātīō, in the sense of temptation, misleading: Itala Judith 12. 16 (Rönsch S. B. p. 24) *et quaerebat tempus delectationis eius* = (τοῦ ἀπατήσαι).

Dēlibātīō, in the sense of first-fruits (*ἀπαρχή*): Gloss. Cyrill. ἀπαρχή *delibatio*; Itala Ezech. 45. 13, 16, 17 (Vulg. *primitiae*); Rönsch S. B. p. 24.

Dēlicior (*deliciae*), to feast: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 381 'deliciantur' *epulantur*.

Dēlicūlus, **dēlicus**, adj., weaned: Cato R. R. 2. 7 *armenta delicula, oves deliculas . . . vendet*; Varro R. R. 2. 4. 16 *porci delici*.

Dēlido, **-līsi**, **-līdere**, to strike down, knock down: read by Porphyriion in Hor. 2 S. 3. 316, where the MSS. give *eliserit*.

Dēliquīō, **-ōnis**: 1. Failing; or perhaps oblivion, for Placidus p. 32 D has 'deliquio' *oblivio*; Plaut. Capt. 626 R *libertatis*. 2. An eclipse: Gellius Ann. ap. Serv. A. 4. 390 (who also used the form *deliquium*).

Dēlīrāmentum, **-i**, subst. n., verbal from *deliro*: spelt sometimes *deleramentum*. 1. A foolish act or speech: Plaut. 696 R *haec quidem deliramenta loquitur*; Men. 920 R *deliramenta loquitur*; Plin. 2. 17 *deliramentorum puerilium*. 2. Trans., a charm, or means for producing madness: Laberius ap. Front. ad Marcum Caesarem p. 19 (Naber) *ad amorem iniciendum delerimenta esse deleiramenta* (MSS. *deliberamenta*), *beneficia autem veneficia*; Gloss. quoted by Hild. Gloss. Paris. p. 217 'nenias' *deleramenta* (probably = *incantationes*: for so *nenia* is glossed elsewhere).

Dēlūo, to wash, cleanse: Agroecius p. 115 K 'deluit' *purgat*, 'diluit' *temperat*; Gloss. Philox. *deluit* ἀποκλύζει; Paul. p. 73 M 'deluit' *solvit*. Cato R. R. 69 (according to the Marcianus) *eam postridie deluito*; Liv. 45. 10. 13 *deluere utcumque conati sunt* (so the MS., which has *deludere*); Frontinus Strat. 1. 10 according to the Paris MS., *ad deluendam hanc existimationem*: Gell. 2. 26. 15 *contra rufus color est delutior* (so the palimpsest); 15. 2. 8 *ut . . . si quid . . . verecundiae fuerit deluamus*. The word should be restored to Serv. Aen. 2. 225 on the word *delubrum*: *alii, ut Cincius, dicunt delubrum esse locum ante templum ubi aqua currit, a deluendo* (MSS. *diluendo*).

Dēlurcor, -āris (*lurco*), to play the profligate: restored to Dositheus (for *dēlurgor*) by Löwe P. G. p. 205 note, *dēlurcor* ἀσωτεύομαι.

Dēmāgīs, adv., quoted by Nonius p. 98 from Lucil. 16, and explained as = *valde magis*; Gloss. Philox. *dēmagis* σφοδρῶς. Paul. p. 71 M says '*dēmagis*' pro '*minus*' antiqui dicebant. Had the word then two meanings, *de* being sometimes negative, sometimes intensive?

Dēmāndūco, to eat up: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. 381 '*dēmanduco*' corrodo.

Dēmētātīō, insanity: Glossae Nominum p. 40 Löwe '*dēmētatiō*' insania.

Dēmōrātōr (*demoror*), one who keeps back or keeps waiting: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 381 '*dēmorator*' retentor, litigator, fir-mator (?); Mart. Cap. 1. 87 (*Vulcanus*) totius mundi demorator (in reference to his lameness).

Dēmulco (or *demulgo*?), -ās, to pull down; so to prostrate, afflict (?): Placidus p. 31 D '*dēmulcanti*,' *defringenti vel subigenti* (so Deuerling: MSS. *dēmulganti*). Mart. Cap. 8. 807 *verberibus dēmulcatus* (so Grotius: MSS. BR *dēmulctatus*).

Dēmūtīlo, -ās = *detrunco*, to lop, prune: Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. p. 172 '*dēmutilare*' *detruncare*. Col. de Arb. 11. 2 *dēcacumina arborum* (where Politian's MSS. read *dīm*-).

Dēnīdōr, glossed as = *malus odor*; Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 381.

Dēnormis, -ē, out of symmetry or measurement: Porph. Hor. 2. S. 6. 9 *extra procedens dēnormem facit*.

Dēnormo, -ās: Hor. 2. S. 6. 9 *O si angulus iste Proximus accedat, qui nunc dēnormat agellum!* The ancient commentators offer two explanations of the word: (1) to deform, put out of proportion; (2) to limit, cut clean off. In Grom. Lat. p. 345 Lachm. *dēnormata linea* means a line drawn by rule.

Dentex, -icis, or *dentix*, subst. m., a sea-fish (*sparus dentex*, Oken): Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. p. 172 '*dēntrix*' ('*dentex*'?) *piscis qui plures habet dentes*; Isid. 12. 6. 63 '*dēntix*' (so Oriol MS. and others; but others *dēntrix*) *pro numero et granditate dentium dictus*. Col. 8. 16. 8; Apic. 4. 151, and 10. 471.

Dēnundīnat, glossed as = *omnibus notum facit*: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. 381 (? *dīnundīnat*?).

Dēpālo, -ās (*pālam*), to reveal, discover: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 '*depalatus fur*,' *inventus*: '*depalata*' *devoluta, designata* (i.e. *develata, dissignata*); Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. pp. 178, 180 '*depalare*' *reserare, aperire, luculentare*; Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 44 '*depalata*' *manifestata*. The lexx. give instances from Fulgentius: add Ps. Cypr. De Sina et Sion 11 *depalata et demonstrata*.

Dēpellīcūlor, -āris, to deceive: Placidus p. 31 D '*depelliculari*' *decipere, dictum a pelliciendo*.

Dēpenso, -ās: '*depensaturus*' *daturus*: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 381.

Dēportātōr, one who brings: Rufin. Int. Ioseph. Antiqq. 14. 24 *prohibere deportatores alimentorum* (Rönsch S. B. p. 24).

Dēpōsītīō, in the sense of burial, often in Christian inscriptions (Rönsch S. B. p. 24), sometimes in the forms *depositio*, *deposiō*, and *deposio*. Add C. I. L. 9. 1370, 1372, 1376, 1383, 1386, 1397 (Aeclanum).

Dēpōsītīvus, t. t. of Grammar, of verbs, neuter: Diom. p. 337 K ('*sedeo*,' '*sudo*,' '*dormio*,' etc.) *quae quidem quidam supina dixerunt, alii absolutiva appellant, non nulli depositiva vocant*.

Dēprāvātōr, one who spoils or impairs; Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. 381 '*depravator*' *minorator*.

Dēpressiō = oppression (*καταδυνάστεια*): Itala Ezech. 45. 9 *auferte depressionem de populo meo*.

Dēprōbo, -ās, to prove thoroughly: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 '*experiunt*' *deprobant*. Illustrated by De Vit from Maximus Taurinensis.

Dērectāriūs, -i. 1. A house-breaker: Gloss. Philox. *derectarius* *θυρεπανοίκτης, ἐπεισπηδητής, ὁ ἐς τὰς ἀλλοτρίας ἔνεκα τοῦ κλέψαι εἰσερχόμενος οἰκίας*; Glossae Nominum p. 39 Löwe '*derectarius*' *certus* (? *dictus*) *latro in aliena domo furans*; Dig. 47. 11. 7 *qui derectarii appellantur, hoc est hi qui in aliena cenacula se derigunt* (sneak into) *furandi animo*: 47. 18. 1, 2 *simili modo et saccularii et derectarii erunt puniendi, item offractoress*; Paul. Sent. 5. 4. 8 *ab his qui vulgo derectarii appellantur, in quos extra ordinem animadvertitur*. 2. Accursed (see s.v. **Dierectus**): Gloss. Philox. *derectarius* *κατάρατος*.

Dērectiō, -ōnis, subst. f., abstr. from *derigo*: in later Latin written *directio*: 1. an arrangement in or within straight lines, a ruling out, marking out; a levelling or making straight: Vitruv.

7. 3. 5 *deformentur derectiones harenati uti longitudines . . . exigantur*; ib. 6 *e marmore grandi derectiones sunt subigendae* (so the best MSS. in both places); 7. 1. 4 *coagmentorum compositio planam habeat inter se derectionem* (so good MSS.) = be evenly ruled or levelled; 1. 6. 8 *convertendae sunt ab regionibus ventorum derectiones vicorum* (the lines of the streets); 4. 3. 6 *viarum derectiones* (so the best MSS.). So probably we should read 1. 6. 12, 1. 1. 4. In 1. 6. 1 the oldest MS. gives *arearum derectiones*. 2. Concr., a straight line: Apul. De Mundo 1 *a quibus directio quaedam profecta*. 3. Met., aiming or directing: Quint. 3. 6. 30 *coniectura dicta est a coniectu, id est: directione* (so Halm) *quadam mentis ad veritatem*; Prisc. 2. p. 202 K *directione vocis*. 4. Met., of character or intention, uprightness, righteousness: Vulg. Ps. 44. 7 *virga directionis virga regni tui*; 98. 4 *tu parasti directiones*.

Dērēctūra, -ae (*derigo*), in later Latin written *directura*. 1. A level surface: Vitruv. 7. 3. 5 *cum fundatior erit ex harenato directura*. 2. A level or height: Frontin. Aq. 18 *directura humilior*. 3. A ruling or marking out of straight lines: Grom. Lat. p. 336 Lachm. *directura trifinium facit*.

Dērīgo, -rēxi, -rēctum, -rigēre. 1. To direct downwards, turn downwards: Lucr. 6. 823 *qua derigit aestus* (though Munro takes this as intrans.); C. I. L. 1. 1220 (Beneventum) *et nostri voltus derigit infcrieis*; Lucr. 2. 198 *quo magis ursimus alte Directa*; Sil. 9. 581 *fulget ab incurvo directa cacumine cuspis*; Vitruv. 6. 1. 3 (so two of the best MSS.) *directo capillo et rufo* (straight); Apul. M. 6. 16 *usque ad inferos et ipsius Orci ferales penates te derige* (get down!). 2. To mark out in a straight line or in straight lines, arrange in a straight line or lines, so very often: Gloss. Cyrill. ἀπευθύνω *derigo*; Gloss. Philox. *derigere ἐξαποστείλαι, derigenda ἐξαποσταλτέα*; Gloss. Hild. D. 134 '*derigit, rectum facit*'. Catull. 22. 7 *directa plumbo* (ruled); Cic. De Sen. 59 *directos in quincuncem ordines*; Cic. elsewhere has *finēs, regiones, derigere*, and the like; Vitruv. 1. 6. 1 (*plateae*) *derigentur* (so we should read, for *platearum derectiones* occurs just before); Colum. 3. 15. 2 *paribus spatiis ordines dirigunt* (probably *derigunt*); Sen. N. Q. 1. 10 *coronam si divideris, arcus erit; si derexeris, virga*; Sueton. Cal. 46 *aggere directo* (probably *directo*) *in Appiae viae formam*. Of troops, Verg. G. 2. 281 *directaeque acies*; A. 7. 523 *derexere acies*; so in Liv. 21. 47. 8 *in conspectu hostium acie directa*; 22. 19. 11 *derigere in pugnam naves*; 34. 28. 6 *acie directa paulisper steterunt*, and wherever the phrase occurs; in Plin.

11. 58 the oldest MS. has *derigunt aciem*; Tac. A. 2. 45, 6. 34. H. 4. 16, 25; Suet. Cal. 46, where edd. read *directa acie in litore Oceani*. 3. To smooth, make level, even, or straight (see **Derectio**, **Derec-tura**); Vitruv. 7. 3. 3 (according to the best MSS.) *harona deri-gatur*; so probably 7. 3. 6 *alterum corium derigatur*; 7. 4. 1. 4. Met., to direct, rule: Cic. Mur. 3 *vitam ad certam rationis normam derigenti*; so perhaps Brut. 140 *nihil non ad rationem et tamquam ad artem derigebant* (though the edd. give *dirigebant*); Legg. 2. 13 *ad quam (naturam) leges hominum diriguntur* (so edd.); Fin. 1. 54, 2. 71, 5. 57 (where Madv. reads *dirigere*); and often elsewhere in Cic., who has *derigere manum ad similitudinem alicuius rei, ad rationem civitatis haec derigere*, and the like; Tac. D. 5 *ad utilitatem vitae omnia consilia . . . derigenda sunt* (Andresen reads *dirigenda*); A. 4. 40 *ad famam praecipua rerum derigere*. 5. To aim straight at, direct to: Verg. A. 7. 497 *curvo derexit spicula cornu*; 10. 140 *volnera derigere*; 10. 401 *Ilo namque procul validam derexerat hastam*; in A. 6. 57 the MSS. give *Dardana qui Paridis direxiti tela*. We should read *derigo* in Liv. 2. 6. 8 (*equum*) *in ipsum infestus consulem derigit*; and in Ov. M. 8. 400 *derexit ad inguina dentes*, 12. 601 *certaque . . . derexit spicula dextra* (though Merkel and Zingerle read *di-*); Curt. 4. 9. 25 *directa in gutture hasta* (so Foss, but *derecta* is probably right); Tac. A. 2. 31, H. 2. 35 *ictus, volnera derigere*; Apul. M. 2. 17 (so the MS.) *comminus in adspectum, si vir es, derige*. 6. Of motion, course, and the like, to direct towards an object: Cic. Sest. 98 *quo cursum derigere*; Caes. C. 3. 25 *cursum*; 30 *iter*; and so often in Cic.; Verg. A. 1. 401 *qua te ducit via, derige gressum*; so 5. 162, 11. 855; Ov. M. 12. 78 *currum direxit in hostem* (so Merkel and Zingerle, but probably *derexit* is right); Val. Max. 5. 4. 3 *se in Pomponii domum prima luce direxit* (so Halm, but perhaps *derexit*); Tac. H. 2. 34 *naves adversum in flumen derigebantur* (*di-*, Heraeus); H. 5. 23 *classem derigere*. 7. Of the senses, mind, attention, line of conduct, and the like: Cic. Acad. Pr. 2. 66 *meas cogitationes sic derigo non ad illam parvulam Cynosuram*, etc.; Catull. 63. 26 *aciem derigere* (*di-* the MSS., but Baehrens reads *de-*); Varro R. R. 1. 18. 1 *Cato derigit ad duas metas*; Curt. 8. 5. 13 *in Callisthenem dirigebatur* (so edd.) *oratio*; Vell. 2. 30. 3 *invidiam rerum non ad causam sed ad voluntatem personasque*; Quint. 10. 3. 38 *tota mente in opus ipsum intentionem derigere*; 12. 3. 8 *se ad id*; 2. 13. 5 *ad iudicem omnem sermonem derigere*; 2. 1. 11 *communes locos in vitia*; but in 5. 7. 6 Halm reads *dirigere actionem adversus singulos*; 10. 1. 127 *dirigere se ad ea efficienda*.

So in other authors; Col. 3. 12. 4 *contemplationem suam ad aliquid*; Val. Max. 3. 8. Ext. 6 *sententiam ad unam potionem*; Schol. Veron. Aen. 9. 404 *proximo deriguntur . . . invocationes*; Dig. 50. 17. 80 *quod ad speciem directum est*. 8. Intransitive, to stretch downwards: Script. Bell. Hisp. 28 *hinc derigens proxima planities aequabatur*; Grom. Lat. pp. 29, 167, 303 (Lachm.). 9. Part. pass. *directus*, -a, -um, used as adj.: adv. *directā*, *directo*: (a) Perpendicular. Lucr. 4. 609 *simulacra viis directis omnia tendunt Ut sunt missa simul*; Caes. C. 1. 45 *praeruptus locus erat utraque ex parte directus*; G. 7. 72 *fossa directis lateribus*; C. 2. 24 *iugum directum, eminens in mare*; G. 8. 9 *fossam . . . lateribus deprimi directis*; Cic. N. D. 1. 69 *directo deorsum ferri*; Vitruv. 7. 3. 1 *asseret directi* (MSS. and edd. *di-*). (b) Straight, of a thing; of a road, straight, direct: Caes. C. 1. 24 (though edd. give *di-*) *abest directo itinere ab Utica paulo amplius passus mille*; G. 6. 26 *cornu magis directum his quae nobis nota sunt cornibus*; Script. Bell. Alex. 64 *cum neque flectere navim propter vim fluminis neque directam tantis fluctibus tenere posset*; Cic. Cael. 41 *directum iter ad laudem*, and often elsewhere in Cic.; Ov. M. 1. 98 *non tuba directi, non aeris cornua flexi*; 2. 129 *nec tibi directos placeat via quinque per arcus* (in both places Merkel and Zingerle read *di-*); Vitruv. 2. 9. 6 *abies directa permanet in contignatione* (so the best MSS.); 6. 2. 2 *remi cum sint sub aqua directi, tamen oculis infracti videntur*; 8. 1. 6 *radii solis non directi perveniunt ad terram*; 1. 6. 8 *cum enim plateae contra directos ventos erunt conformatae*; 5. 3. 5 *aditus . . . ex omnibus locis perpetuos et directos sine inversuris faciendos*; 7. praef. 11 *directis planisque frontibus*, and often elsewhere in Vitruvius. In the two last passages good MS. authority favours *directus*, but in the majority of cases it has been corrupted into *di-*, and so Rose and Müller-Strübing always write. Phrase *in directo* opp. to *in anfractu* Varro L. L. 7. 15; *per directum* Plin. 5. 80, 3. 66. (c) Met., direct, straight, straightforward, of speech or action: Cic. Cael. 42 *directa ratio*; Part. Or. 130 *ratio directi et veri et iusti*; Liv. 21. 19. 1 *directa percunctatio*; Quint. 4. 1. 68 *directo ad Ciceronem principio utitur*; Dig. 3. 5. 20 *directa et contraria actio*; 13. 6. 3. 4 *agere directo*. (d) Of a person, unbending, severely upright: Cic. Cael. 38 *tristi et directo seni*. (*De, rego*. I believe that in classical Latin, whenever the meaning is to 'point or aim down' or 'to make straight,' *derigo* should be written, the oldest MSS. generally giving this form. But by the fifth century A.D. the degeneracy of pronunciation caused *derigo* and *dirigo* to be confused. See **Dirigo**.)

Dērīvātīō, in Grammar, = derivative formation; Serv. A. 10. 709 'Laurentia' pro 'Laurens,' vera et recta derivatione.

Dērōgātīō, = στέρησις, negation: Charis. p. 233 K.

Dērōgātīvus, having a negative force: Diom. p. 326 (of the preposition *in*).

Dērūo, -īs, -ēro. 1. To pull down: Acc. Parerga 1 ap. Non. p. 61 (*porcas*) *bidenti ferro rectas deruere*; Cic. Att. 16. 11. 2 *deruam cumulum de laudibus Dolabellae*. 2. To fall down: Apul. M. 2. 30 (*ures*) *deruunt*. Gloss. Philox. give *deruit* κατέσπρεψεν, ἀνασπρέφει. (Not in Sen. N. Q. 3. 27. 2, where the true reading seems to be *eiciat*.)

Dēscrīptīō, in the sense of numbering, enrolling, census (*ἀπογραφή*); Vulg. 2 Reg. 24. 9; Luc. 2. 2 (Rönsch S. B. p. 25).

Dēsīdērīum = appetite: Anthim. c. 49 *ostrea vero necesse habetur pro desiderio permittere interdum*; ib. 51; Plin. Val. 5. 33 (Rönsch S. B. p. 25).

Dēsīdēscō, -īs, to begin to be slothful: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6, Osborn ib. 8. p. 175 'desidescere' torpescere; Gloss. Amplon. p. 295 (see Löwe P. G. p. 381).

Dēsīdūus, slothful: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6; Gloss. Hild. D. 150 'desiduus' desidiosus.

Dēsīpīdus, tasteless; perhaps to be read in Ps. Acron. Hor. 2. S. 4. 16, where the MSS. give *clutius . . . disipidius* (Hauthal conj. *insipidius*).

Dēspīcō, -ās, to pluck a bird, quoted from Pelagonius. This word seems to be referred to in the glosses ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 'dispicatis' decoriatis, 'dispacatus' discoriatus.

Dētērīōrātīō, deterioration: Ps. Acr. Hor. 3. C. 27. 53 *deterioratio formae*.

Dētractātīō (διαλογισμός), doubting: Itala Phil. 2. 14 *omnia facile sine murmurationibus et detractionibus* (Vulg. *haesitationibus*). (*Dittractatio* or *distractatio* would be more appropriate.)

Dōtractīō = slander (λοιδορία): Rufin. Int. Joseph. Antiqq. 18. 13 *omnem suam vitam liberam detractionibus gessit* (Rönsch S. B. p. 25).

Dēvēnusto, -ās, to disfigure: Gell. 12. 1. 8 *tamquam pulchritudinis sibi insignia devenustet*; Mamertin. Pan. Iul. 5. 3 *oris nitorem devenustare*; and in other late Latin.

Dēverbīum, -ī, subst. n., the spoken part of a play, unaccompanied by music, as opp. to *canticum*: Liv. 7. 2. 10 *ad manum cantari histrionibus coeptum, devertiaque* (*diverbia* edd.) *tantum*

ipsorum voci relicta; Petron. 64 *solebas suavius esse, belle deverbis dicere, melica canturire* (so MSS.). In Mar. Victor. p. 79 K good MSS. give *in canticis magis quam deverbis*; so in the same passage quoted by Rufinus Metr. Ter. p. 15 K. But Diomedes p. 491 says (according to the MSS.) *deverbia sunt partes comoediarum in quibus diversorum personae versantur*, having just said *membra comoediarum tria sunt, deverbium canticum chorus*. Ritschl and Bücheler decide for writing *deverbium* everywhere, but Ribbeck, Römische Trag. p. 633 foll. defends *deverbum*, which certainly suits the passage in Petronius and perhaps that in Livy. Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. p. 177 says '*deverbum*' *canticum quod ante mortuum canitur*. (It is possible that there were originally two words, which soon became confused.)

Dēversĭō, in the sense of departure (meaning death): Itala 2 Tim. 4. 6 *tempus diversionis insistit* (Vulg. *resolutionis*). (Rönsch S. B. p. 25.)

Dēvōtĭō, -ōnis (*devoveo*). 1. The act of dedicating, consecrating, or devoting: Cic. Dom. 145 *capitis mei devotio*; Post Red. ad Quir. 1; Rab. Post. 2; Nep. Alc. 4. 5; Petron. 103. 6 *dissimulata nauseantis devotione*. 2. A formula of such dedication; Nep. Alc. 4. 5 *in quibus devotio fuerat scripta*; Macrobr. S. 3. 9. 15 *vim devotionis in qua . . . Iuppiter invocatur*. 3. A curse or incantation; Tac. A. 2. 69, and elsewhere (always pl. in Tac.); Suet. Cal. 3 *veneficiis et devotionibus impugnari*. 4. Zeal, devotion (often in religion, but also in general): Lact. Inst. 5. 19. 13 *qui devotione et fide caret*; Lamprid. Ael. 3. 5 *Samaritanorum religiones et Christianam devotionem*; Trebell. Pollio Gallien. 14. 1 *erga rem publicam devotio*; Capitolin. Max. and Balbin. 11. 3 *Aquilensium pro Romanis devotio*; Nemesianus Cyn. 83 *animat devotio mentes*; Ti. Donatus on Aen. 1. 447 *opulentiam et devotionem condentis*; Ennod. Epist. 5. 4 *ministerium devotionis*; ib. 8. 5; 9. 1 *in devotionibus* (? = *in studiis*); and elsewhere in late Latin.

Dextēr, synonym of *Aquilo*, the north wind: Hieron. Int. Origenis in Ezech. Homil. 1. § 14 *aquilo, . . . quem alio nomine Dextrum vocamus* (Rönsch S. B. p. 25).

Dīctātōr, **dīctātūra**, in the sense of a copier, copying: Gloss. Cyrill. ἀντιγραφεὺς *dictator, rescriptor*; ἀντιγραφὴ *dictatura, rescriptum* (Rönsch S. B. p. 26).

Dierēctus, -a, -um, explained by Nonius p. 35 as = *cruci fixus*.

It is used mostly in the phrases *i diirectus*, *i in diirectum*, *quin is diirectus*, and the like: as a popular oath = 'go to the gallows': Plaut. Bacch. 579 R *recede hinc* (so MSS.) *diirecte? ut pulsat propudium*; Most. 8 R *abi rus, abi diirecte, abscede ab ianua*; Trin. 457 *abin hinc diirecte?* Capt. 636 R *quin quiescis? i diirectum, cor meum, ac suspende te!* Rud. 1170 R *et suculast. Quin tu i diirecta cum sucula et cum porculis*; Merc. 183 R; Cas. Act. 1. 15; Poen. 160 R, 347; Varro Eum. fr. 17 *apage in diirectum a domo nostra istam insanitatem. In diirectum* apparently = straight down; Plaut. Merc. 442 R *ducit lembum iam diirectum navis piscatoria*. In Plaut. Curc. 240 R B reads *lien diirectust*, which probably stands for *diruptus* or *disruptus*, as J and E actually read. (In many passages the word *diirectus* is supported by respectable MS. authority. But in some this authority is doubtful: in Plautus Menaechmi 432 B gives *dēirectum*; in Poen. 160 *d rectus*; in Trin. 457 A has *diirecte*, the rest *derecte*. In Curc. 240 I should read *lien disruptust* (or *diruptust*) as giving better sense, and keeping nearer to the MSS., than Camerarius's *diirectus*. The manuscript evidence, taking it all in all, seems to me to point to an early corruption of *deirectus* or *directus* into *diirectus*, a corruption probably confirmed by a conceit of some scholar of the Augustan age or older, who thought that *diirectus* had something to do with *dies*. Paulus p. 69 M says '*diirectum*' *dicbant per antiphrasin, volentes significari malum diem*. Nonius p. 49 explains *diirectus* as = *ad diem erectus*. But Paulus continues '*dirigere*' *apud Plautum invenitur pro 'discidere.'* These words are probably a miserable fragment of an article of Verrius, in which *diirectus* and *dirigere* were discussed in connexion. It is quite common, in the history of Latin orthography, to find good scholars defending a wrong spelling by a false etymology: e.g. some wished to spell *inchoo inchoo*, as if it came from *Chaos*; see Paul. p. 107 M. Professor A. Palmer would always scan *dīērēctus*; but in Plaut. Trin. 457 *diirectus* must be trisyllabic, and so almost certainly in Capt. 630; so it may be in Mercator 756, Cas. 1. 15, and Most. 8. The difficulty to my mind is to give any satisfactory account of the form *diirectus*.)

Diffūto, -ās, to discuss: Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. p. 174 '*diffutare*' *disceptare*. *Disfuto* Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 92.

Dignātīō = esteem: add to the instances in Lewis and Short C. I. L. 9. 729, 1681.

Dilargus, generous: glosses quoted by Löwe P. G. p. 382.

Dīōmēdēa, -ae, title of a poem on Diomede written by Iulius Antonius, son of the triumvir, Schol. Hor. 4. C. 2. 33; Iuv. 1. 53.

Dīrectōr, -ōris (*dirigo* II), a director, guide; Int. Iren. 3. 25. 1 *neesse est cognoscere suum directorem*.

Dīrectōrius, -a, -um (*director*), making straight or level, ruling; Rufin. Orig. in Cant. 1. p. 359 (*aequitatem*) *directoriam mandatorum Dei*. Subst. n. *directorium*, a prescribed way or course: Cod. Theod. 14. 15. 3. 1.

I. **Dīrigo**, -rēxi, -rēctum, -rīgēre, to stretch in different directions: Agroecius p. 115 K '*derectum*' in *rectum vadens*, '*directum*' in *latera rectum*. Iuv. 4. 89 *ille igitur nunquam direxit brachia contra Torrentem*; Isid. Or. 1. 4. 3 *directo hiatu faucium*. Paulus p. 69 M says '*dirigere*' apud Plautum *invenitur pro discidere*: if this is so, *dirigo* in old Latin may have meant to cut asunder; Gloss. Hild. D 310 '*disrectum*' *divisum*; Gloss. Bodl. '*disrepti*' *separati*, '*disreptum*' *divisum*, probably for *disrecti*, *disrectum*.

II. **Dīrigo**, -rēxi, -rēctum, the later and incorrect spelling of *derigo*.

1. To direct, guide: of motion and the like (as *derigo*, q. v.); common in later Latin.

2. To correct: Cypr. De Lapsis 23 *plectuntur interea quidam quo ceteri dirigantur*.

Discrētīō, in the sense of distinction, difference: Rönsch S. B. p. 26 adds to the instances quoted in the lexx. Non. p. 438 *in plurimis invenitur ista discretio*; p. 443 *confidentiae et fidentiae discretionem M. Tullius pandit*.

Dīscribo, -is, -ēre, -scrīpsi, -scrīptum, to assign, allot to different persons: to arrange according to certain divisions: to write out in a distinct order: to divide, distribute: C. I. L. 1. 198. 18 *tribum cognomenque, tributimque discriptos habeto*; ib. 200. 70 *quod eius pecuniae adsignatum discriptum adsignatumve in tabuleis publiceis est*; I. R. N. 4601 (*Venafrum*) *eam aquam distribuere discribere vendundi causa*; Ter. Phorm. 923. This word is sometimes confused in MSS. with *describere*; but caution must be used in changing *describere* into *discribere*. *Dīscribo* has good MS. authority in the following passages of Cic.; Verr. 5. 62 *pro numero militum pecuniarum summas discribere*; De Sen. 59 *dimensa atque discripta*; Phil. 13. 12 *illud septiens miliens . . . ita discribetur*; Sest. 66 *cuius negotii publici . . . fingi curatio potuit, quae non esset attributa atque discripta*. *Describo* is given in the MSS., but should probably be altered into *discribo* in Cic. Cluent. 87 *non Archimedes potuit melius describere* (of a sum of money to be distributed); Verr.

1. 36 *quibus ne iis quidem quibus data essent potuit describere*; Flacc. 15 *distributis partibus tributim et centuriatim, descriptis ordinibus*; Rab. Post. 41 *quae (onera) secundis Postumi rebus (multi) descripta sustinuerunt*; Flacc. 32 *descripsit pecuniam ad Pompeii rationem*; Dom. 13 *descriptos ac decuriatos . . . exercitus perditorum*; Phil. 5. 22 *(bona) comitibus . . . descripsit*; Agr. 2. 79 *in iugera dena describat*; 85 *duodena describit in singulos homines*; Cat. 1. 9 *descripsisti partes urbis ad incendium*; 3. 8 *urbem . . . quemadmodum descriptum distributumque erat*; Caes. C. 3. 42 *vecturas describere*; Cic. De Or. 2. 142 *descripta generatim*; 2. 288 *in multa genera descripsisse*; Script. Bell. Al. 51 *pecuniae describerentur*. In Hor. 2. C. 13. 23 *(sedesque discretas piorum)* it is possible that we ought to read, with Keller and Holder, *discriptas*; as good MSS. of Ps. Acron and Porph. there say '*discriptas, separatas*'. In Livy Weissenborn is right in printing *discrībo* 30. 26. 6, 31. 14. 2, 33. 42. 8, 34. 56. 6. Vitruv. has no example of *discrībo*; in Tac. G. 25, A. 11. 19 *discr-* not *descr-* is probably the right reading. *Discrībo* is probably right wherever the idea of distribution into separate parts is required: *describo*, on the other hand, means to copy, or to sketch the whole of a thing. Probably, therefore, *iura describere* is the right expression of a praetor, = to give a sketch or notification of the rules of law on which he intends to base his judgments; this is the MS. reading in Cic. Quinct. 45, Verr. 5. 27, Legg. 1. 17, 2. 11. The most recent edd. print *iura describere*; but the notion of a division or distribution of *iura* does not seem appropriate.

Discrimēn = 1. ἀνακτένισμα, arrangement of the hair: Itala Is. 3. 20 *cincinnos et lunulas et Discrimen* (Vulg. *discriminalia*) *et armillas*. 2. The diaphragm: Cael. Aur. Chron. 1. 4. 75 *diaphragmatis . . . quod nos thoracis atque ventris 'discrimen' dixerimus*; 2. 11. 127 *membrana . . . a Graecis 'diaphragma' appellata, quam nos discrimen dicere poterimus*; ib. 2. 13. 186, 5. 10. 99 (Rönsch S. B. p. 26).

Discursiō = a way, path (τροχιά): Itala Prov. 2. 15 *quorum semitae diversae atque pravae discursiones eorum*; ib. 18 (Rönsch S. B. p. 26).

Disdōno, -ās, to give in all directions: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 383.

Disgrex, -ēgis, separated: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 383; Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. p. 181.

Disligo, -is, and -ās, to unbind: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 383;

Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. p. 181 '*disligere*' *solvere, quod et 'disligare' dicitur.*

Dīsōmus, with two bodies: C. I. L. 9. 1729 (Beneventum) *vas disomum.*

Dispex, sharp-sighted: Gloss. Philox. *dispex* ὀξυβλεπτής.

Dīspīcūlō, -ās, to pierce with arrows: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 383.

Displācīdus, morose: Gloss. Hild. D 306; and other glosses ap. Löwe P. G. p. 383.

Dīspōlīābūlum, -i, subst. n. concr. from *dispolio*, an act of robbery: read in Plaut. Bacch. 376 R as quoted by Nonius p. 75; the MSS. of Plautus however give *desidiabula.*

Dispunctiō, in the sense of retribution, rewarding according to desert: Tert. Apol. 18 *ad utriusque meriti dispunctionem*; Marc. 5. 12 *dispunctio boni ac mali operis* (Rönsch S. B. p. 27).

Dispunctōr, -ōris (*dispungo*), one who distributes or allots payment: Gloss. Cyrill. ἐκλογιστής *dispunctor*; Gloss. Amplon. p. 296 *dispunctores dicuntur qui militibus dona erogant*; C. I. L. 8. 9068 (Auzia, Mauretania Caesariensis); ib. 9020 (the same place); in both *patronus et dispunctor*; ib. 9699 *dispunctor reipublicae Quizensis et curator, patronus provinciae* (Quiza, Mauretania Caesariensis); Tert. Marc. 4. 17 *a creatore ut a iudice et dispunctorum meritorum* (usually taken as = *iudex*: but does it not mean 'he who allots to every one what he deserves?') See **Dispunctio**).

Dissēmīnātīō (ἡ διασπορά), 'the dispersed': Itala 2 Macc. 1. 27 *custodi disseminationem nostram* (Vulg. *dispersionem*). (Rönsch S. B. p. 27.)

Dissēmīnātōr, one who publishes abroad: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 383.

Dissensōr, one who dissents: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 383.

Dissignātīō, -ōnis, subst. f. (*dissigno*). 1. The business of arranging funeral games: C. I. L. 1. 206 *dissignationem ac libitinam*. 2. Tearing away of seals; so met., violation of law, performance of a lawless act: Arnob. 7. 9 *abolitionem dissignationibus comparari*.

Dissignātōr, -ōris, subst. m. (*dissigno*). 1. A person who makes it his business to arrange public games, whether funeral games or other; C. I. L. 4. 768 (Pompeii) *Sabinus dissignator cum plausu facit*; Hor. 1. Epist. 7. 6 *dissignatorem decorat lictoribus atris*; Sen. Ben. 6. 38.4 *dissignatores et libitinos*; Sueton. Fragm. p. 340 (Reiff.) from Tert. Spect. 10; Donat. Ter. Ad. 87

dissignatores dicti qui ludis funebribus praesunt; Dig. 3. 2. 4. 1
designatores (so the MSS.) quos *Gracci* βραβεύτας appellat. 2.
 A person who tears away a seal: Augustin. Mor. Man. 13. 30
signaculi dissignator.

Dissigno, -ās, -āvi (not to be confused with *designo*). 1.
 To mark out, arrange: in this sense it has good MSS. authority
 as against *designare* in Cic. N. D. 1. 26 *Anaxagoras . . . primus om-*
nium rerum descriptionem (? *discriptionem*) *ac modum mentis infinitae*
vi ac ratione dissignari atque confici voluit; ib. 3. 85 *ut enim nec*
domus nec res publica ratione quadam ac disciplina dissignata
videatur si, etc. 2. To unseal, tear the seals off a thing,
 opp. to *obsigno*, *consigno*: Eugraphius on Ter. Ad. 87 '*dissignare*'
proprie dicitur aliquid signatum legibus rumpere. C. I. R. 161 *ni*
dissignetis neu violctis opus; so met., to reveal what ought to be
 kept secret, to utter something wrong or unlawful: Plaut. Most.
 413 *R quae dissignata sunt et facta nequiter*; Apul. M. 8. 28 *quasi*
contra fas sacrae religionis dissignaverit aliquid; Arnob. 1. 63 *nec*
reputandum putavit quid ille dissignasset, dummodo suis ostenderet,
 etc.; 7. 6 *si quid animal caecum atque in nubibus semper ignorationis*
incedens dissignaverit, dixerit qui illorum minueretur auctoritas. 3.
 To violate a thing: Augustin. C. D. 15. 16. 2 *qui (mos) cum . . .*
immoderationem continentiae coerceat, cum dissignari atque corrumpi
merito esse nefarium iudicetur. 4. To commit a violent, strange,
 or surprising act: Nonius p. 96 '*dissignare*' (so the Harleian MS.)
cum nota et ignominia aliquid facere; Terentius *Adelphis* [87]
'illa, quae ante facta sunt, Omitto: modo quid dissignavit!' where
 Donatus says '*dissignare*' *est rem novam facere in utramque partem,*
et bonam et malam. Hor. 1. Epist. 5. 16 *quid non ebrietas dis-*
signat? operta recludit, etc., where Porphyrio says '*dissignat,*'
aperit. The meaning probably is 'of what miracle is intoxication
 not capable'? (In the passage quoted from Terence the Bembine
 gives *designavit*, the other chief MSS. *dissignavit*. But Donatus
 must have read *dissignavit*, as his note evidently connects the word
 with *dissignator*, q. v.)

Dissuāsōrius, dissuasive: Serv. A. 2. 46 '*ligno*' *quasi dis-*
suasorie.

Distentiō = affliction, tribulation (περισπασμός): Vulg. Eccles.
 8. 16 *apposui cor meum ut scirem sapientiam et intellegerem*
distentionem quae versatur in terra (Rönsch S. B. p. 27).

Dīstinctiō = clear meaning: Vulg. 4 Esdr. 12. 8 *ostende seruo*
tuο mihi interpretationem et distinctionem visus horribilis huius.

Districtiō = gathering, harvest (*destrictio* cod. Sangerm., *destructio*, perhaps for *destrictio*, Vulg.): Itala 4 Esdr. 4. 28 *seminatū enim est malum . . . et necdum venit districtio*; Rönsch S. B. p. 27. (*Destrictio*, = pulling down, should be the correct form.)

Dīverso, -ās, verb den. from *diversus*, to vary: Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. vol. 8. p. 179 '*diversare*' *variare*; Gloss. Hild. has '*diversati*' *in loco positi*, (? *in diverso loco positi*?). Du Cange quotes the word from medieval Latin in the sense of turning or stirring about.

Dīverticūlum, -i (*dīvertō*), not to be confused with *deverticulum*, a place where a road divides: Isid. Or. 15. 16. 11 (whence Grom. Lat. 1. p. 370 Lachm.) *eadem (dīvertiā) dīverticula sunt, hoc est diversae ac divisae viae*; so Serv. A. 9. 379.

Dīvidiōsē (*dividiā*) glossed as = *molestē*: Placidus p. 32 D.

Dīvinācūlum (*divinare*), an oracle: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 383 '*divinacula*' *sortes*.

Dīvulgātōr, one who publishes abroad: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 383.

Dōcentiā = διδαχή, teaching: Marc. 11. 18 (Cod. Bob., Old Latin Biblical Texts, p. 11).

Doctīto, -ās, to teach frequently: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 383.

Doctrīna in the sense of a doctrine, philosophical or theological theory: Int. Iren. 1. 24. 7; 27. 2; 28. 1; (Rönsch S. B. p. 27, who takes it, erroneously as it seems to me, as = *schola, secta*.)

Dōlūs, -i, used for *dolor*: Rönsch S. B. p. 27 gives instances from Commodian (Instr. 1. 26. 19; 2. 32. 1) and late inscriptions. (Dombart illustrates the use further in the Sitzungsberichte der kaiserl. Acad. d. Wissenschaften in Wien, 1884, vol. 100.)

Dōmus = the house-top: Itala 1 Reg. (= 1 Sam.) 9. 25, 26 (Vulg. *solarium*). (Rönsch S. B. p. 28.)

Dormitōriūm, in the sense of 1. a sleeping-carriage: Edict. Diocl. c. 15. 26, 27 in Greek letters; (Rönsch S. B. p. 28). 2. A night-dress: Gloss. Philox. *dormitorium* ἐγκοίμητρον.

Dossennus, -i, or **Dorsennus**: a conventional character in the *fabula Atellana*; Varro L. L. 7. 95 *manducari*, *a quo in Atellanis Dossennum manducum appellant* (so the passage is rightly emended by Müller p. 303, though Spengel reads *obesum*). One of the Atellanae of Novius was entitled *duo Dossenni*; (Ribbeck Fragm. Com. p. 217.) From the passage in Varro it would appear that Dossennus was the conventional glutton; and this explanation would suit Horace 2. Epist. 1. 173 *aspice Plautus . . . Quantus sit*

Dossennus edacibus in parasitis; how well he acts the glutton when he comes to talk of parasites; compare also Suetonius Galba 12. 13 *illa quoque verene an falso per ludibrium iactabantur, adposita lautiore cena ingemuisse eum, et ordinario quidem dispensatori breviarium rationum offerenti paropsidem leguminis pro sedulitate ac diligentia porrexisse . . . quare adventus eius non perinde gratus fuit, idque proximo spectaculo apparuit: siquidem Atellanis notissimum canticum exorsis 'Venit Dossennus a villa,' etc.* Pomponius 27 R *dantor publiciter Dossenno et fullonibus Cibaria*; ib. 75, 109; Sen. Ep. 89. 6 quotes a line *Hospes resiste et sophiam Dossenni lege*. Pliny 14. 92 quotes from a poet Fabius Dossennus, who is also mentioned in his list of authorities for book 14. The word was used as a cognomen: C. I. L. 1. 430 *L. Rubrius Dossennus*.

Dōtāmĕn, a dowry: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 384 '*dotamen*' *donum pro uxore*.

Dūbo, -ās, to doubt: Paul. p. 67 M '*dubat*' *dubitat*.

Dūctūs, -ūs. 1. as t. t. of Rhetoric, defined by Mart. Cap. p. 463 in Halm's R. L. M. as *agendi per totam causam tenor sub aliqua figura servatus*; by Fortunatianus ib. p. 84 as *quo modo tota causa agenda sit*. Fortunatianus goes on to distinguish *ductus* from *modus*; *ductus est totius orationis, modus vero partis alicuius in oratione*; and (p. 86) from *consilium, quod consilium voluntatis est, ductus ipsius orationis . . . Ductus ex consilio nascitur, non consilium e ductu*. *Ductus* then is the method or line of pleading adopted. There were five kinds (ll. cc.), *simplex, subtilis, figuratus, obliquus, mixtus*. Martianus Capella illustrates *ductus* by the instance of Cicero's first Philippic, *quae mira subtilitate dominatum Antonii latenter insimulat, ut omnia dicens nihil aspere dixisse videatur*. *Ductus* he distinguishes from *color, quod color in una tantum parte, ductus in tota causa servatur*. Comp. Serv. A. 11. 434 *utilitur ductu; nam oblique promittit se singulari certamine dimicare velle*; ib. 12. 15. 2. Of philosophy, the line or system adopted by a philosopher: Serv. G. 2. 278 '*secto limite*' . . . *unde sectae philosophorum dicuntur, i. e. ductus*. 3. In general, continuous course: Serv. G. 2. 337 '*tenorem*' *ductum*.

Dūellĭo, -ōnis, m. 1. A fighter: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 384 '*duellio*' *pugnator, belligerator, pugil vel rebellio*; comp. *perduellio = hostis*, Paul. p. 66 M. 2. Fem., war: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 125 '*duellio*' *bellum, pugna in hostem duplicem*; Gloss. Philox. *divellio* (i. e. *duellio*) *πόλεμος*.

Dulcĭum, -i, subst. n., a sweet cake : Isid. Or. 20. 2. 18 'dulcia' sunt genera pistorii operis, a sapore dicta. Melle enim asperso sumuntur. Lamprid. Heliog. 27. 3; Schol. Iuv. 3. 188; 6. 203, 631; and elsewhere in late Latin.

Duplex, t. t. in Grammar, dual: Charis. p. 175 K 'dixere' pro dixerunt 'muniere' pro munierunt, quam figuram alii duplicem existimant.

E.

The position of the vocal organs in pronouncing this letter is thus described: Marius Victorinus p. 32 K *e* depresso modice rictu oris reductisque introrsum labris effertur; Terentianus Maurus p. 329 K *e* . . . deprimit altum modico tenore rictum; Martianus Capella 3. 261 *e* spiritus facit lingua paullulum pressione. *Ē* is said by the grammarians to approach the sound of *i*; *ĕ* to approach the sound of the diphthong *ae*: Serv. in Don. p. 421 K, Sergius in Don. p. 520 K. (For a full discussion of this point see Seelmann pp. 175 foll.)

E stands as an abbreviation for *exemplum*, *egregius*, *egregiae*, *est*, *ex*.

Ēbitō, -is, to go out (*e*, *bacto*): given by all the MSS. of Plautus (apparently including A), in Plaut. Stich. 608 R *tanto opere suades ne ebitat*. *Ebitere* is quoted from glossaries by Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 102, and he would (perhaps rightly) read *ebitat* in the passage of Plautus; the most recent edd. however keep *bitat*.

Ēbriētās, in the sense of an intoxicating drink: Itala 1 Reg. (= 1 Sam.) 1. 15 *vinum et ebrietatem non bibo* (Rönsch S. B. p. 28).

Ēclōgă, -ae (ἐκλογή), a selection: Varro Epistulicae Quaestiones ap. Charis. p. 120 K *eclogas ex annali descriptas*. Comm. Cruq. Hor. 2. S. 1. 1 preserves the following notice: '*ecloga*' haec nomina sub se continet: si ad Iovem, prosodia dicuntur: si ad Apollinem, Dianam, aut Latonam, paeanes: si ad Liberum aut Semelen, dithyrambi: si ad ceteros deos, hymni: si ad homines laudandos, vituperandos, regendos, odae sunt et eclogae, sunt enim brevia poematia. (So more briefly Ps. Acron ad l.) Of a short poem: Stat. Silv. 3. praef. *summa est ecloga qua . . . exhortor*; Auson. Opusc. 8. praef. (p. 109 Peiper); of an ode of Horace: Auson. Opusc. 16. praef. (p. 197 Peiper); of one of the Bucolics of Verg. :

Serv. E. 1. 1; it is also found as title of the Satires of Horace in his MSS., and of some of Ausonius's Opuscula.

Ectāsīs, -is, acc. -in (ἐκτασις), lengthening of a syllable: Serv. A. 1. 340; Max. Victor. p. 221 K *de eclasi*.

Ēducēre diem, annos, and the like, to bring a period of time to a close, to consume it, the metaphor being probably from spinning. The lexx. quote Prop. 2. 9. 47; Sil. 11. 403; and other passages, to which may be added Sen. Tranq. 3. 1; Epist. 122. 3. So *ducere horas* Verg. A. 6. 539. See under *traho*.

Effātūs, babbling: Gloss. Hild. E 26 '*effatui*' *vaniloqui*.

Effo, -ās, or **ecfo**, to speak out. 1. In connexion with religion. (a) Of the utterances of *augures* or *fatiales*: Serv. A. 6. 197 *proprie 'cefata' sunt augurum preces*; Cic. Legg. 2. 20 *fatidicorum et vatium cefata incognita*; Liv. 1. 24. 6 *longo effata carmine*. (b) To point out a place, mark it out for consecration: Libri Augurum ap. Gell. 13. 14. 1 *intra agrum effatum*; Varro L. L. 6. 53 '*effari*' *templa dicuntur ab auguribus*; Cic. Legg. 2. 21 *templa liberata et cefata habento*; Att. 13. 42. 3 *ad templum effandum*; Liv. 10. 37. 15 *locus templo effatus*; Serv. A. 6. 197 *ager post pomeria ubi captabantur auguria dicebatur effatus*; 1. 446 *ut prius per augures locus liberaretur effareturque*. 2. To say, utter, speak: Enn. Trag. 24 *non potis cefari tantum dictis*. 3. In philosophy, *cefatum* = ἀξιωμα, a proposition: Cic. Ac. Pr. 2. 95 *fundamentum dialecticæ est, quidquid enuntietur, (id autem appellant ἀξιωμα, quod est quasi cefatum) aut verum esse aut falsum*; and just below '*cefatum*' *esse id quod aut verum aut falsum sit*; Sen. Ep. 117. 13 *enuntiativum quiddam . . . quod alii effatum vocant, alii enuntiatum, aliud edictum*. Deponent form, *effor*, -āris. 1. To say, speak out: Enn. A. 48. 60 *hæc effatus*; 180 *effatur*; Pacuv. 292 *cefare, quæ territet cor tuum timiditas*; Lucr. 5. 104 *sed tamen effabor*; in Verg. very often; Hor. Epod. 17. 37 *effare: iussas cum fide poenas luam*, etc.; Lucan 8. 347 *nil animis fatisque tuis effabere dignum*; Plin. 3. 139 *populorum pauca cefatu digna aut facillia nomina*; Suet. Nero 49 *trepidanter cefatus* ἔπιπὼν μ' ὠκυπόδων ἀμφὶ κτύπος οὐατα βάλλει. 2. In philosophy, to enuntiate a proposition; Cic. Acad. Pr. 2. 97 *quod ita cefabimur: 'Aut vivet eras Hermarchus aut non vivet.'*

Effūtīlis, chattering: Eutyches p. 453 K (*ab*) *effutio effutilis*; Anecd. Helv. p. 74 Hagen.

Ēiectūra, -aø, as t. t. of Geometry, lengthening a base-line:

Boeth. Geom. 2. p. 1523: Nipsi Podisma ap. Grom. Lat. p. 297 (Rönsch S. B. p. 28).

Ēlābiscens, slippery: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 165.

Ēlacto, -ās, to wean (?); Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 and 7, and Papias 'elactare' e lacte tollere. (Probably for *delacto*.)

Ēliqūus, transparent, clear: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 7 'eliqua' manifesta vel aperta; so Osbern ib. 8. p. 194 'eliquus' purus.

Ēlix, -īcis, subst. m., a broad furrow in a corn-field intended to carry off the water, a field-drain: Paul. p. 76 M 'elices' sulci aquarii, per quos aqua collecta abducitur in liris; Serv. G. 1. 109 apud antiquos, hodiēque in aliquibus provinciis 'elices' appellantur sulci ampliores, ad siccandos agros ducti; Ov. M. 8. 237 limoso prospexit ab elice perdis; Col. 2. 8. 3 sulcos aquarios, quos nonnulli elices vocant; 11. 2. 82 elices sulcosque aquarios; Plin. 19. 182 quas elices inducunt.

Ēlixō, -ās (*elixus*), to boil: Prob. Cath. p. 39 K; Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. p. 194 'elixare' coquere in aqua; Apic. 2. 42.

Ēlūrēscō, -īs, to grow pale or yellowish: restored by Havet to Varro Prometheus ap. Non. p. 101 *exsanguibus . . . elurescat colos*; the MSS. varying between *evirescat* and *eiurescat*. (See **Lūreo**.)

Ēmācītās (*ēmax*), emaciation, thinness: Papias 'emacitas' macritudo.

Ēmānēō, -ēs, -mansī, -manēre, to remain or dwell away from a place: followed by abl., Stat. Theb. 7. 650 *lucos vetitus quibus emansisse sacerdos*; Dig. 49. 16. 3. 4 *qui exploratione emanet*. Abs., Dig. 49. 16. 3. 7; 21. 1. 17. 4 *qui nocte aliqua sine voluntate domini emansisset*.

Ēmāx, adj.: according to Gloss. Hild. E. 92, and Amplon. p. 326 = *macer, tenuis*; if so it is from *e* and *mac-*, to waste or destroy.

Ēmendo, -ās, to make free from faults, in various senses. The part. pass. *emendatus* is used as an adj., with comp. and sup. and adv. *emendate*, in most of the senses in which the verb is used. 1. In a moral sense, to improve, correct, make better: Cic. Legg. 3. 30 *tota civitas . . . emendari (solet) et corrigi continentia*; Publil. Syr. 150 (Friedrich) *ex vitio sapiens alieno emendat suum*; Nep. Them. 1. 1 *huius vitia magnis sunt emendata virtutibus*; Ov. F. 4. 596 *emendet facta priora novis*; 5. 205 *vim tamen emendat dando*

mihī nomina nuptae; Col. 11. 1. 28 *quamvis interdum emendata sit perperam facti imprudentia vel negligentia*; Petron. 130 *culpam emendare*; Curt. 8. 7. 15 *si potes emendari*; Plin. Ep. 9. 21. 1 *vere credo emendatum*; and elsewhere in Lat. *Emendatus*, as adj. = faultless (though not always in the strict logical sense of the word): Cic. Lael. 61 *cum emendati mores amicorum sint*; Hor. 1. Epist. 1. 16. 30 *cum pateris sapiens emendatusque vocari*; Plin. Ep. 3. 3. 5 *emendatus et gravis*; 8. 22. 2 *optimum et emendatissimum*; Tac. D. 41 *non emendatae nec usque ad votum compositae civitatis*; Capitolin. Gord. 24. 1 *cius sacculum emendatius et diligentius . . . perfectum*; and elsewhere in Latin.

2. In a general sense, to improve, amend: Cic. Brut. 261 *emendare consuetudinem*; Or. 155 *iam emendatur antiquitas*; Hor. 2. S. 8. 85 *ut arte Emendaturus fortunam*; 2. Epist. 1. 3 *res Italas . . . Legibus emendes*; Phaedr. 5. 9. 5 *qui doctiorem emendat, sibi dici putet*; Vell. 2. 89. 4 *leges emendatae utiliter*; Quint. 2. 2. 7 *in emendando quae corrigenda sunt*; Plin. Ep. 6. 2. 9 *soles emendari cupere quae iam corrigere difficile est*; Iuv. 14. 67 *uno Semodio scobis haec emendat servulus unus*; Suet. Aug. 34 *hanc (legem) cum severius emendasset. Emendatus = faultless, perfect*: Cic. Acad. Post. 1. 13 *recentissima quaeque sunt correctae et emendatae maxime*; Petron. 126. 3 *omnibus simulacris emendatiorem* (of a woman). 3.

Of writing or style, to correct: Cic. Att. 2. 16. 4 *ut annales suos emendem et edam*; often in Quint., e. g. 10. 2. 20 *emendare quaedam et mutare*; 10. 4. 2 *optimum emendandi genus. So emendatus, faultless, correct*: Cic. Brut. 258 *locutionem emendatam et Latinam*; Hirtius ap. Suet. Iul. 56 *quam bene atque emendate*; Hor. 2. Epist. 1. 71 *emendata videri Pulchraque*; Quint. 1. 6. 30 *barbara ab emendatis discernere*; 8. 1. 2 *Latine atque emendate loquendi*; 8. 3. 1 *emendate ac lucide dicentium*; Vopiscus Firm. 1 *emendatissimus scriptor.*

4. Of writing, to correct, i. e. free from mistakes of spelling and the like: Quint. 1. 6. 19 *emendat quod 'calidum' dicere quam 'caldum' malit*; 9. 4. 74 *ita edidit, et melius est quam quod emendatur*; Mart. 7. 11. 1 *cogis me calamo manuque nostra Emendare meos, Pudens, libellos*; Suet. Gramm. 24 *multa exemplaria contrahere atque emendare ac distinguere*; Dom. 20 *exemplaribus petitis, missisque Alexandream qui describerent emendarentque*; Vita Verg. 37 *qui Aeneida post mortem eius emendarunt*; ib. 41; Serv. Vita Verg. p. 22; Jerome to the Eusebian Chronicle a. Abr. 1923 (of Lucretius's *aliquot libri*) *quos postea Cicero emendavit*; Mavortius Subscriptio to Hor. Epod. *ut potui*

emendavi, and other *subscriptions*. 5. Of a disease, to cure : Plin. 20. 129 *em. alopeciam* ; 170 *tussim* ; 36. 156 *cicatrices*.

Ēmīniscor, -*ēris*, -*mentus sum*, to utter or publish an invention or falsehood : Varro L. L. 7. 44 *ab hoc illud quod dicitur 'eminisci,' cum commentum pronuntiatur* ; so Apul. Apol. 102 *fingite aliquid, eminiscimini quod respondeatis* (tell me). (It was restored by Heusinger to Nepos Alc. 2. 1 and to Cornificius 2. 10 and 12 by Kayser for *comminiscor* : but Cobet rejects it in the passage of Nepos. Gloss. Hild. E. 101 and Amplon. p. 328 give '*eminiscitur*,' *in memoriam revocat* ; probably corrupt for *reminiscitur*.)

Ēmussītātus, perfectly finished = *ad amussim factus* ; Paul. p. 76 M '*emussitata*' *ad amussim facta* ; Placidus p. 42 '*emussitatos*' *ad amussim exactos* ; Plaut. Mil. 631 Rib. *emussitata sua sibi ingenua indoles* ; so the MSS. of Plautus and of Non. p. 9, who quotes the passage. (Löwe P. G. p. 284 says that the form is probably to be accepted, though he cannot explain it.)

Endōdēcārit = *indicarit* : *endofestabat* = *infestabat* ; *endocclusa* = *inclusa* ; *endopesciscas* = *inpeciscas* (? *inpeciscar*) ; *endocincti* = *incincti* ; *endoriguum* = *inriguum* ; *endoploro* = *imploro*, are forms attested by good glossaries. For *endoploro* see Paul. p. 77 M.

Ēnixō, -*ās*, verb of uncertain meaning, quoted by Prob. Cath. p. 29 K.

Ēphippīo, -*ās* (*ephippium*), to furnish with saddle and bridle : Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. p. 199 '*ephippiare*' *equum, ornare*. Of the rider : Caes. G. 4. 2 *ad ephippiatos equites*.

Ēpītōmārius, an epitomator : Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 165.

Errōnēus = a deceiver, corrupter = *ἀπατεῶν* ; Rufin. Int. Ioseph. Antiqq. 8. 8 *ossa etiam horum populum seducentium et errorum exurat* (Rönsch S. B. p. 28).

Ērūlus, -*i*, dim. from *erus*, a master : Gloss. Amplon. p. 327 '*eruli*' *domini* ; so Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 419. As mythical n. p. : Verg. A. 8. 563.

Escūlentīa, -*ae*, fatness : Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. p. 192 '*esculentia*' *pinguedo, arvina, carnulentia*. Hieron. Epist. 79. 7 *cervorum et quadrupedum animalium esculentias*.

Ēverrae, -ārum (or exv-), either a sweeping out, or a broom : see s. v. Everriator.

Ēverriātōr, -ōris, subst. m., ag. from a lost verb *everrio*, properly one who sweeps out, so in law a man who, having received an inheritance, is bound to perform the due funeral rites : Paul. p. 77 M 'everriator' *vocatur qui iure accepta hereditate iusta facere defuncto debet . . . Id nomen dictum a verrendo. Nam 'exverrae' sunt purgatio quaedam domus ex qua mortuus ad sepulturam ferendus est, quae fit per everriatorem certo genere scoparum adhibito, ab extra verrendo dictarum.* (A confused gloss ap. Mai Cl. Auct. vol. 7 says 'everriatores' qui defunctorum umbras colligunt.)

Euge, interjection, the Greek εὖγε, well! good! capital! often in the comedians and generally in colloquial Latin.

Eugepae, probably = εὖγε παῖ, well done, my boy! Plaut. Amph. 1018 R; Rud. 170, 442 R; Pseud. 743 R; printed from conj. Epid. 9 R.

Ēvirōsco, -īs, -ōre, to lose one's manhood : Nonius p. 154 'puellascere,' *effeminari vel evirescere* (so the Harl.) (J. H. Onions.) For the other instances quoted from Varro ap. Non. p. 101 see s. v. Eluresco.

Exāctus, t. t. of Grammar, of the perfect tense : Charis. p. 176 K; of the pluperfect : Charis. p. 177 (= Diomed. p. 346).

Exaeditūo, -ās, to turn out of a temple : Gloss. Amplon. p. 329 'exaeditual' *excludit ab adytis* (so Löwe for *exauditual*, *excludit ab abditis*). Löwe would read *exaeditual* for *exaeditifical* in Plaut. Trin. 1127.

Exāmēn, -īnis, as part of a balance, the tongue which marks the declension of the scale, but sometimes described less accurately (to all appearance) as the thread or string by which the balance is held steady : e.g. Paul. p. 80 M 'examen' *est acquamentum*; Serv. A. 12. 725 *examen est proprie filum quo trutina regitur*; Isid. Or. 16. 25. 5 *examen est filum medium quo trutiniae statera regitur, et lances acquantur.* The Scholia on Pers. 1. 6 are more accurate : *examen est lingua vel linum quod mediam hastam ad aquanda pondera tenet.* In the sense of tongue Verg. A. 12. 725 *Iuppiter ipse duas aequato examine lances Sustinet, et fata imponit diversa duorum*; Pers. 1. 6 *examenque improbum in illa Castiges trutina*; Suet. Vesp. 25 *dicitur . . . vidisse quondam per quietem stateram . . . positam examine aequo.* Met., Ov. M. 9. 552 *legumque examina servent* (keep even the balance of the law); Stat. Silv. 3. 3. 203 *viam morum*

longaque examina vitae (the rule or balance of life, what holds it even or straight). In the steel-yard *examen* is the arm along which the weight moves: Vitruv. 10. 8. 7 *quemadmodum in statera pondus, cum examine progreditur ad fines ponderationum*; Pers. 5. 100 *certo compescere puncto Nescius examen*.

Exassũlo, -ās, to cut off chips (*assulae*): Placidus p. 45 D 'fomitat,' *fomitibus exassulat*.

Excävëo, -ës, = *praecaveo*: Gloss. Amplon. p. 328 'excavet' *praecavet*.

Excello, -ās (*cella*): Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 153 'excellare' (so Löwe for *excelare*) *cum uxore esse in libertate* (? *excellari*). Used of manumitted slaves, who are *extra cellam*, the *cella* being the abode of slaves.

Exceptiõ (? *excerptiõ*), concr., a heave-offering: Itala Lev. 7. 32, 34 (Rönsch S. B. pp. 28-29).

Excessiõ, = transgression; Rufin. Int. Ios. Antiqq. 12. 4 *pro excessione Oniae*. (Rönsch S. B. p. 29.)

Excessũs, -ũs, = *ἔκστασις*, a trance; Itala Gen. 15. 12 (Vulg. *sopor*). Rönsch S. B. p. 29.

Excipiãbulum, -i, n., a hunting spear on which the animals were caught (see **Excipulum**): Serv. A. 4. 131 *venabula autem ob hoc dicta quod sunt tela apta venatui, quasi excipiabula*; nearly = Isid. Or. 18. 7. 4 *venabula dicta quasi venatui habilia, vel quia venientem excipiunt, quasi excipiabula*.

Excipũlum, -i, n. 1. A vessel for receiving or catching: Plin. 9. 75 *in excipulis eius fluminis*; 25. 78 *subitur excipulis ventriculo haedino*. 2. = *venabulum*, a hunting spear on which the animals were caught as they sprang or charged: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 7 'excipulum' *venabulum veteres dixerunt*; so Papias.

Excõliõ, -ās, to castrate; Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 107.

Exercipēs, a runner: Gloss. Philox. *exercipes* *δρομέύς*.

Exfëbrũo, -ās, to purify: Placidus p. 42 D 'exfebruare' *expurgare*.

Exfrëto, -ās, verb den. from *ex* and *fretum*, = *navigare*: Gloss. Amplon. p. 328 'exfretat' *navigat*.

Exhibitor (*exhibeo*), one who gives or provides; of a dinner: Nonius p. 281 *conviviũ exhibitor*; Ps. Acr. Hor. 2. S. 8. 7 *cenae*. Of games: Arnob. 7. 42.

Exhortātiō, in the sense of consolation, παράκλησις: Itala Is. 57. 18 *vias eius vidi et curavi cum et dedi ei exhortationem veram* (Rönsch S. B. p. 29).

Eximius. The following note from Donatus on Ter. Hec. 1. 1. 9 is worth quoting: '*Eximia*' *pecora dicuntur quae a grege excepta sunt ad usus dominorum suorum, ut uberius pascantur. Proprie 'eximius porcus' est exemptus grege, et signatus macula et nota.*

Exlaudo, -ās (or ēlaudo), to praise excessively: Paul. p. 76 M; Placidus p. 42 D.

Exōrātiō, in the sense of propitiation (ἐξίλασμός): Itala Ezech. 45. 19 *et accipiet sacerdos de sanguine exorationis*; 1 Joh. 2. 2. ap. Rufin. Comm. Orig. in Epist. ad Roman. 3. 8 (Rönsch S. B. p. 29).

Expensa, -ae, in the sense of mortar: Salv. G. D. 3. 1. 1 *non sunt solubili luto posita (fundamenta operis) nec temporali lapide constructa, sed sacrarum expensarum confectione valida*; so *impensa* Vulg. Sirac. 22. 21 *caementa sine impensa posita contra faciem venti non permanent.*

Expēriētia, -ae (*experiens*). 1. The quality of the *experiens*, i.e. readiness to try, boldness in making new trials, love of discovery, readiness to make a venture, or as an act, trial, trying, making trial, venturing: Varro ap. Gell. 1. 18. 2 *experientiam laus sequitur*; R. R. 1. 18. 7 *bivium enim nobis ad culturam dedit natura, experientiam (trial) et imitationem*; ib. 1. 18. 8 *experientia temptare quaedam*; 1. 19. 2 *triplicem regulam, superioris domini institutum, et vicinorum, et experientiam quandam*; Lucr. 5. 1452 *usus et impigrae simul experientia mentis*; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10. 18. 3 *quae me ad hanc experientiam excitavit* (to make this venture); Cic. Tusc. 4. 56 *aegritudinem suscipere pro experientia* (to incur annoyance instead of trying); Verg. G. 1. 4 *apibus quanta experientia parcis*; 4. 316 *unde nova ingressus hominum experientia cepit*; Manil. 1. 61 *per varios usus artem experientia fecit*; Cels. 1. prooem. *qui se ἐμπειρικούς ab experientia nominant*; Tac. II. 5. 6 *cuius legendi usum . . . experientia docuit*; Serv. G. 3. 456 *maiores enim expugnantes religionem totum in experientia conlocabant*. Followed by gen. of the thing tried: Cic. Rab. Post. 43 *experientia patrimonii amplificandi labentem*; Ov. M. 1. 225 *experientia veri*; 7. 737 *fide (= fidei)*; Vell. 2. 78. 2 *belli experientia durabat exercitum*.

2. The result of trying, experience: Cels. 1. prooem. *ratio idem doceat quod experientia*; so very often in Tac., e.g. A. 14. 36 *vetus miles*

et multa procliorum experientia; elsewhere he has *rerum experientia*, *experientiā probatos*, and the like.

Exp̄erimentum. 1. An example: *Itala Iac. 5. 10 accipite experimentum, fratres, de malis passionibus.* 2. Knowledge: *Rufin. Int. Ios. Antiqq. 10. 1 linguae huius experimentum* (Rönsch S. B. p. 30).

Exp̄erīo, -īs, act. form of *experior*: *Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 'experiunt' deprobant.*

Exp̄iātōrius. 1. Fit to expiate an evil omen: *Serv. A. 3. 264 meritos honores, congruos, i. e. expiatorios.* 2. Purifying, expiatory: *Augustin. C. D. 21. 13 mundetur per poenas expiatorias.*

Exp̄ōsītīō, in the sense of 1. A putting off: *Tert. Pall. 5 nullius profecto alterius indumenti expositio quam togae gratulatur.* 2. Concr. = ἔκθεμα, a place of exposure, i. e. a brothel: *Itala Ezech. 16. 24 fecisti tibi expositionem (Vulg. prostibulum) in omni platea* (Rönsch S. B. p. 30).

Exp̄rōdo, to shut out: *Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct 6 'exprodere' excludere, 'exproditā' exclusā*; so *Gloss. Hild. and Papias.*

Exp̄pugnare domum, applied to a seducer or adulterer: *Sen. Exc. Contr. 3. 5 (p. 369 Bursian) expugnatam domum lugeo, ereptam virginitatem consolor*; *Quint. Decl. 262 (p. 73 Ritter) alienam domum expugnavi*; so perhaps *Verg. A. 10. 93 me duce Dardanius Spartam expugnavit adulter?*

Exp̄pugnōsus, glossed as = *bellicosus*: *Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 165.*

Exp̄sensus, without feeling: *Laevius ap. Gell. 19. 7. 3 mente exsensa*; form *exsensis (si l. c.) Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. p. 196 'exsensis' extra sensum.*

Exp̄sōlūtīō = interpretation: *Int. Iren. 5. 20. 1 in exsolutione (imaginis) ait Daniel*; *ib. 5. 25. 3 in exsolutione visionum.*

Exp̄sumptūo, -ās, to impoverish: *Glosses quoted by Löwe P. G. p. 425.*

Extisp̄icus, one who inspects entrails: *Glosses ap. Löwe P. G. p. 379, Glossae Nominum p. 143.*

Extrunco, -ās, to pull up, trunk and all: *Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 'extruncare' eruere, eradicare.*

Exustūōsus, glossed as = *torridus*: *Glossae Nominum p. 165 Löwe.*

F.

The position of the vocal organs in pronouncing this letter is thus described: Marius Vict. p. 34 K *f* litteram inum labium superis imprimentes dentibus reflexa ad palati fastigium lingua leni spiramine proferemus; Terent. Maur. p. 332 K inum superis dentibus imprimens labellum, Spiramine leni, velut hirta Graia vites, Hanc ore sonabis; Mart. Cap. 3. 261 *f* dentes (spirant) labrum inferius deprimentes. Comp. Quint. 12. 10. 29 (*f*) inter discrimina dentium efflanda est. In the first century and earlier the Latin *f* was not pronounced as the Greek φ, and this was the tradition of the schools; Quint. 1. 4. 14; Ter. Maur. l. c. (who means by *hirta Graia* the Greek φ, *hirta* being = *δαρέα*); Macrobr. Exc. p. 606 K *f* apud Latinos *δαρύ* non est, quia non habent consonantes *δαρέας*; Prisc. 1. p. 12 K says non fixis labris pronuntianda est *f*, quomodo *ph*, atque hoc solum interest; but it is not clear what this means, nor again whether Priscian is reporting the usage of his own time, or merely repeating the earlier doctrine. The similarity of form sometimes caused confusion between the Latin *f* and the Greek digamma; see Macrobr. l. c., Prisc. 1. p. 35 K. As an abbreviation, F may stand for the names *Flavia*, *Flaviensis*, *Fabrateria*, *Fortuna*; and for the words *figlina*, *filius*, *filia* (with their cases), *fundus*, *fiscus*, *funus*, *flamen*, *frumentum*, *fidelis*, *felix*, *faciunt*, *facto*, *fecit*, *fecerunt*, *fieri*, *faciundum*.

Fābellātōr, a talker: Glossae Nominum p. 46 Löwe 'fabellator' sermocinator.

Fābello, -ās, to talk: Gloss. Hild. 'fabulor' fabellor (which Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 155 emends *fabello*).

Fabricātōr = a smith: Cael. Aur. Chron. 3. 4. 6 aquae ex lacu, in quo saepissime candens ferrum fabricatores tingunt (Rönsch S. B. p. 30).

Fābŭlō, -ōnis, a talker: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 384.

Fāciens, as t. t. of Grammar, of a simple form as opp. to a derivative, e. g. *aqua* as opp. to *aqualis*: Pliny ap. Charis. p. 118 K.

Factīvus, active, strenuous: Gloss. Hild. F. 23 'factive' active, strenue.

Factūra. 1. Make, manufacture: the lexx. illustrate from Pliny, Gellius, and the Vulgate: add Ti. Donatus on Aen. 5. 262 *trilicem facturam*: Gloss. Cyrill. *ποίησις factura*. 2. Coner., a thing made: Itala Is. 29. 16 *numquid dicit . . . factura ei qui se fecit*, etc. (Rönsch S. B. p. 30, who gives other instances from late Latin).

Fācundus and **fācundīa**, of eloquence in writing: Hor. A. P. *cui lecta potenter erit res, Nec facundia deseret hunc nec lucidus ordo.* Quint. 8. 1. 3 *T. Livio, mirae facundiae viro*; Mart. 5. 30. 3 *facundi scaena Catulli*; 14. 189. 2 *facundi Properti*; Stat. Silv. 1. 4. 28-30 *seu plana solutis Cum struis orsa modis, seu cum tibi dulcis in artum Frangitur, et nostras curat facundia leges.*

Faesasius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 9. 3523 (Furfo in Regio iv).

Falcīto, -ās, to prune, cut away: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 and 7, and other glosses ap. Löwe P. G. p. 384 '*falcitat'* putat, secat.

Falcō, -ōnis (*falx*). 1. One whose great toes are turned inwards: Paul. p. 88 M *falcones dicuntur quorum digiti pollices in pedibus intro sunt curvati, a similitudine falcis*; so Gloss. Philox., *falcones δάκτυλοι ποδῶν ἔσω βλέποντες*; Gloss. Epin. 10. A. 1; Serv. A. 10. 146 *quod hanc (Capuam) quidam Falco condidisset, cui pollices pedum curvi fuerunt, quem ad modum falcones aves habent, quos viros Tusci capyas vocant*; so Isid. Or. 12. 7. 57 '*capus*' *Italica lingua dicitur a capiēdo. Hunc nostri falconem vocant, quod incurvis digitis sit.*

2. A falcon: Serv. and Isid. ll. cc.; Gloss. Hild. F. 38.

Falerius, nom. m.: C. I. L. 9. 114 (Brundisium); 514, 515 (Venusia).

Fallātōr (from lost verb *fallare*), a deceiver: Glossae Nominum p. 46 Löwe '*fallator*' *simulator*.

Fallibilis, fallible: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 385.

Falliscus, -i, a knife: Placidus p. 43 D '*forco*' *quem nunc falliscum appellamus, nunc cultrum.*

Fāmīgērūlus, one who brings rumours: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 385.

Fāmūlōsus, rich in slaves: Porph. Hor. Epod. 2. 65. The gloss ap. Löwe P. G. 385 '*famulosus*' *serviens*, should perhaps be corrected '*famulaus*' *serviens*.

Fānum (the neuter of a lost adj. *fanus* meaning 'declared,' 'proclaimed'), properly a spot dedicated to a god, whether with a building upon it or not. *Fanum* is the most general word for a consecrated place or a temple; the difference between *fanum* and *templum* being that a *fanum* must be consecrated by the *pontifices*, while a *templum* is marked out by the *augures*: Varro L. L. 6. 54 *hinc fana nominata quod pontifices in sacrando fati sunt finem*; Paul. p. 88 M *fanum a Fauno dictum, sive a fando, quod cum pontifex dedicat certa verba profatur*; Liv. 5. 50. 2 *senatus consultum facit, fana omnia, quod ea hostis possedisset,*

restituerentur, terminarentur expiarenturque; 10. 37. 14 *Fabius scribit . . . in ea pugna Iovis Statoris aedem votam, ut Romulus ante voverat: sed fanum tantum, id est locus templo effatus, fuerat; ceterum hoc demum anno ut aedem etiam fieri senatus iuberet, bis eiusdem voti damnata re publica, in religionem venit.* The phrase *sistere fana* (comp. Livy's *restituere fana*) meant to mark out and consecrate places for future temples, or for the *lecti* in the *lecti-sternium* (Fest. p. 351 M). As *fanatica arbor* meant a tree struck by lightning (Paul. p. 92 M) it follows that a place struck by lightning could be called *fanum*. The word also included *nemora* and *luci, sacella* and *delubra* (Marquardt, *Alterthümer* 3. p. 147 foll.).

Fāriōlus, the old Latin for *hariolus*: Scaurus p. 13 K *quem antiqui 'fariolum' nos 'hariolum'*; Gloss. Epin. 10 A. 4 *'fariolus' vates*; Gloss. ap. Hagen *Gradus ad Criticen* p. 25; Gloss. Philox. *pariolus* (i. e. *fariolus*) *προφήτης*.

Farrāgo, -īnis, or **ferrago**, f. (masc. according to Charis. p. 65 K). 1. Mixed green food for cattle: Gloss. Hild. F. 104 *'ferrago' viridis pastio*; Gloss. Cyrill. *γράφτις, χλωρὸς χόρτος, farrago*: so Philox. Varro R. R. 1. 31. 5 *ex segete, ubi sata admixta hordeum et vicia et legumina pabuli causa, viridia quod ferro caesa, ferrago dicta: aut quod primum in farracia segete seri coeptum*; Paul. p. 91 M *'farrago' appellatur id quod ex pluribus satis pabuli causa datur iumentis*; comp. Col. 2. 7. 2; Isid. Or. 17. 3. 14 *'farrago' a farre est: est enim herba hordeacea adhuc viridis, necdum granis ad maturitatem turgentibus.* Verg. G. 3. 205 *crassa farragine* (where Med. gives *ferragine*); Pers. 5. 77. (where the MS. C, a good one, has *ferragine*). Met., Iuv. 1. 86 *nostrī farrago libelli*. 2. The name was also given to a crop raised from what seed might remain in the husks of spelt or barley: Plin. 18. 142 *farrago ex recrimentis farris praedensa scribitur, admixta aliquando et vicia*.

Fartōr, -ōris = *nomenclator*: Paul. p. 88 M *'fartores' nomenclatores, qui clam velut inferebant nomina saluatorum in aurem candidati*; Ps. Acr. Hor. 2. S. 3. 229 *'fartor' . . . alias nomenclator*; Placidus p. 46 D *'fartori' nomenclatori*. This is very probably its meaning in Hor. l. c. *cum scurris fartor, cum Velabro omne macellum*; a *nomenclator* would be more naturally associated with *scurrae* than a sausage-maker.

Fassīō = *confessio*, Lib. Glossarum ap. Löwe P. G. p. 385.

Fātīgātīō, in the sense of mockery: Rufin. Int. Ioseph. Antiqq.

6. 4 *quaerendum se non sine eorum fatigatione fecit* (Rönsch S. B. p. 31, who gives other references).

Fătis, -is, acc. -im, subst., = weariness; whence was formed adv. *fatim*, = abundantly: Serv. A. 1. 124 '*fatim*' enim abundanter dicimus; Paul. p. 11 quotes from Terence '*ad fatim*' = *ad lassitudinem*.

Fatuclus (not **Fatuellus**) (*fari*), name of a god of augury: Serv. A. 6. 775, 7. 47.

Fävëa, -ae, a maid-servant: Gloss. Philox. *fabca παιδίσκη, fabeus παῖς*. Plaut. Mil. 795 Rib. *quasiq̄ hunc anulum suae faveae dederit*. Conj. by Scaliger in Iuv. 6. 354 for *flavam*: *nutricem, et faveam, cui det mandata, puellam*; where the scholia say *flavam* (? *faveam*) *puellam minorem per quam adulteris suis mandat*. There was a nomen *Favius*, or *Fovius*, in old Latin: Paul. p. 87 *Fovii, qui nunc Favii dicuntur*; a nomen *Favius* is found C. I. L. 5. 1204 (Aquilaia).

Fävīsör, -öris, or **favissor**, subst. m., ag. from *faveo*, one who backs or encourages; = *fautor*: Gloss. Epinal. 10. A. 6 '*favisor*' *fautor*. The word occurs Gell. 14. 3. 9; Apul. Apol. 93; and in later authors.

Favissa, -ae, subst. f., a subterranean chamber for the reception of old statues or other lumber: Varro ap. Gell. 2. 10. 3 said *esse (favissas) cellas quasdam et cisternas, quae in area sub terra essent, ubi reponi solerent signa vetera*, etc. So Paul. p. 88 M; Nonius p. 112; Placidus p. 43 D. [The form is doubtful. According to Varro l. c. the old Latin form was *flavissae*, and so the MSS. of Nonius l. c. In the passages of Paulus and Placidus the MSS. give *favissae*. *Favissa* (if the right form) should be connected with *favus*, *fovea*, probably *fau-ces*, and the Greek φω-λεός; comp. for the change of vowel, *favilla foveo*, *Favius Fovius*, *vacuus vocuus*. The end of the word is analogous to that of *nec-esse*, *fort-asse*.]

Faunĭus (*Faunus*), Faunian, an epithet given to the Saturnian verse, or verse sung by the Fauni or ancient bards of Italy: Mar. Vict. p. 139 K *versus cui prisca apud Latium aetas tamquam Italo et indigenae Saturnio sive Faunio nomen dedit*; Placidus p. 44 D '*fauniorum modorum, antiquissimorum versuum, quibus Faunum celebrabant*. Comp. Varro L. L. 7. 36 '*versibus quos olim Fauni vatesque canebant*'. *Fauni dei Latinorum, ita ut et Faunus et Fauna sit: hos versibus, quos dicant Saturnios in silvestribus locis traditum est solitos fari, [a] quo fando Faunos dictos*. Comp. Fest. p. 325 M; Iustin. 43. 1; Serv. A. 7. 47. Calpurnius twice speaks of Faunus

as the patron of poetry: Ecl. 1. 91 *sed bona facundi veneremur numina Fauni*; 4. 61 *fistula tauros Conciliat nostroque sonat dulcissima Fauno*. *Faunus* would then seem to stand for *fōnus* (-φωνος) and to mean originally 'the speaker'; though in the popular mythology the Fauni became gods of the country, like the Greek Πᾶνες, sometimes givers of oracles, sometimes mischievous or malignant fairies: Cic. N. D. 3. 15; Verg. A. 7 several times; Lucr. 4. 580; Verg. A. 8. 314; Plin. 25. 29, 30. 84, etc.

Fēcundīa (*fecundus*), fruitfulness: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 385.

Fēlīco, -ōnis (*fēlix* or *filix*), a weed, a worthless fellow: Paul. p. 86 M '*felicones*' *mali et nullius usus, a felice dicti*; whence Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. p. 242 '*filicones*' *inutiles ut filix herba*.

Fēmellārius, adj., fond of women: Isid. Or. 10. 157 and Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 and 7 '*femellarius*' *feminis deditus, quem antiqui 'mulierarium' appellabant*.

Fenta, -ae, name of a goddess of prophecy: Arnob. 1. 36 *Fenta Fatua, Fauni uxor*. (Connected with *fa-*, to speak, as *ventus* with *va-*, to blow.)

Fērāscō, glossed as = *ferum facere*: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 106; Gloss. Sangall. p. 159 Warren.

Fēretriūs, -i, epithet of Jupiter. According to Livy 1. 10 the temple of Iuppiter Feretrius was the oldest temple in Rome. The name was derived either from *fero* or *ferio*; and from *fero* in different senses. Liv. 1. 10. 6 explains it as = the god to whom arms were borne and consecrated: so Prop. 4. 10. 47; Paul. p. 92 M *quod pacem ferre putaretur*; Gloss. Epinal. p. 10 B 26 says '*feretrius*' *fertilis*. Prop. 4. 10. 45 suggests an etymology *a feriendo*, striking the victim; and Verrius Flaccus may have started the same idea, for Paul. p. 92 says *ex cuius (Iovis Feretrii) templo sumebant sceptrum per quod iurarent, et lapidem silicem quo foedus ferirent*. Nep. Att. 20. 3; Flor. 1. 1. 11. Met., *Amori Feretrio*: Terent. Maur. 2633 (p. 403 K). The meaning *fertilis* seems the simplest.

Fērōnīa, -ae, name of a goddess worshipped mainly in Etruria and in the Sabine territory, but also in Umbria, Latium, and among the Volsci. Her principal shrines were at the foot of Mount Soracte in Etruria, and at Trebula Mutuesca among the Sabines; inscriptions to her are also found at Amiternum, among the Sabines, and Aveia of the Vestini (I. R. N. 5753, 5983), and at Aquileia, C. I. L. 5. 8218. Her temple at Anxur is mentioned

by Verg. A. 7. 800, and Hor. 1. S. 5. 24. She was a goddess of the fields and of fertility: Gloss. Hild. F. 102 '*Feronia*' *dea agrorum*; and also of freedom from slavery: Varro ap. Serv. A. 8. 564 *in huius templo Terracinae sedile lapideum fuit, in quo hic versus incisus erat: 'bene meriti servi sedeant, surgant liberi.'* *Quam Varro libertorum deam dicit Feroniam sicut Fidoniam*; Varro L. L. 5. 74 *Feronia, Minerva, Novensides, a Sabinis*. In Verg. A. 8. 564 she is the mother of the monster Erulus (localised at Praeneste). Liv. 22. 1. 18 speaks of her as the goddess of freedmen: elsewhere he mentions the *lucus Feroniae*. *Lucus Feroniae* was the name of a colony in Etruria: Plin. 3. 51.

Fērōniēnsis, -ō, adj. from *Feronia*, belonging to *Feronia*: C. I. L. 5. 8307, 8308 (Aquilaia).

Fērōniūs, adj., belonging to *Feronia*: Fest. p. 197 M *picus Feronius*.

Ferrūmen, in the sense of steel: Gloss. Philox. *ferrumen στόμωμα*; Glossae Nominum p. 47 Löwe '*ferumen*' *acer* (read *aciarium*).

Fertōr, one who makes a libation with *fertum*: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 385 '*fertores*' *ferto libantes*.

Festālis, adj. from *festus*, festal: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 385 '*festalis*' *sollemnis*: '*festales dies*,' *festi*. N. *festālē*, a festival: Gloss. ib. '*festalia*' *dies festi*; Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. p. 245 '*festale*' *festivitas*.

Festīnitas (*festinus*) = *velocitas*: Glossae Nominum p. 47 Löwe.

Fictiō = hypocrisy: Itala Luc. 12. 1 *attendite vobis a fermento, quae est fictio Pharisaeorum*; Rönsch S. B. p. 31, who gives other instances from late Latin.

Fidīcūla, -ae, subst. fem. of *fides*, a string: acc. to Prisc. 1. p. 105 K the nom. was *fidis*; so Serv. A. 6. 120; Gloss. Philox. *fidis λύρα*: Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. pp. 207, 240. 1. A lyre: Isid. Or. 3. 21. 4 *veteres autem citharam fidiculam vel fidicem* (?) *nominauerunt*; Paul. p. 87 M '*fides*' *citharae genus, . . . cuius diminutivum fidicula est*. Cic. N. D. 2. 22 *fidiculae sonantes*. As the name of a constellation, the Lyre: Col. 11. 2. 36; Plin. 18. 222. 2. An instrument of torture, ropes used for racking the limbs, or the hooks by which they were fastened: Placidus p. 47 D '*fidiculae*' *sunt unguulae, quibus torquentur in eculco adpensi*; so Isid. Or. 5. 27. 20; Gloss. Cyrill. ὄργανον βασανιστήριον, *fidicula*, and other glosses. Sen. Ir. 3. 3. 6 *eculei et fidiculae*; 3. 19. 1 *fidiculis, talaribus, eculco*;

Quint. Decl. 19. 12 extr. (Burm.) *tendebam fidiculas ratione saevitiae*; Sueton. Cal. 33 *exquisiturum se vel fidiculis de Caesonia sua*; and in other later authors.

Fīdīfrāgus, adj., breaking one's faith: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 385 '*fidifragus*' *refragus fidei*.

Fīgūra, as t. t. of Grammar, the form of a word: Charis. p. 157 K *figura in pronominiibus aut simplex est aut composita, ut 'quisquis.'* Comp. Consent. p. 349 K.

Fīgūrātīō, a grammatical formation, as of a compound or derivative: Gell. 17. 2. 16 (not 19 as Rönisch quotes it) '*diurnare*' . . . *ex ea figuratiōne est qua dicimus 'perennare'*; Non. p. 94 '*cinfectum*' . . . *figuratio, ut 'tepefactum' et 'labefactum'* (Rönisch S. B. p. 32).

Fīgūro, -ās, in the sense of declining a verb: Diom. p. 385 K.

Fīlo, -ās, verb den. from *filum*, to spin: Gloss. Hild. N. '*neverant*' *filaverant*; so Glosses ap. Löwe P. G. p. 409. The word is quoted in the lexx. from Arnobius iun. and Venantius Fortunatus.

Fīnis, as translation of *τέλος*, a tax: Gloss. Hild. p. 289 '*rectigal*' *fnis vel exactio publica* (Rönisch S. B. p. 32).

Fīnitīvus and **fīnītus**, as t. t. of Grammar. 1. Of moods: Quint. 1. 6. 7; Charis. p. 164 K *qualitas verborum aut finita est aut infinita. Qualitas verborum finita est quae notat certum numerum, certum modum, certum tempus, certam personam, ut 'lego,' 'scribo.' Infinita est quae nihil certum habet, ut 'legere,' 'scribere.'* *Finitivum perfectum*, the perfect indicative: Charis. p. 174. *Finitiva coniunctio*, a conjunction taking the indicative: Palaemon ap. Charis. p. 226. 2. (From Pliny) of pronouns confined to a single person, as *hic, ille*, etc.: Cleidon. pp. 49, 50 K; Charis. pp. 157, 158, 162; Diom. p. 329; Prob. Inst. p. 131. *Quis, quantus, qualis* are called *infinita*, as of a meaning *quae cuilibet personae potest aptari*: Charis. p. 158. *Ipse, iste, is, idem, sibi* are called *minus quam finita*: Prob. p. 132; Cleidon. pp. 14, 50, 52. 3. Of adverbs, defining a particular time: Charis. p. 187 K *temporis adverbia sunt infinitiva, velut 'olim,' 'aliquando' . . . Item temporis finitiva adverbia, 'hodie,' 'cras,' 'perendie.'* So in Charis. p. 188 *infinita* is applied to adverbs expressing general direction, such as *sursum* and *deorsum*.

Firmilla, cogn. f.: C. I. L. 9. 22 (Rudiae); and elsewhere in inser.

Fistūlo, -ās = *sibilo*, to whistle: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 385.

Flagrum = a fillet, apparently a peculiarity of the dialect of

Praeneste : Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 'taeniae' villae sacerdotum, apud Praenestinos flagra (Rönsch S. B. p. 32).

Flagurrĭo, to burn ; Gloss. Philox. *flagurrĭt* φλέγει. (For the termination comp. *ligurrĭo*, *fig-ura*, *scat-urrĭo*, and perhaps *obsc-urus*.)

Flāmōnĭum, -i, subst. n. (so, and not *flamĭnĭum*), the office of Flamen. The form *flamonium* is given by the best MSS. in Cic. Phil. 13. 41 ; Liv. 26. 23 fin. ; Tac. A. 4. 16, 13. 2 ; Suet. Aug. 31 ; and in the following inscr. : C. I. L. 2. 1936, 1939, 2195, 2221 (Spain) ; 3. 1134 (Dacia), and in several African inscriptions (C. I. L. 8) ; in Gloss. Amplon. p. 333 'flamonium' honor qui datur flaminibus ; Gloss. Hild. F. 171 ; Gloss. Sangall. p. 158 Warren *flammonius honor*. (Mommsen, *Ephemeris Epigraphica* 1. pp. 221-2.)

Flāto, -ās, in met. sense of blowing out or swelling : Placidus p. 46 D 'flatare' augere vel amplum facere.

Flaxo, -ās (or *fraxo*?), glossed as = *vigilias circumire* : Placidus p. 44 D (*flaxare*) ; Paul. p. 91 M has 'flaxare' *vigilias circumire*. Perhaps *flaxtabula*, the title of Varro's *Satura περὶ ἐπαρχιῶν*, may be connected with this word.

Florētum, a flower-garden : Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 386.

Flōrus, -a, -um, adj. from *flos* (comp. *sopor* from *sopor*, etc.), bright, flower-like : Gloss. Cyrill. ἀνθρός *florus*, *viridis*, *floridus* ; Epinal. 10 C. 3 'fiores' (*florei*) *hilaris*. *Est sermo Ennianus* says Serv. A. 12. 605 ; Naev. 50 (Ribbeck) *ut videam Volcani opera hacc flammis fieri flora* ; Pacuv. 19 *floros crines* ; Gavius Bassus ap. Gell. 3. 9. 3 *flora et comanti iuba* ; Verg. A. 12. 605 *floros crines* ; C. I. L. 9. 5925 *florae crescentiae eius*.

Flumĭnālis, -ĕ, adj. from *flumen*, belonging to a river : add to the instances in the lexx. Nonius p. 535 'lĭntres,' *naves fluminales* (where the Paris MS. reads *fluminares*).

Flusar, the Sabellian name of a month, = *floralis* : C. I. L. 9. 3513 (Furfo in Reg. iv ; perhaps B.C. 58).

Fōcillo, -ās, to strangle : Gloss. Philox. *facillare* (? *faucillare*) *στραγγάλισαι*.

Fōcūlo, -ās, or **fōcĭlo**, also depon. **focilor**, verb den. from *foculum*, to cherish, warm, so to revive, bring to life : Plin. Epist. 3. 14. 3, 3. 16. 12 ; Suet. Vita Verg. 31 *aegre focolata est* ; Cypr. Ep. 40 *focolatus a comitibus*. Met., Varro Vita P. R. 2. ap. Non. p. 481 *suum quisque commodum focolantur* (hug or cherish) ; Sen. Ep. 13. 14 *tam lenibus te remediis focolare* (tend) ; Suet. Aug. 17

societas reconciliationibus variis aegre focolata (kept alive); Cypr. Ep. 18. 2 *partem quae lapsa est . . . vestro solacio focolate*. [There seems no reason for separating *focolo* quoted by Non. p. 10 and Osbern (ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. p. 213) from *focolo*. The spelling *focillo* is found in Gloss. Philox. *focillat* θωπεύει; but the same glossary gives *refocolat*, not *refocillat*.]

Fōcūlum, -i, subst. n., lit. an instrument for warming or nourishing: Nonius p. 10 '*focula*' *dicta sunt nutrimenta . . .*; *Plaut. Pers.* (104 R) '*at edes, nam iam intus ventris fumant focula: Caleferi iussi reliquias*' (the comforters of your stomach). From *fō*, to warm, as e. g. *pō-culum* from *pō-*, to drink; not to be confused with *fōcūlus*, dim. of *focus*.

Fōcus, in the sense of fire. A number of instances of this use, beginning with Columella, are quoted by Rōnsch S. B. pp. 32, 33.

Foedo, -ās (*foedus*, which originally means cloudy or misty). 1. Of the sky, to cloud over, darken: Sall. fr. ap. Serv. A. 2. 285 *nubes foedare lumen*; so met., Verg. l. c. *quae causa indigna serenos foedavit vultus?* Lucan 1. 558 *dirasque diem foedasse volucres Accipimus*; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1. 162 *piccaque gravatum Foedat nube diem*; VI Cons. Hon. 538 *aër . . . adsiduo noctem foedaverat imbre*.

2. To make foul, pollute: Lucr. 4. 844 *foedareque membra cruore*; Sall. H. 1. 22 *cum arae . . . supplicum sanguine foedarentur*; Catull. 64. 224 *canitiem ferro atque immundo pulvere foedans*; Verg. A. 2. 539 *patrios foedasti funere vultus*; 3. 227 *contactuque omnia foedant Immundo*; 12. 99 *foedare in pulvere crines*; Tibull. 2. 6. 43 *lacrimis oculos*; Ov. M. 8. 528 *pulvere canitiem*; and in later poets; Tac. H. 3. 84 *domos arasque cruore*; and elsewhere in Latin.

3. = *foede lacerare*, to disfigure, mar, as with blows and the like: Plaut. Amph. 246 R *foedant ac proterunt hostium copias*; Enn. Tr. 442 *ferro foedati iacent*; Cic. Tusc. 2. 24 (in poetry) *perenni vicum foedat miseria*; Verg. A. 2. 55 *Argolicas ferro foedare latebras*; 3. 241 *ferro foedare volucres*; 4. 673 *unguibus ora soror foedans et pectora pugnis*; 7. 575 *foedatique ora Galaesi*; 11. 85 *pectora nunc foedans pugnis*; Tac. H. 3. 77 *verberibus foedatus*.

4. Of ravaged land: Liv. 3. 26. 1 *foedati agri*.

5. In metaphorical applications: Plaut. Trin. 656 *ut rem patriam et gloriam maiorum foedarim meum*; Cic. Har. Resp. 32 *sacella . . . summa turpitudine foedata*; 49 *togatum domestici belli extinctorem nefario scelere foedasset*; Scaur. 2. 2. p. 956 Orelli [*memoriam*] *iuventutis suae rerumque gestarum senectutis dedecore foedavit*; Lucr. 3. 49 *foedati crimine turpi*; Liv. 3. 32. 4 *multi-*

plici clade foedatus annus; Iustin. 36. 4. 1 *acceptum regnum caedibus amicorum et cognatorum supplicii foedabat*; Curt. 5. 7 (22). 1 *indolem vini cupiditate*; in Tac. often; e. g. *ne vestis Serica viros foedaret: rem publicam foedare sanguine: vitam servitio: feminarum senatorumque plures per hancnam foedati sunt*, etc.

Follēscō, -is, to swell up: Gloss. Epinal. p. 9. C. 28 *'follescit' tumescit*.

Fōmēs, -ītis, or **fomis**, subst. m., originally appears to have meant a shoot, twig, or piece cut away from a tree: Paul. p. 75 M *'defomitatum, a fomitibus succisum*. It is variously explained by the ancient scholars: Paul. p. 84 M quotes Aurelius Opilius as making *fomites = adustas vites*; another opinion which he cites explained it as = *assulae ex arboribus, dum caeduntur, excussae*; another said that it meant originally the sparks struck by a hammer from red-hot iron, and was so applied metaphorically to chips of wood. The opinion that *fomes = assula* is also quoted by Serv. A. 1. 176 and Isid. Or. 17. 6. 26. Servius Clodius, cited by Serv. l. c., explained *fomites* as = *taleae excisae ex arboribus*, and also as *ligna cavata*. With this agrees Script. De Id. Gen. p. 578 K *fomis τὸ φρύγανον, τὸ πελέκημα = Charis. Exc. p. 552 K. Fomes* means the material from which heat or fire can be elicited, fuel, in Verg. A. 1. 176 *rapuitque in fomite flammam*; Plin. 16. 208 *teritur ergo lignum ligno ignemque concipit adritu, excipiente materie aridi fomitis, fungi vel foliorum facillimo conceptu*; Lucan 8. 776 *excitat invalidas admoto fomite flammās*. So met., fuel or material: Gloss. Sangall. p. 159 Warren *'fomites' incitamenta*: so Gloss. Amplon. p. 333, Hild. F. 204. Gell. 15. 2. 3 *fomitē . . . dicens et incitabulum ingenii virtutisque si mens et corpus igne flagraret*; Cypr. De Hab. Virg. 1 *fomes ac nutrimentum bonae indolis*; ib. 18 *quibus libidinum fomes accenditur*; De Lapsis 14 *peccandi fomitem subministrat, nec comprimit delicta ille sed nutrit*; Oros. 3. 12. 11 *suggerendo contentiones, bellorum fomites*; 5. 24. 15 *ardentes sudēs sparsi sunt, multaque incendia ex uno fomite diffuderunt*. (Probably from *fov-*, to keep warm.)

Fōmīto, -ās (*fomes*), to cut shoots or chips away from a tree: Placidus p. 45 *'fomitāt, fomītibus exassulat*.

Forco. 1. A kind of knife: Placidus p. 43 D *'forco' quem nunc falliscum appellamus, nunc cultrum*. 2. An axe; ib. *alias securis, qua pontifices in sacris utuntur, dicta ab eo quod feriendo petat*.

Fōriō, -īs: Schol. Iuv. 3. 38 '*forire*' est pro deonerare ventrem, '*forire*' enim foras eicere; comp. Gloss. Amplon. p. 333.

Forma = 1. sort, quality: Edict. Diocl. 8. 1 *pellis Babulonica primae formae*; ib. 8. 6, 8. 9 *primae, secundae formae* (Rönsch S. B. p. 33). 2. In Law = *formula*: Fronto ad M. Caesarem 6 p. 14 Naber *si decretum . . . placuerit, formam dederis omnibus . . . magistratibus, quid in eius modi causis decernant*. So perhaps Verg. A. 6. 615 *quae forma viros fortunave mersit*; 'what law.' Gaius 4. 24 *in forma legis Furiae*: Schol. Bob. ad Cic. Planc. p. 261 Orelli, *de cuius (legis) formae acerbitate*; Capitol. Anton. 6. 11 *ex eorum sententiis formas composuit*.

Formaster, adj. (*formus*, hot), baked: Placidus p. 43 D '*formastro opere*,' *pistorio*.

Formo, in the sense of sketching out a literary work: Tac. D. 3 *tragoediam intra me ipsa formavi*: Suet. Vita Verg. 23 *Aeneida . . . prosa oratione formatam*. Other instances from Suetonius are quoted in the critical note there. Add Macrob. S. 5. 17. 4 *ut librum Aeneidos suae quartum totum paene (de Argonauticorum quarto) formaverit*.

Fractūra, concr., a fragment (κλάσμα): Itala Luc. 9. 17 *sublatum est reliquum fracturarum cophini duodecim* (Rönsch S. B. p. 33).

Frāglo, -ās = *fragro*: Verg. G. 4. 169 (according to F and M): Gloss. Hild. F. 226 '*fraglantes*' *beneolentes*.

Frāgōsus (*frango*) = broken down: C. I. L. 3. 600 (Byllis) *viam angustam, fragosam*; Amm. 21. 10. 4 *latus . . . fragosis tramitibus impeditum*. Lucr. 2. 860 has it in the sense of brittle.

Fratellus or **fratillus, -i**, a flock of dirty wool on a carpet: Paul. p. 90 M '*fratilli*' *villi sordidi in tapetis*; Placidus p. 45 D '*fratellis*' *sordium glomusculis*.

Frāternus, in the sense of nephew, ἀδελφικός: only in Rufinus's transl. of Origen's commentary on Solomon's Song; e.g. 1. 13 *alligamentum guttae fraternus meus* (Rönsch S. B. p. 33).

Frēnuscūlus, -i, an ulcer formed in a horse's mouth by a hard bit: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 386.

Frēquens. It should be observed that this word was a t. t. in military phraseology for a soldier at his post: Donatus Ter. And. 1. 1. 80 '*frequens*,' *ut miles apud signa*. Ter. l. c. (107) *cum illis, qui amabant Chrysidem, una aderat frequens*; Cic. Verr. 5. 33 *aleatoris Placentini castra aderant, in quibus cum frequens fuisset, tamen aere dirutus est*; Sall. C. 18. 8 *quia nondum frequentes armati con-*

venerant, ea res consilium diremit; Verg. G. 1. 99 (where *exercet* and *imperat* are also military words) *exercetque frequens tellurem atque imperat arvis*. The ordinary uses of *frequens*, such as *frequens adesse, frequens senatus, municipium*, etc., are easily deducible from this meaning. Compare the glosses on *infrequens*: Cincius De Re Mil. ap. Gell. 16. 4. 5 *miles cum die qui prodicitus est aberat neque excusatus erat, infrequens dabatur*; Paul. p. 112 M '*infrequens*' *appellatur miles qui abest a fuitve a signis*; so Placidus p. 59 D.

Fronđico, -ās, to put forth leaves: Eutyches p. 462 K.

Frondo, -ās, to prune: Papias '*frondare*' *purgare, putare*; Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 7 '*fronditur*' (? *frondatur*) *putatur*.

Fronducūla, -orum, glossed as = *quae ex frondibus amputantur*, Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 386.

Fructūs, in the sense of offering, sacrifice (= *κάρπωμα*), often in Itala: e. g. Num. 15. 14 (Rönsch S. B. p. 34).

Frūmentum = wheat (*ὁ πρῶτος*): Rönsch S. B. p. 34 gives instances from the Vulgate, Itala, and Rufinus.

Frunita, n. p. f.: C. I. L. 9. 94 (Brundisium).

Frustillātīm (*frustillum*), adv., into little bits: Nonius p. 112, who quotes Pomponius (166 R) and an unnamed writer of *saturae*. (The MSS. give *frustilatim*.) The word is also found Plaut. Curc. 576 R.

Fucō, -ōnis (*fucus*) a flatterer: Gloss. Philox. *fucō* *ἐργόμοκος*.

Fulcrālīa = ornaments of a couch: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 386.

Fulgūriācūlum = *fulmen*: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 165.

Fūnālis, -ō (*funis*). 1. Made of a rope: Cic. Sen. 44 *funalis cereus*; so Val. Max. 3. 6. 4; Serv. Aen. 11. 143 '*funalibus*' *candelis sebo vel cera circumdatīs*; Prudent. Peristeph. 5. 469 *funale textum*. Poet., ib. Psych. 293 *funali stridore* (the noise of the thong of a sling).

2. Fastened by a rope: *equus funalis* = a horse fastened to the chariot by a rope on each side of the pair under the yoke: Stat. Theb. 6. 462 *funalemque Thoan*; Suet. Tib. 6 *sinisteriore funali equo*. (In Auson. Epitaph. 33. 10, p. 84 Peiper, the true reading is *laevus Arion Funis eat*.) 3. Neut. *funale* used as subst. (a) A torch of rope covered with wax or fat: Isid. Or. 20. 10. 5 '*funalia*' *sunt quae intra ceram sunt, dicta a funibus, quos ante usum papyri cera circumdatos habuere maiores*; Serv. A. 11. 143; Verg. A. 1. 727 *noctem flammis funalia vincunt*;

Hor. 3. C. 26. 7; Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mariae 206; and elsewhere in Latin. (b) A chandelier hung by a rope: Ov. M. 12. 247 *lampadibus densum funale coruscis*. (c) The wick of a candle: Varro de Vita P. R. ap. Serv. Aen. 1. 727 (but the reading is doubtful).

Functiō, in the sense of *munus*, a tax, payment in money: Rufin. Int. Ios. Antiqq. 17. 2 *immunis ab omnibus functionibus*; and elsewhere in the same work; (Rönsch S. B. p. 34). Gloss. Philox. *functio* λειτουργία, τέλεσμα.

Functōrius = *transitorius*: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 386.

Fundicūlus, a little estate: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 386.

Funditōr (*fundus*), glossed as = *possessor*: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum, etc. p. 165.

Fünērūs, adj. from *funus*, mourning: Serv. A. 9. 486 *apud maiores (dicebant) funeras (edd. funereas) eas ad quas funus pertinebat, ut sororem, matrem . . . 'Funeras' autem dicebant quasi funereas, ad quas pertinet funus. Vel derivavit veteres secutus, ut funeram pro functa diceret, ut homo 'scelerus' sicuti scelestus vel scelerosus dicitur. Compare with this Gloss. Amplon. p. 333. 98 'funera' luctuosa. Perhaps then tua funera mater in Verg. l. c. may = 'thy mourning mother.'*

Fūnis, in the sense of a measure of length (as *σχοῖνος* means a Roman mile): Rufin. Int. Ios. Antiqq. 6. 5 *decem funium tota nocte faciens iter* (Rönsch S. B. p. 35).

Fūsiō, adj., easily melted: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 386 'fusicium' *fusile, fusura*.

Fūtio, -īs, to pour out: Prisc. 1. p. 131 K 'futio' *ex quo compositum 'effutio.'*

Fūtis, -is, or **futtis**, subst., acc. -im, a vessel for water, with a wide mouth and narrow bottom: Varro L. L. 5. 119 *vas aquarium vocant 'futim,' quod in triclinio adlatam aquam infundebant*; described more fully by Serv. A. 11. 339 'futtis' *vas quoddam est lato ore, fundo angusto, quo utebantur in sacris Vestae, quia aqua ad sacra hausta in terra non ponitur . . . unde excogitatum est vas quod stare non posset, sed positum statim effunderetur*: so Donat. Phorm. 5. 1. 19, where read *futim* for *futtile*; Comm. Cruq. Hor. A. P. 231; Placidus p. 44 D. (*Fū-*, the base of *fū-dī, fu-n-do*.)

I. **Fūto**, -ās, freq. of *fundo*: met., to confound in argument, convict: Paul. p. 89 M 'futare' *arguere est, unde et 'confutare'*; Gloss. Amplon. p. 333 'futal' *arguit*.

II. **Fūto**, -ās, freq. of *fuo*, to be: Paul. p. 89 *sed Cato hoc*

(*futare*) *pro saepius fuisse posuit*; Placidus p. 44 D '*futavit*' *fuit*; p. 45 '*futavere*' *fuere*; (in these places Corssen would read '*fudisse*,' '*fudit*,' '*fudere*').

G.

For the position of the vocal organs in pronouncing this letter see under C. Marius Vict. p. 33 K, after describing the manner of pronouncing *c*, says *g vim prioris pari linguae habitu suggerens lenius reddit*. Mart. Cap. 3. 261 says *g spiritus (reddit) cum palato*. As an abbreviation, G may stand for *Gaius*, *Gallia*, *gemina*, *genius*, *garum*.

Gabbara, -ae, f., a mummy: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 '*gabbares*' (= *gabbarae*) *mortuorum condita corpora*. Augustin. Serm. 361. 12 *gabbaras ea (corpora) vocant*.

Gabbarus, = *insulsus, barbarus*: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6.

Gallicula, **Galliciola**, **Gallaciola**: read in good MSS. of Placidus p. 49 D, and glossed as = *cortice nucis iuglandis viridis, per quem corpus humanum intellegi vult*. Comp. Gloss. Philox. *gutulliocae* (sic) *κάρνα μακρά, παρὰ Δουκιλλίω, gulluca καρροισομία*. (Löwe, P. G. p. 298 foll., identifies this gloss with *gullioca*, and would correct both into *callicula* from *callus*; but see *culliolum*.)

Gallūlo, -ās, to come to puberty: Nonius p. 116 (according to the MSS.) '*gallulare*' *pubescere*; but the instance which he quotes from Novius has *cuius vox gallulascit*. (Probably two glosses in Nonius have been confused, one on *gallulo*, the other on *gallulasco*.)

Galmūla, -ae, subst. f.: glossed as = *allec* (i. e. *alium*) *herba illa quae similis est porro*, by Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. p. 262; comp. Gloss. Epinal. p. 10 E. 15, 32 *galmum molegn*: *galmilla limmolegn*.

Gandeia, -ae, according to a scholion on Iuv. 5. 89 (*canna Micipsarum*) the name of a kind of ship: *Probus exponit cannam navem esse quae gandeia dicatur, ut sit gandeia Micipsarum . . . Gandeiam enim soli Afri, i. e. Zamaci, vel ut alii, Byzaceni, ut alii, Barcaei invenerunt*.

Gānēus, glossed as = *luxuriosus*: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 165.

Garro, -ōnis: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 '*garro*' *garrulus*.

Gavenniūs, nom. m.: C. I. L. 9. 3353 (Pinna).

Gavēscō, -īs, to rejoice: Gloss. Philox. *gavescite, χαίρετε*; *galesco* (= *gavesco*) *χαίρω*.

Gavus, *servus, rusticus*: Glossae Nominum p. 50 Löwe (probably corrupt for *Davus*).

Gegānīus, name of a Roman *gens*, fancifully derived by Varro from *Gyas*: Serv. A. 5. 117. The name is found in Liv. 1. 30. 2; C. I. L. 10. 6488 (Ulubrae), 8043. 60 (Antium); *Gigania* ib. 8059. 182 (Naples).

Gēno, -īs, to beget or bring forth, produce (the simple form of which *gigno* is the reduplication). Old legal formula ap. Cic. De Or. 2. 141; Inv. 2. 122 *si mihi filius genitur*; so Dig. 30. 17. 1, 34. 5. 13 (14). 6; Varro R. R. 1. 31. 4 *ex fabuli segete sectum ante quam genat siliquas*; 1. 40. 1 *principium genendi*; 2. 2. 19 *Medica . . . genit lac*; 2. 6. 3 *similes parentum genuntur*; Andabatae fr. 11 *sed quod haec loca aliquid genunt*; ap. Censorin. 3. 1 *hic (genius) sive quod ut genamur curat sive quod una genitur nobiscum . . . certe a genendo genius appellatur*; Lucr. 3. 797 *extra corpus durare genique*; Paul. p. 94 M *genium appellabant deum qui vim obtineret rerum omnium genendarum* (so I conjecture for *gerendarum*); Arnob. 4. 21 *genitur terrenarum proluviis bestiarum*.

Gēnus (or *significatio*) *verbi*, in Grammar, the character of a verb as active, passive, neuter, deponent, common: Consent. p. 167 K; Diom. p. 336 K; Cledon. p. 18 K.

Gēro: in grammar the term *gerundi modus* or *gerundivus modus* (so Servius Ecl. 8. 72) is applied to the gerunds and supines: Cledon. p. 19 K *ideo dicitur gerundi, quia nos aliquid gerere significat, ut puta 'legendi causa veni' . . . 'lectum venio,' 'lectu fatigatus sum'*; so Serv. G. 3. 215, 4. 483, al. Prob. Inst. p. 161 K al.

Gerrō, -ōnis, subst. m., a trifler: Paul. p. 40 M '*gerrones*' (*sic leg.*) *leves et inepti*; Placidus p. 50 D '*gerro*' *nugator, dictus a gerris*; Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 '*gerro*' *neglegens*; Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 117 '*gerronem*' *nugatorium*; Philox. (differently, *gerrones*, χειρισταί, πρακτῆρες. Ter. Heaut. 1033 *gerro iners fraus helluo*).

Giler, *genus ligni*: Glossae Nominum p. 51 Löwe: to be emended '*siler*' *genus ligni*, from Gloss. Epinal. p. 25. A. 35.

Gincla = *παρωτίς*, a swelling under the ears: Gloss. Cyrill. *παρωτίς*, *gingla*; Glossae Nominum p. 51 Löwe '*gingcla*' *tumor sub auribus*.

Glādīōsus, glossed as = *ξιφήρης*, Gloss. Philox.

Glaebō (*glacba*), a rustic: Gloss. Epinal. 11. A. 13 '*glebo*' *rusticus*; further illustrated by Löwe P. G. p. 117.

Glūcīdātus, part. pass. from lost verb *glucido* = *γλυκίζω*, sweetened: Naeivius ap. Varr. L. L. 7. 105 '*glucidatus*' *suavis, tametsi a magistris accepimus mansuetum*; Paul. pp. 55, 98 M; Gloss. Philox. *glucidatus* ἡδύς.

Glūma, -ae, subst. f., the husk enclosing the grain: according to Varro R. R. 1. 48 the word was hardly known in his time, and he had only found it in the Euhemerus of Ennius. He thinks it is probably derived from *glubo*: so Paul. p. 98 M 'gluma' hordei tuni-cula, dictum quod glubatur id granum. A form *glumus* or *glumum* is preserved by Comm. Cruq. on Hor. 2. S. 6. 84 *habet enim longum glumum*; Gloss. Philox. *gluma*, λέπυρον κριθης. (From the base *glu-*, which appears again in *glu-bo*.)

Gnārīgātīō (*gnarigo*, Paul. p. 95 M), a narration: Placidus p. 50 D (where the MSS. give *gnari cantionum*, i. e. *gnarigationum*: see the author's Lectures and Essays, etc. p. 356).

Gnarro, -ās, old form of *narro*; Gloss. Philox. *gnarrat*, διηγείται.

Gnāto, -ās, to beget: Gloss. Philox. *gnatare*, παιδοποιῆσαι.

Gnāvo, -ās (*gnavus*), to be active about a thing: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 355 'gnavat' fortiter exsequitur.

Grādīvus, epithet of Mars. Mr. Minton Warren, in the American Journal of Philology, vol. iv. no. 13, has shown that *Grādīvus* is the scanning adopted in forty-nine instances out of fifty-three where the word occurs in Latin poetry. To the forty-nine examples which he has collected from Vergil, Lucan, Seneca, Statius, Juvenal and Claudian, should be added one from an unnamed poet quoted by Marius Victorinus p. 95 K *sacer Edono Gradivo*. The four instances of *Grādīvus* are Ov. M. 6. 427 *ducentem forte Gradivo*; Val. Fl. 5. 651 *strepitumque minasque Gradivo*; Sil. 15. 15 *flagret meliore Gradivo*; 15. 337 *calidoque habitata Gradivo*. Mr. Warren and M. Bréal are inclined to connect the word with *grandis*, well-grown, and *grandire*, to make to increase, or to increase, so that *Grādīvus* should = *Grandivus*. In Aen. 3. 35 foll. *multa movens animo Nymphas venerabar agrestis Gradivomque patrem, Geticis qui praesidet arvis, Rite secundarent visus*, Mr. Warren thinks it 'evident that Mars is invoked in both capacities, as *Grandivus*, presiding over the growth of *virgulta* (v. 23), and *Averruncus*, averting threatened evil.' That *Gradivus* means the god of increase is highly probable; and the word is further of interest as giving the unnasalized Latin equivalent of the stem of βλωθ-ρό-s, which has recently been connected with *grandis* (see King and Cookson, Sounds and Inflexions, etc. p. 141).

Grāmīae, -ārum, running at the eyes: Nonius p. 119 'gramiae' sunt pituitae oculorum; Paul. p. 96 M 'gramiae' sunt oculorum

vitiā, quas alii glamas vocant; Placidus p. 49 D 'gramis,' gremis (probably for *glemis*) quae sunt pituitae oculorum. Plin. 25. 155, where recent edd. read *gremiae*. (= Greek γλήμη. There were thus probably two forms, *gramiae* and *glamae*, or *glemae*, which should perhaps be read for *gremae* in Placidus.)

Grātiātōr, one who reconciles (*gratiam conciliat*): Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 410 'arbiter' *gratiator*.

Grātūlātiō, in the sense of joy, exaltation (ἀγαλλίαμα, καύχημα): Vulg. Phil. 1. 26 *ut gratulatio vestra abundet in Christo Iesu in me*; Rufin. Int. Ioseph. Antiqq. 11. 3 *festiva gratulatione celebrabant*; Vulg. Sirac. 6. 30 (22) *coronam gratulationis* (Rönsch S. B. p. 35).

Grāvēdō, a burden (of taxation): Rufin. Int. Ios. Antiqq. 17. 11 *gravedines* (τῶν τελῶν) *quas Herodes in emptionibus et in publicis nundinis constituerat, auferri vociferabantur* (Rönsch S. B. p. 35).

Grāvīpēs, a bustard: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum pp. 165-6, who restores it to Isid. Or. 12. 7. 13 for *gradipes*: 'gravipes' *apud Graecos vocatur ὄρίς, apud nos avis tarda, eo quod gravi volatu detenta nequaquam ut ceterae volucres attollitur velocitate pinnarum*.

Grāvōsus, adj., loaded: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 166 'onustum,' *plenum, oneratum, gravosum*.

Gressūtus, moving upon feet: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 118 'gressutus' *pedester*.

Gruit, *imminet, incumbit*: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 118.

Grūmo, -ās (*gruma*), to mark out with a rule: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 118 'grumat' *dirigit* (for *derigit*).

Gutta, as translation of the Greek στακτή, a kind of scent or unguent: Gloss. Cyrill. στακτή *gutta*. Vulg. Ps. 45. 8 *myrrha et gutta et cassia* (where the English Revised Version renders 'aloes'): Sirac. 24. 21 *quasi storax et galbanus et unguia et gutta . . . vaporavi habitationem meam*; Itala Cantic. 1. 12 *colligatio guttae consobrinus meus*, where Vulg. has *fasciculus myrrhae* (Rönsch S. B. pp. 35-6). The usage may be much older. Cic. Cluent. 71 says *ipse conditor totius negotii Guttam aspergit huic Bulbo. Itaque minime amarus visus est iis*, etc. The meaning of this passage would be clearer if *gutta* were taken as = στακτή: comp. the proverb τὸ ἐπὶ τῇ φακῇ μύρον, and Plautus's *holitores muropolae aucupes* Trin. 408. Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. p. 263 says *guttum* (for *guttam* probably) *quoddam unguentum*.

Guttio, -īs (*gutta*), to drip: Gloss. Epin. 11. A. 25 'guttit' paulatim pluit. Gloss. Philox. give a form *guttat* = σταζει: comp. Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. p. 262 'guttitare' saepe guttare, quod et 'guttire' dicitur.

H.

The position of the vocal organs in pronouncing the letter is thus described: Mar. Vict. p. 34 K (*h pronuntiatur*) profundo spiritu, anhelis faucibus, exploso ore; Ter. Maur. p. 331 K nulli dubium est faucibus emicet quod ipsis H littera, sive est nota, quae spiret anhelum; Mart. Cap. 3. 261 h contractis paululum faucibus ventus exhalat. As an abbreviation, H may stand for *Hercules* and its cases; *Hispana*, *Hispania*, *heres* and its cases; *homo* and its cases; *honor* and its cases; *hora*, *horrearius*, *hostis*, *hic* (pronoun) and its cases; *honestā*, *hic* (adv.), *habet*; H. S. N. = *sestertium nummum*.

Hābitivus (*habitus*), t. t. of Grammar, applied to verbs expressing a condition: Charis. p. 167 K *verba habitiva . . . ut 'palescit' 'pallet'*.

Hābitūdō, -īnis (*habitus*) = stoutness, good condition: Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. p. 275 'habitudo' pinguedo, quod et corpulentia dicitur; Ter. Eun. 242 quae habitudo est corporis.

Hābitus, -a, -um, stout, well-nourished; Paul. p. 102 M 'habitiōr' pinguior; Placidus p. 52 'habitiōr' plenioris habitus; Plaut. Epid. 8, according to Donatus, *habitiōr* (though A has *abiliōr*); Ter. Eun. 315 *si quae est habitior paulum*; Masur. Sabinus ap. Gell. 4. 20. 11 *equitem uberrimum et habitissimum*. The word was used as a cognomen, e. g. in the case of Cluentius Habitus (see Cicero Pro Cluentio).

Hēlītōr, given as a form of *holitor* twice in Gloss. Sangall. ed. Warren: see Löwe P. G. p. 339. *Helus* for *holus* is quoted by Paul. p. 100 M.

Herbācanthus, -i, the popular name of the acanthus: Serv. A. 1. 649 *acanthus, genus virgulti flexuosum, quod vulgo 'herbacanthum' dicunt*.

Herenicās, *antiquitas*: Gloss. Sangall. p. 161 Warren: read probably 'heroum aetas,' *antiquitas*.

Hermūla (dim. of *Hermes*), glossed as = *statua sine manibus*: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 419.

Herna, -ae, subst. f., a Marsian and Sabine word for a rock: Paul. p. 100 M '*Hernici*' *dicti a saxis, quae Marsi herna* (? *hernas*) *dicunt* Schol. Ver. A. 7. 684 *Marsi lingua sua saxa hernas dicunt*; Serv. ib. *Sabinorum lingua saxa hernae vocantur*.

Hilla, -ae, and **hillum** or **hilum**, -i, subst. f. and neuter: dim. from *hir-a* and lost *hir-um*. 1. A small thread: so sometimes one of the small intestines, used for sausages: Varro L. L. 5. 111 *in quo quod tenuissimum intestinum fartum, hila ab hilo dicta*; Varro ap. Charis. p. 102 K '*hilum*' . . . *intestinum tenuissimum, quod alii hillum appellaverunt, ut intellexeretur intestinum propter similitudinem generis*; Paul. p. 101 M '*hilla*, *quam Graeci dicunt νῆστω, intestinum est quod ieiunum vocant*; Nonius p. 121 '*hillas*' *intestina veteres esse voluerunt*. The form *hilla* is found in Lucilius 14. 26; Laberius ap. Non. p. 121 and Plin. 11. 200; in Hor. 2. S. 4. 60 *perna magis ac magis hillis Flagilat in morsus refeci*, the nom. is doubtful. The neut. was also used as = the pith of the asphodel: Varro ap. Isid. Or. 10. 185 '*hilum*' *Varro ait significare medullam eius ferulae quam Graeci ἀσφόδελον vocant*: or for the thread which clings to a bean: Paul. p. 101 M '*hilum*' *putant esse quod grano fabae adhaeret*. 2. In general, for something very small: usually with *ne* or *nec* (*ne hilum* = not at all), but sometimes also in a positive sense: Nonius p. 121 '*hilum*' *breve quoddam*; so Paul. l. c., Comm. Cruq. Hor. 2. S. 4. 60; Varro ap. Charis. p. 102 K. Enn. A. 14 *neque dispendi facit hilum*; Lucil. 14. 11 *hilo non setius Vivas*; ib. 14. 13; Lucr. 3. 514 *aut aliquid prorsum de summa detrahere hilum*, and with negative often. Poet., ap. Cic. Tusc. 1. 10 *neque proficit hilum*. (The same base appears in the Greek χολ-ή, χορ-δή, and Sanskrit *hir-ā*.)

Hircō, -ōnis (*hircus*), a stinking fellow; given as explanation of *bleno* by glosses ap. Löwe P. G. p. 266.

Hirmōs, subst. m. (εἰρμός), t. t. of Grammar, a long clause or period: Serv. A. 6. 66 εἰρμός, *i. e. longissimum hyperbaton*; 703 *hirnos est hoc loco, i. e. unus sensus protentus per multos versus*; and elsewhere in Serv. Pompeius ap. Keil Gramm. Lat. 5. p. 304 K '*hirnos*' *continuatio quaedam (vide ne putes hoc esse hirmon, quod etiam zeugma: satis enim simile est zeugma ei), i. e. continuatio sensus per plurimos versus*; De Vit quotes also Charis. p. 202 K = Diom. p. 447.

Hirtus, as t. t. of Grammar, = *δαρῖς*, the term applied to the so-called aspirated mutes $\chi \theta \phi$; Terent. Maur. p. 332 K *velut hirta Graia vites* (see under F).

Hispō, -ōnis, cogn. m. (perhaps connected with *hispidus*): C. I. L. 5. 5496 (the east side of Lago Maggiore); Sen. Contr. 2. 10. 2 and elsewhere. (Is it the same word as *Hisbo* in Verg. A. 10. 384?)

Hōmīcīdiātor, a murderer: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 166.

Hönōs or **honor**: Vaniček after Fick connects with a supposed base *ghva-*, to praise (*ghva-nas*). This derivation, however, though it might suit some of the meanings of *honor*, does not correspond with the main line of its usage, which seems to start from the notion of load or burden. Varro L. L. 5. 73 says '*honus*' *ab honesto onere, itaque honestum dicimus quod oneratum, et dictum 'onus est honos, quod sustinet rem publicam'*; comp. Liv. 4. 35. 9 *sitne aliqui plebeius ferendo magno honori*. For the old spelling *honus* for *onus* comp. Gell. 2. 3. 3 *sic 'honera' sic 'honustum, dicebant*; the Florentine MS. of Varro L. L. 6. 77 has *honera*; Serv. A. 1. 289 says *inter 'honustum' et 'oneratum' hoc interest, quod 'oneratus' est qualicumque pressus pondere, 'honustus' vero cui onus ipsum honori est, ut si quis spolia hostium ferat. Sed 'oneratus' aspirationem non habet, quia ab onere venit, 'honustus' vero, quia etiam ab honore descendit, retinet aspirationem*. This etymology is not unreasonable. *Honor* probably stands to *honus* as *decor* to *decus*, *tenor* to *tenuis*, *angor* to *angus* in *angustus*. As to the usage, it must be noticed that *honor* always from Plautus downwards means *a thing or action which confers distinction*: Trin. 643, 645; Capt. 247 R *ne me secus honore honestes*; 356 *cum me tanto honore honestas*; 393 *qui me honore honestiorem semper fecit ac facit*; Trin. 1035 *petere honorem pro flagitio*; Enn. Trag. 374 *nam sapiens virtuti honorem praemium, haud praedam petit*. In the political sense of a public office, *honor* or *honor populi* or *honor publicus*, it is very common. Verg. and the poets are also fond of using it as = a gift, sometimes of a sacrifice to a god; the word originally meaning the burden laid on the altar: Verg. A. 1. 736 *laticum honos*; 632 *divum templis indicit honorem*; 1. 49 *supplex aris imponet honorem*; 3. 118 *meritos aris mactavit honores*; 547 *iussos adolemus honores*; and so other poets. Poetically, Verg. G. 2. 404 (from Varro of Atax) says *silvis aquilo decussit honorem* (the beauty, glory, raiment of their leaves); so Hor. Epod. 11. 6 *silvis honorem decutit*. Similarly of fruit:

Hor. 2. S. 5. 13 *et quoscunque feret cultus tibi fundus honores*; 1. C. 17. 16 *manabit ad plenum benigno Ruris honorum opulenta cornu*. The distinction between *honor* and *gloria* is well indicated by the line Verg. A. 12. 135 *tum neque nomen erat neque honos nec gloria monti*: no name, no distinction, no renown. (The form *honor* stands to *honestus*, *honestas*, as *maior* to *maiestas*.)

Hōnōrīfīcentīa: add to the instances in the lexx. C. I. L. 9. 688 *ob singularem . . . honorificentiam eius*.

Horrōr = a bristling up: Non. p. 538 *virginalem horrorem papillarum*. (Rönsch S. B. p. 36.)

Hortātīvus modus, the imperative, an unnamed scholar quoted by Diom. p. 338 K.

Hosciniūs, nom. m.: C. I. L. 9. 27 (Lupiae in Calabria).

Hosidiūs, nom. m.: C. I. L. 9. 2852 (Histonium among the Frentani), al. inscr.

Hospitālārīus, one who has charge of guests: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 76 *Blasto, cubicularius, hospitalarius* (probably from Acts 12. 20 *persuaso Blasto qui erat super cubiculum*).

Hospitīcīda, the slayer of a guest: Gloss. Cyrill. *ξενοκτόνος hospitīcīda*, and Glossae Nominum p. 51 Löwe.

Hostīcīda, the slayer of an enemy: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 420.

Hostīmentum, -i (*hostire*). 1. A fair requital or return. Fest. p. 270 M quotes from the Cresphontes of Ennius *audis: auditis hostimentum adiungito*. The same explanation is given by Nonius p. 3, who quotes the word from Accius; by Serv. A. 2. 156 and Placidus p. 12 D. Plaut. As. 172 R *par pari datum hostimentumst, opera pro pecunia*. 2. A weight used for steadying a balance: Gloss. Epinal. 11. C. 27 '*hostimentum, lapis quo pondus aequatur*'.

Hostīo, -īs, to make equal or level: Gloss. Epin. 11. C. 26 and other glosses ap. Löwe P. G. p. 258 '*hostire*' *aequare*: so met.

1. To requite: Fest. p. 270 M '*hostire*' *pro* '*aequare*' *posuerunt* (so again p. 314); he quotes from the Hectoris Lutra of Ennius *quae mea comminus machaera atque hasta hostibit e manu*; comp. Plaut. As. 377 R *quin promitto hostire contra, ut merueris*; Augustin. C. D. 4. 8 *quia veteres aequare* '*hostire*' *dixerunt, deam Hostilinam*. 2. To level with the ground, knock or strike down: Fest. p. 102 '*hostire, ferire*'; so met., to suppress; Pacuv. ap. Non. p. 121 *nisi coerco Protervitalem, atque hostio ferociam*; to offend,

do violence to, Laevius Erotopaegnion ib. *nunc quod meum admissum nocens Hostiū voluntatem tuam.* 3. To make favourable or propitious: Serv. A. 2. 156 'hostia' . . . *dicta quod di per illam hostiantur, i. e. aequi et propitii reddantur.*

Hūmilitūdo = *humilitas*, Glossae Nominum p. 51 Löwe.

I.

This letter had two phonetic uses: (1) as a vowel, (2) as a semi-vowel or consonant with the force of the English *y* before a vowel.

1. As a vowel it was either short or long; the position of the vocal organs in pronouncing *ī* (for *ī* it must be) is described as follows: Mar. Victorinus p. 33 K *i semicluso ore impressaque sensim lingua dentibus vocem dabit*; Ter. Maurus p. 329 K *i porrigit ictum genuinos prope ad ipsos, Minimumque renidet supero tenuis labello*; Mart. Capell. 3. 261 *i spiritus (facil) prope dentibus pressis.* Consentius p. 394 K distinguishes between the sound of *ī* final and *ī* initial as follows: *Romanae linguae in hoc erit moderatio, ut exilis eius sonus sit ubi ab ea verbum incipit, ut 'ite,' aut pinguior ubi in ea desinit verbum, ut 'habui,' 'tenui'*; so Quint. 1. 4. 8 says that in the word *here* (i. e. in the final syllable of it, comp. 1. 7. 22) neither *e* nor *i* was exactly heard. To pronounce initial *ī* (probably accented) in this way was wrong: Consent. l. c. Of *ī* in the middle of a word Consentius l. c. says *medium quendam sonum inter e et i habet ubi in medio sermone est, ut 'hominem.'* In unaccented syllables before labials or *f*, *ī* had often a sound described as between *u* and *i*. Thus in *optimus manibiae aucupium artibus* (from *artus*) *aurifex contumax alimentum libido*; Quint. 1. 4. 8; Scaurus pp. 24, 25 K; Longus pp. 49, 77 K; Mar. Vict. p. 9 K, and elsewhere in the grammarians. In *vir* and *virtus* also, according to Longus p. 54 K, a foreign sound (*peregrinus sonus*) was heard, not the pure Roman *ī*; so Serg. Don. p. 521 *scribimus 'vir' et 'virtus': quando autem hos proferimus, in ipso sono non i sonat, sed nescio quid pinguius.* Prisc. 2. p. 465 K (Partitiones xii Vers. Aen. 24) says that *i* in these words, and also in all words beginning with *vīd-*, *vīt-*, *vīm-*, *vīr-*, *vīx-*, had the sound of the Greek *v*. Longus p. 49 distinguishes the pronunciation of final *-it* of the third and fourth conjugations, the sound of the latter being comparatively *pinguis* or coarse (the text is imperfectly preserved, but this seems to be the general sense). 2. *i* before a vowel, and not pre-

ceded by an accented syllable with final consonant, was said *transire in consonantis potestatem* (Prisc. 1. p. 13 K, and all the grammarians). That is, it was sounded like the English *y* before a vowel, did not form an additional syllable, and lengthened a preceding short syllable by position. *Ēt iam, āt iācūt*, etc.; so *ābiētē* (trisyll.) *ārīētē, pāriētē*. But in *hēmps, liēn, vīa*, and similar words *i* was a short vowel forming an independent syllable. It was a fault to pronounce an initial Latin *i* before a vowel so as to form a syllable. Consentius p. 394 K says *Gracci exilius hanc (i initial) proferunt, adeo expressioni eius tenui studentes ut si dicunt 'ius,' aliquantum de priori syllaba sic proferant, ut videas disyllabum esse factum*. This remark is borne out by the general practice of the Latin poets, who (for instance) scan *iam* (a Latin word) as a monosyllable, but *īambūs* (a Greek word) as a trisyllable, *Iūliūs* as a trisyllable, but *Iūlēūs* as a quadrisyllable.

I as an abbreviation may stand for the numeral *unus*, for the name *Iuppiter*, and its cases (*Iovis*, etc.), for *ius* and its cases, *invictus*, and *in*.

Iactātiō, in the sense of a tumult: *Itala* 2 Cor. 6. 5 *in iactationibus*, where Vulg. has *seditionibus* (Rönsch S. B. p. 36).

Iacto, in the sense of talking of a thing, sometimes with the notion of idle gossip: Cic. Verr. 3. 141 *crimen . . . agitatum iam et te pratore iactatum*; Cluent. 4 *negem esse illam rem . . . iactatam in iudiciis?* ib. 88 *ita diu iactata [res] est ut*, etc.; ib. 130 *iactata res erat in contione*; Mil. 7 *quae in senatu et ab inimicis saepe iactata sunt et in contione ab improbis et paulo ante ab accusatoribus*; Caes. G. 1. 18 *quod pluribus praesentibus cas res iactari nolebat*; Hor. 1. Epist. 16. 18 *iactamus iam pridem omnis te Roma beatum*; Ov. Am. 3. 1. 21 *tota iactaris in Urbe*; Liv. 1. 50. 2 *multo ibi tota die variis iactata sermonibus crant*; 2. 13. 3 *iactatum in condicionibus nequiquam de Tarquinii in regnum restituendis*; 10. 46. 16 *iactari magis quam peragi accusatio eius poterat*; Quint. 1. 2. 2 *utinam falso iactaretur*; 5. 7. 34 *communia haec pluribus causis multumque iactata sunt, semper tamen iactabuntur* (have been the subject of much discussion, and will always be so); 6. 3. 4 *illa ab oratore non ficta, sed passim esse iactata* (the common talk).

Iactūrārius (*iactura*): Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 'iacturarius' qui frequenter patitur iacturam.

Īambēus, adj. (ἰαμβεῖος), perhaps = appropriate to lampoon or invective (*iambus*): Hor. A. P. 253 *unde etiam trimetris accrescere iussit Nomen iambeis, cum senos redderet ictus Primus ad extremum*

similis sibi (referring to the so-called Archilochean iambic or iambic of lampoon, supposed to consist of trimeters of pure iambs).

Īambīcus, adj. (*iambus*). 1. Consisting of iambs: Marius Victorinus p. 80 K *iambicum metrum*, and often in the grammarians. 2. Iambic, of the foot: *pes iambicus*; Gramm. *passim*. 3. Suitable for the *iambus*, or poem of invective: Marius Victorinus p. 80 K distinguishes four kinds of the iambic trimeter, *tragicum, comicum, iambicum, satyricum*, defining *iambicum* as that *quod ex omnibus iambis nullo alio admixto subsistit*.

Īambōdēs (*ιαμβώδης*), like an iambic, name of a metre (∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪): Diomedes p. 482 K.

Īambōgrāphus, -i (*ιαμβογράφος*), a writer of invectives in the style of Archilochus: Marius Victorinus p. 80 K.

Iantilē, glossed in Gloss. Philox. as = *λίθος τραχὺς διακοπτόμενος*.

Iēientācūlum, **ientācūlum**, and **iantācūlum**, -i, subst. n. from *ieientare* or *iantare*, breakfast. The form *ieientaculum*, as Ribbeck and Mr. Onions have seen, should be restored from the MSS. of Nonius p. 126 to Plaut. Curc. 73 R *quid antepones Veneri ieientaculi* (so the MSS. of Nonius; some MSS. of Plautus, not B, give *aientaculo*); and perhaps in the preceding line, where B 1 gives *iam ientaculum*, B 2 *iā ientaculum*. *Ientaculum* on the other hand is found in the texts of Suet. Vitell. 13; Apul. M. 1. 2, 1. 18. *Iantaculum* in Nigidius ap. Isid. Or. 20. 2. 10 according to some MSS.; Mart. 1. 87. 3, 14. 223. 1; Gloss. Philox. *iantaculum ἀκρατισμός*; and conversely Gloss. Cyrill.

Iēiento, **iento**, and **ianto**, -ās, to breakfast. *Ieiento* should be restored from the MSS. of Nonius p. 126 to Afranius 19 and 43, and perhaps to Varro's Marciapor, *quod pulli ieientent*. *Ientare* Suet. Vit. 7; *iantare* Mart. 8. 67. 10; Gloss. Cyrill. *ἀκρατίζω ianto*. (If the form *iantare* be the genuine one, the word may be derived from *dīus*, and stand for *diantāre*; comp. *Diana, Iana*, and *Ianus*. Thus it would mean 'to take a meal early in the day.' The form *ieiento* is a reduplication.)

Īgnāruris, adj., ignorant: Gloss. Philox. *ignarures ἀγνοοῦντες*.

Ignāvo, -ās (*ignavus*) = *ignavum facio*: Accius ap. Non. pp. 123, 126 *ignavavit* (so Bücheler for *ignavit* and *ignavat*): Gloss. Philox. *ignavatis ἀδρανισθέντων*.

Ignīco, -ās, to put in the fire: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 'ignicare' *infocare*.

Illicēor, -ēris (inl-), to inveigle, tempt astray. In Plin. 14. 191 the oldest and best MS. reads *tunc avidi matronam oculi inlicentur, graves produunt*. The edd. read *licentur*, but *inlicentur*, if the verb could be shown from other sources to exist, would give far the better sense. *Inliceo* would thus be original from which *inlecebra* is derived. Comp. *latebra* from *lateo*, *scatebra* from *scateo*.

Īmāginātīō, -ōnis (*imāginor*). 1. The act of figuring to oneself or imagining. The lexx. quote Plin. 20. 68 *libidinum imaginationes in somno*; Tac. A. 15. 36 *provincias Orientales secretis imaginationibus agitans* (dwelling constantly, brooding secretly upon them in his fancies): Prof. Mayor adds Serv. (Dan.) A. 9. 38 *sed ipsum poetam quasi actu rei et imaginatione exclamasse*; Chalcid. Tim. Comm. 74 *imaginationis stellae*, of the movements of a star as they appear to the eye. 2. = *χαρακτηρισμός*, creation or description of character or appearance: Ps. Acr. Hor. 1. Epist. 18. 6 *per χαρακτηρισμόν, id est per imaginationem, describit*, etc.; ib. 1 Epist. 20. 24 *haec descriptio χαρακτηρισμός dicitur, i. e. imaginatio formae hominum*.

Imboio, -ās, to put in the stocks (*boia*): Gloss. Cyrill. κλοῖον περιτίθημι *inboio*.

Imbūmentum (*imbuo*), a first instruction, a rudiment: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 7 *'imbumentis' documentis, ab 'imbuit' docet*.

Imbūtīō (*imbuo*), an initiation: Gloss. Philox. *imbūtio προβιβασμός, μύσις*.

Immōlātičius, adj., destined for sacrifice: Gloss. Cyrill. *θύσιμος immolaticius*; Glossae Nominum p. 52 Löwe *'immolaticius' immolandus*.

Immōlātōr, glossed as = *mulierum stuprator*, Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 7 *'immolatores' mulierum stupratores*. (Perhaps for *immōlītōres*, from *mōlĕre*.)

Immūnis, in the sense of disobliging (opp. of *munis*, obliging): Plaut. Trin. 24 *amicum castigare ob meritam noxiam Innoene est facinus*; Cic. Lael. 50 *non est amicitia . . . immunis neque superba*.

Impārĭens, barren: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 7 *'inpariens' ubi nihil nascitur*.

Impĕrantĭa, = *imperium*: Glossae Nominum p. 52 Löwe.

Impersōnālis modus, t. t. of Grammar applied to impersonal passives such as *creditur*: Diom. p. 341 K; Cledon. p. 16 K.

Prob. Inst. p. 161 K al. The supines *amatum*, *amatu*, are called *im-personalia passiva* Charis. p. 169 K.

Implāgium, a small net: given by the Oriel MS. of Isid. Or. 19. 5. 1 (this, not *symplogium*, may perhaps be the true form).

Impōpūlābilis, what cannot be injured; Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. vol. 6 '*inpopulabile*' *inlaesum*.

Impōpūlāris, glossed as = *inuitatus*: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. vol. 6.

Imporcītor (*porca*). 1. One who makes furrows by ploughing: Paul. p. 108 M; Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8 p. 292. 2. The name of a god with similar functions: Fabius ap. Serv. G. 1. 21.

Importūnus, -a, -um. 1. Homeless, restless (from *portus* in the sense of a house or home): Plaut. Trin. 399 *suae senectuli acriorem tempestatem parat, Quom illam importunam tempestatem conciet*.

2. Of a place, homeless, harbourless, so inhospitable: Ov. M. 14. 481 *importuna Caphareus*; Sil. 3. 540 *super clades atque importuna locorum*; Tac. A. 12. 12 *Armeniam id temporis importunam, quia hiemps occipiebat*.

3. Met., restless, unquiet, of persons, feelings, and passions: Cic. Agr. 2. 63 *importuna avaritia*; Verr. 4. 111 *libido*; Verg. A. 12. 864 (of the owl) *canit importuna per umbras*; so G. 1. 470 *obscenaeque canes importunaeque volucres*; Hor. 3. C. 16. 37 *importuna pauperies*; 4. C. 13. 9 (*amor*) *importunus enim transvolat aridas Quercus*; 2. Epist. 2. 185 *dives et importunus ad umbram lucis ab ortu*; 1. Epist. 6. 54 *cui libet hic fasces dabit, eripietque curule Cui libet importunus ebur* (capricious, unsettled); 2. S. 5. 96 *importunus amat laudari*; 1. Epist. 18. 23 *argenti . . . Importuna sitis*; 1. S. 8. 6 *importunas volucres*.

4. Of a war, ceaseless, without end: Verg. A. 11. 305 *bellum importunum, cives, cum gente deorum Invictisque viris gerimus*.

5. Unseasonable, unsuited, alien: perhaps from the notion of homeless, strange: sometimes with dat.: comp. Serv. G. 1. 470 '*importunus*' *in alienum tempus ruens*. Cic. De Or. 2. 20 *num importunum tempus in tanto otio?* 3. 18 *huic nostro non importuna sermoni*; Hyginus ap. Gell. 10. 16. 18 *versus qui de Pyrrho importune inmissus est*; 3. 1. 6 *tam importuna tamque audaci argutia*; 20. 6. 14 *importunissime fecerat*.

6. Of persons, unaccommodating, disobliging, troublesome: Plaut. As. 62 R (*uxorem*) *importunam atque incommodam*; Ov. M. 2. 475 *qua tibi, quaque places nostro, importuna, marito*.

7. Of per-

sons and actions, wild, savage (because homeless), cruel, harsh, barbarous: Ter. Heaut. 197; often in Cic., e. g. Cat. 4. 12 *importunus ac ferreus*; Verr. 5. 103 *importuni atque amentis tyranni*; Rab. Perd. 17 *actio non tribunicia sed importuna*; Verr. 1. 42 *tam importunum animal*; often with *belua*, *hostis*; Sest. 38 *prodigia importuna*. Cic. often couples *importunus* with *crudelis*, *inmanis*, and the like.

Impossibilitās, in the sense of inability to do a thing: Rufin. Int. Ios. Antiqq. 13. 10 *non hoc voluntate bona sed impossibilitate faciebat*. (Rönsch S. B. p. 37; for *impossibilis* = *impotens*, see his I. V. p. 332.) *Possibilitas* is used in an active sense, ability to do a thing: Serv. A. 9. 258 *opes, imperium, cuiuslibet rei possibilitatem*; and elsewhere in Servius and late Latin.

Imprōlōs, or **imprōlus**, adj., = *nondum vir*; Marius Victorin. p. 20 K, Gloss. apud Hagen, Gradus ad Criticen p. 59 *qui nondum esset adscriptus in civitatem*; Paul. p. 108 M; Gloss. Philox. *inproles ἀφῆλιξ, μήπω πολιτευόμενος*; again *ἄγονος, ἄτεκνος, ἄνηβος*. (From *in* and *proles*, perhaps in the sense of *testiculus*, as often in Arnobius.)

Impūgis = *ἄπυγος*: Gloss. Cyrill.; Glossae Nominum p. 58 Löwe.

Impūnis, adj., unpunished: Hygin. 8. p. 41 (Schmidt); Apul. M. 3. 6.

Īnaequālis, in Grammar, of a verb declined both actively and passively, e. g. *soleo, solitus sum*; Consent. p. 378 K; Cledon. p. 58.

Īnauritus, without hearing: Gell. 6. 6. 1 *aut caeca natura gignuntur aut inodora aut inaurita*; Nonius p. 129 (where the MSS. have *inaudita*, which L. Müller would allow to remain).

Īnambūlātiō, = *περίπατος*, a walk, place for walking: Itala Ezech. 42. 4, 5, and elsewhere in the chapter; Rönsch S. B. p. 36.

Incaesus = *non flagellatus*: Glossae Nominum p. 54 Löwe.

Incastrātōr, a hook for joining two boards together: given in Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 7, and Gloss. Ball., as a synonym for *ancon* and *anconiscus*.

Incēlēber, adj. 1. Deserted: nom. m. s. *incelebris* Macrob. S. 1. 7. 3. Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. vol. 6 'incelebre' *desertum*; so perhaps in Sil. 8. 377 *incelebris miserunt valle Velitrac*. 2. Of a person: Gell. 1. 22. 6 *advocatum non incelebrem* (with a good practice). 3. Of a book, little known: Gell. 5. 14. 2 *eius libri non incelebres feruntur*; so of a person, Macrob. S. 1. 7. 3 *inter Cynicos non incelebris*.

Inceptiō. 1. Thought, intent (ἐγχείρημα): Itala Ierem. 23. 20 *donec efficiat istul et quoadusque id constituat ab inceptione cordis sui.* 2. First-fruits: Assumptio Mosis 1. 3 *inceptionem creaturae* (Rönsch S. B. pp. 36-7).

Incēsiō, = περίτρημα, a piece; Rufin. Int. Ios. Antiqq. 3. 11 *est autem haec tunica non ex duabus incisionibus* (Rönsch S. B. p. 37).

Inclīnātiō, in Grammar, = a mood (ἐγκλισις): Diom. p. 338 K; Consentius p. 374 K.

Inclīnus, adj.: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 167 *'pronus' inclīnus vel curvus: 'prona' inclīna.*

Incōhātīvus (*incolo*). As t. t. of Grammar. 1. Inceptive (applied to verbs in *-sco*): very common: e. g. Charis. p. 252 K; Diom. p. 343 K; Prob. Inst. p. 157, and other grammarians; Serv. A. 2. 145. 2. Of the imperfect tense: Charis. pp. 168, 177; Diom. p. 336; Probus Inst. p. 160 K al.

Incōmītīō, -ās, verb den. from *in* and *comitium*, to get a person into the *comitium* for the purpose of going to law with him: Paul. p. 107 M *'incomitari' significat tale convicium facere, pro quo necesse sit in comitium, hoc est in conventum, venire*; Plaut. Curc. 400, 401 R.

Inconsīdērātīō, inconsiderateness: add to the instance in Lewis and Short, Ti. Donatus on Aen. 11. 366.

Incontrōversus. This adj. should, it seems to me, be certainly restored to the passage in which Lambinus discovered it, Cic. De Orat. 1. 241 *licet igitur impune oratori omnem hanc partem iuris in-controversi ignorare.* The MS. reading is *iuris in controversiis*: Professor Wilkins after Dr. Reid prints *non controversi*.

Incūbitūs, -ūs (*incubo*). 1. Lying upon: Plin. 28. 54 *dextrilateris incubitu* (lying upon the right side); Plin. 8. 128 *adsiduo incubitu calefactae.* 2. Of a bird, sitting: Plin. 28. 54. 3. Met., desire of another person's possessions: comp. Serv. A. 1. 89 *'incubare' dicitur . . . aliena per vim velle tenere*; Placidus p. 55 D *'incubitus' dicitur ab incumbendo sive iacendo sive aliena optando (or cupiendo).* *Incubare* in the sense of keeping a thing to oneself which ought to be shared with others, is often found: Cic. Cluent. 72 *pecuniae spe iam atque animo incubaret*; Verg. G. 2. 507 *condit opes alius defossoque incubat auro*; A. 6. 610 *qui divitiis soli incubuere repertis*; Liv. 6. 15. 5 *istos incubantes publicis thesauris ex praeda clandestina evolvas*; Quint. 10. 1. 2 *velut clausis thesauris*

incubabit; Mart. 12. 53. 3 *largiris nihil, incubasque gazae*; Ps. Ascon. Verr. 1. 116 (p. 192 Orelli) *possessorem esse eum qui incubavit*, and elsewhere in Latin.

Incurto, -ās, verb den. from *curtus* comp. with *in*, to chip or damage: read by some MSS. (among them the oldest Bernese) in 1. Hor. S. 3. 56 *sincerum cupimus vas incurtare* (others having *incrustare*). Some manuscripts of Porph. here quote *incurtatus calix* from Lucilius; others reading *incrustatus*.

Indāgō, -īnis, subst. f. 1. A number of hunters placed round a wood to prevent the exit of the game: Placidus Stat. Theb. 2. 553 *indago est cum silvam venantium corona vallat, ut ferae evadere non possint*; Hirt. (?) B. G. 8. 18 *velut indagine hunc insidiis circumdederunt*; Verg. A. 4. 121 *saltusque indagine cingunt* (where Serv. explains *indagine* as = *ferarum inquisitione*); Stat. Theb. 2. 553; Flor. 2. 13 (4. 2). 32 (*rates*) *captae quasi per indagine*; ib. 1. 41 (3. 6). 11; Lucan. 6. 42 *vastaque feras indagine claudit*; and elsewhere in later Latin. Met., Plin. Pan. 35. 2 *poenarum indagine inclusos*.

2. A body of men sent out to drive in the game: comp. Schol. Lucan 6. 42 *indago est proprie exercitus in gyrum porrectus et ordines paulatim in globum deflectens*; so Liv. 7. 37. 14 *cum praemissus eques velut indagine dissipatos Samnites ageret* (where see Weissenborn); Tac. Agr. 37 *ni frequens ubique Agricola validas et expeditas cohortes indaginibus modo . . . silvas . . . persultare iussisset*.

3. Met., accurate or exhaustive investigation: Gloss. Philox. *indago ἐξίχνασμός*; Glossae Nominum p. 56 Löwe '*indago*' *investigatio*. Frontin. Strat. 1 Praef. p. 1 Gundermann *rerum gestarum scriptores indagine operis sui hanc quoque partem esse complexos*. Gell. 6. 16. 6 *has undiqueversum indagine cuppediarum*. Nonius entitles his twelfth book *De Doctorum Indagine*, i. e. selections from the investigations of scholars: Cleonius p. 9 (Keil) *quasi quidquam sit quod indagine tui vitare posset ingenii*; Amm. 15. 5. 30 *occulta scrutabamur indagine*; and elsewhere in later Latin. (In Plin. 9. 36 *multis persuasisse doctrinam indaginibus*, the reading is doubtful.)

Indamnus, adj., innocent: Glossae Nominum p. 55 Löwe '*indamnus*' *innocens, bene serviens*.

Indīcivus, adj., belonging to information: hence subst. f. *indiciva* (sc. *pecunia*), money given to an *index* or informer as price of his information: Charis. Exc. p. 553 Keil *indiciva μῆντρον*; Gloss. Philox. *indicivum μῆντρον*; Sen. Controv. 9. 3. (26). 1 *gravis indiciva est*; 9. 5. (28). 4; Apul. M. 6. 8; Iulius

Victor ap. Halm R. L. M. p. 390 *petit indicivam*. In Apul. M. 7. 25 *ob indicivae praemium* may perhaps be corrupt for *indicii*. (*Indiciva*, not *indicina*, is in all these places attested by the manuscripts; see Haupt, Opusc. 3. p. 443 foll.)

Indictivus, adj. from *indictus*, proclaimed for the occasion by a herald: Paul. p. 106 M *indictivum funus, ad quod per praecone[m] evocabantur*; comp. Fest. p. 334 s. v. *simpludiaria funera*; Serv. A. 1. 632 *indictiva sacrificia dicebantur quae subito ad praesens tempus indicebantur*. Varro L. L. 5. 160 *ex aedibus efferri indictivo funere praeco etiam eos dicit qui ex tabernis efferuntur*; ib. 7. 42 *in indictivis funeribus*.

Indigentia, wanting, lack: Rufin. Int. Ios. Antiqq. 14. 24, 15. 6 *sumptuum, aquarum indigentia* (Rönsch S. B. p. 37).

Indigēriēs, indigestion; Gloss. Epinal. 11. E. 26 '*indigestio*' *indigeries per abundantiam frugum*.

Indigestiō, -ōnis. 1. Failure to digest: Veget. Vet. 1. 21. 3 *ciborum umorumque indigestione*. 2. Abs., indigestion: Veget. Vet. 2. 7. 1; Ps. Acr. Hor. 1. Epist. 1. 108 glossed as = *pituita*; Schol. Pers. 3. 99; Schol. Iuv. 1. 146; and elsewhere in late Latin.

Indigēs, -ētis: incorrect form *Indigenus* in an inscription at Pompeii, C. I. L. 1. p. 283 (= Wilmann's Syll. Inscr. 622) *Aeneas . . . factus est Indigenus et in deorum numerum relatus*. According to Nigidius Figulus, quoted by the Berne scholia on Verg. G. 1. 498, *indigetes* was a title which could be applied to all gods alike; so Schol. to Lucan 1. 556. Another view limited it to those gods whose special names were not known, as the Penates, Lares, and Consentes; this may have been the opinion of Verrius Flaccus (Paul. p. 106 M); comp. Schol. Luc. l. c. *alii dictos aiunt quorum nominibus indigeamus, ut sunt di Penates*. Both views may be supported by quotations. 1. *Indiges* seems to be a general title given to a god in the Pompeian inscr. above quoted; in Verg. A. 12. 794 *indigitem Aenean scis ipsa, et scire fateris, Deberi caelo*; Liv. 1. 2. 6 (of Aeneas) *situs est, quemcunque eum dici ius fasque est, super Numicum flumen: Iovem Indigitem appellant* (i. e. probably, *Iovem et Indigetem*); Lucan 1. 556 *indigetes flevisse deos urbisque laborem Testatos sudore Lares*; Gell. 2. 17. 4 *Anchises enim, qui haec dicit ad filium, sciebat eum cum hominum vita discessisset immortalem atque indigitem futurum*; Diom. p. 476 K *cum Salios (Numa) . . . induceret et spondeo melo patrios placaret indigetes*; Arnob. 1. 64 *reges . . . appellatis indigetes atque divos*. 2. In the following passages,

however, *Indigites* are mentioned separately from other gods: Formula ap. Liv. 8. 9. 6 *Iane, Iuppiter, Mars pater, Quirine, Bellona, Lares, Divi Novensides, Di Indigites*; perhaps Verg. G. 1. 498 *Di patrii, Indigites, et Romule, Vestaque mater*; Ov. M. 15. 861 *Di precor, Aeneae comites . . . Dique Indigeles, genitorque Quirine*; Sil. 9. 290 foll., where the *Indigeles* are mentioned with Mars, Gradivus, Apollo, Neptunus, etc.; Arnob. 1. 36; Symmachus Ep. 10. 61 *ergo dis patriis, dis indigetibus pacem rogamus*. 3. According to Servius A. 7. 678 there were *Indigites* and *pontifices* at Praeneste as well as at Rome. 4. The ancient scholars offered three etymologies: *indigeo*, not to be in want; *in* and *dico*, as the gods whose names were not uttered; *indigelo*, to invoke. The first may, of course, be dismissed. If Servius's note on A. 7. 678 may be trusted, the *indigeles* were specially connected with the *pontifices*; and this is perhaps confirmed by the fact that according to Censorinus D. N. 3 the *indigitamenta*, or writings containing the titles of the gods, were the same as the *libri pontificales*. So Varro ap. Non. p. 352 says *Numeriae, quam deam solent indigitare pontifices*. 5. *Indigitare deum* meant to give the god his title, solemnly name him in invocation: Serv. A. 8. 330; Macrob. S. 1. 17. 15 (Marquardt Alt. 6 (3). p. 8 note). If *indiges* and *indigitare* are connected (and it seems necessary to connect them), *indigitare* must = *indigitem facere*; and thus *indiges* will in some way be a general title of a god. The most natural explanation appears to me to be this, that *indiges* comes from *in-dic-*, to proclaim, and means 'one proclaimed as a god'; and that originally it included all the gods of the Italian towns, but was afterwards reserved for the oldest. This hypothesis may perhaps explain its double use. Marquardt, however (l. l. p. 36 note), holds to the etymology which used to be in vogue, *indo-* and *ga-*, and takes *indiges* to mean born in the land, native, appealing in particular to the formula quoted by Livy, *Di Novensides, Di Indigites*.

Indoctrīna, ignorance: Glossae Nominum p. 53 Löwe '*indoctrīna*' *inertia, imperitia*.

Indūctōr, *scriba inductor* = *γραμματοεισαγωγεύς*, a teacher of letters: Itala Deut. 31. 28 (Rönsch S. B. p. 37).

Īnexistīmābilis, beyond calculation: Ti. Donatus on Aen. 6. 489 *inexistimabilem numerum*.

Īnexpurgābilis, that cannot be purified: Gloss. ap. Löwe

Glossae Nominum p. 167 '*inexpiabilis*,' *inexpurgabilis*, *quae non potest expiari*.

Infābūlōsus, glossed as = *non multum loquax*, Glossae Nominum p. 55 Löwe.

Infandīdīcus, *qui infanda dicit*, Glossae Nominum p. 53 Löwe.

Infenditōr, glossed in Glossae Nominum p. 57 Löwe as = *unius causae cum alio compar.*

Infertilis. 1. Barren: add to the instance in the lexx. Serv. A. 4. 212 *terram . . . infertilem*. 2. Imported: Gloss. Philox. *infertilia εἰσκομίσματα*.

Infio, **-is**, **-it**, usually only in third pers. sing.; but the first person *infio* is quoted from Varro de Mensuris by Prisc. 1. pp. 420, 450 K, and Mart. Cap. 2. 220 has *infunt*; Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 '*infens*' *dicens*; 7 '*infe*' *dic*, *narra*; Gloss. Philox. *infe ἀρξαι*. To begin: Paul. p. 112 '*infil*' *incipit*; Placidus p. 55 D '*infil*' *incipit fari*; Cledon. p. 59 '*infil*' *coepit loqui*. Plaut. Aul. 318 R *infil postulare*; and so elsewhere in Plaut. with *inf.*; Lucr. 3. 515 *commutare animum quicumque adoritur et infit*; 5. 1208 *caput erigere infit*; Sil. 12. 67 *rursusque hortatibus infit Laudum agitare suos*. Especially of beginning to speak, followed either by *obliqua* or *directa oratio*: Enn. A. 386 *infil, O cives*, etc. In Verg. several times: A. 5. 708 *his Aenean solatus vocibus infit*; 10. 101, 860; 11. 301; 12. 10; Liv. 3. 71. 6 *ibi infit annum se tertium et octogesimum agere*; 1. 23. 7 *ibi infit Albanus*; and in the later poets. Abs., to take the initiative: Prudent. Apoth. 804 *praecavit, infit*.

Inflātīō (*φυσίωσις*), a swelling, puffing up (met.): Vulg. and Itala 2 Cor. 12. 20 (Rönsch S. B. p. 37).

Infōco, **-ās**, to put into the fire, kindle: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 '*ignicare*' *infocare*.

Infrunitās, subst. f. (*infrunitus*), glossed as = *ἀπειραγαθία* in Gloss. Cyrill.; as = *inscientia boni et notitia mali*, Glossae Nominum p. 56 Löwe.

Ingannātūra = *sanna*: Glossae Nominum p. 53 Löwe.

Inglūtīnātus, not joined together: Glossae Nominum p. 55 Löwe; Cyrill. *ἀκόλλητος inglutinatus*.

Iniectiō. 1. = *ἐπίβλημα*, a patch or piece: Itala Marc. 2. 21 *iniectionem panni rudis*. 2. An idea, notion, device: 2 Corinth. 2. 11. ap. Tert. De Pud. 13 *quoniam non ignoramus iniectiones eius*; so Tert. An. 34 (? from *ἐπιβάλλω*, *ἐπιβολή*). Rönsch S. B. p. 38.

Īnītium (= ἀπαρχή), first-fruits: Itala Exod. 23. 19; 25. 2, 3, al. (Rönsch S. B. p. 38).

Inlūsīō (= ἐμπαιγμονή), mockery: Itala 2 Pet. 2. 3 *inlusione inludentes*; 2 Macc. 7. 7 *sequentem ducebant ad inlusionem* (Rönsch S. B. p. 38).

Innullo, -ās, to set at nought: Transl. of St. Mark 9. 12 in Bobbio MS. (Old Latin Biblical Texts II. p. 5) *ut multa patiatur et innulletur* (perhaps for *annulletur*).

Īnoffensibilis, without stumbling: Cledon. p. 9 K *inoffensibili cursu*.

Inpestis, ἄφθορος, Gloss. Philox.

Inrādīātīō, illumination: Serv. on Vergil several times.

Inrēvertībilis, from which there is no return: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 167 '*inextricabilis*' *insolubilis, inrevertibilis*.

Inrīsīvus: add to the instances in Lewis and Short Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 167 '*ironia*,' *inrīsīva dictio*.

Insālo, to salt: Anthimus 12 (S. S. vers. vet.) (J. E. B. Mayor).

Insānīo, -ās, to madden: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 167 *quod boves exagitat et insaniat*.

Insēco, -īs, -ēre, or insequo, to tell of, narrate: Livius Andron. Od. 1. (ap. Gell. 18. 9. 5) *virum mihi, Camena, insece versutum*; Enn. ap. Gell. ib. *insece, Musa, virum*; Cato Or. ib. *insecenda*; Paul. p. 111 M quotes from Ennius *insequis* and *insexit* (= *dixerit*); Placidus p. 59 D '*insequis*,' *narras, pergis*; Gloss. Philox. *inseque εἰπέ*. *In*, and *sec-* to say; see the author's Lectures and Essays, p. 367 foll. The ancient Italian scholars were uncertain whether or not to identify the word with *insequo*, to follow up, and some therefore explained *insequo* as = *pergo*; see Gellius l. c. Modern etymologists connect *sec-*, to say, with Greek σπεν- in ἔσπετε, ἔνσπε, German *sag-en*, Lith. *sak-an*, Old Irish *insce* = *sermo*.

I. **Insectiō** (*inseco*, to tell of) = *narratio*: Gell. 18. 9. 11.

II. **Insectiō** (*inseco*, to cut), a cutting: Macrob. S. 7. 8. 1 *ab insectione insicium dictum*; Gloss. Philox. *insectiones ἀλακισμοί, ἐσχισμοί*.

Insertus, -a, -um, open (*in, sero* to shut): Enn. Sat. 27 Ribb. *insertis malis, expedito brachio*; Verg. A. 3. 152 *per insertas . . . fenestras*, which Serv. and Ti. Donatus explain as = open, unbarred; comp. Gloss. Philox. *insertas ἀνεφωμένas*.

Insiċiārīus or **īsiċiārīus**, a dealer in sausages: add to the instances in Lewis and Short the Testamentum Porcelli ap. Haupt Opusc. 2. p. 181 (where the MSS. give *esiciarius*; see under **Insicium**).

Insīciātus or **īsīciātus**, stuffed with sausage-meat: Apic. 384, 402, al. Fem. *isiciata* as subst. = a stuffed fowl: Anth. Lat. 176, 225 Riese. (In all these places the MSS. give *esiciatus*.)

Insīcium, -i, subst. n., a sausage; also written in later Latin *īsīcium*, *ensicium*, and *ēsīcium*: Varro L. L. 5. 110 '*insicium*' *ab eo quod insecta caro, ut in carmine Saliorum est*; Macrob. S. 7. 8. 1 '*isicium*' *quod ab insectione insicium dictum, omissione 'n' litterae postea quod nunc habet nomen optinuit*; Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6, 7 '*ensicium*' *a secundo, ab ense*; so Papias and Gloss. Ball.; Apicius often; Arnob. 2. 42; Don. Ter. Eun. 2. 2. 26 *insicia et farcimina*; and not seldom in Latin. (The MSS. of Apic. 41 S have *et sicium* = *ensicium*; ib. 42 some have *esiciis*, so 46 *in esicia*. Haupt suggests, Opusc. 2. p. 181, that the form with *e* is probably late and corrupt.)

Insilentia, -ae, = *inquietudo*: Gloss. Epinal. 11. E. 21.

Insomnia, -ae, subst. f., sleeplessness. According to Serv. A. 4. 9 frequent in Ennius and Pacuvius; Charis. p. 101 K quotes from the latter *perdita inluvie atque insomnia*; Nonius p. 209 quotes from Caecilius *consequitur comes insomnia: Ea porro insaniam adfert*; Ter. Eun. 219 *horsum te adiget insomnia (si l. c.)*; perhaps in Verg. A. 4. 9 *quae me suspensam insomnia terret* (see under **Insomnium**); Suet. Cal. 50 *incitabatur insomnia maxime*. (According to Serv. A. 4. 9 Pliny condemned the singular fem. *insomnia* as bad. See further under **Insomnium**.)

Insomnium, -i, subst. n., 1. a dream: Verg. A. 4. 9 *quae me suspensam insomnia terrent* (where however there was in the time of Serv. a variant *terret*); 6. 897 *sed falsa ad caelum mittunt insomnia Manes*; Sil. 10. 357; Tac. A. 11. 4 *qualicumque insomnio*; Arnob. 2. 7; and in later writers. Of bad dreams, night-mares: perhaps Cic. De Sen. 44 *cruditate atque insomniis carere*; Plin. 20. 82 *insomnia vigiliasque tollere*; perhaps also 18. 118 (of the bean) *insomnia quoque facere*. 2. In plur., sleeplessness (though in dat. and abl. it is uncertain whether *insomnium* or *insomnia* be the nom.). Sall. C. 27. 2 *neque insomniis neque labore fatigari*; so according to Charis. p. 101 K in Verg. A. 4. 9 *quae me suspensam insomnia terrent*; Prop. 2. 25. 47 *una tuis insomnia portet ocellis*; Val. Fl. 1. 329 *insomnia saeva*; 2. 140 *longo mulcere insomnia penso*; 7. 6 *longa insomnia*.

Inspirātiō, in the sense of a disembodied spirit: Itala 4 Esdr. 7. 80 *haec inspirationes in habitationes non ingredientur* (Rönsch S. B. p. 39).

Instār, subst. n., found only in nom. and acc. sing., though, according to Serv. A. 2. 15, 6. 865, Probus said it had a gen. *instaris*; so Ps. Probus Cath. p. 17 K. 1. Measure: of weight, amount or number; Varro R. R. 1. 1. 10 *de Magonis dempsit instar librorum octo* (the number of); Cic. Att. 16. 5. 5 *habet Tiro instar septuaginta* (the number of, as many as); Liv. 35. 49. 10 *videretis vix duarum male plenarum legiuncularum instar in castris regis*; Ov. Her. 2. 30 *sed scelus hoc meriti pondus et instar habet*; Col. 7. 5. 15 *veteris urinae tepefactae trium heminarum instar . . . corniculo infundere*; 8. 15. 3 *solum stagni . . . quod sit instar modi totius duarum partium, lapidibus . . . muniendum est*; Velleius 2. 29. 1 *cuius viri magnitudo multorum voluminum instar exigit*; Ti. Donatus on Aen. 7. 217 *non potuit altitudinis moenium melius instar ostendere* (the measure of the height). 2. Of size, bulk, or magnitude: Cic. Tusc. 1. 40 *terram in medio mundo sitam . . . quasi puncti instar obtinere*; Verr. 5. 89 *navis . . . quae . . . urbis instar habere videretur*; Ov. Am. 3. 6. 93 *fontis habes instar pluviasque nivesque solutas*; Flor. 1. 40 (3. 5). 18 *ut navalis belli instar efficeret*. In Catull. 115. 1 it is used, not, as commonly, with the gen., but in apposition with its noun: *Mentula habet instar triginta iugera prati*. 3. An equivalent, an exact likeness: Gloss. Philox. *instar ὁμοίωμα, ἀπεικόνισμα*. Suet. Iul. 61 *equus . . . cuius etiam instar pro aede Veneris genetricis postea dedicavit* (an exact likeness, a life-sized statue); Justin. 36. 3. 2 *muro quodam ad instar castrorum clauditur*; Apul. M. 2. 9 *ad instar speculi*; 9. 32 *ad instar scoparum*. 4. A type, pattern: Liv. 28. 17. 2 *parvum instar eorum quae spe ac magnitudine animi concepisset, receptas Hispanias ducebat* (he thought the recovery of the Spains but a poor specimen, etc.); Gell. 2. 6. 10 *'inculpatus' autem instar est absolutae virtutis* (the word *inculpatus* gives the idea of perfect virtue); Fragm. Iuris Vat. 274 *ad instar mortis causa donationis huiuscemodi liberalitatem redigi oportere*; Dig. 6. 2. 7. 6 *Publiciana actio ad instar proprietatis, non ad instar possessionis respicit* (takes ownership, not occupation, as its type); 39. 1. 21. 3 *si proponatur instar quoddam operis et quasi facies quaedam*. (*Ad instar* is found in the sense of *ad exemplum* in Gell., Apul. and later Latin.) Poetically, Verg. A. 6. 865 *quantum instar in ipso* perhaps = what a type, ideal of worth; but it has also been taken to mean what stature, majesty; Ti. Donatus explains it as = *forma*; Serv. as = *similitudo*. 5. *Esse, videri, instar alicuius rei*, to be or to seem as large as, to equal the

measure of a thing: Cic. Fam. 15. 4. 8 *Eranam, quae fuit non vici instar sed urbis*; Lucr. 6. 614 *tamen ad maris omnia summam Guttai vix instar erunt unius adaugmen*; Caes. C. 3. 66 *cohortes quasdam, quod instar legionis videretur*; Plin. Paneg. 29 *instar ego perpetui congiarii reor affluentiam annonae*; Tac. A. 1. 20 *Nauporto, quod municipii instar erat*.

6. In apposition to a substantive = the equivalent of; so, as large as: as strong as: as good as: Cic. Verr. 5. 44 *navem maximam, triremis instar*; Caes. G. 2. 17 *ut instar muri hae saepes munimenta praeberent*; Verg. A. 2. 15 *instar montis ecum . . . aedificant*; 3. 637 *lumen . . . Phoebeae lampadis instar*; 7. 707 *magnique ipse agminis instar*; 12. 923 *volat atri turbinis instar Exitium dirum hasta ferens*; Liv. 26. 28. 10 *L. Cincio . . . Cannenses milites dati, . . . duarum instar legionum*; Ov. Her. 7. 19 *quando erit ut condas instar Carthaginis urbem?* M. 6. 443 *magni mihi muneris instar Germanam vidisse dabis*; 12. 266 *teli instar . . . cornua*; Tac. A. 2. 61 *instar montium eductae pyramides*; Suet. Nero 31 *stagnum maris instar*; Vesp. 5 *tertium (ramum) instar arboris*; Aug. 6 *locus . . . permodicus et cellae penuariae instar*; Vita Verg. 21 *Aeneidem incohavit, argumentum . . . quasi amborum Homeri carminum instar*; Vell. 1. 9. 5 *centum homines electos . . . instar habuit consilii publici. Esse, fieri, etc., instar alicuius rei*, to be as good as a thing, equivalent to it in importance, worth it; or (if the context requires it) as bad as a thing: Cic. Rab. Perd. 24 *latere mortis erat instar turpissimae*; Pis. 52 *unus ille dies . . . immortalitatis instar fuit*; Fam. 9. 6. 4 *hos Tusculanenses dies instar esse vitae puto*; Brut. 191 *Plato mihi . . . instar est omnium*; Fin. 5. 55 *idque si accidat, mortis instar putemus*; Att. 1. 10. 4 *haec est ἀλη . . . mortis instar*; Off. 2. 69 *patrocinio vero se usos aut clientes appellari mortis instar putant*; Lucr. 6. 805 *tum fit odor viri plagae mactabilis instar*; Hor. 4. C. 5. 6 *instar veris enim vultus ubi tuus Adfulsit populo*; Ov. Am. 3. 14. 42 *et falsum (a lie) muneris instar erit*; M. 14. 124 *numinis instar eris semper mihi*; 16. 568 *quodque deorum est Instar, habent animos*; Iustin. 4. 4. 7 *qui instar omnium auxiliorum erat*; Tac. A. 3. 36 *principes quidem instar deorum esse*; Suet. Cal. 5 *convictu megistanum abstinuisse, quod apud Parthos iustitii instar est*.

7. Of measure, adverbially, = to the amount of: Col. 2. 5. 1 *acervi stercoris instar V modiorum disponuntur*; 6. 14. 1 *porri sucus instar heminae . . . miscetur*; so exactly 16. 30. 7, 6. 38. 1.

8. In apposition to the notion applied in a verb, = as much as: Catull. 17. 12 *nec sapit pueri instar Bimuli*.

9. Like to: Ov.

M. 4. 135 *exhorruit aequoris instar*. (Perhaps a verbal subst. from *insto* in the transitive sense of putting a thing on or in a scale; comp. *institor*, a dealer; and the Greek *σταθμός*, a weight. Thus the word might originally mean a weight, and so an equivalent for something else¹. The formation is like that of *bustar* = *βουστάσιον*.)

Instructiō, -ōnis (*instruo*). 1. A drawing up in order, arrangement: Corn. Her. 3. 15 *haec dispositio locorum, tamquam instructio militum*; Cic. Caec. 43 *instructione aspectuque signorum*; Frontin. Strat. 2. 3. 4 *commutavit instructionis ordinem*; Veget. R. M. 3. 14 *instructionis lex est*, etc. 2. Of a building, fitting up: Traian. ad Plin. Epist. 10. 23 (35) *instructio novi balinei*. 3. Fitting in: Vitruv. 5. 9. 7 *tubulorum in cloacas instructionem*. 4. Instruction, information: Amm. 28. 1. 14 *nec . . . instructiones vel ex tabulariis suppetent publicis*; Ti. Donatus on Aen. 3. 374 foll. (In Arnob. 5. 15 Salmasius conjectured *pro instructione* for *per structionem*.)

Instructūs, -ūs (*instruo*). 1. Furnishing, equipment: Cic. De Or. 3. 23 *eodem est instructu ornatuque comitata*; Serv. A. 5. 402 *quibus (caestibus), quorum instructu*. 2. Concr., possessions, goods: Itala Exod. 12. 37 *in sexcenta milia peditum viri, praeter instructum vel censum*.

Insuēto, -ās, glossed as = *inclementer vel insolenter invadere*: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6, Gloss. Hild.

Insumptiō = *consumptio*: Ronsch S. B. p. 39 adds to Cael. Aur. Acut. 2. 220 Cass. Felix 49. p. 128 *est fortitudo fellis cum totius corporis insumptione*.

Intendo, -tendi, -tentum, part. pass. *intenditus*, read in Fronto Fer. Als. 3. p. 225 Naber, but this is probably a corruption for *intenditur*. 1. To stretch, point, towards or against: with *in* and acc., *ad* with acc., and dat. (a) Plaut. Bacch. 709 R *primum intendam balistam in senem*; Ps. 1144 R *atque in hunc intendo digitum*; Ter. Heaut. 513 *intendenda in senemst fallacia*; Cic. Sest. 15 *intentus est arcus in me unum*: elsewhere he says *intendere tela in aliquem, in patriam*, and the like; Pis. 5 *tela . . . intenta iugulis civitatis*; De Or. 1. 203 *digitum ad fontes intenderem*; Sall. I. 105. 4 *arma atque tela temptare intendere*; Verg. A. 5. 136 *intentaque brachia remis*

¹ I print this article as it was written in 1884. Since then, Wölfflin has treated the word exhaustively in his Archiv ii. pp. 581-597. I am much gratified to find that his general view of its meanings virtually coincides with my own, and in particular that he gives the same explanation of Aen. 6. 865. He also connects it with *instare*, but not quite in the same way as I have suggested.

(Serv. explains as = *porrecta*; stretched towards the oars? or over the oars?); Val. Fl. 8. 63 *manus Colchis crinesque intenderat astris*; Tac. A. 4. 3 *intenderat Seiano manus*; 13. 26 *verberibus manus ultro intendeabant*; and so very often in Latin. (b) *Se intendere*, to turn oneself: Cic. Fam. 8. 4. 2 *qui se intenderant adversarios in eius tribunatum* (taken up a hostile attitude towards); Liv. 4. 19. 2 *quocunque se intendisset*. (c) Part. pass. *intentus* = *qui se intenderat*: Lucan 7. 592 *Caesaris intentis iugulo*. (d) Of the organs of seeing, hearing, etc.: Cic. Tusc. 4. 38 *ita acrem in omnes partes aciem intendit*; Pan. Messalae 132 *intentaque tuis precibus se praebuit aure*; Ov. Pont. 4. 4. 35 *intendant aures ad tua verba suas*; Cels. 6. 6. 36 *ut neque is (oculus) quoquam intendi possit*; Justin. 11. 8. 8 *oculos in vultum legentis intendit*; Sil. 2. 114 *vultum intendens telumque in virginis ora*; Tac. H. 5. 17 *quocunque oculos miles intenderet*, and so often. (e) In other contexts: to hold out against or towards; especially as applied to danger, threats, and the like: Cic. Rosc. Am. 7 *periculum quod in omnes intenditur*; Har. Resp. 1 *periculum iudicii intendi*; Cael. 54 *facinus in alienum hominem intentum*; Justin. 2. 5. 5 *inopinantibus verbera intenta*; Curt. 10. 8 (26). 7 *in ipsum periculum quod inimico paulo ante intenderat*; 7. 5 (22). 21 *iuvenibus talem dolum intendunt*; Tac. A. 3. 48 *ob intenta Lepidae pericula*. (f) *Intendere pugnam, bellum*, to turn the conflict or the war in a certain direction: Liv. 2. 50. 9 *pugna, quam in omnes partes parem intenderat*; 21. 6. 6 *alii totum in Hispaniam Hannibalemque intendeabant bellum*; 28. 41. 8 *ubi Hannibal est, eo bellum intendens*. (g) To turn towards, of using a means to an end: Justin. 21. 4. 1 *opes suas in occupandam dominationem intendit*. (h) Especially, in law, *intendere litem* and the like, to bring a charge: Cic. De Or. 1. 42 *singulae familiae litem tibi intenderent*; Caec. 20 *cum hoc novae litis genus tam malitiose intenderet*; Mil. 36 *actionem perduellionis intenderat*; Lucr. 3. 950 *iustam intendere litem*; Liv. 9. 26. 11 *in quos crimen intendebatur*; Quint. 3. 6. 83 *ut non videatur iure actio intendi*; 9. 2. 104 *intendere crimen*; Tac. A. 6. 4 *mutua accusatione intenta*. (i) From this is apparently derived the usage of *intendo* of a speaker or advocate = to argue, contend, maintain a point: sometimes followed by acc. and inf.: Ter. Eun. 525 *eam sese intendit esse, utist audacia*; Cic. Quinct. 88 *quo modo nunc intendit, ne in vivorum quidem numero demonstrat fuisse*; Flacc. 84 *quod falsum intenderit*; Fam. 1. 2. 2 *cum Lupus intendere coepit ante se oportere discessionem facere quam*, etc.; De Or. 1. 90 *id quod intenderemus*

confirmare et quod contra diceretur refellere; Quint. 2. 12. 6 *a cura docendi quod intenderint recedunt*; 3. 4. 15 *intendere quid vel refellere*; 3. 6. 15 *in syllogismo tota ratiocinatio ab eo est qui intendit*; 5. 11. 6 *rei gestae utilis ad persuadendum id quod intenderis commemoratio*; 5. 11. 43 *dictum aliquid aut factum adsumere ad eorum quae intenderis fidem.* (k) *Intendere iter, viam, etc., to extend or continue a journey; fugam intendere, to direct one's flight, fly in a certain direction*: Liv. 21. 29. 6 *utrum coeptum in Italiam iter intenderet*; 31. 33. 6 *quonam hostes intenderent iter*; 36. 21. 6 *ad praetorem M. Iunium iter intendit*; Curt. 4. 1. 2 *nec eodem omnes fugam intenderant*; 10. 7 (24). 19 *ad Euphraten fugam intendunt*; Lucan 4. 262 *ad moenia Ilerdae Intendere fugam.* Without any acc. such as *viam*, to direct one's steps: Cic. Cat. 1. 30 *si iste, quo intendit, in Manliana castra pervenerit*; Mur. 22 *ut eo quo intendit mature cum exercitu perveniat*; De Or. 1. 135 *illud quod eo quo intendas ducat*; 2. 179 *illuc proficiscare quo te dicas intendere.* (l) *Intendere animum, mentem, and the like, to direct one's thoughts or mind to*: Cic. Verr. Act. 1. 10 *quid iste speret et quo animum intendat facile perspicio*; N. D. 1. 49 *in cas imagines mentem intentam*; Phil. 7. 27 *quo cupiditatem infinitam cum immani crudelitate iam pridem intendit Antonius*; Acad. 2. 30 *mens naturalem vim habet quam intendit ad ea quibus movetur*; Phil. 11. 22 *quamvis intentus tuus animus sit ad virum fortissimum . . . liberandum*; Caes. G. 3. 26 *omnium oculis mentibusque ad pugnam intentis*; Sall. I. 43. 2 *ad bellum animum intendit*; C. 4. 1 *servilibus officiis intentam aetatem agere*; Liv. Praef. 9 *ad illa mihi pro se quisque acriter intendat animum*; 5. 8. 2 *cura omnium in Vciens bellum intenta erat*; 37. 36. 9 *totam curam in belli apparatus intendit*; Quint. 7. 1. 54 *intendamus ultra animum*; 8. 2. 23 *etiamsi (animus) in eam non intendatur*; 10. 2. 27 *illuc intendenda mens*; Plin. Pan. 30. 5 *in omnia pariter intenta bonitas et accincta*; and so very often in Latin. Conversely, *animo intendi*: Liv. 1. 25. 2 *in minime gratum spectaculum animo intenduntur.* And so act., to detach a person for a duty: Liv. 21. 49. 7 *qui suos ad curam custodiae intenderent*; 24. 37. 3 *tum intenderant eum ad cavendi omnia curam.* (m) Abs., *intendere* = to fix one's attention upon: Justin. 13. 6. 4 *ad nuptias Cleopatrae intendit*; Val. Fl. 6. 600 *magis campis intendere suadet*; Sen. N. Q. prol. 3 *totus in se intendat.* (n) With simple acc., to attend to: Serv. Aen. 2. 244 *si peritiam Vergilii diligenter intendas.* (o) With acc. of subst., and inf. of verb, to purpose, intend: Ter. And. 733 *repudio quod consilium primo intenderam*;

Cic. Phil. 10. 9 *quod animo intendebat*; Sall. I. 25. 10 *neque quod intenderat efficere poterat*; 104. 1 *infecto quod intenderat negotio*; 107. 7 *quo ire intenderant perventum est*; Liv. 3. 11. 2 *minus obtinendum erat quod intenderes*; Quint. 8. 3. 41 *id quod intendimus efficere*. [In Stat. Silv. 3 praef. *cum scias hanc destinationem quietis meae tibi maxime intendere, is meae a corruption for me?*] (p) To set about, endeavour: Plaut. Mil. 380 Rib. *pergin intendere hanc arguere?* Caes. G. 3. 26. 5 *fuga salutem petere intenderunt*; Lucr. 5. 385 *quod facere intendunt*; Sall. I. 92. 6 *summa vi capere intendit*; Liv. 36. 45. 1 *offuse fugere intendit*; 41. 11. 2 *vineis oppugnare intendit*; Pers. 2. 48 *extis et opimo vincere fertō Intendit*; 5. 13 *intendis rumpere buccas*; Sen. Const. Sap. 4. 1 *cum potentes . . . nocere intendunt*; Tac. A. 11. 32 *ire obviam et aspici a marito . . . haud segniter intendit*; Agr. 18 *redigere in potestatem animo intendit*; H. 2. 12 *arcere provinciae finibus Othonianos intendit*. 2. To stretch or extend over or throughout something, often with dat. (a) Cic. N. D. 1. 27 *animum esse per naturam rerum omnium intentum et commeantem*; Lucr. 4. 76 *vela . . . magnis intenta theatri*; so 6. 109; Verg. A. 2. 236 *stuppea vincula collo Intendunt*; Ov. M. 14. 708 *madidas lacrimarum rore coronas Postibus intendit*; Val. Max. 6. ext. 3 *pellem . . . sellae intēdi*; Liv. 1. 57. 8 *primis se intendentibus umbris* (extending themselves over the sky); so 7. 28. 7 *nox interdiu visa intēdi*; Curt. 4. 4 (14). 16 *nubes intendere se caelo*; 8. 13 (46). 24 *adeo spissae intendere se nubes*; Col. 6. 17. 3 *folia scarificationi intenduntur*; Quint. 6. 3. 25 *sellam loris intentam*; Tac. A. 2. 24 *intentis vestibis*. (b) Conversely, *intendere aliquid aliqua re*: Cic. Verr. 5. 30 *tabernacula carbaseis intenta velis*; Verg. A. 4. 506 *intenditque locum sertis*; 5. 403 *duroque intendere brachia tergo*; 5. 829 *intēdi brachia velis* (?); Ov. M. 6. 54 *gracili geminas intendunt stamine telas*. (c) In connection with *nervi*, *intendo* is used in the sense of stringing, fitting a thing, e.g. Cels. 8. 15 (*si corpus imbecillis nervis intentum est* (strung, fitted, with weak muscles); Quint. 2. 8. 15 *oratio perfecta non est nisi ab imo ad summum omnibus intenta nervis consentiati*; 9. 4. 9 *compositione velut ammentis quibusdam nervisve intēdi et concitari videntur*. In Verg. A. 9. 776 *numeros intendere nervis, intendo* perhaps = to tune, to fit, from the notion of stretching to the right length: so Claud. iv. Cons. Hon. 650 *thalamis intendere carmen Conubiale tuis*. (d) To stretch out, to lengthen: Prop. 1. 14. 5 *nemus unde satas intēdit vertice silvas* (*si l. c.*); Liv. 7. 37. 15 *an longiorem intenderent fugam*; Curt.

3. 11 (28). 19 *barbari longe diversam fugam intenderunt*; 6. 4 (10). 5 (*annis*) *novum alveum intendit, priore sui parte spatiosior* (works out, stretches out for itself?). (e) To heighten, intensify: Sall. I. 75. 8 *sicuti plerique in nova deditioe officia intenderant*; Cels. 2. 15 *haec ipsa et intendi et leniri possunt*; 3. 9 *intenditur febris*; 4. 8 *malum aliud aliudque nomen habet prout se intendit*; 4. 15 *dolor modo finitur, modo intenditur*; 4. 22 *tormentum intenditur*; Curt. 6. 4 (12). 15 *naturae situs difficilis aditu curam regis intenderat*; Plin. Ep. 4. 9. 17 *miligare leges et intendere*; Tac. A. 12. 35 *ardorem exercitus intendebant*; 13. 20 *luxus principis intendere*; *ib.* 47 *metum*; *so* 14. 23; 2. 38 *intendetur socordia*; H. 1. 12 *cupiditates*; 1. 24 *publicam largitionem*; Suet. Tib. 62 *auxil intenditque saevitiam*; *so* Amm. 22. 8. 33, 28. 5. 1 *gradu intento*. (f) To stretch, extend, strain: of bending a bow, it being stretched away from the body: Enn. Trag. 53 *intendit crinitus Apollo Arcum auratum*; Cic. De Sen. 37 *intantum enim animum sicut arcum habebat*; Verg. A. 8. 704 *arcum intendeat Apollo*; *so* 9. 665. (g) In other contexts: Cic. Tusc. 2. 56 *profundenda voce omne corpus intenditur*; De Or. 3. 216 *voces ut chordae sunt intentae*; Verg. A. 5. 32 *vela secundi Intendunt Zephyri*; 3. 683 *ventis intendere vela secundis*; Cels. 4. 6 *cervicem rigor intendit*; 8. 19 (*digiti*) *super mensam extendi debent*; 8. 12 *intenti super musculi*; 7. 7. 7 *ubi intentae venae et recurvatae sunt*; 8. 10. 1 *nervi musculique intenti per ossa*; Quint. 11. 3. 75 *intenti oculi* (opp. to *remissi*). (h) Of the voice, to strain, exert: often opp. to *remitto*: Cic. Or. 59 *omnes sonorum tum intendens tum remittens persequetur gradus*; Verg. A. 7. 514 *Tartaream intendit vocem*; Quint. 1. 10. 27 *modos quibus deberet (vox) intendi*; 11. 3. 62 (*vox*) *velut omnibus nervis intenditur*. (i) Generally, of the frame: Plin. Ep. 2. 11. 15 *cum me vehementius putaret intendi quam gracilitas mea perpeti possit*. (k) Of the mind: Cic. Hortens. fr. 20. p. 281 (Orelli) *quaero non quibus intendam rebus animum sed quibus relaxem et remittam*; Sall. C. 51. 3 *ubi intenderis ingenium valet*; Quint. 10. 1. 24 *nec semper intendunt animum*; 10. 3. 24 *remittere potius cogitationem quam intendere*; Plin. Ep. 7. 9. 13 *ut his opusculis animus intendatur remittatur*. 3. Part. perf. pass. *intentus* as adj., with comp. and sup. *intentior*, *intentissimus*, and adv. *intente*, *intentius*, *intentissime*. (a) Attentive, on the alert, eager (very common): Caes. G. 7. 80 *omnes milites intenti pugnae proventum expectabant*; Sall. I. 44. 3 *expectatione eventus civium animos intentos putabat*; 49. 3 *intenti paratique essent Romanos invadere*; 93. 4 *cuncti*

Numidae intenti procliantibus aderant; C. 27. 2 *ut semper intenti parati essent*; Verg. A. 2. 1 *conticuere omnes intentique ora tenebant*; Liv. 6. 12. 10 *tu . . . equitem intentus teneas*; 9. 27. 7 *intentiores ad respectum castrorum . . . starent*; 9. 41. 10 *ad famam intentus hostium consedit*; 24. 10. 4 *intentus adversus omnes motus Philippi*; 41. 2. 2 *in omnem occasionem intenti*; Quint. 2. 2. 13 *intente et modeste audiri*; 4. 1. 38 *docilem et intentum*; Tac. A. 16. 8 *intentior metu*.

(b) Intent upon a thing, with the eyes or attention fixed upon it; with *in* and acc., *ad* and acc., and dat.: Caes. G. 3. 22 *in ea re (si l. c.) omnium nostrorum intentis animis*; Sall. I. 76. 2 *proelio intentos*; 89. 3 *aliis negotiis intentum*; Liv. 10. 42. 1 *intentus recipiendo exercitui*; Ov. M. 13. 621 *luctibus est Aurora suis intenta*; Tac. H. 4. 2 *nondum ad curas intentus*; 4. 51 *in Italiam resque urbis intentus*.

(c) Intent, eager, strained: Corn. Her. 4. 69 *quae multo intentius petimus in vita*; Cic. De Or. 2. 24 *illa pars orationis intenta ac vehemens esse debet*; 2. 149 *ut sit (animus) cura atque cogitatione intentus*; Sall. I. 23. 1 *prorsus intentus cuncta parare*; 55. 3 *eo intentior ad victoriam niti*; Ov. Pont. 1. 5. 59 *nimis intenti causa laboris*; Liv. 3. 32. 6 *eo intentius instabant tribuni*; 5. 47. 11 *intentiores utrimque custodiae esse*; 10. 39. 7 *intentior Carvilius in Aquiloniam quam ad Cominium erat*; 29. 35. 10 *intentissima conquisitione*; 32. 26. 17 *intentioem custodiam habere iussi*; Quint. 6. 4. 5 *nusquam est denique qui cognoscit intentior*; 10. 1. 111 *intentissima cura*; and often. Compar. form *intensor*, Schol. Iuv. 11. 15, and elsewhere in late Latin; see the lexx.

Intercisāmen, glossed as = *media intercisio*: Glossae Nominum p. 58 Löwe.

Interlūvīō, a flowing or flooding between: Gloss. Phillips. 4626 *confracturae viarum quae fieri solent aquarum interlutione* (R. Ellis).

Intērūtrāsque, adv., between both: Lucr. 2. 518; 5. 472, 476, 839; 6. 362, 1062. (Perhaps an instance of the antique use of *inter* with the gen.; comp. *inter vias*, in which *vias* is explained as gen. by Nonius p. 176, and perhaps *interdius*; and for the form *alias*, *alteras*, *foras*, *utrasque*.)

Intrinsēcus and **extrinsēcus**, in Grammar, = in meaning and in form; Pliny ap. Prob. p. 137 K; Cledon. p. 15 K; Charisius p. 162 K.

Invēnālis, not for sale: Gloss. Cyrill. ἀπατος *invenalis*; Glossae Nominum p. 57 Löwe *invenale quod venale non est*.

Inventiō, in the sense of cunning, deceit: Int. Iren. 1. 9. 1 *ut ex eis consideres malitiam inventionis* (Rönsch S. B. p. 39).

Investis, -ĕ, adj. 1. Without clothing: Tert. Pall. 3 *nudus et investis*. 2. Without hair, i. e. under the age of puberty: Paul. p. 368 M '*investis*' *qui necdum pubertate vestitus est*; Nonius p. 45 '*investes*' *dicuntur impuberes, quibus . . . nulla corporis pars pilat*; Placidus p. 58 D '*investem*' *impuberem, sine barba*; so Serv. A. 8. 659. Apul. M. 5. 28 *puerum ingenuum et investem*; Nonius p. 458; Serv. A. 11. 543; Macrobr. S. 3. 8. 7 *pueros et puellas investes*; Tert. Virg. Vel. 8 *nondum viri, masculi investis . . . Si virgo mulier non est, nec vir investis est*; De An. 56 *puer investis*. 3. = chaste: Apul. Apol. 98 *investem a nobis accepisti, vesticipem ilico reddidisti*; comp. Nonius p. 45 *sed melius intellegi potest investes appellatos tamquam in Vesta, id est in pudicitia et castitate*. Isid. Or. 10. 152 absurdly explains *investis* as = unmarried: *investis, i. e. sine veste, nondum enim habet stolam, quod est signum maritalis virginitalis*.

Invigilantiā, carelessness: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 167.

Invidicātus, unavenged: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 167.

Invitābilis, -ĕ (*invito*): kindly, cheering, encouraging: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6, 7 '*invitabilis*' *beneficus*; Varro ap. Gell. 13. 11. 4 *sermones . . . iucundos atque invitabiles*.

Invito, -ās (*vita*). 1. To cheer, enliven, entertain: Nonius p. 321 '*invitare*' *est delectare*. Plaut. Amph. 283 R *mira sunt nisi invitavit sese in cena plusculum*; Rud. 362 R *Neptunus magnis poculis hac nocte eum invitavit*; Turpilius Epid. (ap. Non. l. c.) *non invitavit plusculum sese ut solet*; Leucad. (ib.) *invitavit vir plusculum se in prandio*; Thrasuleon (ib.) *coronam mensam talos vinum haec huiusmodi, Quibus rebus vita amantum invitari solet*; Lucilius 30 (ib.) *ubi qui invitavit dapsilius se*; Sall. H. 4 (ib.) *reversi postero die multa quae properantes deseruerant in castris nauti, cum se ibi cibo vinoque lacti invitarent*; Varro Sesquiulixes (ib.) *ipsum audivi non invitari poculis large atque benigne*; Verg. G. 1. 302 *invitat genialis hiemps, curasque resolvit*. 2. The common meaning, to invite, is probably the secondary one. (The derivation from *vita* clears up many difficulties, and is, moreover, supported by the use of *evitare* = to deprive of life.)

Invólūcrum (= *ἐνδεσμος*), in the sense of a purse: Itala Prov. 7. 20 (Rönsch S. B. p. 39).

Īōtācismus. 1. Excessive alliteration with the letter *i*: Mart. Cap. 5. 514; Plot. Sac. p. 454 (from emendation). 2. Wrong pronunciation of *i*. (a) Sibilization of *ti* or *di* before a

vowel: Serv. on Don. p. 445. (b) An over-coarse (*pinguior*) or over-delicate (*exilior*) pronunciation of *i* before a vowel: Consent. p. 394. (c) The non-sibilization of *di* or *ti* before a vowel: Pompeius p. 286.

Ir, subst. n., according to most Grammarians indecl., though Charis. p. 42 K makes the gen. *irris*, the palm of the hand: Prob. Cath. p. 11 K *hoc ir, significans medietatem palmae, quae etiam vola dicitur, Graece θέναρ*: see also Charis. l. c., Prisc. 1. p. 234 K. In Lucil. 22. 3 it has been conjecturally restored, but the reading is now recognised as quite uncertain, the MSS. giving *hirsizon*, *hryszizon* or *hirsyphon*; Munro proposes *χρυσίζον*. (The word is variously written *ir* and *hir*: in Charis. pp. 24, 35, 42 K the Neapolitanus has *hir*, but Priscian quoting the passage *ir*; Charis. Exc. pp. 540, 546 K *ir θέναρ*; so Gloss. Philox. *ir θέναρ, τὸ κοῖλον τῆς χειρός*; Glossae Nominum p. 59 Löwe; Gloss. Epinal. p. 12. A. 20 *iir semis palma*.)

Itinērālis, t. t. of Grammar, expressive of motion: Cledon. p. 25 K *itinerālis praepositio*, such a preposition as *ad* or *in*.

Iūgālis as subst. 1. A wife: Rufin. Int. Ioseph. Antiqq. 15. 2 *Herodis iugalem*. 2. In pl., married people: ib. 16. 7 *inter iugales* (Rönsch S. B. p. 39).

Iūgēs, -ētis, adj. from *iugum*, belonging to an animal drawing in a yoke (comp. for the formation *eques*, *pedes*, *veles*, *seges*, *miles*, etc.): Paul. p. 104 *iuges auspiciū*; Serv. (Dan.) A. 3. 537 *iugelis dicitur auspiciū quod ex iunctis iumentis fiat*. In Cicero Div. 2. 77 the MSS. clearly indicate *iuges auspiciū*, not *iuge*, as the right reading. *Iuge auspiciū* should therefore be banished from the lexx. The phrase is explained by Paul. l. c. *iuges auspiciū est cum iunctum iumentum stercus facit*. Gloss. Philox. give *iugiles συνεξευγμένοι*.

Iūmentārius, as subst., a neatherd: Gloss. Cyrill. *iumentarius κτηνοτρόφος*; Glossae Nominum p. 59 Löwe. *Iumentarium = iumentorum statio*; Glossae Nominum ib.; Gloss. Cyrill. *κτηνοστασία iumentarium*.

Iunctivus modus, = *coniunctivus*, Prob. Inst. p. 156 K al. saep.

Iūrātōr, -ōris, subst. agent, from *iuro*, an officer whose duty it was to take the oaths of the citizens, in presence of the censor, as to the amount of their property: it is probably derived from *iuro* in the transitive sense, to bind a person by an oath, an usage of which there is also a trace in the perf. *iuratus sum*: Plaut. Trin. 879 *census quom sum, iuratori recte rationem dedi*; Poen. prol. 58 *argumentum*

hoc hic censebitur . . . Vos iuratores estis; Censoriae Tabulae quoted by Varro L. L. 6. 86 (so Madvig conj. for *curatores*) *iuratores omnium tribuum*; Liv. 39. 44. 2 *in censum referre iuratores iussi*.

Iūs, iūris, subst. n., old pl. *iūsa* for *iūra* quoted by Paul. p. 103; gen. pl. *iurium* Plaut. Epid. 523 R. The word has the following meanings: (1) a law-court; (2) a bond or tie; (3) power, authority; (4) right to do a thing; (5) law, or a system of law; (6) what is right and fair; (7) the pl. *iūra* means either (a) rights, or (b) rules of law, ordinances, decisions, and so authority. 1. A law-court: XII Tabb. Tab. 3 *in ius ducito*; *in iure vindicit*; Plaut. Men. 587 R *ad populum aut in iure aut apud aedilem res est*; so very often in Latin *in ius vocare*, *in ius ire*; *ex iure manum conserere*, to dispute the matter outside the court; (Gell. 20. 10. 7 *non in iure . . . sed ex iure manum consertum*); Ter. Ph. 936 *in ius ambula*; Cic. Verr. 2. 187 *in ius ad Metellum Carpinatium voco*; and so often elsewhere in Latin. In the line Verg. A. 1. 426 *iūra magistratusque legunt, sanctumque senatum*, *iūra* is explained by Servius as = *loca ubi iūra dicantur*. 2.

Abstr., that which binds or holds, a bond: Cic. Lael. 35 *deserere ius amicitiae*; Fam. 13. 14. 1 *iūra necessitudinis*; Verg. A. 2. 157 *fas mihi Graiorum sacrata resolvere iūra*; 4. 27 *ante, Pudor, quam te violo aut tua iūra resolvo*; and so often in such connexions as *iūra amicitiae, societatis*, etc. (the bonds of friendship, alliance, etc.).

3. That which binds, in the sense of power, authority: often with gen. of object: sometimes with gen. of subject: Hirtius (?) G. 8. 52 *sui iuris esse* (to be in one's own power, independent): Sall. H. 1. 41. 24 *ius iudiciumque omnium rerum*; I. 14. 1 *ius et imperium Numidiae penes vos esse*; C. 20. 7 *res publica in paucorum ius et dicionem concessit*; Hor. 1. Epist. 12. 27 *ius imperiumque Phraates Caesaris accepit*; A. P. 72 *quem penes arbitrium est et ius et norma loquendi*; Ov. F. 5. 203 *dederat fratri Boreas ius omne nocendi*; Sen. Thyest. 608 *ius dedit magnum necis atque vitae*; Pers. 5. 176 *ius habet ille sui palpo?* and so often.

4. Hence *ius* may mean a right, i. e. a power, the exercise of which is generally approved, to do a thing; a meaning which it bears *passim* in Latin: e. g. Cic. Off. 1. 6 *ius disputandi* (the right of —); Caes. G. 3. 16 *ius legatorum* (the right of ambassadors); and the pl. *iūra* may be used for rights.

5. Law, either in the most general sense of the word or in the sense of a particular system of law governing a particular people: both usages are found *passim* in Latin: e. g. *ius civile* (the law governing citizens), *ius gentium* (q. v.): *iurisconsultus*, one learned in the

law: Liv. 3. 34. 6 *omnis publici privatique iuris*; Cic. Verr. 3. 15 *hoc iure ante Verrem praetorem Siculi semper usi sunt* (this system); so it is common to find such phrases as *ius fasque*, human and divine law; *ius pontificium*, the pontifical law; *ius praedictorium*, the law affecting estates, and so on. *Ius* in this case is the body or contents of a number of special enactments, law in general, as distinguished from *lex*, a special written enactment (or, properly, contract between the magistrates and the people; see **Lex**). Especially of law expressed in a decision: so very common in the phrases *ius dicere*, *iurisdictio*, and *iudex* (to declare the law, give judicial decision on any particular point): Plaut. Stich. 724 R, and elsewhere, *bonum ius dicis* (that is good law); and often in all Latin. Met., *ius dicere alicui* = to govern, preside over: Plaut. Capt. 907 R *nunc ibo et ius dicam larido*.

6. What is right, equitable, fair: Plaut. Trin. 1161 *ius hic orat* (it is a fair request); Most. 658 S *minus bono cum iure*; and so often in Latin: opp. to *iniuria*, what is unfair. Abl., *iure* = fairly, justly; opp. to *iniuriā*, wrongly; *passim* in Latin: e. g. Lucr. 3. 963 *iure ut opinor agat, iure increpet inciletque* (she would be right in her proceeding).

7. The pl. *iura* may mean ordinances, rules, rules of law, decisions on points of law. As distinguished from *lex*, *iura* are the special provisions, *lex* the whole enactment containing them: or *iura* are special rules or provisions, *lex* a comprehensive written enactment: or *iura* may mean the general rules on which *leges* are subsequently framed: Plaut. Epid. 293 R *iura et leges tenere*; 523 *iurium atque legum fitor, conditor*; Cic. Inv. 2. 67 *iura naturae . . . consuetudinis . . . legitima* (ordinances of nature, custom, and law); Rosc. Com. 24 *sunt iura, sunt formulae de omnibus rebus constitutae*; Top. 23 *aequitas, quae paribus in causis paria iura desiderat*; Quinct. 45 *quis tandem nobis ista iura tam aequa describit?* ib. 48 *ad haec extrema et inimicissima iura tam cupide decurrebas*; Verr. 5. 27 *pretio, non aequitate, iura descriperat*; ib. 34 *iura omnia praetoris urbani nutu . . . Chelidonis . . . gubernari*; Sall. H. 2. 41. 5 *vita et mors iura naturae sunt*; Caes. C. 1. 85 *iura magistratuum commutari in se . . . nec conloquii nec indutiaram iura servasse* (the rules usual in the case of officers . . . the ordinary rules of conferences); C. 1. 6 *omnia . . . divina humanaque iura permiscentur*; Sall. H. 1. 41. 23 *ut iura ac iudicia sibimet extorquerent*; 1. 48. 14 *belli iura rescindi*; Cic. Caec. 34 *omnia non modo tantarum rerum sed etiam tenuissimarum rerum iura*; Hor. 2. Epist. 2. 23 *mecum facientia iura Si tamen attemptas*; Verg. G. 2. 501 *ferrea iura*; Prop. 3. 13. 49 *auro venalia iura*,

Aurum lex sequitur; Hor. 2. Epist. 1. 104 *clienti promere iura* (= rules of law); Liv. 4. 15. 3 *natus in libero populo inter iura legesque*; 34. 3. 1 *muliebria iura, quibus adligaverint licentiam earum maiores*; Vitruv. 1. 1. 10 *iura quae necessaria sunt aedificiis communibus parietum*; Ps. Quint. Decl. 3. 10. 8 *Burm. ferrea iura fatorum* (decrees); Gaius 1. 47 *cetera vero iura eius legis ad peregrinos non pertinere*. In this sense *iura* is used with the following verbs: *condere, constituere, describere, dicere, dare, ponere, reddere, petere*. (a) *Condere iura*, to compile, or put together in writing, rules of law: Plaut. Epid. 523 R as quoted above; Ov. Rem. Am. 465 *ac ne forte pules nova me tibi condere iura*; Liv. 34. 6. 8 *decemviris ad condenda iura creatis*; Sen. Ep. 14. 14 *ad iura condenda humano generi sapientes recesserunt*; Gaius 1. 2. 9 *responsa prudentum sunt sententiae et opiniones eorum quibus permissum est iura condere: nam antiquitus institutum erat ut essent qui iura publice interpretarentur*. (b) *Constituere iura*, to establish or set up rules: Cic. Balb. 26 *utrum haec foederati iura constituent ut ne, etc.*; Dom. 125 *ea iura constituisti in praeclaro tribunatu tuo*; Verr. 3. 27 *ea iura constituebas*; Lucr. 5. 1144 *iuraque constituere, ut possent legibus uti* (unless this mean courts of law, as it perhaps does); often in Dig. 1. (c) *Describere iura*, to write out, so to define, or set out before one, rules of law: Cic. Quinct. 45; Verr. 5. 27 quoted above. Comp. Liv. 9. 20. 10 *dati ab senatu ad iura statuenda ipsius coloniae patroni*. (d) *Dicere iura*, to declare: Ov. Pont. 4. 5. 17 *reges ille suos dicendo iura Quirites*; Prop. 4. 4. 11 *ubi nunc terris dicuntur iura subactis*; Pervigilium Veneris 51 *praeses ipsa iura dicet, adsidebunt Gratiae*. (e) *Dare iura*, literally, to give decisions, so almost equivalent to 'govern'; very often in Verg., Liv., and the later poets: e. g. Verg. A. 1. 293 *cana Fides et Vesta, Remo cum fratre Quirinus, iura dabunt* (shall judge or govern the world). (f) *Reddere iura*, in sense much the same as *dare*: Liv. 7. 1. 6 *praectorem iura reddentem*: 1. 41. 5 *iura redditurum esse obiturumque alia regis munia*; 3. 36. 6 *cum collegae corrigi reddita ab se iura tulissent*; 26. 16. 10 *praefectum ad iura reddenda ab Roma quotannis missuros*; 31. 29. 9 *praectorem excelso ex suggestu iura superba reddentem*; Ov. F. 1. 252 *nullus erat iustis reddere iura labor*; Sen. Phaedra 155 *populisque reddit iura centenis pater*; Phaedr. Append. 4. 3 *ut iura posset inter homines reddere*. (g) *Ponere iura*: Prop. 3. 9. 24 *in medio ponere iura foro*. (h) As *dare, reddere iura* is equivalent to *regere*, so *iura petere* is a phrase for to submit, to be under the jurisdiction of: Liv. 23. 5. 13, 23.

10. 2 *iura petere a Roma, a Karthagine*; poet., Stat. Silv. 1. 4. 12 *quae tua longinquis implorant iura querellis* (pray for your government); Plin. 3. 141-2 *petere iura in aliquam urbem*, to be under the jurisdiction of a particular city. 8. Standing by itself, *iura* may mean authority, power, sway: Hor. 2. Epist. 2. 175 *permutet dominos et cedat in altera iura*; Ov. Am. 1. 2. 19 *porrigimus victas ad tua iura manus*; Liv. 38. 13. 2 *iura antiqua pati*.

Iūs Gentium. Sir Henry Maine in his *Ancient Law* p. 47 foll. gives the following account of this important expression :

After remarking that the foreigners, who came in great numbers to Rome, could not have cases of their own decided by the Roman *ius civile*, he proceeds: The Romans 'set themselves to form a system answering to the primitive and literal meaning of *Ius Gentium*, that is, a Law Common to all nations. *Ius Gentium* was, in fact, the sum of the common ingredients in the customs of the old Italian tribes, for they were *all the nations* whom the Romans had the means of observing, and who sent successive swarms of immigrants to Roman soil. Whenever a particular usage was seen to be practised by a large number of separate races in common, it was set down as part of the Law Common to all Nations, or *Ius Gentium*. . . . The *Ius Gentium* was accordingly a collection of rules and principles, determined by observation to be common to the institutions which prevailed among the various Italian tribes. . . . The *Ius Gentium* was merely a system forced on his (the Roman's) attention by a political necessity. He loved it as little as he loved the foreigners from whose institutions it was derived and for whose benefit it was intended. A complete revolution in his ideas was required before it could challenge his respect, but so complete was it when it did occur, that the true reason why our modern estimate of the *Ius Gentium* differs from that which has just been described is, that both modern jurisprudence and modern philosophy have inherited the matured views of the later juriconsults on the subject. There did come a time, when, from an ignoble appendage of the *Ius Civile*, the *Ius Gentium* came to be considered a great though as yet imperfectly developed model to which all law ought as far as possible to conform.'

Puchta (Inst. 1. § 83. p. 304 foll.) gives a somewhat different exposition of the matter.

He starts from the *Ius Fetiale*, and assumes that in the ancient treaties between Rome and Carthage there must have been clauses regulating the relations arising from the intercourse of the private

citizens of the allied states. Then, after discussing the institution of *recuperatores* and the appointment of the *praetor inter peregrinos* (B.C. 267), he goes on: 'Es bildete sich aus jenen ersten beschränkten Anfängen des Fremdenverkehrs, aus den particulären Landesrechten der Peregrinen, die bei ihren Rechtsstreitigkeiten zur Sprache kamen, und aus den Ansichten der Römer selbst über das, was unter den gegebenen Umständen als gerecht und passend erschien, ein allgemeines römisches Peregrinenrecht.'

If, for instance, a *peregrinus* claimed a piece of property before the tribunal of a Roman praetor, he found that he could not, not being a Roman *civis*, use the *formulae* of the Roman *ius civile*: so that the case was decided according to universally accepted principles, or (if so be) according to the law recognized by the state or nation to which the *peregrinus* belonged. Puchta proceeds: 'Das römische *ius gentium* ist das Recht welches Rom den *Gentes*, also den Völkern ausser dem römischen, in ihren Gliedern, die vor den römischen Behörden Recht suchen, gewährt. Zugleich liegt in dem Wort, dass es ein allgemeines, nicht bloss für ein einzelnes Volk bestimmtes Recht ist. Es ist endlich auf dem Grund einzelner fremder Rechte entstanden, aber erst auf dem römischen Boden, unter dem Einfluss römischer Ansichten, durch die Römer selbst zu diesem allgemeinen Character ausgebildet worden. . . .

'War es doch in der That selbst römisches Recht, wenn auch aus nicht rein-römischen Principien gebildet. . . . Es war nur ein kleiner Schritt, in dem *Ius Gentium* ein allgemeines Recht zu erkennen, und zu schliessen, *quod civile non idem continuo gentium, quod autem gentium, idem civile esse debet.*'

His conclusion is summed up thus :

'Das *Ius Gentium* hat zwei Seiten : einmal ist es das allgemeine Peregrinenrecht, nach welchem die Römer die Rechtsverhältnisse von Personen beurtheilten, für die das *Ius Civile* keine Anwendung fand : die Grundlage dieses Rechtes waren wirkliche Peregrinenrechte, nur nach dem Bedürfniss allgemeiner Anwendbarkeit und unter dem Einfluss römischer Auffassung mannigfaltig modificirt und erweitert.

'Dann aber ist es das Recht welches in den erweiterten allgemeinen Rechtsansichten des römischen Volks seinen Ursprung hat, das also nicht auf eine künstliche Art, durch Speculation oder gelehrte Forschung, gemacht, sondern durch die innere Macht des in seiner Bildung fortschreitenden Volksgeistes hervorgetrieben ist.'

These two theories, it need hardly be pointed out, are widely divergent. Sir Henry Maine regards the *Ius Gentium* as originally 'the sum of the common ingredients in the customs of the old Italian tribes': Puchta regards it as a law essentially Roman, though formed partly out of non-Roman elements, administered to the *gentes*, or non-Roman peoples. Both Sir Henry Maine and Puchta think that the idea expressed by *ius gentium* underwent a change, that from meaning the law of, or the law administered to, foreigners the expression came to connote universal law, or the law which lies at the foundation of all particular codes; but Puchta thinks this change easy and natural, while Sir Henry Maine supposes that it required 'a complete revolution' in Roman ideas.

A third and again quite a different account of the matter is that of Professor E. C. Clark (Practical Jurisprudence, p. 358):

'Taken as a whole, Cicero's, which seems not improbably to have been the first, *Ius Gentium*, is in its origin a *ius naturae*, a philosophic ideal. . . . It is something which should rightly, but may not actually, form part of the law of a particular nation. Springing from the "partnership of all mankind," it forbids the sharp practice which a national law will often allow. It is in fact little removed from the theoretical law of the older Stoics. . . .

'The theoretical *Ius Gentium* becomes more and more identified with parts of existing systems in general, and in particular with that part of the Roman system which turned, from the old national rules, towards reasonableness and equity. It would perhaps be more correct to say that the former theory of the *ius gentium* was replaced by a new one, for the later classical jurists probably concerned themselves as little with the examination and comparison of different actual systems as did Cicero and his Stoical teachers.'

Professor Clark, therefore, supposes that a change took place in the application of the term, but in an opposite direction to that indicated by Puchta and Sir Henry Maine.

The difficulty of the question led me to examine all the passages in which I could find that the expression occurs. Some which I shall quote have not, so far as I know, been brought fully into consideration before. For the numerous instances quoted from the Digest I am indebted to Voigt's treatise *Das Ius Civile und Gentium der Römer*, but the arrangement of them is my own.

The propositions which I shall attempt to establish are the following:

1. *Ius Gentium* is a popular, as well as a legal, phrase.

2. Its legal usage is pre-Ciceronian, and is essentially the same as the popular usage.

3. No essential change took place at any time in the application of the term.

4. In its application to transactions between states or communities, there is no evidence that *iūs gentium* had any necessary connexion with the *iūs fetiale* or the institution of *recuperatores*.

5. In the legal writers the phrase is mostly applied to certain simple cases of contract, of action, and of ownership.

6. The word *gentium*, as Professor Clark says, bears the same meaning as in the phrases *nusquam gentium*, *minime gentium*, *ubi gentium*, and thus *iūs gentium* means the common law or usage of the world.

7. *Iūs gentium* has certain points of agreement with, and certain points of difference from, *iūs commune* and *iūs* or *lex naturae*. *Iūs gentium* is a Latin and popular, *iūs naturae* a Greek and philosophical expression.

(1) In the following passages *iūs gentium* is used in a non-legal sense :

Sallust I. 22. 4 *Adherbalem dolis vitae suae insidiatum: quod ubi comperisset, sceleri eius obviam isse. Populum Romanum neque recte neque pro bono facturum, si ab iure gentium sese prohibuerit* (from exercising the natural right of self-defence, or following the universally established law of self-defence); Cic. Rosc. Am. 143 *putat (Sex. Roscius) homo imperitus morum, agricola et rusticus, ista omnia quae vos per Sullam gesta esse dicitis, more, lege, iure gentium facta* (he thinks that such acts are quite usual and natural). Har. Resp. 32 *lege naturae, communi iure gentium sanctum est, ut nihil mortales a dis immortalibus usu capere possint* (by common usage); Rab. Post. 42 it is said of winter, that it is a season when *omnia bella iure gentium conquiescunt* (by universal usage); Sallust H. 3. 62. 17 *neque discordias, ut illi criminantur, sed earum finem volens iure gentium res repeto, et si pertinaciter retinebunt, non arma neque secessionem, tantum modo ne amplius sanguinem vestrum praebeat is censeo*. (In accordance with common right or justice. The words seem to have nothing to do with the *iūs fetiale*, as will appear below.) Caes. ap. Script. Bell. Hisp. 42 *vos iure gentium civiumque Romanorum institutis cognitis . . . magistratibus . . . manum intulistis*. Sen. Ben. 1. 9. 4 *quae emeris vendere iuris gentium est* (is matter of common usage); Justin. 16. 2. 7 says that Ptolemaeus made his younger son his successor *contra iūs gentium*, in violation

of ordinary custom: so 34. 3. 7 *regnum quod iure gentium maiori fratri cesserat*; Quintil. 7. 1. 46 *pater intestatus duos nos filios reliquit: partem iure gentium peto* (according to common right) . . . *Hanc communem omnium legem adornabit*; Curt. 6. (11). 42. 15 Philotas while being tortured *deos patrios, gentium iura, nequiquam apud surdas aures invocabat* (the laws which all acknowledge); Tac. H. 4. 32 (*Curius*) *egregium, inquit, pretium laborum recepi, necem fratris et vincula mea et saevissimas huius exercitus voces quibus ad supplicium petitus iure gentium poenas reposco* (in accordance with common justice)¹; Sidonius Apoll. Ep. 1. 7 *cum Burgundionibus iure gentium Gallias dividi debere confirmans*.

In all these passages *ius gentium* has the meaning of an usage *quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus*: an usage universal, and which no one would think of impugning who was not prepared to do what is unnatural, or without moral precedent.

(2), (3) Passing to the legal uses of *ius gentium*, I will first quote the passages which give a general description of its character, and then those which exhibit it in application to details.

Cic. Off. 3. 69 *maiores nostri aliud ius gentium, aliud ius civile esse voluerunt. Quod civile, non idem continuo gentium, quod autem gentium, idem civile esse debet*; De Rep. 1. 2 *unde ius aut gentium, aut hoc ipsum civile quod dicitur?* Part. Orat. 130 *propria legis et ea quae scripta sunt, et ea quae sine litteris aut gentium iure aut maiorum more retinentur*; Off. 3. 23 *neque vero hoc solum natura, id est iure gentium, sed etiam legibus populorum . . . eodem modo constitutum est, quibus in singulis civitatibus res publica continetur, ut non liceat sui commodi causa nocere alteri*.

According to Cicero's statement, then, which I see no reason, as Professor Clark does, to question, the formal distinction between *ius gentium* and *ius civile* was made by 'his ancestors,' that is, I suppose, by the theoretical lawyers of the second century B. C. And the distinction consists in this, that *ius gentium* is universal and unwritten, while *ius civile* and the laws of particular states are written and special.

Gaius 1. 1 (= Inst. 1. 2. 1) says *omnes populi qui legibus et moribus reguntur, partim suo proprio, partim communi omnium*

¹ A comical turn is given to the phrase in the Querolus (p. 54, Klinkhamer): *Ad Ligerim vivito. Quid tum? Ibi iure gentium vivunt homines: ibi nullum est praestigium: ibi sententiae capitales de robore proferuntur et scribuntur in ossibus: illic etiam rustici perorant, et privati iudicant: ibi totum licet*.

hominum iure utuntur : nam quod quisque populus ipse sibi ius constituit, id ipsius proprium civitatis est, vocaturque ius civile, quasi ius proprium [ipsius] civitatis : quod vero naturalis ratio inter omnes homines constituit, id apud omnes populos peraeque custoditur vocaturque ius gentium, quasi quo iure omnes gentes utuntur. Populus itaque Romanus partim suo proprio, partim communi omnium hominum iure utitur.

The correspondence between the view of Gaius and that of Cicero is so striking that I cannot but suspect that both writers are building on the definitions of the older jurists. If so, there is no need to suppose (with Puchta and Sir Henry Maine) that any essential change took place at any time in the conception of *ius gentium*.

(4), (5) But, to make the matter clearer, let us see to what kinds of transactions the phrase is actually applied. Let us first take the case of transactions between one state and another ; secondly, that of transactions between individuals ; thirdly, that of institutions or usages which are said to be *iuris gentium* ; fourthly, that of things, places, etc., said to be subject to *ius gentium*.

(a) Transactions between one state and another. In this connexion I find several instances in which the phrase is used with reference to the treatment of ambassadors : Sallust I. 35. 7 *fit reus magis ex aequo bonoque quam ex iure gentium Bomilcar, comes eius qui Romam fide publica venerat*. (Here *ius gentium*, or universal usage, is mentioned as in conflict with natural equity.) Liv. I. 14. 1 *legatos Laurentum regis Tatii propinqui pulsant, cumque Laurentes iure gentium agerent*, etc. So in the same connexion 2. 4. 7 *ius gentium valuit* ; 8. 5. 2 *legatus iure gentium tutus* ; 21. 10. 6 *ius gentium sustulit*. In exactly the same sense Tacitus A. 1. 42 uses the expressions *hostium quoque ius et sacra legationis et fas gentium rupistis*¹.

But I find no evidence that the expression was ever used in reference to the *ius fetiale*. The old formula of this *ius* given by Livy I. 32 says nothing of *ius gentium* : and the nearest approach to such an expression in this connexion is, so far as I know, to be found in Cicero Off. 3. 108 *cum iusto enim et legitimo hoste res gerebatur, adversus quem et totum ius fetiale et multa sunt iura communia*. But *iura communia* cannot certainly in this context be identified with *ius gentium*. It must mean, according to ordinary Latin usage, the rules observed by the contending parties.

¹ Lucan's equivalent (10. 471) is *ius mundi*.

Again, I find no evidence that the phrase *iūs gentium* was ever used in connexion with the suits arising between the Romans and foreigners under the institution of *recuperatores*, though I do not deny, of course, that the *iūs gentium* or known usage of all mankind may have served as a guide in such cases.

(b) Transactions between individuals. (a) *Obligaciones* :

Emptio, venditio, etc., which according to Gaius 3. 135 foll. are *consensu*.

Inst. 1. 2. 1 *ex hoc iure gentium et omnes paene contractus introducti sunt, ut emptio venditio, locatio conductio, societas, depositum, mutuum, et alii innumerabiles*. Compare Dig. 2. 14. 7 pr. *iuris gentium conventiones quaedam actiones pariunt, quaedam exceptiones. Quae pariunt actiones . . . emptio venditio, locatio conductio, societas, commodatum, depositum, et ceteri similes contractus*; so in Greek Dig. 48. 22. 15 ὁ περιοριζόμενος τὴν πολιτείαν ἀπολλύει, οὐ μὴν τὴν ἐλευθερίαν καὶ τῶν μὲν ἰδικῶν νόμων τῆς πολιτείας στερεΐται, τοῖς ἐθνικοῖς δὲ κέχρηται ἀγοράζει γὰρ καὶ πωλεῖ, μισθοὶ καὶ μισθοῦται κ. τ. λ.¹ So 18. 1. 12 *est autem emptio iuris gentium, et ideo consensu peragitur et inter absentes contrahi potest et per nuntium et per litteras*; 18. 1. 34. 1 *omnium rerum quae quis habere vel possidere vel persequi potest, venditio recte fit: quas vero natura vel gentium ius vel mores civitatis commercio exuerunt, earum nulla venditio est*; 19. 2. 1 *locatio et conductio cum naturalis sit et omnium gentium, non verbis sed consensu contrahitur, sicut emptio et venditio*. (β) *Traditio*: Fragm. Vat. 1. 47 *civili enim actione constitui (usus fructus) potest, non traditione, quae iuris gentium est*; Dig. 41. 1. 9. 3 *haec quoque res quae traditione nostrae fiunt, iure gentium nobis adquiruntur: nihil enim tam conveniens naturali aequitati est quam voluntatem domini volentis rem suam in alium transferre ratam haberi*. Comp. Gaius 2. 65 *apparet quaedam naturali iure alienari, qualia sunt ea quae traditione alienantur, quaedam civili: nam mancipationis et in iure cessionis et usucapionis ius proprium est civium Romanorum*.

(γ) *Acceptilatio*: Dig. 46. 4. 8. 4 *et servus accepto liberari potest, et tolluntur etiam honorariae obligationes, si quae sunt adversus dominum. Quia hoc iure utimur, ut iuris gentium sit acceptilatio, et ideo puto et Graece posse acceptum fieri, dummodo sic fiat ut Latinis verbis solet, ἔχεις λαβών, κ. τ. λ.*

(δ) Certain other forms of *obligatio*: Gaius 2. 93 *sed haec quidem verborum obligatio 'Dari spondes? Spondeo,' propria civium Ro-*

¹ Comp. 48. 19. 17. 1, of convicts and state-exiles.

manorum est, ceterae vero iuris gentium sunt, itaque inter omnes homines, sive cives Romanos, sive peregrinos, valent: et quamvis ad Graecam vocem expressae fuerint, velut hoc modo, δώσεις, δώσω, κ.τ.λ. etiam hae tamen inter cives Romanos valent, si modo Graeci sermonis intellectum habeant; et e contrario quamvis Latine enuntientur, tamen etiam inter peregrinos valent, si modo Latini sermonis intellectum habeant. At illa verborum obligatio 'Dari spondes? Spondeo' adeo propria civium Romanorum est, ut ne quidem in Graecum sermonem per interpretationem transferri potest, quamvis dicatur a Graeca voce figurata esse. Comp. Dig. 44. 7. 14. 45. 1. 1. 2, 46. 2. 1, where naturalis and civilis obligatio are distinguished. Gaius 3. 132 says of arcaria nomina (in which rei, non litterarum obligatio consistit), non ipso nomine, sed numeratione pecuniae obligantur: quod genus obligationis iuris gentium est. We may here compare Dig. 16. 3. 31 bona fides quae in contractibus exigitur aequitatem summam desiderat: sed eam utrum aestimamus ad merum ius gentium, an vero cum praeceptis civilibus et praetoriis? Veluti reus capitalis iudicii deposuit apud te centum; is deportatus est, bona eius publicata sunt: utrumne ipsi haec reddenda an in publicum deferenda sunt? Si civile ius et legum ordinem, magis in publicum deferenda sunt, etc.; 50. 17. 84. 1 is natura debet, quem iure gentium dare oportet, cuius fidem seculi sumus.

(ε) Actions: Dig. 23. 2. 68 *iure gentium incestum committit, qui ex gradu ascendentium vel descendentium uxorem duxerit.*

(c) Institutions and usages:

Gaius 1. 52 *in potestate itaque sunt servi dominorum. Quae quidem potestas iuris gentium est: nam inter omnes peraeque gentes animadvertere possumus dominos in servos vitae necisque potestatem habere. Patria potestas, on the contrary, is proprium civium Romanorum* (ib. 55). Compare Dig. 1. 5. 4. 2, 5. 1 foll. So certain consequences of slavery in the case of one parent are *iuris gentium*: Gaius 1. 78, 82, 83, 84, 86, 89. *Tutela* is also *iuris gentium*: Gaius 1. 189.

(d) Ownership of certain things and places: Dig. 41. 1. 1. 1; 6. 1. 23 pr. *qui aut iure gentium aut iure civili dominium adquisivit*; 41. 3. 45 *ad optinenda loca iuris gentium publica*. These include (α) the sea: Marcianus Dig. 1. 8. 2. 4 pr. *dum tamen villis et aedificiis et monumentis abstinenceatur, quae non sunt iuris gentium sicut et mare*. (β) The shore: Dig. 18. 1. 51 *litora . . . nullius sunt, sed iure gentium omnibus vacant*. (γ) Booty taken in war: Dig. 41. 1. 5. 7 *quae ex hostibus capiuntur, iure gentium statim capientium fiunt*.

(8) Alluvial deposit: Dig. 41. 1. 7. 1 *quod per alluvionem agro nostro flumen adicit, iure gentium nobis adquiritur.* Comp. Gaius 2. 65 foll.

(6) We are now in a position to ask what was the original meaning of the expression. As I have said above, I believe that *ius gentium* meant *the usage of the world, of all mankind*, and that it was in all probability first employed as a quasi-technical expression by the lawyers of the second century B. C., Cicero's *maiores*. They originally intended to express by it such customs or usages as the Romans found, in the experience which they would pick up away from Italy in war or commerce or travel, or in their intercourse with *peregrini* in Italy itself, to be universally observed. These usages would naturally be connected in the main with war and commerce, and thus *ius gentium*, when the term is applied to the dealings of Romans with foreigners, is used mostly of the laws of war and of transactions involved in a state of war, or of commerce and transactions connected with it, such as *obligationes* of various kinds. The sea, as being the property of no state or person in particular, is *iuris gentium*: in other words, at sea only such usages are considered binding as all states are agreed upon. So of the shore and alluvial deposits: they belong to no one and may be claimed by anyone, for all allow the claim.

I cannot agree with Puchta that the *ius gentium* was exclusively a product of Roman law applied to the dealings of the Romans with the *peregrini* who came to Italy. This theory seems to me too narrow, because it ignores the fact that while, after the first Punic war, many foreigners came to Italy and Rome, many Romans and Italians also went abroad, and came into constant contact with the inhabitants of Greece, Macedonia, Syria, and Africa. In the numerous details of commerce and general intercourse which would be brought across his path, the Roman would find some practices or usages universally prevalent, and these he referred to the category of *ius gentium*. Such importance had they assumed in the eyes of the jurists of the second century B. C., that *ius gentium* was formally distinguished from *ius civile*, as universal, informal, often unwritten usage to special, formal, recorded enactments.

(7) The last question for consideration is, What is the relation of *ius gentium* to *ius commune* and *lex naturae*?

In accordance with the meaning of the word *communis*, *ius commune* by itself should mean *the law or usage acknowledged by*

the speaker or writer in common with certain other persons whom he is addressing, mentioning, or thinking of: and this is in fact the case, as will be seen by the following examples: Corn. Her. 2. 14 (speaking of the interpretation of the letter of a document) *aut cum iure communi aut cum rebus iudicatis dissentire* (the standard of justice or right which you and I acknowledge); Cicero Verr. Act. 1. 13 *Siculi neque suas leges neque communia iura tenuerunt* (the rules of law common to them and ourselves); Off. 3. 108 *totum ius fctiale et alia iura communia* (rules observed by both of the contending parties); Caecin. 9 *ne diutius de controversia nostra et de communi iure dubitetis. Et si forte videbor altius initium rei demonstrandae petisse, quam me ratio iuris eius, de quo iudicium est, et natura causae coegerit, quaeso ut ignoscatis.* Here *de iure communi* means, apparently, the law which, as citizens, we all acknowledge; Ib. 94 *ut non minus hominem ipsum quam ius commune defensum velitis.* Here, the case falling entirely within the sphere of Roman law, Cicero could hardly have said *ius gentium* without exaggeration and inaccuracy. Compare Agr. 2. 61 *vult se in communi atque in eodem quo ceteri iure versari.* No doubt in the De Haruspicum Responso (32) Cicero uses the expression *lege naturae, communi iure gentium*, just as Seneca (Contr. 1. 14. p. 63 Bursian) says *iniquum est conlapsis manum non porrigere: commune hoc ius generis humani est.* But in these two instances the addition of *gentium* and *generis humani*, which determine the sphere of *commune*, makes all the difference¹.

Lex and *ius naturae* are philosophical phrases, imported from Greece.

Voigt has, in my opinion, correctly conceived the difference between *ius naturae* and *ius gentium*, where they differ. *Ius gentium* is usage actually existing everywhere; *ius* or *lex naturae* is an ideal law, a law that may or may not exist in universal practice, but which is in any case to be wished for. Thus it may often coincide with *ius gentium*, but may sometimes differ from it.

Cicero, it must be observed, generally uses *lex naturae* in a context where he intends to give a philosophical tinge to his writing. Thus in the De Inventione, a treatise which, it must be remembered, is in great part a translation from the Greek, we have (2. 161) *naturae quidem ius esse, quod nobis non opinio sed quaedam innata vis adferat*; ib. 67 *naturae quidem iura minus ipsa quae-*

¹ In Sidon. Apoll. Ep. 2. 10 *ius commune* is used in the sense of 'common justice': *nimirum qui supergressi ius fasque commune summam beatitudinem existimant summam potestatem.*

runtur ad hanc controversiam : quod neque in hoc civili iure versantur et a vulgari intelligentia remota sunt : ad similitudinem vero aliquam aut ad rem amplificandam saepe sunt inferenda ; Tusc. Quaest. 1. 30 *consensus omnium gentium lex naturae putanda est ;* Rep. 1. 27 *nec civili nexo sed communi lege naturae.* In the *De Legibus*, the phrase, it need hardly be said, occurs often.

In the *De Haruspicum Responso* l. c. and Off. 1. 23 Cicero says *lege naturae, communi iure gentium ; natura, id est iure gentium*, as if wishing to explain the less familiar by the more familiar term.

Justin (21. 1. 2) uses *naturae ius* of the right of an eldest son to the succession, having in two other places used *ius gentium* of the same thing. On the other hand, in the *Institutes* (1. 2. 1) *ius naturale* is opposed to *ius gentium* as natural or ideal right to universally established usage, and Ulpian (Dig. 1. 1. 1) distinguishes *ius naturale* as the habits of animals from *ius gentium*, the practice of mankind. In most cases, however, in later Latin the two expressions are virtually synonymous.

Iūvēnālis, adj. from *iūvenis*, youthful : Verg. A. 2. 518 *iūvenalibus armis ;* 5. 475 *iūvenali in corpore ;* 8. 163 ; 12. 221 ; the best MSS. of Quint. 7. 2. 24 *iūvenali cupiditate gloriae ;* the Pithoeanus of Iuv. 11. 5 *valida ac iūvenalia membra ;* so the Florentine MS. of Dig. 48. 5. 15. 6. *Iuvenalis* is also printed by Merkel in Ov. Am. 1. 5. 22. Adv. *iūvenaliter*. Cogn., in *D. Iuuius Iuvenalis*, and often in inscr.

Iūvēnīlis, -ē, adj. from *iūvenis*, youthful : Prisc. 1. p. 131 K *iūvenalis (invenitur) et iūvenilis ;* MSS. of Cic. Brut. 316, Orat. 108 ; Ov. Tr. 2. 167, 14. 639 (and often elsewhere) ; the MSS. of Quint. 2. 15. 28, 12. 1. 20 ; Stat. Silv. 3. 5. 25 ; Tac. often (e. g. A. 12. 64, 13. 47 ; H. 2. 2 ; D. 2) ; the Florentine MS. of Dig. 4. 4. 24. 2. Adv. *iūveniliter* : Cic. De Sen. 10 ; Quint. 12. 6. 3 ; Tac. A. 4. 10.

Iuxtā = in regard to : Ti. Donatus Aen. 4. 371 *tanta mala, inquit, iuxta me commissa sunt ;* Id. Aen. 5. 6 *aliquid mali in illa civitate iuxta salutem Didonis esse commissum ;* Faustus Reiensis Epist. p. 6 (Engelbrecht) *quo modo iuxta substantiam Dei in quadam epistula scriptum sit.* Professor J. E. B. Mayor adds Rose Anecdota (1864) p. 122 *iuxta Venerem pronoiores.*

K.

This letter, like *q*, was pronounced by many grammarians to be superfluous ; see Marius Vict. p. 33 K *k et q supervacue numero litterarum inseri doctorum plerique contendunt, scilicet quod c littera*

harum officium possit implere. Nam muta et otiosa parte, qua c incipit, pro qualitate coniunctae sibi vocis supremum exprimit sonum. Nihil tamen interest utra carum prior sit, c seu q seu k. Quarum (i. e. q et k) utramque exprimi faucibus, alteram distento alteram producto rictu manifestum est. (The text of Ter. Maurus is confused here.) Mart. Capella 3. 261 says *k faucibus palatoque formatur.* The general theory of the grammarians was that *k* was to be written before *a*, *q* before *u*; and inscriptions on the whole confirm this view; see those quoted by Seelmann, *Aussprache des Latein* p. 342. *K* alone stands as an abbreviation for *Kaeso*, *Kalendae*, and *karus*.

L.

On the pronunciation of *l* Mart. Capella says (3. 240) *l tripliciter sonat. Nam exilem sonum reddit cum geminatur, ut 'sollers,' 'Sallustius,' medium autem cum terminat nomina ut 'sol,' 'sal,' item leniter sonat cum vocales antevenit, ut 'lapis,' 'lepus,' 'liber,' 'locus,' 'lucerna,' plenum vero sonum habet cum ei praeferuntur litterae p, g, c, f, ut in 'Plauto,' 'glacbis,' 'Claudio,' 'flavo.'* Nearly so Pliny ap. Prisc. 1. p. 29 *K l triplicem . . . sonum habet, exilem quando geminatur secundo loco posita, ut 'ille,' 'Metellus': plenum quando finit nomina vel syllabas, et quando aliquam habet ante se in eadem syllaba consonantem, ut 'sol,' 'silva,' 'flavus,' 'clarus': medium in aliis, ut 'lectum,' 'lectus.'* Comp. Consent. p. 394 *K (L) alicubi pinguius, alicubi debet exilius proferri; pinguius cum vel b sequitur, ut in 'albo,' vel c, ut in 'pulchro,' vel f, ut in 'adelfis,' vel g, ut in 'alga,' vel m, ut in 'pulmone,' vel p, ut in 'scalpro:' exilius . . . ubicumque ab ea verbum incipit, ut in 'lepore' 'lana' 'lupo,' vel ubi in eodem verbo et prior syllaba in hoc finitur, et sequens ab ea incipit ut 'ille' et 'Allia.'* (The three statements seem to go back to one authority, but Capella's report appears the more accurate.) Velius Longus p. 34 *K* says that *l* is pronounced differently from *ll*: and Diom. pp. 265, 452 calls it a *barbarismus* to write *relliquiae* for *reliquiae*: comp. Serv. on Donat. p. 444 *K*. The position of the vocal organs in sounding *l* is described by Mar. Vict. p. 34 as follows: *l validum nescio quid partem palati, qua primordium dentibus superis est, lingua trudente, diducto ore personabit (= Ter. Maur. p. 332 K); Mart. Cap. 3. 261 says l lingua palatoque dulcescit.* *L* may stand as an abbreviation for *Lucius*, *Laurens*, *Lavinus*, *Lugdunum*: *legio*, *leuga*, *libertus*, *liberta*, *locus*, *librarius*, *ludus* (and their cases), *latum*, *longum*, *laetus*, *libens*.

Labdācismus: mentioned by Quint. 1. 5. 32. 1. Excessive alliteration with the letter *l*: Mart. Cap. 5. 514 *ubi l plurimum dissonat, ut si dicas 'Sol et luna luce lucent alba leni lactea'*; so Plot. Sac. p. 454 K. 2. A wrong pronunciation of *l*; Consent. p. 394 K *labdacismi vitium in eo esse dicunt, quod eadem littera vel subtilius a quibusdam vel pinguius effertur . . . Gracci subtiliter hunc sonum efferunt. Ubi enim dicunt 'ille mihi dixit,' sic sonant duae ll primae syllabae, quasi per unum l sermo ipse consistat. Contra alii sic pronuntiant 'ille,' 'illum,' . . . ut aliquid illic soni etiam consonantis admiscere videantur, quod pinguius est. Serv. on Don. p. 445 K *labdacismi fiunt, si aut unum l tenuius dicis, ut 'Lucius,' aut geminum pinguius, ut 'Metellus.'* See also Donat. p. 393; Diom. p. 453 K; Pompeius p. 286.*

Lābīna, -ae, subst. f., from *lābor*, a landslip, fall of earth: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 '*lavina*' *lapsum inferens*; Gloss. ib. 7; Isid. Or. 16. 1. 4 '*labina*' *eo quod ambulatibus lapsum inferat, dicta per derivationem a labe*; so Gloss. Ball. '*labina*' *terra aquosa vel mobilis in qua labitur*; Papias; Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. p. 300; Augustin. in Psalm 36; Serm. 3. no. 12.

Labōsus, -a, -um, slippery: Nonius p. 489 *ab eo quod est labos labosum facit, non laboriosum; Lucilius Saturarum lib. iii (3. 10. Müller) labosum atque lutosum.* (L. Müller would derive from *lābes*, as the line in the shape in which Nonius gives it makes the *a* long: the line however may be wrongly quoted. *Lābosus* might be derived from *labos* as *clamosus* from *clamos*, and *fragosus* from *fragos*.)

Lactātīō, -ōnis, subst. f., abst. from *lacto*, = the Greek κήλησις, allurement: Cic. Tusc. 4. 16 *voluptati (subiecta sunt) malevolentia lactans malo alieno, delectatio, lactatio et similia.* (Nonius p. 16, where edd. before Quicherat wrote *lactans*.) (This passage has been wrongly edited owing to a miswriting of the text of Nonius p. 16, which I have given as it stands in the MSS. with the exception of writing *lactatio* for *iactatio*. That *lactatio* is right is almost certain, for Cicero is translating the Stoical doctrine as given in Diog. Laert. 7. 114 ἡδονή, ἡ ἢν τάττεται κήλησις, ἐπιχαιρεκακία, τέρψις, κ.τ.λ. *Lactatio* = κήλησις, *delectatio* = τέρψις.)

Lacto, -ās, freq. of *lacio*, to inveigle, allure: to pull, draw: Paul. p. 117 M '*laciū*' . . . *inde 'lactat,'* etc.; Nonius p. 16 '*lactare*' *est inducere vel mulcere, vellere, decipere*; Placidus p. 59 D '*lactatus*' *inductus, captus*; Donatus on Ter. And. 648 '*lactasses*' *pro*

duxisses, oblectasses, induxisses; Plaut. Cist. 2. 1. 13 *retinet, lactat, largitur*; Caecilius Hypobolimaeus ap. Non. l. c. *quae te lactat largitas*; Pacuvius Iliona ap. Non. l. c. *ne porro te error qui nunc lactat macerat*; id. Medus ap. Non. p. 6 *num me lactans calvitur Aetas?* Ter. And. 648 *nisi me lactasses amantem*; ib. 912 *sollicitando lactas*; Acc. Alcmaeon ap. Non. l. c. *frustrando lactans*; Varro *ὄνος λύρας* ib., *et aviditatem speribus lactet suis*; (in Lucr. 5. 1608 the MSS. give *aut ubi eos lactant pedibus*, where Naugerius, followed by modern edd., conj. *lactant*: but *lactant* in the sense of pull about, *vellere*, may be right); Itala Prov. 1. 10 *si te lactaverint peccatores*; 16. 29 *vir iniquus lactat amicum suum* (= ἀποπειράται); Vulg. Job 31. 27 *lactatum est in abscondito cor meum* (this, not *lactatum*, is the right reading: see Rönsch I. V. pp. 213-14).

Laetrorsum, adv. of place, leftward: so the MSS. of Paul. p. 117 M according to von Ponor in the Ungarische Revue 1882, 1. p. 88.

Laetrum, n. of *laeter* = left: so the MSS. of Paul. p. 117 (see under *laetrorsum*) *a laeva 'laetrum' sinistrum*; Gloss. Philox. *laetrum ἀπίστρον*.

Lammeum, *tincturi creoci*: Glossae Nominum p. 61 Löwe (read '*flammeum*, *tincturae croceae*).

Landīca, -ae, t. t. of Anatomy, = κλειτορίς: C. I. L. 1. 1507 (emend. for *pandicas*); Priap. 78. 5; in play of words Cic. Fam. 9. 22. 2; often in the Latin translation of the Gynaecia (in Rose's Anecdota). (Georges is apparently wrong in saying that *landīca* is the scansion in Priap. l. c. The base of the word may be the same as that of *lanna*, the lobe of the ear.)

Languitās = sickness: Gloss. Cyrill. ἀρρωστία *languitas*.

Lăquĕār, -āris, subst. n. This word is generally interpreted to mean, like *lacunar*, a panel in a fretted ceiling: Verg. A. 1. 726 *dependent lychni laquearibus aureis*; 8. 25 *summique ferit laquearia tecti*; abl. *laqueare* Culex 64; Plin. 33. 57; Sen. Ep. 90. 42; Apul. M. 5. 1; Amm. 29. 2. 4 *ex summis domorum laqueariis*; Claudian B. Get. 223. (It is however doubtful whether the true spelling of the word in the sense of a fretted ceiling, or a panel in such a ceiling, is not *lacuar*, while *laquear* means a chain attached to a noose. Prisc. 1. p. 222 K says *a lacu lacunar lacunarīs, a laqueo laquear laquearis*; so Ars Anon. Bernensis p. 69 Hagen. The Epinal Glossary p. 13. C. 35 has '*laquearia*' *funes lucernae, i. e. aurcae catenae*. In Len. 1. 726 *dependent lychni laquea-*

ribus aureis, this may very well be the meaning: and Servius ends his note by saying *legitur et 'lacuaribus'*, as if there were a difference between the words. So in A. 8. 25 the Verona scholia appear to have read *lacuaria*; Serv. says '*laquearia*,' multi '*lacuaria*' *legunt*; the Verona fragm. reads *laquaria*, and so Med. Pal. Rom. corrected. In Caper Orth. p. 105 K the Berne MS. 338 [of the ninth or tenth century] reads (first hand) '*laquearia*,' non '*lacuaria*': (second hand) non *lacunaria*. Ennius Trag. 121 as quoted by Serv. A. 2. 241 wrote *tectis caelatis lacuatis*. It is therefore probable that when the meaning is a panel in the ceiling we should read *lacuar* from *lacus*, synonymous with *lacunar*: when the meaning is the chain of a lamp, *laquear* from *laqueus*.)

Latro = φονεύς, Itala Act. 7. 52 *cuius vos nunc proditores et latrones fuistis*: where Vulg. has *homicidae*. (Rönsch S. B. p. 40.)

Lăvo, -is, -ĕre, lăvi, lautum, or lōtum. 1. To wash, bathe; in transitive sense: Naevius Danae ap. Non. p. 504 *lavĕre*; Plaut. Truc. 378 R *lauta es?* Pseud. 10 R *eas lacrimis lavis*; Amph. 1102 R *lavere*; Enn. Telamon (ap. Non. l. c.) *lavĕre*; so Id. Hecuba (ib.); Andromache (ib.) *lavĕrent*; Cato R. R. 65 *oleam lavito*; Ter. Phorm. 973 *precibus lautum peccatum tuom*; Accius Phinidae (Non. l. c.) *lăvit*; Medea (ib.) *lavĕre*; Titinius Psaltria (ib.) *manus lavite*; Pompon. Hered. Pet. (ib.) *lăvi* (infin. pass.); Lucr. 2. 376 (acc. to Nonius l. c.) *lavit aequor harenam* (but MSS. of Lucr. *pavit*); 5. 950 *lavere umida saxa*; Varro Cosmotoryne (Non. l. c.) *quam lavit*; Anthropopolis (ib.) *lavĕre*; Hecatombe (ib.) *lavĕret*; Caes. G. 4. 1 *laverentur in fluminibus*; Verg. A. 10. 727 *lavit* (Verg. always writes *lăvit* and *lavĕre*, but *lavant*, *lavabat*, *lavabo*, *lavandi*); Hor. 2. C. 3. 18 *lavit*; 3. 12. 2 *lavĕre*; 4. 6. 26 *lavis*; Ov. F. 4. 340, M. 7. 267 *lăvit*. 2. Intrans., to wash, bathe: Lucil. 6. 24 *cum bulga cenat dormit lavit*; Pers. 3. 93 *lenia loturo sibi Surrentina rogabat*; Suet. Nero 35 *quod . . . balineis . . . extructis lavisset*; Titus 8 *nonnumquam lavit*. (In Plaut. Truc. 378 A reads *lauta es*; Camerarius conj. *lavisti*.)

Lăvo, -ās, -āre, lavātum: there is no perf. *lavavi* found. To wash, bathe. 1. Intrans.: Plaut. Truc. 198 R *nam lavabat*; 323-4 *quam haec lavat Phronesium . . . quam lavant*; Aul. 612 R *nunc lavabo*; Rud. 382 R *it lavatum*; 411 *ut lavemus*; in Stich. 568 R MSS. give *lavatum*; Ter. Ph. 655 *ea lavatum dum it*; Varro L. L. 9. 105 foll. says *putant idem esse 'lavat' et 'lavatur' . . . 'Lavant' et 'lavantur' dicitur separatim recte in rebus certis, quod*

puerum nutrix lavat, puer a nutrice lavatur: nos in balneis et lavamus et lavamur . . . E balneis non recte dicunt 'lavi': 'lavi manus' recte; Hor. 1. S. 3. 137 lavatum Ibis; Liv. 44. 6. 1 lavanti regi nuntiatum.

2. Transitive, to wash, bathe; especially common in middle *lavari*, to wash oneself: Sall. H. 3. 65 *lavabatur*; Cic. De Or. 2. 246 (quoting a retort) *manus lava*; Off. 1. 129 *lavantur*; Verg. A. 12. 722 *sanguine multo Colla armosque lavant* (and elsewhere in Verg.); Ov. F. 4. 136 *lavanda*; Val. Fl. 4. 153 *ut . . . lavet arma*; Iuv. 2. 154, 6. 447 *quadrante lavari*; and elsewhere in Latin. [The Romans apparently avoid *lavunt, lavebam, lavam* (fut. and subj.), *lavendum, lavens* from *lavēre*; and *lavavi* from *lavāre*.]

Lausīa, subst. f., apparently = thin slab of stone, or tile: Lex Metallī Vipasc. 54 (Eph. Epigr. 3 to p. 167). Hübner explains the word by comparing it with the Spanish *losa*, Portuguese *lousa* or *louzia* = *tabula lapidea*. Bücheler in the Archiv 2. p. 606 argues that the word, like *lau-tumia*, is formed from the Greek base *λα-* = a stone, and that the formation *lau-sia* = *lau-tia* is parallel to that of *nau-sea* for *nau-tia* from the base *nau-*.

Lēcēbra, -ae, subst. f., an inveiglement, seduction: Gloss. ap. Mai Auct. Cl. 6 '*lecebra*' *occulta blanditio*: Gloss. Hild. '*lecebra*' *seductio*; Gloss. Cyrill. (as if from *lecebrum*) *δελείσματα lecebra*. The Notae Tironianae give *lacebra*, which may be the right form. (*Lacio*: comp. *latebrae* from *lateo*.)

Lēgātus = *ἡγεμών*, Itala Luc. 20. 20 *ut . . . traderent illum legato*, and elsewhere in the Itala: Rönsch S. B. p. 40.

Lenis, or *linis* (= the Greek *λήνη*), a vat: Nonius p. 544 '*lineas*' (i. e. *lenis*) *vasi genus*. He quotes instances from Afranius and Laberius; comp. Dig. 8. 5. 17 *lenes, cucumellas, et labra*; 19. 1. 15 *lines et labra*.

Lēx, *lēgis*, f. A definite agreement, statement, or form of words, according to which a business transaction or a process at law is carried out, or a commission executed. *Ius* (q. v.) is either a law, or rule, or power, or right existing prior to a *lex*; or a decision, or power, or right, granted in accordance with a *lex*; or a provision or ordinance included in a *lex*. The two main meanings of *lex* are (1) a stated or written condition or understanding proposed and accepted; (2) a written law. The second occurs *passim* in Latin. 1. A condition or understanding. (a) Plaut. Most. 360 *L. ea lege ut . . .*; Trin. 1162 *istac lege*; Capt. 181 *R*

quasi fundum vendam, meis me addicam legibus; Epid. 471 R *his emptast legibus*; Stich. 504 F *qua lege*; Ter. And. 200 *ea lege atque omine ut . . .*; Cato R. R. 145. 1 *oleam faciendam hac lege oportet locare*; 146. 1 *oleam pendentem hac lege venire oportet*; so 147, 149 al.; Cic. De Or. 1. 178 *in mancipii lege*; 246 *Manilias venalium vendendorum leges*; Varro L:L. 6. 74 *in lege mancipiorum*; Verg. A. 4. 213 *cuique loci leges dedimus* (conditions on which she might occupy); Hor. 2. Epist. 2. 18 *prudens emisti vitiosum: dicta tibi est lex* (you knew the terms); Vitruv. 1. 1. 10 of a contract for building; 10. 22. 7 *his legibus* (on these conditions); and so often elsewhere in Latin. (b) A condition, or terms, of peace: Verg. A. 4. 618 *cum se sub leges pacis iniquae Tradiderit*; 12. 822 *cum iam leges et foedera iungent*; 12. 112 *pacis dicere leges*; Liv. 33. 30. 1 *pax data Philippo in has leges est*; 30. 43. 4 *senatus decrevit, ut P. Scipio . . . pacem cum populo Carthaginiensium quibus legibus ei videretur faceret*. 2. A law, i. e. an enactment passed by the *comitia* on the proposal of the magistrates, and binding on the whole *populus Romanus*. (a) *Passim* in Latin. *Leges* were generally named after the persons who proposed them, e. g. *lex Servilia*, *lex Tullia*, the *leges* proposed by Servilius and by Tullius. The subject of a *lex* was denoted by an adjective in *-ārius*, e. g. *lex annonaria*, *alearia*, the *lex* referring to corn, or to gambling. As the *leges* were engraved on bronze tablets, *legem figere* (properly speaking to nail the *lex* on the wall) became a metaphorical expression for passing or making a law. For *lege agere* and *legis actio* see s. v. **Ago** and **Actio**. (b) Met., *lex* is also very often applied to other than state concerns, in the sense of the law or principle on which anything is done: Cic. e. g. says *lex vitae*, *lex veri rectique*, *haec lex in amicitia sancitur*, *lex historiae*, *lex amicitiae*, *versibus est certa quaedam et definita lex*; Hor. *unde pudor proferre pedem vetet aut operis lex*; and so later writers; Pers. has *publica lex hominum naturaque*; Quint. *lex sermonis*, *lex loquendi*; Tac. *citharae leges*; Plin. Iun. *metri lex*; and so on. [The word occurs in Oscan as well as Latin, the base there being *ligu-*; abl. sing. *ligud*, abl. pl. *ligis*; and in Volscian *lixs* = *lēges*. The derivations suggested are from *leg-*, to read (Bréal), *lāgh-*, to lay or set (so after many others Johann Schmidt), *lig-*, to bind. On the whole it appears that the usages of *lex* are in favour of that from *lig-*, to bind; see *Religio*. It is common in Latin to speak of being bound by a *lex*, or being freed from it (*lege* or *legibus teneri*, *lege* or *legibus solvi*); and the words

legirupa and *legirupio* point in the same direction. *Lex* then may originally mean a *bond*, a tie, a restraint. Johann Schmidt thinks *lex* identical with the old Norse *lög* (n. pl. = laws) and the English *law*. The coincidence he thinks so striking as to override the difficulty of making Oscan *g* in *lig-u* = Indo-Germanic *-gh*.]

Libĕrālītās = *libertas*, Itala Iac. 2. 12 *a lege liberalitatis*. (Rönsch S. B. p. 41.)

Lĭcentĭa pĕdītĭca. This phrase is illustrated by Professor J. E. B. Mayor (Cambridge University Reporter, May 6, 1879) from Cic. De Or. 3. 153, Phaedr. 4. 24 (25). 8, Sen. N. Q. 2. 44. 1, Colum. 9. 2. 2, Quint. 2. 14. 3, 10. 1. 28, Tert. Marc. 1. 3. pr., Lact. 7. 22. 6, Ausonius, Macrobius, Martianus Capella, and Servius.

Lĭcĕo, -ĕs, -ũi, -ĕre. 1. Properly to offer, hold out: so especially to offer either to buy or sell. (a) To offer to buy, to bid at an auction: Plaut. Men. 549 R *ut quantum (quanti Lamb.) possint, quique liceant, veneant* (i. e. at the highest price they will fetch, and to any one who offers): ib. 1159 *venibunt, quiqui licebunt, praesenti pecunia*; Fragm. Hortul. ap. Fest. p. 306 *praeco ibi adsit cum corona, cuique (Scaliger quique) liceat, veneat*; Suet. Cal. 39 *nec licendi finem factum quoad . . . addicerentur*; (comp. Prisc. 2. p. 486 K 'liceo' vel 'liceor' ὑπερβατεύω significat.) (b) To offer to sell, whether of an auctioneer, or of a private person: Diomedes p. 398 K 'liceo' 'lices' 'licet' *dicimus cum ad pretium referimus, id est 'liceo denariis totidem'*; so perhaps in Cic. Att. 12. 23. 2 *de Drusi hortis quanti licuisse tu scribis, id ego quoque audieram*: i. e. for how much he offered to sell them; so again perhaps Hor. 1. S. 6. 13 *contra Laevinum Valeri genus . . . unius assis Non unquam pretio pluris licuisse* (i. e. the fact that he was descended from Valerius did not add a penny to his value, literally, did not offer him for more by a penny); Plin. 35. 88 *percontantique quanti liceret opera effecta, parvum nescio quid dixerat*; Mart. 6. 66. 4 *parvo cum pretio diu liceret, Dum puram cupit approbare cunctis*. (c) Intrans., to be appraised, valued: perhaps in the passages of Cicero and Horace above quoted. 2. Deponent form *liceor*. (a) To offer a prize for a thing, bid: Plaut. Stich. 221 R *legos ridiculos vendo. Age licemini!* Cic. Caecin. 16 twice, and elsewhere in Cic.; Verr. 3. 27 *eum qui digito licitus sit*; Caes. G. I. 18 *quod illo licente contra liceri auderet nemo*; Suet. Iul. 20 *ne in locatione novorum vectigalium immoderatus licerentur*. With acc. of the thing

bid for: Cic. Att. 12. 38. 4 *heredes Scapulae si istos hortos, quattuor partibus factis, liceri cogitant, nihil erit emptori loci* (i. e. if the heirs are going to bid for them themselves, opp. to *sin veniunt*, which follows); Plin. Pan. 50 *illud nunquam nisi Caesaris suburbanum licemur, emimus, implemus.* (b) To set a value upon a thing: Pers. 5. 191 *et centum Graecos curto centusse licetur.* (In Plin. 14. 141 the oldest and best MS. reads *inlicentur.*)

Lixa, -ae, subst. f., water: Non. p. 48 '*lixam*' *aquam ad castra veteres dixerunt*; p. 62 '*lixam*' *aquam veteres vocaverunt*; Isid. Or. 20. 2. 22 '*lixa*' *enim aqua dicitur*; Gloss. Hild. '*lixa*' *aqua*; and other glosses quoted by Löwe P. G. p. 403. (*Lic-*, to flow.)

Lixō, -ōnis (*lixa*), a water carrier: Gloss. Epin. 13. A. 27 '*lixones*' *aquarum portitores.*

Lōquācītās = *loquella*, conversation: Fulgent. Myth. 1. 27; Verg. Cont. p. 144 (Rönsch S. B. p. 41).

Lūcār = *lucus*: C. I. L. 9. 782 (Luceria) *in hoc loucarid.*

Lūcetius, -i, also spelt *Loucetius* and *Leucetius*: old title of Jupiter as the god of light; Carmen Saliare apud Terent. Scaur. p. 28 K in form *Leucesius* (*si l. c.*); Macrobi. S. 1. 15. 14 *Lucetium Salii in carminibus canunt.* Naev. ap. Gell. 5. 12. 6; Serv. A. 9. 570 who says the name is Oscan; Paul. p. 114 M. In Rhenish inscriptions (C. I. R. 929 *Louc-*; 930, 1540 *Leuc-*) the word is an epithet or title of Mars. In A. 9. 570 Verg. uses *Lucetius* as a proper name, scanning *Lucēiūs* or *Leucētyus*. The form *Leucesius* is perhaps supported by Gloss. Philox. *Lucerius Zeūs*, unless this be a corruption for *Lucetius*.

Lūcunar, parallel form of *lacunar*: Charis. p. 38 K.

Lūrēo, -ēs, to be yellow: a verb found, according to Mr. Ellis, in a 13th cent. manuscript of Ov. M. 2. 776 *lurent rubigine dentes.* (The same word is conj. by Ritschl for *virere* in Plaut. Men. 828 *viden tu illic oculos lurere*; and should perhaps be read for *virens*, *urens* and *furens* of the MSS. in Hor. Epod. 17. 33 *lurens in Aetna flamma.* Mr. Onions has made the same conjecture.)

Lustrum, an illumination or light: Gloss. Epinal. 13. E. 22 '*lustrum*' *illuminatio*; Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 '*lustrum*' *quinquennii tempus aut lumen.* (Hence *lustrare* in the sense of gazing at: and in the compound *inlustrare*.)

Lūtina, -ae, mud or clay work: Charis. p. 33 K *lutinae* *πηλώματα*; Script. De Id. Gen. ap. Keil Gramm. Lat. 4. p. 581 *lutina* *πήλωμα.*

M.

The position of the vocal organs in pronouncing this letter is thus described: Mar. Vict. p. 34 K *m impressis invicem labris mugitum quendam intra oris specum attractis naribus dabit*: Mart. Cap. 3. 261 *m labris imprimitur*. The *mugitus* attributed to the sound of *m* is also mentioned by Quint. 12. 10. 31, and Ter. Maur. pp. 332, 349 K. All the grammarians attest the fact, which might have been inferred from the elision of a final *m* before an initial vowel in poetry (*multum ille*), that *m* final before a vowel was not fully pronounced. Cornutus ap. Cassiod. p. 147 K *animadverti quosdam . . . eruditos etiam m litteram nec ubi oporteat dicentes nec ubi oporteat supprimentes. Hoc ne fiat hinc observari poterit, si simul subiciam si quid ad rectam scripturam pertinet et ad divisionem syllabarum. Igitur si duo verba coniungantur, quorum prius m consonantem novissimam habeat, posterius a vocali incipiat, m consonans perscribitur quidem, ceterum in enuntiando durum et barbarum sonat. At si posterius verbum quamlibet consonantem habuerit vel vocalem loco positam consonantis, servat m litterae sonum*; Quint. 9. 4. 40 *m . . . quotiens ultima est et vocalem verbi sequentis ita contingit ut in eam transire possit, etiamsi scribitur tamen parum exprimitur, ut 'multum ille' et 'quantum erat';* Prisc. 1. p. 29 K (perhaps from Pliny) *m obscurum in extremitate dictionum sonat, ut 'templum,' apertum in principio, ut 'magnus,' mediocre in mediis, ut 'umbra.'* Verrius Flaccus wished to introduce the custom of writing final *m* before a vowel with only half the letter (\wedge): see Velius Longus p. 80 K. Caesellius Vindex ap. Cassiod. p. 206 K says that if *m* preceded a consonant or consonantal vowel (*i* or *u*) it was better to pronounce it as *n*: comp. Scaurus p. 13 K *m et n consentiunt et paene idem sonant*; and Cornut. ap. Cassiod. p. 152 K lays down that *tantus* and *quantus*, though pronounced with *n*, should be written *tamtus* and *quantus*. (See further under **Mytaecismus**.) As an abbreviation, M may stand for the praenomen *Marcus*, and the words *magister, mares, mater, memoriae* or *memoriam, menses, metalla, miles, modii, monumentum, municipes, municipium, murmillo, munere, Macedonica, Minerva, maiora, maximus, mortuus, magnus, milliaria, muliebris, mille, millia, missus*. M = *Manius*.

I. **Mactūs**, -ā, -um: part. pass. of a lost verb *maco* or *mago*, to make great. 1. Magnified, extolled. (a) Used specially in connexion with sacrifices, of the god to whom the offering is

made, by which he is said to be honoured or magnified. In this connexion the word is thus explained by Arnobius 7. 31 ‘*mactus hoc vino inferio esto*’ *quid est aliud quam dicere ‘tantum esto mactus quantum volo, tantum amplificatus quantum iubeo’?* So Paul. p. 125 M ‘*mactus,*’ *magis auctus*: Nonius p. 58, Serv. A. 9. 641. It was common to address a god to whom sacrifice was made *macte esto hoc vino*, or more rarely *mactus esto*: Cato R. R. 132 *Iuppiter . . . macte hoc vino inferio esto*; so 134; 139 *macte hoc porco piaculo immolando esto*; 141 *hisce suovetaurilibus lactentibus*; comically, Lucil. 5. 1 *macte tua virtute simulque his versibus esto*. (b) In addressing a person, *macte esto* seems to have been equivalent to ‘a blessing on you’; *macte esto virtute* = a blessing on your courage! (literally, be honoured, increased with your courage, may your courage bless you!), so *macte ingenio*, *gloria*, *merito*, and the like are found in good authors: Pacuvius 146 *macte esto virtute, operaque omen approba*; Accius 473 *macte his armis, macla virtutem patris*; Turpil. 7 *macte virtute esto*; Cic. Att. 12. 6. 3 *macte virtute!* Att. 15. 20. 3 *macte!* and in Verg. (A. 9. 641 *mactē nova virtute*), and other good writers; Mart. 12. 6. 7 *macte animi*; Stat. Th. 7. 280 *macte animo*; Florus 1. 34. (2. 18.) 16 *macte fortissimam et meo iudicio beatissimam in ipsis malis civitatem!* (The meaning of the fragment Inc. Inc. Trag. 23 Ribbeck *age, propera macte nitier* is uncertain.) (c) The form *macte* is sometimes used in addressing a number of persons: Liv. 7. 36. 5 *macte virtute, milites Romani*; 2. 12. 14 *iuberem macte virtute esse, si pro mea patria ista virtus staret*; Sen. Ep. 66. 50 ‘*macte virtute sanguinolentis et ex acie redeuntibus dicitur*’; but in Plin. 2. 54 and Curt. 4. 1. 18 we have *macti este*. As the earlier writers seem to use the word indeclinably, it seems most probable that it is the adverb of *mactus*, not the voc. sing. And thus *macte esse* would be partly analogous to *bene, male, satis esse*; and perhaps *satim salve*, in which *salve* was taken by some Roman grammarians to be an adv. 2. *Mactus* also seems to have been used of a victim on whose head wine, frankincense, or the like was placed: Serv. A. 9. 641 *quotiens . . . tus aut vinum super victimam fundebatur, dicebant ‘mactus est taurus vino vel ture hoc,’ hoc est, cumulata est hostia et magis aucta*; (literally, the victim is piled or heaped with the incense, etc.) [The ancients agree as to the meaning of the word, that it = increased, magnified, nor does there seem to be any reason to question their judgment, though they were, of course, wrong in supposing *mactus* to be contracted for *magis auctus*. The

metaphorical usages of the base *mag-* in Latin are very analogous to those of the base *mah-*, great, in Sanskrit; where various verbs derived from it (*memāha*, *mahayāmi*, and others) mean to gladden, make cheerful, make great, increase, aggrandise, revere, do honour to, worship, adore; e. g. *praçastibhīr mahayase*, 'thou art honoured by hymns,' and the like.]

II. **Mactus**, -a, -um, part. pass. from *maco*, to wound, waste, destroy; from which are also derived *macies*, *macor*, *macula* (properly a wound or hole made by striking), *macellum*. Perhaps Acc. 305 *exilio macte*; certainly Lucr. 5. 1339 *boves lucae ferro male mactae Diffugiunt*.

Macto, -ās (see I. **Mactus**). 1. To add to, increase: Acc. 473 *macte his armis, macta virtutem patris*. 2. Like *augeo*, to magnify, honour, extol. (a) Enn. ap. Serv. A. 9. 641 *Ennius inde redit magno mactatus triumpho*; Acc. Didasc. 1. *sapientiaeque invictae gloriae atque honoris patera Neptunum mactavit aurea*; Cic. Rep. 1. 43 *ferunt laudibus et mactant honoribus*; Arnob. 2. 28 *animas . . . immortalitatis condicione mactatas*. (b) Specially of honouring or magnifying a god with sacrifice, or offering: Cic. Vatin. 14 *puerorum extis Deos Manes mactare*; Arnob. 1. 41 *Liberrum patrem fanorum consecratione mactare*. (c) Of glorifying a festival: Cic. Div. 1. 18 *mactare Latinas (ferias) lacte*. 3. (See I. **Mactus** 2). To heap up, load a person with a thing, heap it on his head: (a) Plaut. Amph. 1034 R *at ego te certo cruce et cruciatu mactabo*; Aul. 531 R *dotatae mactant et malo damnant viros*; Afran. 264 *di te mactassint malo*; Enn. Trag. 285 *qui illum di deaeque magno mactassint malo*; Pompon. 137 *at te di omnes cum consilio, calve, mactassint malo*; Cic. Vatin. 36 *maiore es malo mactandus*; elsewhere Cic. has *morte* (as Cat. 1. 27, 33), *supplicio aliquem mactare*. Met., Verr. 4. 26 *cum videant ius civitatis illo supplicio esse mactatum*. (b) *Macto te infortunio* is a colloquial phrase in the comedians = I've only bad luck for you; sometimes accompanied with an expression of indifference or contempt: Plaut. Trin. 993 *ego ob hanc operam argentum accepi: te macto infortunio: Ceterum qui sis, qui non sis, ciccum non interduim*; Curc. 537 R *non mediocri te macto infortunio, Sed eopse illo quo mactare soleo quoi nil debeo*; Bacch. 364 R *si ero reprehensus, macto illum infortunio*; Ter. Ph. 1028 *faxo tali cum mactatum atque hic est infortunio*; Novius 39 *macto te hisce verbenis, macta tu illum infortunio*. 4. From the idea of heaping the head of the

victim with meal and salt (see I. **Mactus** 2), *mactare*, like *immolare*, came to be used simply in the sense of to sacrifice; often with dat. of the gods to whom the offering is made: Pacuv. 289 *coniugem macto inferis*; Cato R. R. 134 *mactato fertum, struem*; Varro ap. Non. p. 341 *quot Kalendis Iuniis . . . fabatam pullem dis mactant*: so very often in Latin, e. g. Lucr. 3. 52 *nigras mactant pecudes*; Verg. often; Liv. 9. 40. 9 *eos se Orco mactare dicitans*; Hor., Ov., and other good writers. The meaning of *castra mactabo in mare*, Acc. 126, is doubtful; Nonius p. 341 glosses *mactare* as = *praecipitare*. 5. *Macto* simply = to slay, kill (perhaps from II. **Mactus**): Acc. 52 *quod utinam me suis arcitenens telis mactasset dea*; Cic. Tusc. 2. 22 *haec dextra Lernam taetra mactata excetra Pacavit*; Verg. A. 2. 667 *alterum in alterius mactatos sanguine*; 8. 294 *tu Cresia mactas Prodigia* (whence Ov. M. 4. 23); Mart. 1. 49. 24; and elsewhere in Latin.

Maesius, -i: the Oscan form of *Maius*. 1. The month of May: Paul. p. 136 *Maesius lingua Osca mensis Maius*; Placidus p. 66 (emend. J. H. Onions) *Maesio Maio* (for *Masio malo*). 2. The name of a character probably in the *fabulae Atellanae*, synonymous with *Pappus*, an old father: Varro L. L. 7. 96 *rustici pappum Mesium non Maesium (dicunt)*; Paul. p. 135 has a note '*Maeson*' *comica persona*, perhaps alluding to the same word as Varro.

Magmentum, -i, subst. n. concrete, uncertain whether from *mac-*, to increase, or *mac-*, to hew. A part of the entrails offered in sacrifice: Placidus p. 66 D '*magmentum*' *alii pinguisimum extorum, alii secunda prosecta*: *Cornutus, quidquid mactus (macitur?) i. e. distrahitur*; Varro L. L. 5. 112 derives it from *magis*, a dish; Paul. 126 M and Serv. A. 4. 57 from *magis auctum*; Arnob. 7. 24 *non magmenta, non augmina*; C. I. L. 3. 1933 (Salonae, A. D. 137) *quod magmentum nec protollat* (= *quamvis exta non deponat*).

Mālātus, -a, -um (probably from *malum* in the sense of a disease), glossed in Gloss. Philox. as = *στυγνός*: *malatus στυγνός*.

Malchiō, glossed in Gloss. Philox. as = *ἀηδής*, unpleasant: thus the Trimalchio of Petronius will = *τῆς ἀηδής*. The meaning agrees with Mart. 3. 82. 32 *hos malchionis patimur improbi fastus*, the *malchio* being the odious Zoilus. *Malchio* is found as cognomen I. R. N. 3211 (Cumae), 6980, 7083 (now at Naples); C. I. L. 1. 1087, 1091 (Rome); 5. 8115. 67 (Verona); and elsewhere in inscr.

Mälēformis, ill-shaped : Gloss. Philox. *maleformis* δύσμορφος.

Mälēiūrus, swearing falsely : Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 7 'maleiūrus' periūrus.

Mandēla, a napkin : Script. De Idiom. Gen. ap. Gramm. Lat. 4. p. 581 K *mandela* μάνπιον. (Perhaps a misunderstanding of the neuter pl. *mantelia*.)

Mandībŭlum = a manger : Gloss. Philox. *mandibulum* φάρνωμα.

Mānēs, -ium : gen. *Maniorum*, quoted by Pompeius p. 196 K (F. Haverfield).

1. The use of this word for bones or dust, the material part of what remains after death, deserves special attention. I have noticed the following instances : Verg. A. 4. 34 *id cinerem aut manes credis curare sepultos?* Prop. 2. 13. 32 *ubi suppositus cinerem me fecerit ardor, Accipiat manes parvula testa meos*; 4. 5. 3 *nec sedcant cineri manes*; Livy 31. 30. 5 *omnium nudatos manes, nullius ossa terra tegi*; Lucan 6. 586 *Hesperiae cineres avertere gentis, Ossaque nobilium, tantosque acquirere manes*; 809 *et Romanorum manes calcate deorum*; 7. 852 *quo non Romanos violabis vomere manes*; 8. 844 *manes transferre revolsos Ausoniam*; Pers. 1. 38 *nunc non e manibus illis Nascentur violae?*

2. *Manes* simply = a corpse : Lucan 6. 561 *quotiens saevis opus est et fortibus umbris, Ipsa facit manes*; 9. 151 *inhumatos condere manes*.

3. In the sense of spirits of the dead, and of the abode of spirits, the word is very commonly found : see the lexx. In Verg. A. 6. 743 *quisque suos patimur manes*, *manes* probably means death, that is, state of death. I should explain the words by reference to the philosophical idea which was part of the doctrine here expounded by the poet, that true life only begins after the taints of the body are purged away, and that life in the body is, to the spirit or immortal element, a state of death. The corporeal element, therefore, the passions, the lower part of human nature, is the *manes* or death of the soul, which it suffers or endures (*patitur*) until the purification is complete. Comp. Cic. Rep. 6. 14 *immo vero, inquit, ii vivunt, qui e corporum vinculis tamquam e carcere evolaverunt, vestra vero quae dicitur vita mors est*, and Macrobius's comment on the passage (Somn. Scip. 1. 6. 9) *secundum haec igitur quae a theologis adseruntur, si vere 'quisque suos patimur manes' et inferos in his corporibus esse credimus, quid aliud intellegendum est quam mori animam cum ad corporis inferna demergitur, vivere autem cum ad supera post corpus evadit. Manes* is quoted as used in the sense of *poenae* from Stat. Theb. 8. 84 *at tibi quos, inquit, Manes!* But the context of the passage shows that what is meant is 'what a life below awaits

thee.' Schaper cites Ausonius Oratio 56 (3. 102, p. 9 Peiper) as showing that *manes* means no more than the torments of the lower world; but the whole connection seems to prove that Ausonius connected *manes* with the frailty of the body: *si membra caduca Exsecror, et tacitum si paenitet, altaque sensus Formido excruciat, tormenta que sera Gehennae Anticipat, patiturque suos mens conscia manes*¹.

Mānīpūlōsus, arranged in *manīpuli*: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 and 7 'manīpulosus' *derectus*.

Mānūālē = the breastplate of the high priest = λογείον or *rationale*: Itala Exodus 36. 15, 16 (Rönsch S. B. p. 43).

Marcīdo, -ās (*marcidus*), to melt, waste away: Gloss. Philox. 'marcidat' et 'marcerat' (probably for *marcidat*, i. e. *macerat*), τήκει, λεπτύνει.

Marcītūs, -ūs, glossed as = πικρότης, bitterness: Script. Id. Gen. ap. Keil Gramm. Lat. 4. p. 575. (Probably for *amarities*.)

Marsīō = ὀφιδιωκτής, a hunter of serpents, Gloss. Cyrill.

Marsuppium. The form *marsuppium* is attested by A in Plaut. Epid. 511 R, B in Men. 254 R, Rudens 547 R, and the Harleian MS. of Nonius p. 141: *marsippium* is given by B in Plaut. Rud. l. c., and Politian's MSS. of Varro R. R. 3. 17. 2.

Martensis: title of a *collegium* at Beneventum: C. I. L. 9. 1684, 1685, 1686.

Mātūrēo, -ēs, to be ripe, a form given by Eutyches p. 486 K (F. Haverfield).

Mēdiastīnus, -i, subst. m., or **mediastrinus**. The latter form is given by the Harleian MS. of Nonius p. 143, by a 10th century MS. (S) of Priscian 2. p. 481 K, and by Gloss. Philox. *mediastrinus* περιχύτης, and is perhaps right, so that the word may be formed from a lost *mediaster*. The Florentine MS. of the Pandects however gives *mediastinus*: Dig. 4. 9. 1. 5, 47. 10. 15. 44. And it must be remembered that the same variation occurs in the tradition of other forms, e. g. *dentex* and *dentrix*: Gloss. Philox. give *lanistra* for *lanista*, and *lepistra* for *lepista*. In Verg. A. 7 MSS. vary between *Sarrastis* and *Sarrastris*, and *propius* is often confused with *proprius*. Properly, an attendant in a bath who poured water over the bathers: Prisc. 2. p. 481 K *mediastinus quoque inde videtur componi quia medias partes balnei tenet, hoc est, in medio lavantium stet*; note on Dig. 47. 10. 15. 44

¹ This note has already appeared in the fourth edition of Conington's Virgil, 1884.

mediastinus τῆς μέσης ὑπηρεσίας, ἧτοι περιχύτης. Comp. Nonius p. 143; Porph. Hor. 1. Epist. 14. 14. In this sense it seems certainly used by Plin. 29. 4 *reunctoribus et mediastinis*; and Dig. 47. 10. 15. 44; Porph. Hor. 1. S. 5. 36 *de balneis . . . prunas sibi domum a mediastinis adferri*. But it often means simply a servant: Lucil. 15. 19 *vilicum Aristocraten, mediastrinum atque bubulcum*; Cato ad Marc. Fil. 7 (Jordan) *illi imperator tu, ille ceteris mediastrinus*; in Hor. 1. Epist. 14. 14 *tu mediastinus tacita prece rura petebas*, it may mean an attendant at the baths, but in any case it implies some employment in the city; in Col. 1. 9. 3, 2. 13. 7 it means a farm-servant. Wölfflin in the Archiv 2. p. 364, after Rodbertus-Jagetzow, refers the word to the age of the servant, between childhood and manhood; so that it should originally = a boy-slave, then a slave in general.

Mērārius, adj. from *mērūm*: fem. *meraria*, a woman who drinks wine: Gloss. Philox. *meraria γεωστρίς*; n. *merarium*, a vessel for wine: Glossae Nom. p. 167 Löwe.

Mercēdīmērus, adj., winning wages, mercenary: Porphyrius on Hor. 1. Ep. 3. 6 (*quid studiosa cohors operum struit*) says with regard to *cohors*, *Lucilius eos qui cum praesidibus ad salariū eunt mercede meras legiones ait*. Nonius p. 345 '*meret*' *humillimum et sordidissimum quaestum capit . . . unde et meritorii et meretrices dicuntur . . . Lucilius libro I et mercede meret religiones*. In both passages Janus Dousa emended *merentes* or *merent*; and so Lucian Müller in Lucilius l. c. That *legiones* and not *religiones* is right, is quite clear from the passage of Porphyrius, which compares the metaphorical use of *legio* and *cohors*. But I think the text of Porphyrius is sound, and that we should read *mercedimeras legiones*, *mercedimerus* being an adj. from *merces* and *mereo*: comp. *providus* and *provideo*. In Nonius *meret religiones* may easily be a confusion for *merae legiones*, the last syllable of *merae* having been repeated, and merged into the following word, and then *merereligiones* having become *meret religiones*.

Mētūcōlōsus, or **mētūcūlōsus**, adj. from lost subst. *metucolum* or *metucolus*, or formed on the analogy of *periculosus*. Full of terror; i. e. 1. Timid: Plaut. Amph. 293 R *nullust hoc metucolosus aequē*; Apul. Florid. 2 extr.; Dig. 4. 2. 7 init. 2. Formidable: Plaut. Most. 1087 L *nescis quam metuculosa res est, ire ad indicem*. (Usually given wrongly as *metuculosus*. The orthography *metuc-* is attested by the MSS. of Prisc. 1. p. 138 K, those of Plautus ll. cc., and the Florentine MS. of the Digest.)

Mixtūs, -ūs = *coitus*: Glossae Nominum p. 168 Löwe 'incestum' *inlicitus mixtus*.

Mōdīco, -ās: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 7 'modicat' *temperat*; so Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. p. 366.

Mōnōclītus, t. t. of Grammar, of a word like *cornu*, which has only one form for all the cases of the singular: Fragm. Bob. Gramm. Lat. 5. p. 464 K (F. Haverfield).

Mōrālītās, in the sense of the spirit of human nature, human character: Ti. Donatus on Aen. 3. 707 *moralitatem plenam expressit* (has exactly represented human nature); Id. Aen. 4. 86 *miro modo moralitas expressa est*.

Mōrīfīco, -ās = *moram facio*: Gloss. Hild. 'morificando' *moram faciendo*.

Morsūs, -ūs = mouth: Nonius p. 22 *quod (ferrum) . . . naribus vel morsui imponitur*.

Mōs, *mōris*, subst. m. 1. Measure, moderation: *sine more* = without measure, lawlessly: Verg. A. 5. 694 *tempestas sine more furit*; 7. 377 *sine more furit lymphata per urbem*; 8. 635 *raptas sine more Sabīnas*; so perhaps G. 2. 227 *rara sit an supra morem sit densa*; Stat. Theb. 1. 238 *facinus sine more* (unbridled: or perhaps, without example: see below 5). 2. A law, command imposed upon a person or persons (always unwritten) (comp. Serv. A. 1. 264 *leges autem etiam mores dici non dubium est*). (a) Plaut. Bacch. 459 R *obsequens obediensque mori atque imperio patris*; Ter. Heaut. 203 *huncine est aequom ex illius more an illum ex huius vivere*; And. 152 *alieno more vivendum est mihi*; Cic. Rep. 2. 56 *ut . . . pauca per populum, pleraque senatus auctoritate et instituto et more gererentur*; Verg. A. 7. 204 *veterisque dei se more tenentem*; 1. 264 *moresque viris et moenia ponet*; Stat. Achill. 2. 184 *ut leo, materno cum raptus ab ubere mores Accepit*. (b) With gen., an ordinance or law affecting some particular thing: Lucr. 1. 96 *sollemni more sacrorum*; Verg. A. 6. 853 *pacisque imponere morem*; 12. 836 *morem sacrorum*. 3. Binding custom or tradition regularly established, unwritten law, as distinguished from written enactment (*lex*): Serv. A. 7. 601 *Varro vult morem communem consensum omnium simul habitantium, qui inveteratus consuetudinem facit*; comp. Macrob. S. 3. 8. 9; Isid. Or. 2. 10. 1 *inter legem autem et mores hoc interest, quod lex scripta est, mos est vero vetustate probata consuetudo sive lex non scripta*. Plaut. Trin. 1033 *ambitio iam more sancta est, libera est a legibus . . . leges*

mori serviunt; Acc. 245 *quia nec vetustas neque mos neque longae-vitas*; Cic. Inv. 1. 15 *mos civilis et aequitas*; De Or. 1. 196 *cuius (patriae) mens, mos, disciplina, nota esse debet*; 2. 68 *usum civium, morem hominum*; Lucr. 5. 958 *neque ullis Moribus inter se scibant nec legibus uti*; Cic. Off. 1. 148 *quae more aguntur institutisque civilibus*; Quinct. 63 *more et instituto*; Cluent. 96 *mos consuetudoque*; Caec. 36 *more et exemplo* (precedent): so Verr. 2. 67 *novo more, nullo exemplo*; Part. Or. 62 *utrum ius in natura sit an in more*; Ac. 1. 38 *virtutes natura vel more perfectas*; Inv. 2. 162 *quod in morem vetustas perduxit*; Verg. A. 8. 316 *quis neque mos neque cultus erat*; Liv. 42. 21. 7 *in morem venerat ut . . . fieret. Moribus, in regular form, Cic. Caec. 2, 20, 27.*

4. A custom, habit, way, manner, fashion, of a particular person or set of persons; also of things: so *passim* in all Latin; e. g. Plaut. Men. 202 *R meis moribus morigera* (to my ways); he also has *more hominum, more antiquo*; Turpil. 182 *tuò more*; Cic. has *mos patrius Academiae, amicorum, nostro more, moris est Graecorum*; Att. 13. 19. 4 *Aristoteleum morem habent. Mos and modus are often joined, more et modo alicuius* (so Hor. *apis Matinae More modoque*); Caes. has *mos civilis, operis militaris, suo more atque instituto*; so Sall. Verg. G. 1. 51 *varium caeli morem*; elsewhere he has *ad morem stagni; torrentis aquae more*; and so other writers. *Ad morem, in morem, de more, e more* are common in this connexion. *Morem gerere alicui*, literally (I suppose) to wear a manner or fashion of behaviour for another's gratification, is a very common phrase from Naevius downwards: Naev. Com. 19 *mihì gerere morem videor lingua*; so Plaut. often, Enn. Trag. 241, etc., etc.

5. *Mos* = an example, precedent: Plaut. Bacch. 540 *R more isto atque exemplo*; Cic. Pis. 30 *lex . . . nullo scripta more*; perhaps Sen. Ir. 3. 2. 5 *sine more, sine auspiciis populus ductu irae suae egressus fortuitu raptaque pro armis gessit*; Amm. 14. 2. 1 *feris praedatricibus obiecti sunt praeter morem*; Sedul. Carm. Pasch. 1. 171 *Heliam corvi quondam pavere ministri, Praebentes sine more dapes. Servius would take sine more A. 5. 694 as = sine exemplo, and so Placidus explains facinus sine more Stat. l. c.*

6. Pl. *mores.* (a) Manners, character, ways, conduct, of a person or set of persons: so again *passim* in Latin; Plaut. has *mores malefici, lepidi, antiqui, pristini, pudici, turpes*; Enn. *mores veteresque novosque tenentem, Multorum veterum leges divomque hominumque*; A. 492 *moribus antiquis stat res Romana virisque*; Caecil. 59 *barbare indomitis cum moribus*; so Cic., Caes., Sall., Verg., etc. (b) Of the spirit of an age: Cic. Cat. 1. 1 *O tempora, O mores*; Varro

R. R. 3. 2. 16 *his moribus* (with our modern habits); Pers. 4. 35 *hi mores!* Quint. 2. 6. 3 *in his praesertim moribus.* (c) Specially of morals, conduct, ethics, whether in relation to theory or practice: Cic. Fin. 5. 12 *mores* = ethics; elsewhere he translates 'ethics' by *vita et mores*; Quint. 6. 2. 17 *si ἤθη mores sunt*; elsewhere Quint. has *studiis moribusque praepositus, moribus nocere, corrumpi mores.*

Mōstellārīa, -ae (*mostellum*), title of a play of Plaut. The right spelling perhaps is *Mustellaria*: so B in Plaut., Nonius, and Charis. p. 195 K; but the Neapolitan MS. of Charis. p. 189 has originally *Mostellaria*; Diom. p. 382 K has *Mustellaria*, and so Prisc. according to Hertz.

Mulgārīum, -i, subst. m., a milk-pail; Valgius ap. Philarg. G. 3. 177 *sed nos ante casam tepidi mulgaria lactis*; so Nonius p. 312 and Philarg. read in Verg. G. 1. c. *nivea implebunt mulgaria vaccae*, though the MSS. of Vergil have *mulctraria*, which does not occur elsewhere; Isid. Or. 20. 6. 7 *mulgarium vas in quod mulgentur pecora. Idem et mulctrum.*

Mundus, -a, -um; adv. *munde*, and once in Plautus and Apuleius *munditer*; perhaps originally gerundive from *mu-*, to defend (comp. *mu-nus, mu-rus*, etc., and Lucr. 1. 73 *moenia mundi*), and thus meaning 1. Defended, 'tight,' and hence furnished, equipped. Enn. A. 146 *idem loca navibus pulchris Munda facit* (equipped, defended). 2. Neat, clean, trim. (a) Plaut. Poen. 235 R *munditer nos habemus*; 1177 *in suo quique loco sita munde*; so Titin. 130 *munde facite in suo quique loco ut sita sint*; Cato R. R. 66. 1 *quam mundissime purissimeque* (in Plaut. Truc. 557 R the reading is doubtful); Hor. 3. C. 29. 14 *mundae sub lare pauperum Cena*; 1. Epist. 5. 7 *et tibi munda supellex*; Liv. 8. 15. 7 *propter mundiorem iusto cultum*; Col. 7. 9. 14 (*porcus*) *mundissimum cubile desiderat*; Sen. Ep. 70. 20 *parum munde et parum decenter.* (b) Of persons: Cic. Fin. 2. 23 *mundos, elegantes.* (c) Of expressions and writings. neat, finished: Ov. A. A. 3. 479 *munda, sed e medio consuetaque verba*; Gell. 10. 17. 2 *versibus satis munde atque graphice factis*; 19. 9. 10 *versus . . . quibus mundius nihil quicquam reperiri potest*; Apul. Apol. 33 *munditer dicere* (without offence). (d) Of bread, of pure wheat: Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 37. 3 *panis mundi* (as opp. to *panis sequentis*); so ib. 42. 3 *mundas annonas.* 3. In a moral sense, pure: Vulg. Matth. 5. 8 *beati mundi corde*; and so elsewhere in Christian writing. 4. Subst. *mundus*: in Lucil. ap. Gell. 4. 1. 3 and Non. p. 214 neut.

mundum. (a) Probably the original meaning is a circle or enclosure. In connexion with religion *mundus* was used of an enclosure sacred to Dis and Proserpina, which was opened on three days in the year: Macrob. S. 1. 16. 7 *nam cum mundus patet, nefas est proelium sumere . . . nec Saturni festo, qui sine ullo tumultu bellico creditur imperasse, nec patente mundo, quod sacrum Diti patri et Proserpinae dicatum est: meliusque oclusa Plutonis fauce eundem ad proelium putaverunt. Unde et Varro ita scribit: 'Mundus cum patet, deorum tristium atque inferum quasi ianua patet.'* So Ateius Capito ap. Fest. pp. 154, 156 M; comp. Serv. Aen. 3. 134 *quidam aras superiorum deorum volunt esse, medioximorum, id est marinorum, focos: inferiorum vero mundos.* (b) An enclosing circle, or hollow sphere: Enn. Sat. 10 *mundus caeli vasto constitit silentio.* (c) So by itself of the sky, as an enclosing or surrounding sphere: Acc. 678 *splendida mundi Sidera*; Lucr. 1. 788, 2. 328 *sidera mundi*; Cic. Tim. 10 *ut hunc varietate distinctum bene Graeci κόσμον, nos lucentem mundum nominaremus*; Catull. 64. 206 *concussitque micantia sidera mundus*; Verg. E. 4. 50 *convexo nutantem pondere mundum*; G. 1. 240; and elsewhere often in Latin. Manilius 1. 45 and 3. 591 uses the phrase *qua mundus redit, qua redit in terras mundus*, of the rising of the sun. *Mundus* here must = the sky with the light of day, the sky bringing back the sun. (d) The universe, including earth, sun, moon, and stars; so quite common: e.g. Cic. N. D. 2. 154 foll., Lucr. 5. 96, etc., etc. (e) The world, in the general and popular use of the expression; so very common: e.g. Hor. 1. S. 3. 112 *tempora si fastosque velis evolvere mundi*; 3. C. 3. 53 *quicumque mundo terminus obstitit.* In proverbial (? or slang) Latin, the gen. *mundi* = of the world, i.e. affecting the whole world: Catull. 47. 2 *scabies famesque mundi* (where see Ellis); Tiberius ap. Plin. Praef. 25 *cymbalum mundi appellabat (Apionem)*; comp. Plaut. Bacch. 822 R *terrae odium.* In Christian language, 'the world' as opposed to the Christian society: Vulg. Ioh. 17. 9, 16, and often elsewhere. (f) Perhaps from its use as = an enclosure, what is contained in the enclosure, equipment, furniture (not including ornaments); especially of women: Dig. 34. 2. 25. 10 *mundus muliebris est quo mulier mundior fit; continentur eo specula unguenta vasa unguentaria et si qua similia dici possunt.* Acc. 654 *virginali mundo*; Lucil. ap. Gell. 4. 1. 3 *mundum omne penumque*; Liv. 34. 7. 9 *munditiae et ornatus et cultus . . . hunc mundum muliebrem appellarunt maiores nostri.* Of a goddess:

Apul. Apol. 13 *magis piaculum decernis speculum philosopho quam Cereris mundum profano videre.* (g) Ornaments in general; Apul. M. 2. 9 *auro veste gemmis omnique cetero mundo.* (h) Furniture or implements in general: Apul. M. 6. 1 *operae messoriae mundus omnis.* (i) The margin of a book (?): Serv. Aen. 3. 204 *hi versus circumducti dicuntur esse extra paginam in mundo.* (k) Proverbial expression, *in mundo*, properly = in store, so in readiness: Paul. p. 109 M *'in mundo' dicebant antiqui cum aliquid in promptu esse volebant*; Charis. p. 201 K *'in mundo' pro palam et in expedito ac cito*; Plaut. Persa 1. 1. 46 *nempe habeo in mundo*; Asin. 264 R *mihi in mundo sunt virgae*; 316 *sibi esse in mundo malum*; Ps. 499 R *pistrinum in mundo fore*; Stich. 477 R *nescio quid . . . habeo in mundo*; Cas. 3. 3. 4 *quoi quod amet, in mundo siet*; Caecilius 276 *in mundo futurum lectum*; 278 *malum in mundo sciret*; Ennius A. 457 *tibi vita Seu mors in mundo est.*

Mūnus, -*ēris*, or *moenus*, subst. n., properly a service, act of service: so 1. A duty, function, task, office. (a) Plaut. Trin. Prol. 1 *ut munus fungaris tuom*; Men. 223 *nam parasitus octo manus hominum facile fungitur*; Ter. Ad. 765 *munus administrasti tuom*; Cic. Prov. Cons. 35 *non explere susceptum rei publicae munus*; Verr. 1. 65 *ostendit id munus suum non esse*; Phil. 9. 2, 3, 6 (of an embassy) *munus obire: munus illud pro re publica susceptum*; Man. 62 *duorum consulum munus*; Agr. 2. 46 *imperabitur aliquod munus*; Caes. C. 1. 57 *qui id sibi muneris depoposcerant*; G. 6. 18 *munus militiae sustinere*; Lucr. 1. 29 *fera moenera militiae* (the works of war); Cic. Tusc. 1. 70 (of the Deity) *moderator tanti operis ac muneris* (viz. the universe); Verg. A. 6. 629 *susceptum perfice munus*; and so constantly in Latin. (b) In this sense *munus* is sometimes coupled with *officium*, the two being indistinguishable: e. g. Cic. Font. 25 (15) *huic muneri atque officio praeesse*; and so Hor. A. P. 306 says *poetae Munus et officium*. But there is sometimes a difference, *munus* meaning a particular function, task, or service, *officium* the conscientious action or feeling with which that task is carried out: thus Cic. Pis. 23 *toto munere consulatus sui omni officio tuendo* (performing the whole office of his consulship with every attention to duty); De Sen. 33 *nullum officii aut omnino vitae munus* (no service imposed by duty or any relation of life); Rosc. Am. 117 *homines eiusdem muneris, legationis, officii, mandatorumque socios induxit.* *Officium* then has the more ethical sense, *munus* meaning simply an office to be performed.

2. A public burden or service imposed on anyone: Cic. Verr. 3. 98 *multa sunt imposita huic ordini munera*; ib. 201 *hoc munus tolerare*; 5. 51, 52 *munus imponere, remittere*; 4. 23 *liberi omni sumptu, molestia, munere*. 3. An act of service or kindness rendered by one person to another. (a) Cic. Verr. 2. 117 *si hoc a me muneris non univērsa provincia poposcisset*; Caes. C. 3. 60 *primum coacti sunt praefectum equitum C. Volusenum interficere . . . ut cum munere aliquo perfugisse ad Pompeium viderentur*; Plancus ap. Cic. Fam. 10. 11. 1 *primae tuae sententiae infuitis cum muneribus*; Catull. 101. 3 *postremo munere mortis*; Verg. A. 5. 537 *in magno munere . . . ferre . . . dederat*; 6. 886 *fungar inani munere*; and often elsewhere. (b) Followed by a gen. of thing in which the service is shown: Cic. Vatin. 30 *ita enim illud epulum est funebre, ut munus sit funeris*; Cluent. 28 *sibi . . . exsequiarum munus ereptum*; Phil. 14. 34 *gloriae munus optimis et fortissimis civibus monumenti honore persolvitur*; Verg. A. 8. 273 *tantarum in munere laudum*; and so often. 4. In particular, of a public show of gladiators, plays, or the like: Cic. Sest. 124 *munus Scipionis*; Verr. Act. 1. 36 *munus aedilitatis amplissimum*; and so very often in all Latin subsequent to the Ciceronian age. 5. A present, gift: Plaut. Truc. 430 *R munus . . . ut mittatur mihi*; C. Gracchus (Meyer Or. Fragm. p. 231) *assem aut eo plus in muneribus me accepisse*; and so *passim* in all Latin. *Muneri aliquid mittere*, to send something as a gift: Cic. Verr. 5. 64; and elsewhere in Latin. (Probably from *mu-*, to defend; comp. Greek ἀ-μύ-νειν; and so probably an act of defence, then an act of public service in general.)

Mūtīlus. The following note of Donatus is worth printing: ‘*mutili*’ dicti sunt boves aut capri sine cornibus: on Ter. Hec. 1. 1. 8.

Mytācismus, -i. 1. Excessive alliteration with the letter *m*: Mart. Cap. 5. 514 *mytacismus est cum verborum coniunctio in litterae assiduitate colliditur, ut si dicas ‘mammam ipsam amo quasi meam animam.’* 2. The excessive employment of words ending with *m* before a following vowel: Plot. Sac. p. 454 *K mytacismus fit cum finita pars orationis in m et excepta a vocali foedam faciat dictionem, ut ‘poeta cum primum animum ad scribendum appulit.’* 3. The imperfect pronunciation of final *m* before vowels: Max. Vict. De Finalibus p. 232 *K haec littera(m) semper inter vocales deprehensa mytacismo subtrahitur*; comp. Diomed. p. 453 *K*. 4. A wrong division of syllables in pronouncing two words, the first of which ended with *m*, and

the second commenced with a vowel: Consentius p. 394 K *mytacismum dicunt cum in dictione aliquid sic incuriose ponitur vocali sequente in littera, ut an ad priorem pertineat an ad sequentem incertum sit, sicut plerumque passim loquuntur, 'dixeram illis,' 'speciem aceti,' 'faciem Aiakis.'* The remedy is, he says, to put a third word between, e.g. *speciem boni aceti.* Comp. Pompeius pp. 286, 287, 298 K.

N.

The position of the vocal organs in pronouncing this letter is thus described: Mar. Vict. p. 34 K *n sub convexo palati lingua inhaerente gemino naris et oris spiritu explicabitur*; much = Ter. Maur. p. 332 K; Mart. Cap. 3. 261 *n lingua dentibus appulsa conludit.* Prisc. 1. p. 30 K says *n quoque in primis sonat et in ultimis partibus syllabarum, ut 'nomen,' 'stamen,' exilior in mediis, ut 'amnis,' 'damnum';* comp. Mart. Cap. 3. p. 243 *n autem littera plenior apparet in primis et ultimis, ut 'Nestor,' 'tibicen,' in mediis exilior, ut 'mane,' 'damnum.'* N as an abbreviation may stand for the names *Neratius, Numerius, Numidia, Nursini,* and for the words *natione, nauta, nepos, nomine, novicius (N̄), numerus, numero, numerat, nummus and nummi, numen* and its cases, *natalis, noster, nullum*; NN = *nostrī.*

Naticae = *nates*: Gloss. Hild. and other glosses quoted by Löwe P. G. p. 409.

Nāvīo, -īs (*gnavus*), to be active: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 344 note '*navire*' strenue agere.

Nēbŭlō, -ōnis, subst. m. from *nebula*, variously explained as (1) a person light and worthless as vapour; (2) a person who shuns the light; (3) a person through whom you cannot see; (4) a person of obscure birth: Fest. p. 165 M '*nebulo*' dictus est, ut ait Aelius Stilo, qui non pluris est quam nebula, aut quia non facile perspicī possit qualis sit; Ps. Acr. and Comm. Cruq. Hor. 1. Epist. 2. 28 Varro vocat nebulones obscuro loco natos; Ps. Acr. Hor. 1. S. 2. 12 '*nebulones*' dicuntur qui humili genere nascuntur, unde etiam comici servos nebulones dicunt; Donat. Ter. Eun. 268 *nebulonem vel furem, quia nebulas obiciat, vel mollem ut nebulam, vel inanem et vanum, ut nebula est*; Nonius p. 18 '*nebulones*' et '*tenebriones*' dicti sunt qui a mendaciis et astutiis suis nebulam quandam et tenebras obiciant, aut quibus ad fugam et furta haec erant accommodata; Gloss. Philox. *nebulo μαλθών, ὁ τὰ ἴδια λάθρα καταφαιγών, εἰκαῖος, λάθρα ἄσωτος.* In any

case the word means a humbug, impostor : Lucil. ap. Non. l. c. (lib. 14) *lucifugus, nebulo*; Ib. 20 *nugator ac nebulo*; Pomponius ap. Non. l. c. *quid dedi nebuloni?* Ter. Eun. 268; Cic. Rosc. Am. 128 *ab isto nebulone facilius eludimur quam putamus*; Hor. 1. S. 2. 12 *vappae famam timet et nebulonis*; so exactly 1. S. 1. 104; 1. Epist. 2. 28 *sponsi Penelopae, nebulones*; Gell. 1. 2. 7 *vulgus nebulonum hominum qui . . . atra verborum et argutiarum fuligine ob oculos audientium iacta*, etc.; 16. 6. 12 *facetias nebulonis hominis*.

Nectōr, -ōris (*neco*), a slayer : Macrob. Exc. Bob. p. 655 K ἀγχουσιῆς *nector* (F. Haverfield); comp. 'necti' *mortui* Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6.

Nērīōsus, adj. from *Nerio*, strong, courageous : Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 'neriosus' *resistens, fortis*. (See Löwe P. G. p. 349.)

Nexūs, -ūs. 1. For the legal usages of this word and of *necto* and *nexum* see the author's Lectures and Essays, etc. pp. 363-366. It is worth observing that the use of these words in connexion with imprisonment lingers in late Latin : Sedul. Pasch. Carm. 4. 25 *solatur nexos in carcere*; Macrob. Comm. Somn. Scip. 1. 1. 5 *illis (animis) nexu corporis absolutis* (the prison of the body); ib. 1. 3. 12 *nexus naturae caligantis*; Amm. 14. 11. 18 *solutus corporeis nexibus animus*. 2. For *nexus, -ūs* in the general sense of obligation the following additional instances may be quoted : Ti. Donatus on A. 8. 74 *solent quippe liberari nexu qui semel promittunt et semel vota persolvunt*; Isid. Or. 5. 7. 1 *nexus foederis faciendi*; Schol. Hor. 2. S. 3. 70 'catenas,' *cautiones et nexus iuris*; Schol. Bob. ad Cic. In Clodium et Curionem p. 333 Orelli, of a *sponsio*.

Ninnarus, glossed as *morio, cuius uxor mocchatur : ipse scit et tacet* : Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 19.

Nōvācūlārīus, a maker of razors : Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 168.

Noxa, -ae, subst. f. abstr., (1) Punishment, (2) Offence, (3) Harm or damage. 1. Punishment : Accius Melanippus ap. Fest. p. 174 (429 Rib.) *tete esse huic noxae obnoxium*; Sall. H. 1. 48. 11 *cupidine et noxarum metu*; Liv. 8. 28. 8 *ne quis, nisi qui noxam meruisset, donec poenam lucret, in compedibus aut in nervo teneretur : pecuniae creditae bona debitoris, non corpus, obnoxium esse. Ita nexi soluti*; 2. 59. 6 *ut nihil praeter tempus noxae lucrarentur*; 23. 14. 3 *qui capitalem fraudem ausi essent, . . . ex noxa pecuniaque exsolvi*; 8. 35. 5 *non noxae eximitur Q. Fabius, qui contra edictum*

imperatoris pugnavit, sed noxae damnatus donatur populo Romano, donatur tribuniciae potestati. *Noxae* or *in noxam dedere* was a legal phrase = to give up a guilty person for punishment: Gloss. Philox. *noxam* (i. e. *in noxam*) *dedit*, εἰς κόλασιν δέδωκεν, εἰς εὐθύνας. Fest. p. 174 *cum lex iubet noxae dedere*; Liv. 26. 29. 4 *velut dedi noxae inimico*; Ov. M. 13. 663 *consortia pectora noxae Dedere*; Colum. praef. 3 *rem rusticam noxae dedimus*; in legal writing it is applied mainly to slaves or animals: Dig. 9. 1. 1. 14 *noxae autem dedere est animal tradere vivum*; 2. 9. 1. 1 (*servus*) *noxae deditus*; 4. 4. 24. 3 *aut verberibus castigandus aut noxae dedendus erit*; 9. 1. 1. 11 *aut noxam sarcire aut in noxam dedere* (of an animal); 9. 2. 27. 2 *servus noxae dedi in solidum*; so 9. 4. 4. 3, 9. 4. 5 praef.. 9. 4. 21. 2, 9. 4. 26. 5 *noxae deditio* (of slaves); Gaius 4. 75. 2. Offence: Formula ap. Liv. 9. 10. 9 *quandoque hie homines . . . noxam nocuerunt*; Verg. A. 1. 41 *unius ob noxam et furias Aiacis Oilci*; Liv. 5. 47. 10 *reum haud dubium eius noxae*; 3. 55. 5 *cum ius fasque esset occidi, neve ea caedes capitalis noxae haberetur*; 32. 26. 16 *qui in ea noxa essent*; Ov. Pont. 2. 9. 72 *est tamen his gravior noxa fatenda mihi*; Liv. 34. 61. 9 *republicam non extra noxam modo sed etiam extra famam noxae conservandam esse*; 36. 21. 3 *sine ullius noxa urbis* (fault on the part of); Ov. M. 1. 214 *quantum noxae sit ubique repertum*; Gaius 1. 13 *servi . . . de quibus ob noxam quaestio tormentis habita sit, et in ea noxa fuisse convicti sunt*. 3. Harm or damage: Sall. H. 1. 48. 1 *prava incepta consultoribus noxae esse*; Ov. F. 6. 129 *qua tristes pellere posset A foribus noxas*; M. 15. 334 *sine noxa luce bibuntur*; Colum. 1. 6. 15 *ab noxa circulationum*; 12. 3. 7 *veram noxam concipere*; Plin. 2. 158 *miramur si eadem (terra) ad noxam genuit aliqua?* Especially in law, damage: (see also *noxalis actio*); Dig. 35. 2. 63 praef. *eius servi qui noxam nocuit*; 5. 1. 18. 1 *ex aliqua noxa, ex qua patri actio competit*; 50. 16. 200 *noxae quae publicam exercitationem et coercionem capitalem habent.* *Noxa solutus* is an abbreviated expression for *noxali actione solutus*, i. e. not liable to an action for damage: Dig. 21. 1. 17. 17 *quod aiunt aediles 'noxam solutus non sit' sic intellegendum est, ut non hoc debeat pronuntiari, nullam eum noxam commeruisse, sed illud 'noxam solutum esse,' hoc est 'noxali iudicio subiectum non esse.'* The phrase occurs Dig. 19. 1. 11. 8 *serzum furtis noxaeque solutum*; 21. 1. 1. 1; 50. 16. 174. In Inst. 4. 8. 1 *noxam* is defined to be *caput quod nocuit*. This is probably a mistake arising from a misinterpretation of the phrase *noxae deditio*, *noxae* having been taken as a genitive. (*Noxa* in all its

senses may be derived from *noc-*, to hurt; but it is probable that in its first meaning, punishment, it may come from *nec-*, to bind; in other words that there were originally two words, *noxā* = prison, and *noxā*, injury, which came to be considered as one. See **Noxus** and **Obnoxius**.)

Noxālis, -ē, adj. from *noxā*, concerned with or pertaining to damage: *noxalis actio*, an action for compensation for a damage committed: Dig. 9. 4. 1 from Gaius, *noxales actiones appellantur quae non ex contractu, sed ex noxa atque maleficio servorum adversus nos instituuntur; quarum actionum vis ac potestas haec est, ut si damnati fuerimus, liceat nobis deditioe ipsius corporis quod deliquerit evitare litui aestimationem; 21. 1. 17. 17 noxale iudicium; and elsewhere in law; sometimes *noxalis* is found without *actio* as subst.*

Noxātīō, punishment: Gloss. Philox. *noxatio* εἴθωνα.

Noxus = *nexus*, bound: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 371 'noxe,' *colligate*; 'noxe,' *ligate*.

Nūmen laedēre, viōlare, dēlibare. The words *quo numine laeso* in Verg. Aen. 1. 8 would have occasioned less difficulty to the commentators than they have done, if it had been remembered that *numen* in this context is apparently used for the presence of a deity, whether seen or indicated by some sign, whether that sign be an image, a vision, or anything else. Lucretius says (6. 68 foll.) *quae nisi respuis ex animo longeque remittis Dis indigna putare, alienaque pacis eorum, Delibata deum per te tibi numina sancta Saepe oberunt: non quo violari summa deum vis Possit, ut ex ira poenas petere inbibat acris, Sed quia tute tibi placida cum pace quietos Constitues magnos irarum volvere fluctus, Nec delubra deum placida cum pectore adibis, Nec de corpore quae sancto simulacra feruntur In mentes hominum divinae nuntia formae, Suscipere haec animi tranquilla pace valebis.* Here the *delibatio numinum* seems to consist in the wrong interpretation of those signs of the divine nature which philosophy reveals; a mistake to be punished by the incapacity of joining in worship, or approaching a temple with a mind rightly attuned. In Aen. 2. 183 *hunc pro Palladio moniti, pro numine laeso, Effigiem statuere, the laesio numinis* is the violation of the sacred image. Horace at the beginning of his fifteenth Epode writes *nox erat, et caelo fulgebat luna sereno Inter minora sidera, Cum tu, magnorum numen laesura deorum, In verba iurabas mva.* The passage gains immensely in poetical meaning if we suppose the *numen deorum* to be the visible moon

and stars: *nocte quidem, sed luna videt, sed sidera testes Intendunt oculos*, as Juvenal has it. In Livy 2. 36. 4 Titus Latinius, who has treated a vision with contempt, is asked *satin magnam spreti numinis haberet mercedem?* Tibull. 1. 2. 81 *num Veneris magnae violati numina verbo* (Venus being present); so 1. 3. 79 *Danaï proles Veneris quod numina laesit*; 1. 9. 6 (of the violation of an oath) *aequum est impune licere Numina formosis laedere vestra semel*; Ov. Trist. 2. 108 *Inscius Actaeon vidit sine veste Dianam . . . Scilicet in superis etiam fortuna luenda est, Nec veniam laeso numine casus habet*. But the wide field which may be covered by the expression is best indicated by Ovid, Her. 2. 31 foll. (referred to, but not explained, by Orelli on Hor. l. c.) *iura, fides ubi nunc, commissaque dextera dextrae, Quique erat in falso plurimus ore deus? Promissus socios ubi nunc Hymenaeus in annos, Qui mihi coniugii sponsor et obses erat? Per mare, quod totum ventis agitatur et undis, Per quod saepe ieras, per quod iturus eras, Perque tuum mihi iurasti, nisi fictus et ille est, Concita qui ventis aequora mulcet, avum, Per Venerem nimiumque mihi facientia tela, Altera tela arcus, altera tela faces, Iunonemque, toris quae praesidet alma maritis, Et per taediferae mystica sacra deae, Si de tot laesis sua numina quisque deorum Vindicet, in poenas non satis unus eris*. Here the *numina* are the name of a god on the lips, the angry sea, the weapons of Venus, the sacred things of Ceres. I would therefore suggest that *quo numine laeso impulerit* means 'what sign of her deity had been slighted that she compelled,' etc.

Nuncūpo, -ās, to utter, declare: XII Tab. ap. Cic. De Or. 1. 245; Fest. p. 173 *M uti lingua nuncupavit*; Cic. Off. 3. 65 *cum esset ex xii tabulis satis ea praestari quae essent lingua nuncupata*. With acc., to name, mention; especially as t. t. of Law, *nuncupare pecuniam, heredem, testamentum*. (a) *Pecuniam*: to mention a certain sum as disposable in a particular way: Cincius ap. Fest. p. 173 *nuncupata pecunia est . . . nominata, certa, nominibus propriis pronuntiata*; or according to Santra quoted ib. *nuncupata pecunia* meant *non directo nominata, sed promissa, et quasi testificata, circumscripta, recepta*; Varro L. L. 6. 60 '*nuncupare*' *nominare valere, apparet in legibus, ubi 'nuncupatae pecuniae' sunt scriptae*; Gaius 2. 104 *nuncupare enim est nominare*; Isid. Or. 5. 24. 12. (b) *Nuncupare heredem*, to declare or mention by name as heir; the regular phrase in Roman law: *nuncupare testamentum*, to declare one's will: Plin. Ep. 8. 18. 5 *testamentum*; Pan. 43

nuncuparis (*heres*); Suet. Cal. 38 *palam heres nuncuparetur*; Claud. 4; Gaius 2. 104; ib. 109 *neque nuncupaverint testamentum*; Dig. 28. 1. 21 *heredes palam ita ut exaudiri possint nuncupandi sunt: licebit ergo testanti vel nuncupare heredes vel scribere: sed si nuncupat, palam debet*, etc.; so ib. 25; 28. 5. 1. 1 *institutum autem heredem eum quoque dicimus qui scriptus non est, sed solum modo nuncupatus*; ib. 5 *plus nuncupatum, minus scriptum*; Dig. 37. 11. 8. 4; Justin. 12. 15. 13; Cod. 6. 23. 7. (e) Of an adoption, to declare: Tac. H. 1. 17 *an . . . in castris adoptio nuncuparetur*. (d) Of the creation of a queen: Justin 24. 2. 9 *nuncupaturumque se eam reginam*. (e) In other contexts: Liv. 1. 3. 2 *Iulum Iulia gens auctorem nominis sui nuncupat* (formally declares); ib. 4. 2 *Martem incertae stirpis patrem nuncupat*. (f) In religion, to utter a vow (*votum nuncupare*); especially of the solemn vows made by consuls before a war: Cic. Verr. 5. 34 *cum vota pro . . . imperio Romano nuncupasset*; Phil. 3. 11 *vota ea quae nunquam solveret nuncupavit*; Caes. C. 1. 6 *paludatique votis nuncupatis exeunt*; Liv. 21. 63. 9; 41. 10. 13; and elsewhere in Latin, e.g. Fest. p. 173 M *in votis nuncupandis*. (g) In general, = *voco* or *appello*, to call upon a person or his name: Pacuv. 239 *quis tu es, mulier, quae me insueto nuncupasti nomine?* Trag. Inc. ap. Varro. L. L. 6. 60 *qui meum nomen nuncupat*. (h) To appeal to: Pacuv. 141 *Aegisthi fidem Nuncupantes*. (i) Of things, to name: Cic. N. D. 1. 38 *res utiles et salutare deorum esse vocabulis nuncupatas*; so 2. 60, 71 in the same context; Ov. F. 1. 246 *collis erat quem cultrix nomine nostro Nuncupat haec actas*; M. 14. 608 *quem turba Quirini Nuncupat Indigitem*. (k) To mention by name: Plin. 4. 91 *et maria quidem eius nuncupavimus*; 7. 95 *Pompei titulos omnes triumphosque hoc loco nuncupari*. (The word is noticed as archaic by Cic. De Or. 3. 153, Quint. 8. 3. 27.)

Nymphāticus, adj., possessed, inspired: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 168 '*nymphaticus*' *arreplicius*.

O.

The position of the vocal organs in pronouncing this letter is thus described: Mar. Vict. p. 33 K *o qui correptum enuntiat, nec magno hiatu labra reserabit, et retrorsum actam linguam tenebit Longum autem productis labris, rictu lereti, lingua antro oris pendula sonum tragicum dabit*. Ter. Maur. p. 329 K says much the same about *o*: but on *o* he adds *at longior alto tragicum sub oris antro Molita rotundis acuit sonum labellis*. Mart. Cap. 3. 261 says *o rotundi oris spiritu comparatur*; Serv. on Don. p. 421 K

o productum quando est, ore sublato vox sonat, ut 'Roma': quando correptum, de labris vox exprimitur, ut 'rosa.' As an abbreviation, O may stand for the words *officina, hoplomachus, optio, ossa, opus, orbis, obitus, obiit, opto, oro, ob.*

Öb in the sense of *circum* or close round: Paul. p. 179 M '*ob*' *praepositio alias ponitur pro 'circum,' ut cum dicimus urbem obsideri, obsignare, obvallari*; Serv. (Dan.) 1. 233 '*ob Italiam*' multi '*iuxta Italiam*' antiquo more dictum accipiunt, ut sit '*pars orbis quae circa Italiam est*' . . . '*Ob*' *circum, ut 'Turni se pestis ob ora Fertque referatque sonans'* (A. 12. 865); Prisc. 2. p. 37 K *in compositione vero (ob) significationem 'contra' vel 'circum' complet . . . 'circum' . . . ut 'obumbro,' 'obambulo.'* This use of *ob* is most clearly seen in compounds: e. g. *obambulo, obdo, obedo, ogeo* in the sense of surrounding, *oberro, obligo, oblustro, obnecto, obnoxius, observo, obseido, obsepio, obsero, obstringo, obverto, obflecto* in the sense of turning round.

Öbēsulus, adj., dim. from I. **Obesus**, slender: given as an explanation of *teres* in Hor. Epod. 11. 27 (*teretis pueri*) by Comm. Cruq.

I. **Öbēsus**, adj., thin, slender: Laevius ap. Gell. 19. 7. 3, Non. p. 361 *corpore pectoreque undique obeso.* (Originally the pass. part. of *öbēdo*, to eat round.)

II. **Öbēsus** or **öbessus**, fat: probably from *ö* and *bassus*. The *ö* may be the same as the *ö* of *ö-mitto*, and perhaps stand for *au*; as it is difficult to identify it with *ob-*. The word is spelt *obessus* by Pal. in Verg. G. 3. 80, by Gloss. Philox., Hild., and Epinal. 17. A. 22.

Obligātīō, in the concrete sense of a chain, bond: Itala Is. 58. 6 *dissolve obligationes*; and elsewhere in Vulg. and Itala; Rönsch S. B. p. 50.

Oblittērātus, t. t. of Grammar, pluperfect: Charis. p. 168 K *oblitteratae, ut 'limaveram.'*

Oblustro, -ās, glossed as = *circumspicio* by Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 168; Gloss. Sangall. p. 170 Warren '*oblustrans*' *circumspiciens.*

Obnecto = *conligo*: Gloss. Sangall. p. 171 Warren; Fest. p. 190 M '*obnectere*' *est obligare.*

Obnoxius, obnoxiosus. The confused discussion of these words in Gellius 6. 17 has perhaps been responsible for the idea that in some of their meanings at least they were connected with *nocere* and *noxia*. All their meanings can be simply explained by deriving them from *obnectere* or *obnoctere* to bind. 1. *Obnoxius* or *obnoxiosus* then, in their original signification, mean

bound, imprisoned, the direct opposite of *liber*. (a) Abs.: Enn. Tr. 260 *ea libertas est, qui pectus purum et firmum gestitat: Aliae res obnoxiosae nocte in obscura latent*; Sall. H. 4. 61. 4 *ille obnoxius* (your slave, bound over to you) *qualem tu voles societatem accipiat*; Sen. Ep. 65. 21 *in hoc obnoxio domicilio* (enslaved) *animus liber habitat*. In Plaut. Stich. 497 R *periei hercle plane, non obnoxie*, the meaning seems to be 'I am ruined freely, without check or hindrance.' (b) With dat. of the person to whom one is bound or subject: Plaut. Mil. 743 Rib. *non qui mi imperarent quibusve ego essem obnoxius*; Truc. 835 R *ego tibi me obnoxium fateor, culpaecompotem*; Trin. 269 *quos tibi fecisti obnoxios*; Bacch. 1197 R *ne obnoxius filio sim et servo* (lest I put myself in their power); Caecil. 23 *ne . . . me tibi esse ob hanc rem* (because you have hired me) *obnoxium Reare*; Plaut. Trin. 1038 *mores leges perduxerunt iam in potestatem suam, Magis quis sint obnoxiosae quam . . . parvulus liberis*; Serv. E. 5. 80 *obnoxios tibi homines facies, ad vota solvenda, quae ante quam solvantur obligatos . . . retinent*; and so elsewhere in Latin. (In Plaut. Epid. 695 R the reading is doubtful.) (c) Of things in pawn or the property of a creditor: Liv. 8. 28. 8 *pecuniae creditae bona debitoris, non corpus obnoxium esse*; Cod. Iust. 1. 4. 31 *res creditori obnoxias*; 8. 9. 1 *ea quae tibi obnoxia sint*; 8. 17. 6 *quae de bonis suis facit obnoxia*. 2. The meaning of guilty, which *obnoxius* often bears, may easily be derived from that of bound, the guilty person being regarded as a prisoner: Paul. p. 191 M '*obnoxius poenae*' *obligatus*; Serv. A. 10. 32 *qui enim crimine tenetur obnoxius, poena eum a pristina liberat obligatione*. An old instance of this usage is Acc. 429 *te esse huic noxae obnoxium* (bound against this punishment): the lexx. give other illustrations. 3. The common use of the word in the sense of obliged to, indebted to, literally and metaphorically, is again easily derivable from the idea of bound. Instances are Plaut. Trin. 1063 *nisi quidem es obnoxius (servo)*, 'unless you are under obligations to him'; Stich. 284 R *ut ambo ambobus nobis sint obnoxii*; but the usage is amply illustrated in the lexx. 4. The metaphorical use of *obnoxius* as = slavish, abject, humble, which is illustrated fully in the lexx., e. g. Pacuv. 176 *obnoxium esse aut brutum aut elinguem putes*, is now easily explained; and the same may be said of 5. *Obnoxius* with dat. in the sense of liable to, exposed to, not uncommon in the silver age, e. g. Tac. D. 10 *obnoxium offensae*.

Obscūrītās = dark colour: Gloss. Hild. '*obscuritas*' *ferrugo* (Rönsch S. B. p. 50).

Obscus, adj. This word, according to Festus p. 189 M, had two meanings; one of them is lost in the mutilation of the MS.; the other is *sacer*, *leges obscatae* being = *leges sacratae*. Perhaps *obscurus* was connected with *op-* in *op-ĕrĭre*, *op-ācus*, and meant secret, dark, closely-guarded. It is tempting to connect *obscurus* and *obsceus* with this word; the first would be formed from it as *vagurrio* from *vagus*, the second as *alienus* from *alius*. Thus *obsceus* may have originally meant dark, or what is kept in the dark; *obscae volucres* (Verg. A. 12. 876) would mean 'birds of night,' and *obsceum omen* (a bad omen) properly 'a word unfit for the light.' The common meaning of *obsceus* is easily derivable from this. It may be mentioned that Macrobius S. 6. 1. 63 quotes Lucretius (5. 1294) as saying *versaue in obsceum species est falcis ahenae*, where the MSS. of Lucretius give *in opprobrium*. It is possible that *in obsceum* may be right, and mean 'into obscurity.'

Obsĕquĭum, in the sense of service = *λειτουργία*: Vulg. Phil. 2. 30 *ut impleret quod ex vobis deerat erga me obsequium*, al. Vulg. (Rönsch S. B. p. 51).

Observātĭō, in the sense of a grammatical usage: Suet. Gramm. 23 (Probus) *reliquit non mediocrem silvam observationum sermonis antiqui*; Charis. p. 148 K; and often in the grammarians.

Obsĭdĭō, -ās, to lay snares: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 168 '*obsidiaverunt insidiati sunt*.'

Obsorptĭō (or **obsorbĭtĭō**?), a gulf: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 168 '*vorago obsorsio (sic) et fossa profunda, terrae hiatus*.'

Obter or **opter**, a preposition = *propter*: Charis. p. 230 K, Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 (Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 168) '*opter propter*'; but Placidus p. 71 D says '*opter videndum est ne mendosum sit, et sit aut propter praepositio, aut obiter adverbium*.'

Obverto, in the sense of to turn round (comp. *offlecto* in Plaut. Rud. 1013 R *offlectam navem*); Sisenna fr. 20 (Peter Hist. Rell. p. 281) *sicut steterat, manipulos obverti iussit*; Cic. Aratea 376 Orelli *cum coeptant tutos contingere portus, Obvertunt navem magno cum pondere nautae*; Verg. A. 3. 549 *cornua velatarum obvertimus antemnarum*; Liv. 6. 7. 3 *obversus in aciem ordines interequitans*; 6. 24. 7 *obvertique aciem viderunt in hostem*.

Ōburbo, -ās (spelt in some MSS. *oburvo*, but by the Corsianus and the Liber Glossarum *oburbo*), to draw a line round: Placidus p. 73 D '*oburbas circumscribis*. (From *urvus*.)

Occrŭcio, -ās, to torture: Script. De Idiom. Gen. ap. Gramm. Lat. 4. p. 570 K.

Occŭpātivus, adj., fitted to seize upon: Gloss. Philox. *occupativa* καταληπτικά.

Offectōr, -ōris, subst. m. ag. from *officio*, one who overlays one colour with another: Paulus p. 192 M '*offectores*' *dicuntur colorum infectores*; p. 112 '*offectores*' *qui proprio colori novum officium*; C. I. L. 4. 864 (Pompeii).

Offendix, -icis, subst., a knot for holding on an *apex* or flamen's cap: Fest. p. 205 M '*offendices*' *ait esse Titius nodos, quibus apex retineatur et remittatur. At Veranius coriola existimat, quae sint in loris apicis, quibus apex retineatur et remittatur, quae ab offendendo dicantur. Nam cum ad mentum perventum sit, offendit mentum*; Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 '*offendix*' *nodus proprie, quo apex flaminum retinetur et premitur. (Offendo. N.B. The word offendimentum, given by Paulus in his abridgment of the above note from Festus, is evidently a corruption for offendit mentum.)*

Offībŭlo, -ās (*fībula*), to fasten up: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 '*offibulare*' *concludere, circumdare.*

Offīmentum, -i, glossed as = πῆλος: Gloss. Philox.

Olli (locative of *ollus* used in a temporal sense). 1. = *olim*, formerly: Lucil. ap. Serv. A. 12. 5 *velut olli Auces ille facit* (so the MS.). 2. = *tum*, then: Serv. A. 1. 254 '*olli*' *modo* '*tunc*' (*olli* here means *tunc*); A. 5. 10 '*olli*' *aut* '*tunc*,' *aut* '*illi*.' Probus App. p. 199 K '*olim*' *non* '*oli*.'

Ōpera, -ae, in the sense of *opus*, work, performance: Cypr. Epist. 21. 2 *secundum illarum paenitentiam et operas quas . . . fecerunt*. (Rönsch S. B. p. 51, who gives several other instances from the Itala and Vulgate. Hence, as he observes, the feminine gender of the French *œuvre* and *manœuvre*.)

Oppērimentum = *expectatio*: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6.

Ōpŭs = a dish: Anthim. c. 34, 48 (Rönsch S. B. p. 51).

Ōra, -ae, subst. f., an extremity, whether of the beginning or end of a thing: Fest. p. 182 M *orae extremae partes terrarum, id est maritimae, dicuntur, unde et vestimentorum extremae partes, quae quidem et primae dici possunt*; Serv. A. 9. 528 '*orae*' *sunt extremitates*. Of a rope-end; Gloss. Philox. *osor* μισση̄ς, *oris* ἀρχαίς (so the glosses should be emended for *oris osor* μιση̄ς της αρχαι). In the nautical phrase *oram solvere*, to loosen the end of the rope: Liv. 22.

19. 10 *resolutis oris*; 28. 36. 11 *oras et ancoras . . . praecidunt*; Quint. 4. 2. 41 *sublatae sunt ancorae, solvimus oram*. So met., of the beginning of a thing: Caecilius 3 (ap. Fest. l. c.) *oram reperiri nullam quam expediam quoe*; on which Festus says *Caecilius . . . usus est pro initio* (nothing to take hold of); Enn. ap. Serv. A. 9. 528 *quis potis ingentes oras evolvere belli*, a line which Quint. 6. 3. 86 quotes with *ingentes causas*, showing that the word had been glossed as = *causa*, the origin of the war; so Verg. A. 9. 528 from Ennius. Or perhaps the lengths, coils of the war; suggested by Homer's *πείραρ πολέμοιο* Il. 13. 359.

Ōrātīō, in the sense of a house or place of prayer (*προσευχή*); Vulg. Act. 16. 13, 16 *ubi videbatur oratio esse: euntibus nobis ad orationem* (Rönsch S. B. p. 52).

Ōrātōr = one who begs or prays: Tert. Marc. 4. 36 *alterius dei nec templum nec oratores nec iudicium invenio penes Christum nisi creatoris*; Salvian. Epist. 8. 2 *deus tribuat, ut qui fuerunt discipuli quondam mei, sint nunc cotidie oratores mei* (Rönsch S. B. p. 52).

Orbātīō = blinding: Tertull. Bapt. 13 *hoc est quod dominus in illa plaga orbationis praeceperat* (Rönsch S. B. p. 53).

Ordō, in grammar, of declension or conjugation: Charis. pp. 18, 168 K.

Ōriginātīō, etymology: quoted from an unnamed authority (*quidam*) by Quint. 1. 6. 28; Ter. Scaurus pp. 12, 22 K.

Ostentātūra, -ae, a sign, wonder: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 168 '*ostentatura*' *ostensio insolita, veluti si fiat in nocte repentina lux*.

Ostentātūs, -ūs, a showing, display: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 168 '*ostentatus*' *ostensio*.

Ostile: word of uncertain meaning in Lex Metallī Vipasc. 29 (Eph. Epigr. 3 to p. 167); supposed to be = *ustile* by Bücheler. The passage is as follows: *Conductorī v[endere ligna] nisi ex recisaminibus ramorum quae ostili idonea non erunt ne liceto*. Perhaps *ustile* or *ostile* = oven, furnace; comp. *cubile*.

P.

For the position of the vocal organs in pronouncing the letter *p* see under **B**, and add Martianus Capella 3. 261 *p labris spiritu erumpit*. **P** stands as an abbreviation for the names *Publius* and *Pannonia*; and for the words *pagus*, *passus*, *pater* and its cases;

patriae, patronus, pecunia, pedes, pondo, populus, praefectus, praeses, procurator, proconsul, provincia, potestate, praetor, pontifex, princeps, permissu, portorium, primipilus, primipilaris, pugnarum, pius and its cases; *primigenia, publicus* and *publice, proximae, perpetuus, praepositus, propria, perfectissimus* (PP = *perfectissimi*), *perit, posuit* and *posuerunt, ponendum, poni, placere, pro.*

Paca mater, or **Pora mater**, glossed as = *πανάκεια*, Gloss. Philox. (? *Paeonia mater*?).

Pactilis, adj., woven: Mr. Lindsay adds to the instance quoted in Georges the Acta Fratrum Arvalium p. cxix. l. 35 Henzen (and ib. *passim*) *cum corona pactili rosacia*.

Pactūor, *-āris* (*pactus*), to conclude a bargain: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 168 '*pepigil' pactuatus est*.

Pāgus, *-i*, subst. m.: sometimes called *conciliabulum* according to Isid. Or. 15. 2. 14.

1. Originally a community of families living in scattered houses, with a stronghold (*arx, castellum*) for defence in war, which was also sometimes called *pagus*, Dionys. 4. 15. So in later usage *pagus* might be applied either to the district or its central place of meeting. Mommsen thinks that the *pagus* was not an independent community, but the member of a larger one (*civitas* or *populus*). In historical times the *pagi* appear as districts in the towns or subordinate village communities. The inhabitants of a *pagus* had a common administration carried on under the superintendence of a *magister* or *magistri pagi*; Sculus Flaccus ap. Grom. Lat. p. 164 Lachm. An inscr. of B. C. 74 (C. I. L. 1. 571) mentions a decree of the *pagus Herculanens* about repairing, in accordance with a *lex* of the *pagus*, the *porticus pagana*. So C. I. L. 1. 1279, 1280 the *magistri pagi* build a temple *ex pagi decreto*. The *magister pagi* was a *sacerdos*; (see C. I. L. 1. p. 204). It is common in inscriptions to find *pagus* with a local adj.: e.g. I. R. N. 1981 *pagus Agrifanus*; 1354. iii. 29 *pagus Beneventanus*; ib. iii. 80 *Celanus*; 216 *Forensis*; 1354. iii. 68 *Horticulturalis*; 1354. ii. 25. 60 *Meflanus*; and so elsewhere. In the circle of Rome itself the *pagani*, or inhabitants of the districts included in the city, were as late as Cicero's time distinguished as *collegia* from the *montani* or inhabitants of the Septimontium (Cic. Dom. 74), and the *pagus Aventinensis* and *Ianicolensis* were preserved even by Augustus in his new division into *regiones* and *vici*. Varro L. L. 6. 24 (*paganalīa*) *sunt eorum qui sunt alicuius pagi*; Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 30 *habe rationem collegiorum omnium, vicinitalum,*

pagorum; Verg. G. 2. 382 *pagos et compita circum*; so Hor., Ov., and other authors frequently. The *paganalia* or *paganicae feriae* were the holidays or festivals of the several *pagi*: Varro L. L. 6. 24, 26; Tibull. 2. 1. 17; Ov. F. 1. 667; Dionys. 4. 15. 2. As applied to non-Roman nations, as the Gauls or Germans, *pagus* is used by Caesar to denote a large district, territorial division or canton: Caes. G. 1. 12 *is pagus appellatur Tigurinorum, nam omnis civitas Helvetiorum in quattuor pagos divisa est*; so ib. 27; G. 4. 1 *centum pagi Suevorum*, and so often elsewhere; Tac. G. 39 (*Semnones*) *centum pagis habitant*. (See Marquardt, Römische Staatsverwaltung 1². p. 5 foll., 3. p. 193 = respectively Handbuch der Röm. Alt. vols. 4 and 6. The word is probably derived from *pag-*, to fix. Compare '*pages*' *compactio* Nonius p. 64. It meant originally an enclosure or marking out of boundaries, *pagus finium*; so *propagare fines* is a common expression in classical Latin. N.B. In Varro L. L. 6. 26 Spengel reads *pagūs* as acc. pl.)

Palla, -ae, subst. f. 1. A large four-cornered piece of cloth used as a dress by women, and called also *tunicopallium*, because it could be so folded as to form at once a long tunic reaching to the feet and a double covering for the chest and shoulders. It corresponded to the Greek πέπλος. Nonius p. 537 '*palla*' *est honestae mulieris vestimentum*; Isid. Or. 19. 25. 2 *palla est quadrum pallium; muliebris vestis, deducta usque ad vestigia*; comp. Serv. A. 1. 648, 11. 576; Ps. Acr. Hor. 1. S. 2. 99 *pallam pro peripodio posuit, quod dicunt tunicopallium*. Naev. Trag. 48; Plaut. Men. 469 R *pallam ad phrygionem fert*, and often in Plaut.; Afran. 413; Lucil. 15. ap. Non. l. c. *pallas, redimicula promit*. And often in Latin, both in prose and poetry. The *palla* was also worn over a *stola*, in the fashion of a *toga*; thus it is described by Apul. M. 11. 3 *palla nigerrima splendescens atro nilore, quae circumcirca remeans et sub dextrum latus ad umerum laevum recurrens umbonis vicem deiecta parte lacinae, multiplici contabulatione dependula, ad ultimas oras nodulis fimbriarum decoriter confluebat*. 2. Another kind of *palla* is mentioned as the ceremonial costume of musicians: e.g. Corn. Her. 4. 60 *ut citharodius cum prodierit optime vestitus, palla inaurata indutus cum chlamyde purpurea*. In this case it was simply a long robe with a train, also called *synma*, *stola*, *tunica talaris*. This *palla* with the *chlamys* above it was the conventional costume assigned

to gods and heroes ; e. g. Iuno, in Tibull. 4. 5. 13 ; Discordia, in Verg. A. 8. 702 ; Circe, in Ov. M. 14. 262 ; and so often in the poets. 3. Of a linen garment : Itala Marc. 14. 51 *circumamictus pallam* ; 15. 46 *empta palla deposuit eum et involvit in palla* (Vulg. in both places has *sindon*). Rönsch S. B. p. 53. 4. Of a curtain : Sen. De Ira 3. 22. 2 *eum inter dicentem et audientem palla interesset*. (See Marquardt, Röm. Alterthümer 7. p. 559 foll.)

Palma = *alapa*, a slap or blow : Itala Ioh. 18. 22 *dedit palmam Iesu*, Rönsch S. B. p. 53, who quotes a number of other instances from Cyprian, Irenaeus, and the Itala.

Pānārius, a seller of bread : Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 168.

Panera, -ae, subst. f. : glossed as = *rapina* Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6, 7 ; Gloss. Hild., and others quoted by Löwe P. G. p. 365.

Pandectēs, as t. t. of Grammar, the Stoical term for the ad-verb : Charis. p. 194 K.

Pantilius, nom. m. : Hor. 1. S. 10. 78 ; C. I. L. 10. 5925 (Anagnia).

Paracentia Minerva, = *Berecynthia*, C. I. L. 9. 1539, 1540, al. inscr.

Pārens = a relation in general : Rufin. Int. Ios. Antiqq. 17. 9 *haec igitur illo suis parentibus* (*πρὸς τοὺς συγγενεῖς*) *demandante* ; Glossae Nominum p. 7 Löwe '*adfinis*' *parens vel prope manens* (Rönsch S. B. p. 54).

Pārentactōs (*παρέντακτος*) = a youth : this word Mr. Onions restores from the MSS. to Nonius p. 67 '*parentactoe*' *hi qui de pueritia veniunt ad pubertatem, a Graeco vocabulo sumptum* ; Lucilius lib. ix. '*inde parentactoe, chlamydes et barbula prima*' ; Idem xv. '*ephebum quendam, quem vocant parentacton*' ; Varro *De Compositione Saturarum*, '*parentactoe adsunt, mulierque*'.

Pārentāriūm, a religious service in honour of deceased parents : Charis. p. 34 K.

Pārentīcīda : Gloss. Amplon. p. 366 '*parricida*' *dicebatur qui omnes occidebat pares natura* : '*parenticida*' *qui parentes occidebat*.

Partīcīpiālis, adj., t. t. of Grammar, participial : the term *participialis modus* is applied 1. To the supines : Quint. 1. 4. 29 '*dictu factuque*, *sunt enim haec quoque verba participialia quaedam*,

non tamen qualia 'dicto' 'factoque.' 2. To the gerunds: Diom. pp. 342, 352.

Partiō, -ōnis, (from *pario*,? *genus* or kind?): Charis. p. 114 K *partiones orationis, quae appellantur qualitates, hoc modo observandas, nam qualitas est et speciei, ut 'niger,' 'tacter,' et quantitatis, ut 'magnus,' 'ingens.'* *Hae partiones trifariam declinantur.*

Passiō, in Grammar, passive force: Consentius pp. 366, 368 K; so *patientia* ib. p. 366.

Passivōneutra, neuter-passives: Phocas p. 431 K (F. Haverfield).

Pastūōsus, abounding in pasture: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 '*pastuosus locus,' abundans.*

Paumentum, *pro pavimento*: Iul. Exc. p. 324 K (F. Haverfield).

Pēcōrātus, -a, -um, rich in cattle: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 168 '*pecoratus' abundans pecoribus.*

Pectēnārius (*sic*), C. I. L. 9. 1711 (Beneventum) *refector pectenarius*; C. I. L. 5. 7569 (Hasta) *pectinarius*.

Pēcūdārius = *pastor*: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 168.

Pēcūōsus, rich in cattle: Gloss. Philox., *pecuosus ποιμήν, ἀρχαίως.*

Pędātūs, -ūs, a prison: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 and 7 '*pedatum' carcerem.*

Pędō, -ōnis. This cognomen is explained as follows: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 168 as *qui pedestri ordine vadit*; and by Gloss. Philox. as *plancus, πλατύπους.*

Pellectōr, one who tempts or entices: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 '*pellector' persuasor, incitator.*

Pellicio, -is, -ēre and also **pelliceo**, -ēs. The form *pellicio*, -ēre is the usual one, but Charis. p. 244 K attests the other, *pelliceo pellices*; Placidus too p. 76 D has '*pellicens' persuadens.* Perfect usually *pellexi*, but also *pellicui*: Prisc. 1. p. 496 K '*pellicui' quoque pro 'pellexi' veteres protulerunt.* 1. Properly, to draw away from one place to another: Paul. p. 207 '*pellexit' in fraudem, induxit.* Of drawing away crops from one field to another by enchantment: XII Tab. ap. Serv. E. 8. 99 *neve alienam segetem pellexeris*; Piin. 18. 41 tells the story of a man who was suspected *ceu fruges alienas pelliceret veneficiis* (the fact

being that his own crop was more abundant than his neighbour's, though his estate was much smaller). 2. In general, to draw away: Plaut. Men. 343 R (of *meretrices*) *si pellexerunt, perditum amittunt domum*; Ter. Ph. 68 *is senem per epistulas Pellexit* (made him come to him); Lucr. 6. 1001 *quae ferri pelliciat vim* (attract); 5. 1005 *pellicere in fraudem ridentibus undis*; Cic. De Or. 1. 243 *multo maiorem partem sententiarum . . . pellexisti* (have brought over to your side): Laevius ap. Prisc. l. c. *alia te . . . pellicuit*; Varro Atacinus Bell. Sequan. 2. ap. eund. *ubi pellicuit dulcis levis unda saporis*; Cic. Flacc. 72 *mulierem . . . pellexit Decianus ad sese*; Liv. 4. 15. 6 *victorem finitimorum omnium populum in servitutem pellici posse*.

3. Of the mind and feelings, to entice, win over: Placidus p. 76 D *'pellexeris,' persuaseris*. Cic. Cluent. 13 *pellicere animum adulescentis*; Tac. A. 1. 2 *cunctos dulcedine otii pellexit*; 3. 42 *pellicere alam equitum . . . ut . . . bellum inciperet*; 11. 19 *Chaucos ad deditionem pellicerent*; and so in later Latin. (*Per, lacio*; *per* probably meaning away, beyond, as in *per-do, per-imo*, etc.)

Percipio, -cēpi, -ceptum. The form *percepset* = *percepisset*, given by edd. for *percepisset* of the MSS. in the lines from an unknown tragedian quoted by Cic. Off. 3. 98, is disputed by Madvig.

1. To take to oneself, take thoroughly or completely, get hold of. (a) Literally, of fruit, harvest, etc., to get in: Cic. De Sen. 29 *non serendis non percipiendis non condendis frugibus*; Off. 1. 59 *in fructibus percipiendis*; so *fructus percipere*, and the like, is common in legal Latin. (b) To catch, get hold of: Trag. ap. Cic. Off. 3. 98 (Inc. Inc. Fab. 59 Rib.) *quod ni Palamedi perspica prudentia Istius (eius?) percepisset malitiosam audaciam* (= καταλαμβάνω, had caught). (c) To receive, get hold of, catch, take in: Ov. M. 11. 144 *veteris percepto semine venae*; 8. 228 *remigioque carens non ullas percipit auras* (catch); Vitruv. 8. 2. 4 *cum ab sole (aër) percipit colorem*; 7. 1. 2 *perceperunt umorem*; 2. 6. 4 *soliditatis percipere virtutem*; Col. 11. 3. 40 *quae (aqua) cum sucum eius perceperit*; Plin. 21. 26 *ut colorem percipiat* (take the colour). (d) In other contexts, to receive, get: Pacuv. 22 *ut percipiat praemium*; so Caes. C. 2. 32 *cum vestri officii praemia percipere debeatis*; Cic. N. D. 2. 91 (*verbum*) *Graccum illud quidem, sed perceptum iam tamen usu a nostris*; Iustin. 43. 5. 11 *civitatem se percepisse*; Petron. 141 *hac condicione percipient quae dedi*; and so constantly in legal Latin of receiving a legacy; comp. Suet. Tib. 15 *ne hereditatem quidem aut legata percepit*. 2. (a) Of the senses, feelings, to take in, feel, have the sensation of, perceive: Cic. Fin.

2. 98 *corpore perceptarum voluptatum*; Orat. 8 *neque auribus neque ullo sensu percipi potest*; Fin. 1. 37 *voluptas quae percipitur sensibus*; Fam. 14. 1. 1 *dolores miserasque percepit*; Verg. A. 7. 356 *nequum animus toto percepit pectore flammam*; Ov. M. 4. 746 *percepitque novum ramis et fronde rigorem*; 14. 700 *ossibus aestum*; 7. 455 *gaudia*; Vitruv. 1. 4. 7, 8 *sensu percipere (aliquid)*. (b) Conversely, the feeling, or state is said to seize upon the person or thing: Plaut. Amph. 1118 R *percipit horror membra*; Truc. 467 R *eampse nimis cito odium percipit*; Stichus 341 R *medullam ventris percepit fames*; Men. 921 R *priusquam percipiat insania*; Ter. Eun. 972 *neque agri neque urbis odium me umquam percipit*; Pacuv. 224 *horror percipit*; Lucr. 3. 80 *vitae Percipit humanos odium*; 5. 605 *aëra percipiat calidis fervoribus ardor*. (c) When used alone, of a person, *percipio* often means to hear, sometimes with acc. and inf., sometimes with indirect question: Plaut. Most. 712 L *vix tandem percepi super his rebus nostris te loqui*; Curc. 159 R *ne quod hic agimus erus percipiat fieri, mea Phronesium*; Cic. Cat. 1. 27 *percipite diligenter quae dicam*; Caes. G. 5. 1 *percepta oratione eorum*; Verg. A. 9. 190 *percipe porro Quid dubitem*; Liv. 2. 35. 7 *crebraque nunc querellae, nunc minae percipiebantur* (were heard). (d) To hear of, learn: Caes. G. 6. 8 *percipere fugam* (hear, learn of it). (e) Of the mind, to learn a thing, grasp, master it: Acc. 663 *perdisci ac percipi*; Cic. De Sen. 21 *Themistocles omnium civium perceperat nomina*; N. D. 1. 11 *si disciplinas singulas percipere magnum est*; De Or. 1. 127 *in ceteris artificiis percipiendis*; Off. 1. 60 *quamvis artis praecepta perciperent*; Fin. 1. 64 *poterit aliquid cognosci ac percipi*; Ac. Pr. 2. 22 *nisi is . . . multa perceperit*; Caes. C. 3. 84 *usum eius generis procliorum perciperent*; Cic. N. D. 3. 83 *id cum bene planeque percepisset*; Vitruv. 1. 1. 13 *rationes cognoscere ac percipere*; 5. 4. 1 *uti qui diligentius attenderit facilius percipere posset*; Gell. 14. 1. 11 *mirabatur id cuiquam pro percepto liquere (= pro cognito)*. So very common in Quint., who uses it of learning, apprehending, in the most general sense. (f) As t. t. of Philosophy, to know certainly, grasp reality with the mind, as opposed to merely receiving impressions on the senses: constantly in the *Academica* of Cic., e. g. Ac. Pr. 2. 28 *ut id ipsum saltem perceptum a sapiente diceretis, nihil posse percipi . . . Qui enim negaret quicquam esse quod perciperetur*, etc.; ib. 34 *perspicua a perceptis volunt distinguere*. (g) The n. pl. of pass. part., *percepta*, is the equivalent of the Greek *θεωρήματα*, or fundamental principles of a science: Cic. Fat. 11 *qualibusnam a perceptis artis proficiscitur?*

Percepta appello quae dicuntur a Graecis θεωρήματα . . . Sint igitur astrologorum percepta huiusmodi: 'Si quis verbi causa oriente Canicula natus est, in mari non morietur.'

Percontātīvus modus, t. t. of Grammar applied to an interrogation: Diom. p. 338 K; Mart. Cap. 3. 310.

Perfectus, t. t. of Grammar, applied **1.** To the perfect tense, often in the grammarians. **2.** To the positive degree of comparison: Consent. p. 343 K. **3.** To the superlative degree: Charis. p. 189 K *frequenter perfectis utitur Plautus, ut 'penissime.'* **4.** To the simple form of a verb as opposed to the inceptive; Caper p. 93 K 'sordet,' 'aret,' etc. . . . *haec perfecta sunt; at inceptiva 'sordescit' etc.*

Pergēnūo, -ās, to go along on one's knees: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 'pergenual' *genibus pergit.*

Pergūla, in the sense of **1.** An upper chamber: Itala 3. Reg. 17. 19 *et sustulit eum in pergulam*; ib. 23; the Vulgate in both places having *cenaculum*; Rönisch S. B. p. 54, who quotes also Tert. Valent. 7 and Suet. Aug. 94 *in secessu Apolloniae Theogenis mathematici pergulam . . . adscenderat*; Gloss. Philox. *pergula ὑπερφῶν, ὀροφή, στενὸν οἶκημα.* **2.** Tribute, = *φόρος*: Itala 2. Reg. 20. 24 *et Iezdras super pergula* (Rönisch l. c.).

Pēristrōmum = *peristroma*: Script. de Dub. Nom. p. 586 in Gramm. Lat. vol. 5 Keil (F. Haverfield).

Permōror, -āris, to tarry: Serv. A. 6. 127 *in his permorari corporibus.*

Perpennīus, glossed as = *αἰθένης* in Gloss. Philox. *Perpernius* and *Perpennius* are found as *nomina* in inscr.

Perpētūus modus, t. t. of Grammar, the infinitive; Mart. Cap. 3. 310; Diom. p. 340 K; Consentius p. 375 K; Cledonius p. 18 K.

Persēcūtrix = chasing: Serv. A. 5. 193 'sequacibus undis,' *i. e. persecutricibus.*

Persīpiens = *πάνν φρόνιμος*, Gloss. Philox.

Persōnātīvum prōnōmēn, in Grammar = **1.** A personal pronoun: Charis. p. 181 K. **2.** A personal possessive pronoun, as *noster, meus, voster, tuus*: Cledon. p. 15 K.

Pervāsōr = *insidiator* (*ἐπιβουλος*): Rufin. Int. Ios. Antiqq. 14. 20 *malevolum et nimis patriae pervasorem eum esse criminabantur.* (Rönisch S. B. p. 55.)

Philösöphus, in the sense of a master, artist (in sculpture): *Passio Sanctorum Quattuor Coron.* 1 and 2. (Rönsch S. B. p. 55.)

Pigmentum, of taste, a dash, *souççon*: Non. p. 77 'assum' autem aestimandum, ut in obsoniis sine pigmento saporis alieni, quem ad modum 'merum' dicitur 'solum.'

Pilo, -ās, verb den. from *pila*, a pillar; to fix or base like a column, to support: Enn. Sat. 3 *pilatas aetheris oras* (i. e. *firmas et stabiles* Serv. A. 12. 121); Hostius Bell. Hist. ap. Serv. l. c. *hastam pilans* (i. e. *figens*); Id. (met.) *sententia praesto pectore pilata* (i. e. *fixa*). As applied to *agmen*, *pilatium* was variously explained by the ancients. Varro (*Rerum Humanarum*) ap. Serv. A. 12. 121 distinguished between 'quadratum' and 'pilatium' *agmen*: *quadratum, quod inmixtis etiam iumentis incedit, ut ubivis possit considerare: pilatum alterum, quod sine iumentis incedit, sed inter se densum est, quo facilius per iniquiora loca tramittatur.* In this sense, namely, in column and ready for battle, it is apparently used Verg. A. 12. 121, and Veget. 1. 20 *pilatae legiones*. In this connexion it was, however, also explained as = *quod in longitudine directum est, quale solet esse cum portis procedit* (straight like a pillar?). The sense of *densus*, however, seems to be confirmed by the meaning of *pilatim*, which was opposed to *passim*. In Mart. 10. 48. 2 (*pilata cohors*) *pilatus* may perhaps mean armed with the *pilum*, and so some ancient commentators took it in Verg. l. c.

Pindēre, *pilo tundere*: Gloss. Epin. p. 18. C. 16. From this form is derived *pinsor*, q. v.

Pinguis, of pronunciation, full, coarse, broad, opp. to *tenuis*: Lucilius ap. Vel. Long. p. 55 K of *ei* as compared with *i*, *adde e* (to *i*) *ut pinguius fiat*; so of *oi* Quint. 1. 7. 27; of *u* as opposed to *y*, which was *tenuē*, Vel. Longus p. 76. Consentius p. 394 K uses *pinguis* and *exilis* of the sounds of *i* and *l*; on p. 395 he says *ecce in littera t aliqui ita pingue nescio quid sonant, ut cum dicunt 'etiam,' nihil de media syllaba infringant. Graeci contra, ubi non debent infringere, de sono eius litterae infringunt, ut cum dicunt 'optimus,' mediam syllabam ita sonent quasi post t z graecum admisceant. Item litteram c quidam in quibusdam dictionibus non Latine eferunt, sed ita crasse, ut non discernas quid dicant* (e. g. saying *si cludit* for *sic ludit*). . . . *Item s litteram Graeci exiliter eferunt adeo, ut cum dicunt 'iussit,' per unum s dicere existimes. V quoque litteram aliqui pinguius eferunt, ut cum dicunt 'veni,' putes trisyllabum incipere.*

Pinna, -ae, = the lobe of the liver: Itala Lev. 7. 20 *adipem*

quae super pectusculum et pinnam. So *pinnula* in Vulg. Lev. 3. 16, according to the MSS. F. and V. (Rönsch S. B. p. 56).

Pinnārē, -īs, subst. n., the thin part of a rudder: Havet (Archiv 1. p. 34) rightly proposes that this word should be read in Nonius p. 79, from the Harleian MS., *partes tenuiores ad hanc similitudinem pinnaria vocant eleganter.*

Pinsītōr, -ōris (*pīnso*), one who stamps with a pestle: Mar. Vict. p. 18 K.

Pinsōr (*pīndo*), = *pīnsitor*: Serv. A. 1. 179 (wrongly quoted from Varro ap. Non. p. 152).

Plāga, -ae. 1. Properly speaking, according to Serv. A. 4. 131, Isid. Or. 19. 5. 1, Ps. Acron. Hor. 3. C. 5. 32, the rope stretched along the top and bottom of a hunting net: Serv. says *sciendum . . . proprie plagas dici funes illos quibus retia tenduntur circa imam et summam partem*; so it seems certainly to be used either for a rope or a mesh of a net by Hor. 1. C. 1. 28 *teretes plagas*, and very probably Verg. A. 4. 131 *retia rara, plagae, lato venabula ferro*; Placidus p. 78 D quotes *pinnatae plagae*, which he explains as = *vincula retium extensive funes quibus capiuntur agrestes ferae, in quibus funibus avium eriguntur pinnae*. 2. Elsewhere in Latin it is used very commonly in the general sense of a hunting-net or snare; e. g. Plaut. Poen. 648 R *compellunt lupum in plagas*; Mil. 607 Rib. *venator adsit cum auritis plagis*; ib. 1384 *ipsus sese illic iam impedivit in plagas*; Trin. 237 *conicere in plagas*; Cic. Off. 3. 68 *tendere plagas: tabulam tamquam plagam ponas*; elsewhere Cic. has (metaphorically) *conicere aliquem in plagas, incidere in plagas*; Hor. 3. C. 5. 32 *extricata densis Cervae plagis*; Ov. M. 2. 499 *nexilibusque plagis silvas Erymanthidos ambit*; 7. 768 *summaque transibat positarum lina plagarum*; F. 6. 110 *nodosaque cava tendere valle plagas*; Plin. 11. 83 *lineae in plagis*. 3. The border of a coverlet (= *clavus*): Pacuv. 46, Varro Prometh. ap. Non. p. 378 *eburneis lectis et plagis sigillatis* (so *plagula* Varro L. L. 9. 79 of one side or part of a tunic; Afran. ap. Non. p. 378 *plagulam de lecto*). 4. Met., a line: Curt. 6. 2 (6.) 13 *ad Tanaim recta plaga attinet*. 5. Met., a belt or tract of land, sky, or sea; not in classical prose: Enn. Trag. 201 *caeli scrutantur plagas*; Varro Lex Maenia 1 *caeli rimari plagas*; Lucr. 5. 1375 *atque olearum Caerula distinguens inter plaga currere possit*; 5. 481 *maxima qua nunc se ponti plaga caerula tendit*; Verg. A. 1. 394

aetherea quos lapsa plaga, etc. 6. So of the zones, or belts of temperature: Varro ap. Isid. Or. 13. 1. 3; Verg. A. 7. 226 *si quem extenta plagarum Quattuor in medio dirimit plaga solis iniqui*; Ov. M. 1. 48; and frequently in other poets and later prose. (There seems to be no reason for supposing two words, *plāga*, a net, and *plāga*, a tract or region. The latter meaning is easily derived from the meaning of belt or line.)

Plāgĭum (πλάγιον) = *obliquum, transversum*, the side: Itala Deut. 31. 26 *accipientes hunc librum legis huius ponentis in plagio* (Vulg. *in latere*) *arcae testamenti*; as translation of Septuag. ἐκ πλαγίων. (Rönsch S. B. p. 56.)

Plāno, -ās (*plānus*), to explain: Scriptor Carm. De Figuris ap. Halm R. L. M. p. 63 *singula versu Et prosa et versu pariter planare virorum* (conj. by Halm for *placare*).

Plantātīō, a plant: Itala Ezech. 34. 29 *suscitabo eis plantationem pacis* (Rönsch S. B. p. 56).

Plānus pes = the level ground: Itala 4. Reg. 9. 33 *proiecerunt eam in plano pede* (Rönsch S. B. p. 56).

Plātĕa in the sense of ἀγορά, a market-place: Vulg. Eccles. 12. 4, 5 *claudent ostia in platea, circuibunt in platea plangentes*; so Marc. 6. 56.

Plecta, -ae. 1. A basket or basket-work: Rufin. Int. Ioseph. Antiqq. 2. 10 *plectas* (πλέγματα) *enim ex papyro fecit in modum arcarum*. 2. A rope: Gloss. Cyrill. πλεκτή, *sira* (? *sĕra*); Cassian. Collat. patr. 18. 15 *codicem . . . inter eius plectas . . . latenter abscondit* (Rönsch S. B. p. 57).

Plēmīno, -ās (*plemīna*), to fill: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 169 '*pleminabantur*' *replebantur*.

Pōcūlentus, -a, -um, and perhaps *potulentus* (see the end of the article). Connected with drinking, contrasted with *esculentus*. 1. *Penus poculentum* or *poculenta*, the permanent store of drinks in a house, the cellar: Scaevola ap. Gell. 4. 1. 17 '*penus*' *est quod esculentum aut poculentum est*; Dig. 33. 9. 3. 4 *in penu poculenta*. 2. As opposed to *esculentus*, that can be drunk: Cic. N. D. 2. 141 *esculenta et potulenta* (so edd.); Apul. Dogm. Plat. 1. 15 *esculentum et poculentum*; so Macrobr. S. 7. 15. 4 (= Gell. 17. 11. 2); Dig. 1. 18. 18 (where Mommsen prints *potulentum*). 3. In one's cups, intoxicated (in all these passages the edd. print *potulentus*): Suet. Otho

2; Apul. M. 3. 5; Comm. Cruq. Hor. 1. Epist. 18. 92. [The form *po-culentus* is supported by good MS. authority in Gell. 4. 1. 17; Apul. Dogm. Plat. 1. 15; Dig. 33. 9. 3. 4; Macrob. S. 7. 15. 4. Edd. print *potulentus* (drinkable) in Cic. N. D. 2. 141; Dig. 1. 18. 18; Gell. 17. 11. 2, and in all the passages where the word means intoxicated. A form *posculentus* is said to be indicated in the MSS. of Gell. ll. cc. On the analogy of *es-cu-lentus* from the base *ed-*, *po-cu-lentus* from *po-* should be the right form, when the word means drinkable. But it is possible that *potulentus* from *pōtūs*, *-ūs* is the right form for the meaning 'intoxicated.' If so, two words have been confused in the lexicoñs.]

Pōēta = *artifex* (ποιητής), Int. Iren. 1. 15. 4 *mendaciorum malus compositor et poeta* (Rönsch S. B. p. 57). Comp. Gloss. Cyrill., ποιητής, ὁ κατασκευαστής, *factor*: ποίησις, ἡ κατασκευή, *factura, instructio*.

Pōlībo, a form of the future of *polio* given by Pompeius p. 225 K. (F. Haverfield).

Pontīfex, *-īcis*, subst. m., a kind of priest. The *pontifices* are a special class of priests, while *sacerdos* is a word which includes all classes. *Passim* in all Latin. The characteristics of the *pontifices* were

1. That the *pontifex maximus* inherited the prerogatives of the *rex* in respect of the *sacra*, and thus represented the state-religion, and the rights of the gods to their due honours.
2. The *pontifices* were a *collegium*, not an *ordo*, and had the general superintendence over the public worship.
3. They were in general opinion connected with the *Pons Sublicius*: Varro L. L. 5. 83 'pontifices,' *ut Scaevola Quintus pontifex maximus dicebat a 'posse' et 'facere' sicut 'pontifices': ego a 'ponte' arbitror, nam ab his Sublicius factus est primum, et restitutus sacpe, cum in eo sacra et uls et cis Tiberim non mediocri ritu fiunt*; Serv. (Dan.) A. 2. 166 *quidam pontifices a Ponte Sublicio qui primus Tibri impositus est appellatos tradunt, sicut Saliorum carmina loquuntur*.
4. The *insignia* of the *pontifices* are the *secespita* or knife for sacrificing (Fest. p. 349), the large axe called *sacena* or *dolabra* (Fest. p. 318), and the *aspergillum*, or instrument for sprinkling lustral water. The etymology is not certain, some modern scholars deriving the word from *ponte-facio*, sacrificers on the bridge: some from a supposed word *pons* = a road, so that *pontifex* = road-maker: some from the base *pu-*, to purify, as the pontifical functions included the duty of expiating *prodigia*, as well as of conducting certain religious rites on the *pons sublicius*. The natural derivation

from *pons* and *facio*, bridge-makers, seems however to be the most probable. The *pontifices* (Varro L. L. 7. 44) used annually to throw into the Tiber twenty-four images of human beings: a fact which probably points to an ancient worship of rivers. The *insignia* of the *pontifices* also point in the same direction. Supposing that the Italians (as seems on all accounts highly probable) migrated by land into Italy, the function of bridge-maker may have become very important long before they were actually settled in their new country. And this would account for the fact that *pontifices* existed even in Italian towns where there were no bridges, as Praeneste, Lanuvium, Alba, and a number of places in Southern Italy. The title may have become a fixed one, and have lost its original meaning, before these towns were fully settled. (See further the author's Lectures and Essays, etc. pp. 26, 27.)

Pöpa, in the sense of a tavern-keeper: Gloss. Epinal. p. 19. C. 8 'pöpa' *tabernarius*.

Pöpülāris = a common soldier: Gloss. Philox. *populares στρατιῶται* (Rönsch S. B. p. 58).

Pöpülārītās, in the sense of popular or general opinion: Nonius p. 523 *sexagenarios per pontem mittendos male diu popularitas intellexit, cum Varro . . . honestam causam . . . patefecerit* (Rönsch S. B. p. 58, who understands *popularitas* as = the common people).

Pöpüli = ὄχλοι, the people: Itala and Vulg. Act. 14. 13 *coronas . . . adferens cum populis*; Itala Matth. 8. 1 *secuti sunt eum populi multi* (Rönsch S. B. p. 58, who quotes other instances from late Latin).

Pösitō, as t. t. of Grammar. 1. Of verbs, form: Diom. p. 372 K *sunt quaedam verba quae ex una positione diversos sortiuntur declinationum ordines et sensus, quasi 'mando mandas,' 'mando mandis'*; ib. p. 382 *sunt quaedam quorum positionem diversam quam vulgo et apud veteres reperimus (e. g. abnuo and abnuo, attingo and attingo)*; ib. p. 378 *nec solum coniugationes verum etiam ipsam positionem verborum compositio mutat, ut 'calco' ; facit enim 'incolco,' 'conculco.'* 2. Of substantives, *prima positio* = a primary form opp. to a derivative: Quint. 1. 6. 10, Consent. pp. 339, 340 K, and in other grammarians. 3. Of adjectives, *prima positio* = the positive degree: Consent. p. 346 K; comp. Probus p. 56 K *gradus positivus sive absolutus est ipsa positio*.

Pösitör lēgis = νομοθέτης: Itala Iac. 4. 12 *unus est legum positor et iudex* (Rönsch S. B. p. 58).

Possessivus, see under **Principalis**.

Postōmis, restored from the MSS. by Rönsch (S. B. p. 58) to Nonius p. 22, where edd. read *prostomis*, an iron bit: '*postomis*' *dicitur ferrum quod ad cohibendam equorum tenaciam naribus vel morsui imponitur, Graece ἀπὸ τοῦ στόματος*. (Rönsch thinks it may stand for *ἀποστομῖς*.)

Potūs, -ūs, a banquet: Itala Esth. 1. 3 *fecit potum his qui erant inventi in Susis Tebari in aula* (Rönsch S. B. p. 58).

Praecōrātus, waxed at the end: Ti. Donatus on Aen. 1. 727 '*funalia*' *debemus accipere facēs ex funibus praeceratas*.

Praedātīō = booty: Itala Num. 31. 32 *abundantia praedationis* (Rönsch S. B. p. 58).

Praedīcātīō, a previous announcement: Gloss. Cyrill. *προκήρυξις praedictio, πρόρησις praedictio* (Rönsch S. B. p. 58).

Praedormīo, -īs, to sleep first: Macrobr. Exc. Bob. ap. Gramm. Lat. 5. p. 637 K. De Vit quotes Augustine and the Latin translation of Irenaeus (F. Haverfield).

Praefascīnī. This form is given by Charis. p. 235 K for *praefiscini*, and has good MS. authority in Apul. Flor. 3. 16. 75. But a curious form *praefisciscini* is given by the MS. B in Plaut. Rudens 461 R and Asinaria 491, as also in Charisius p. 212 K by the Neapolitan MS. May not this form, which cannot possibly be genuine, represent *praefascini*?

Praefascīno, -ās, to charm away: Porph. Hor. Epod. 8. 17.

Praefērentīa, favour: Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 6 '*praeferentia*' *gratia*.

Praelātīvus grādūs, t. t. of Grammar, the comparative degree: Pompeius p. 151 K; Cledon. p. 38 K.

Praepārātīō in concrete sense = *apparatus*: Vulg. 4. Reg. 6. 23 *apposita est eis ciborum magna praeparatio* (Rönsch S. B. p. 58).

Praepēs, -ētis, adj. 1. Originally (in all probability) = flying or going before. The word was technically used in augury, but the ancient scholars were not agreed as to its meaning; Festus p. 205 M '*praepetes*' *aves quidam dici aiunt, quia secundum auspiciū faciunt praetervolantes: alii quod aut ea quae praepetamus indident, aut quod praetervolent*; Paulus p. 244 '*praepetes*' *aves dicuntur quae se ante auspicanem ferunt. Nam praepetere dicebant pro anteire*.

Nigidius Figulus (ap. Gell. 7. 6. 10) seems to have distinguished a *praepes avis* from *infera*, as one that flew high from one that flew low; Hyginus ap. Gell. 7. 6. 3 explained the word as = *quae opportune praevolat*. All these explanations are given in the note of Serv. on A. 3. 361, where *praepetes aves* are distinguished from *oscines* as giving omens by their flight. *Praepetes aves* are always of good omen, and thus distinguished from *inebrae* (Serv. A. 3. 246). Festus p. 205 however remarks that *poetae promiscue omnes aves ita appellant*; and this *dictum* is confirmed by the surviving instances.

2. Of birds or winged creatures: perhaps merely = winged: perhaps = swift: Ennius A. 94 *longe pulcherrima praepes Laeva volabat avis*; Mattius ap. Gell. 7. 6. 5 *praepes Victoria* (which Gellius says = *volucris*); Verg. A. 5. 254 *praepes Iovis armiger* (where Serv. says it = *volans*); Ov. H. 8. 38 *succubuit telis praepetis ipse dei*. Met., Enn. A. 437 *praepete ferro* (of a javelin).

3. Of things, swift: Cic. Marius ap. eund. Div. 1. 106 *praepetibus pinnis*; Verg. A. 3. 361 *praepetis omina pinnae*; 6. 15 *praepetibus pinnis*; Plin. 7. Prooem. 1. 4 *praepetes volatus*; Sen. Phaedra 1070 *praepeti cursu*.

4. Ennius twice uses the word of places, probably meaning happy, of good omen: A. 97 (*aves*) *praepetibus sese pulchrisque locis dant*; 478 *Brundisium pulchro praecinctum est praepete portu*. (It is to be observed that in A. 94, 97, 478 Ennius joins the word with *pulcher*.)

5. As subst. *praepes* = a winged creature: Liv. 7. 26. 4 (in connexion with augury) *seu deus seu dea esset qui sibi praepetem misisset*; generally, Ov. M. 4. 714 *Iovis praepes*; 5. 257 *Medusae praepetis ungula* (of Pegasus); 13. 617 *praepetibus subitis nomen facit auctor*; 14. 576 *tum cognita praepes*; so Val. Fl. 8. 33 (in 1. 578 the exact sense is doubtful owing to the uncertainty of the reading *motu*); Lucan 9. 662, 688 (of Perseus). (*Prae*, and *pet-* in the sense of going: comp. *im-pet-* in *im-pete*, collateral form of *impetu*.)

Praes, -dis, old form *praeves*, the pl. *praevides* occurring in the Lex Agr. C. I. L. 1. 200. 46 *manceps praevides praediaque*. Originally, in all probability, an adj. meaning ready: Plaut. Pers. 2. 4. 17 *abi in malam rem, nam ibi parata praes est* (it is ready to your hand); but usually as subst., one who comes forward to offer himself as security for the performance of a promise made by another. A *manceps* (purchaser or contractor) for instance generally had a *praes* or *praedes*, whose business it was to give security to the *populus* that the *manceps* would pay the money owed, or complete

the work contracted for, by him. If however the *manceps* pledged property of his own, he might himself be called *praes*: Paul. p. 151 M (*manceps*) . . . *qui idem praes dicitur, quia tam debet praestare populo quod promisit quam is qui pro eo praes factus est*; Varro L. L. 5. 40 *praedia dicta, item et praedes, a praestando, quod ea pignori data mancipis fidem praestant*. The difference between *praes* and *vas* is this, that *praes* is the security for a payment or performance of a contract, while *vas* is the security for a person's appearance in court: Varro L. L. 6. 74 '*sponsor*' et '*praes*' et '*vas*' *neque idem, neque res a quibus hi, sed e re simile*. Itaque '*praes*' *qui a magistratu interrogatus in publicum ut praestet* (Müller after Palmier reads *praes siet*) . . . *dicit 'praes.'* '*Vas*' *appellatur qui pro altero vadimonium promittit*.

1. *Praes* in the case of a purchase: Plaut. Men. 593 R *praedem dedit*; Lex Agr. C. I. L. 1. 200. 46 *manceps praevides praediaque*; Cic. Att. 12. 52. 1 *Montanum Planco debere, quod praes pro Flaminio sit, HS xxxv*; Att. 13. 3. 1 *praes aliquando factus esses, et in his quidem tabulis*; 9. 9. 4 *egi per praedem, ille daret, Antii cum haberet venale: noluit*; Fam. 5. 20. 3 *praedes Valerianos teneri . . . erat enim curata nobis pecunia Valerii mancipis nomine*; Phil. 2. 78 *ne L. Plancus praedes tuos venderet*.

2. *Praes* in the case of a contract undertaken by another person; the person who gives security that the undertaking shall be performed: Lex Par. Fac. C. I. L. 1. 577 (104 B. C.) *qui (parietem faciendum) redemerit . . . praedes dato praediaque subsignato*; Cic. Verr. 1. 142 *locatur opus id quod ex mea pecunia reficiatur: probatio futura est tua, qui locas: praedibus et praediis populo cautum est*; ib. 150 *opere addicto, praedibus acceptis*; Fam. 2. 17. 4 *Laodiceae me praedes accepturum arbitror omnis pecuniae publicae, ut et mihi et populo cautum sit sine vecturae periculo* (securities for its delivery).

3. In a *lis vindictiarum*, or a suit about a property the ownership of which is disputed, the *praes* was a person who undertook that while the suit was pending, the occupier of the property should not damage it: Ps. Ascon. Verr. 1. 115 *praedes dicuntur satisdatores locupletes pro re de qua apud iudicem lis est, ne interea qui tenet, diffidens causae, possessionem deteriore faciat, tecta dissipet, excidat arbores, et culta deserat*; Gaius 4. 16 *postea praetor secundum alterum eorum vindicias dicebat, id est interim aliquem possessorem constituerebat, eumque iubebat praedes adversario dare litis et vindictiarum, id est rei et fructuum*; ib. 94 *ideo autem appellata est 'pro praede litis vindictiarum' stipulatio, quia in locum praedium successit, qui olim, cum lege agebatur, pro lite et vindiciis, id est pro re et fructibus, a posses-*

sore petitori dabantur. So Cic. Verr. I. 115 *pro praede litis vindictiarum cum satis accepisset.*

4. In a *litis aestimatio*, or judicial assessment of damages, *praes* was a person who gave security that the damages should be paid by the condemned person: Cic. Rab. Post. 8 *sunt lites aestimatae A. Gabinio, nec praedes dati, nec ex eius bonis quanta summa litium fuisset a populo recepta est*; so ib. 37. (It is uncertain whether the word comes from the base *vad-*, to go, or *vid-*, to see.)

Praescius as subst. = a wizard: Rufin. homil. Origen. in Num. 16. § 7 *praescios abundare fecit* (Rönsch S. B. p. 58).

Praesento, -ās, in Grammar, to represent, stand for: Cledon. p. 49 K *ideo pronomem vocativum casum non habet, res quae nomen praesentat.*

Praesiliūm. The existence of this word (standing to *praesul* as *consilium* to *consul*) may be inferred from Mar. Vict. p. 9 K *'linguam' per l potius quam per d, et 'praesidium' per d potius quam per l.*

Praestābilis, epithet of Jupiter: C. I. L. 9. 1498 (*pagus Veianus*).

Praeverbium, as t. t. of Grammar, = an adverb: Suetonius quoted by Iul. Rom. ap. Charis. p. 194 K *Suetonius Tranquillus praeverbium putat dici debere, quod ante, vel adverbium, quod post verbum, appellationem etiam nomenque ponatur*; Gloss. Philox. *proverbum* (i. e. *praeverbium*) ἐπίρρημα.

Prandicūlārius (i. e. *dies*), explained in Gloss. Philox. as = ἡ μετὰ μνήστειαν ἡμέρα.

Prella, -ae, = *prelum*, a press: Script. de Idiom. Gen. ap. Keil Gramm. Lat. 4. p. 577 *prella πιαστήρ*.

Pressa vōx, of the voice in pronouncing a syllable with the grave accent, lowered: Cledon. p. 32 K *gravis, qui pressa voce habet accentum. Pressus accentus*, the grave accent, Probus Inst. p. 56 K.

Prīmigenius, t. t. of Grammar. 1. Of primitive words, *quae suas habent radices*, as *lego, scribo*: Varro L. L. 6. 36. 2. Of pronouns in the simple form as opp. to the compound: Cledon. p. 52 K *primigenia viginti et unum sunt ita: (finita) 'ego,' 'tu,' 'ille:,' (infinita) 'quis,' 'qualis,' 'talis,' 'quantus,' 'tantus,' 'quotus,' 'totus:,' (minus quam finita) 'meus,' 'tuus,' 'suus,' 'noster,' 'vester.'*

Primitivus. 1. As t. t. of Grammar. (a) Of verbs,

opp. to *incohātiva*: Diom. p. 344 K. (b) Of adjectives, in the positive degree: Charis. p. 112 K. 2. As subst., a he-goat, *χιμαρος*, as born early or in the winter: Itala Lev. 4. 23, 24, 28, 29; 9. 3, 15; 10. 16 (Rönsch S. B. p. 59).

Princĭpālis, as t. t. of Grammar. 1. Of verbs. (a) Simple as opp. to inceptive or iterative: Diom. p. 344 K. (b) Verbs in their original form as opp. to their derivatives, as *ludo*, *ludens* to *ludibundus*: Gell. 11. 15. 5. (c) Simple as opp. to compound: Diom. p. 385 (*sum* e. g. is *princĭpale* to *possum*). 2. Of substantives. (a) The original as opp. to the diminutive form: Consent. p. 340 K. (b) Simple as opp. to derivative: Varro ap. Cledon. p. 50 K; Pliny ap. Charis. p. 118 calls (e. g.) *aqua* a *verbum faciens* or *princĭpale*, while *aqualis* is *verbum patiendi* or *possessivum*.

Princĭpālītās = the simple form of a word, opp. to *frequentativum*, Serv. E. 2. 28; to *derivatio* ib. A. 11. 11; to *deminutio* Pompeius p. 164 K.

Pristis, -is, acc. -im, subst. f. 1. A whale. The form *pistris* is found in Val. Fl. 2. 531 (where recent edd. retain it), in Serv. A. 3. 427, and according to Med. a m. p. in Verg. A. 5. 156: Verg. A. 10. 211 in *pristim desinit alvus*; Plin. 9. 4, 8; Nonius p. 535 *pristium marinarum*; Pedito Albinovanus ap. Sen. Suas. 1. 15 (p. 8 Bursian) *saevas undique pristis*. 2. A kind of ship described by Nonius p. 535 '*pristis*' *navigii genus, a forma pristium marinarum, quae longi corporis sunt sed angusti*. Claudius (*Quadrigarius*) *Rerum Romanarum XII, quinque pristis: navigium ea forma a marina belua dictum est*. Liv. 35. 26. 1, 44. 28. 1. (Nonius p. 411 quotes *pistris* in Verg. A. 5. 154: should this be *pistris*?) In Verg. A. 5. 116, 156 *Pristis* is the name of a ship. 3. Form *pistris*, -icis, fem., a whale: Serv. A. 3. 427 *si navem intellegas, haec pistris huius pistris* facit: *si de belua, haec pistris huius pistris* facit. The distinction is fairly supported by usage. The glossaries (Philox., Hild., Amplon., Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. p. 445) all give *pistris*, which is also found in the sense of *whale* in Acc. fragm. Inc. 40, Cic. Arat. 152. Paulus p. 30 M. s.v. *ballena*; Verg. A. 3. 427; Flor. 1. 40 (3. 5). 16; Arnobius 3. 31. (The Greek word *pristis* was, it would seem, first mispronounced *pistris*, and then Latinized *pistris*, -icis. The form *pistris*, then, where it can be shown to occur, is probably genuine. *Pristis* is sometimes found, e. g. in Sen. l. c., where the MSS. give *dristinis* = *pistris*).

Prōauctōr, one who represents the *auctor* or vendor of an estate: C. I. L. 9. 2827 (A. D. 19), used of a woman.

Prōcāx = exacting: Ter. Hec. 1. 2. 84 where Donatus explains it as = *despoliatrix ac petax*, 'procare' enim est petere.

Prōgēnīōs = ancestry: Vulg. Sirac. 8. 5 (Rönsch S. B. p. 59).

Prōgressiō = ἀνάδειξις, showing: Ital. Luc. 1. 80 *usque in diem progressionis suae ad Israhel* (Vulg. *ostensionis*). (Rönsch S. B. p. 59.)

Prōiciō, in the sense of *deicio*, to throw down: perhaps in Hor. 1. S. 3. 91 *calicem . . . Evandri manibus tritum proiecit* (so the oldest Bernese MS.); Sen. Contr. 1. 3. 2 (78 Bursian) *quod ducta est ad saxum, quod inde proiecta*; Petron. 52 *puer calicem proiecit*; id. fragm. ap. Serv. A. 3. 57 *et sic proieiebatur* (needlessly altered to *praecipitabatur*); Ti. Donatus on A. 6. 862 'fronte' tamen 'parum laeta,' hoc est tristi et proiecto vultu.

Prōmissivus mōdus, in Grammar = 1. The optative mood: Cledon. p. 54 K. 2. The future tense: Charis. p. 176 K; Prob. Inst. p. 160 K; Cledonius p. 16 and Consent. p. 374 object to this use.

Promptuārīum = an inner chamber: Itala Deut. 32. 25; Ambros. de Ioseph. c. 10 (Rönsch S. B. p. 59; I. u. V. p. 32).

Pronuntiō = to use, of a grammatical form: Prob. Inst. p. 82 K *Vergilius 'laenam' pronuntiavit*; ib. al. saep. So ib. p. 85 *Sallustri pronuntiatio* = usage.

Prōtēlātiō, the sending of missiles from a distance = ἀποβολισμός: Rufin. Int. Ioseph. Antiqq. 15. 6 *et primum quidem prote-latio* (Rönsch S. B. p. 60).

Prōultimus = penultimate; Prob. Inst. p. 106 K.

Pūblica ōpīniō, the general opinion: Serv. A. 5. 527, 6. 136.

Pūērārius = παιδεραστής, Gloss. Philox.

Pullārius = παιδεραστής: Gloss. Cyrill. (Rönsch S. B. p. 60).

Pulvis, in the sense, perhaps, of *ἄκανος*, a thistle: Rufin. Int. Ioseph. Antiqq. 9. 10 *pulvis exinde misit ad cupressum, petens filiam eius ut filio suo daret uxorem. Et dum haec ageret, bestia quaedam transiens pulverem conculcavit* (Vulg. 4. Reg. 14. 9 has *carduus*). (Rönsch S. B. p. 60.)

Q.

This letter is said by Mart. Capella 3. 261 to be pronounced *appulsu palati, ore restricto*; see further under K. Q followed by *u* is the velar guttural; see e.g. Schweizer-Sidler and Surber, Grammatik der Lateinischen Sprache p. 43. As an abbreviation Q may stand for *Quirites, Quirina, Quintus, quaestor, quaestorius, quinquennialis, quinquennialitas, qui* and its cases, *quid, quando, que, quoquoversus*.

Quaestūārius = *mercennarius*: restored to Gloss. Cassin. by Löwe G. N. p. 150.

Quālitās, -ātis, subst. f. (*qualis*). 1. Quality, a quality: the word was invented by Cicero. Cic. Acad. Post. 1. 24 *quod ex utroque (vi ac materia), id iam corpus et quasi qualitatem quandam nominabant: dabitur enim profecto ut in rebus inusitatis . . . utamur verbis interdum inauditis*; ib. 24 'qualitates' igitur appellavi quas Graeci ποιότητες vocant; N. D. 2. 94 *corpusculis non colore, non qualitate aliqua, quam ποιότητα Graeci vocant, non sensu praeditis*. Quint. 3. 6. 23 names it as one of the categories. 2. = Character, characteristic: Vitruv. often, both in sing. and pl., e.g. 1. 2. 2 *qualitas operis*; 1. 2. 4 *eurythmiae*; 2. 6. 2 *generis*; 2. 9. 3 *materiae*; 5. 5. 5 *sonituum*; Col. 2. 2. 17 *frumentarius ager . . . magis aliis qualitatibus aestimandus est*; 8. 17. 8 *qualitatem litoris nostri*; Quint. 5. 9. 15 *ex qualitate caeli* (meaning the colour); Plin. 36. 159 *tantia qualitatum differentia est*; Serv. A. 2. 263 of hair (meaning the colour); and in later Latin. 3. As t. t. of Rhetoric. (a) The quality, character, of an act or a thing: Quint. 3. 5. 10; 5. 10. 40, 89; 7. 2. 6; 7. 3. 36; 7. 4. 1, 44, and often. (b) The character or description of a *status* or inquiry, e.g. *qualitas iuridicialis, negotialis: absoluta, adsumptiva*, etc.: often in the later rhet. 4. In Grammar, sometimes specially of mood: Quint. 1. 4. 27; 1. 5. 21; Charis. pp. 164 K, 169, 226, 262; Diom. p. 392; Plot. Sac. p. 450. Of a verb, or participle, its character as active, passive, deponent, or common; Prob. Inst. p. 139 K.

Quālitātivus, adj. (*qualitas*). 1. Qualitative, appertaining to quality: in this sense it is quoted by Georges from Cassiodorus and Isidore (*qualitativa species*). 2. In Rhet., *locus qualitativus* as opp. to *naturalis* means a place which of itself afforded facilities for the performance of an act: Inc. De Attributis Negotio

ap. Halm R. L. M. p. 308 *qualitativus locus praestat argumentum ex opportunitate.*

Quattuorvir = *tetrarcha*: Itala Luc. 9. 7 (Rönsch S. B. p. 61).

R.

The position of the vocal organs in pronouncing *r* is thus described: Mart. Capella 3. 261 *r spiritum lingua crispante conraditur* (? *conradit*); Ter. Maur. p. 332 K *vibrat tremulis ictibus aridum sonorem Has quae sequitur littera*; Mar. Vict. p. 34 K (the text is partly corrupt) *sequitur r, quae vibrato vocis palatum linguae fastigio fragorem tremulis ictibus reddit* (? *vibrato velociter ad palatum linguae fastigio*?). Pompeius p. 283 K notices it as *barbarismus* to say *mamor* for *marmor*. Lucil. 9. 29 describes *ar me* as sounding *ut canina lingua*; so Pers. 1. 109 *sonat hic de nare canina Littera*, where the scholia say *canes lacessiti ita hirriunt ut videntur r litteram minitabundi exprimere*. *R* in genuine Latin words was not aspirated: Mar. Vict. p. 7 K; Prisc. 1. p. 31 K. *R* as an abbreviation may stand for *Romanus*, *ratio*, *retarius*, *res* (especially *R. P.* = *res publica*, and its cases), *ripa*, *rubrum*, *rufus*, *recta*, *revocatus*, *restituit*.

Rāmen (*rado*) = *ramentum*, a chip or shaving: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 169 '*ramen*' *pulvis qui raditur de aliqua specie*.

Rapter, subst. m., glossed as = σφύρα μεγάλη τοῦ χάλκεως, a smith's large hammer: Script. de Idiom. Gen. ap. Keil Gramm. Lat. 4. p. 595.

Rătio, **-ōnis** (*reor* in the sense of to calculate, count). 1. A calculation, reckoning, account; so common in all Latin: Plaut. Trin. 413 *istaec ratio maxumast*; and just below, *rationem putat, ratio comparet, de ratione*; 515 *tibi egon rationem reddam?* Amph. 670 *R ut rationem te ductare intellego* (*dictare* MSS., *duciare* Lambinus, *putare* Ussing); Most. 287 L *rationem puta*; Mil. 47 Rib. *rationem tenes*; Truc. 24 *R neque eam rationem eapse unquam educet Venus*; 49 *R ea nimia est ratio*; 749 *ratio accepti scribitur*; Men. 206 *R ut ratio redditur*; Ps. 626 *R qui res rationesque eri Ballionis curo, argentum accepto et quoi dehibet dato*; Aul. 45 *R tibi egon rationem reddam?* 382 *postquam hanc rationem ventri cordique edidi*; 527 *putatur ratio cum argentario*. Met., Plaut. Mil. 771 Rib. *accipe a me rusum rationem doli Quam institi* (an account);

Cato R. R. 2. 5 *rationes putare argentariam, frumentariam*; Ter. Ad. 208 *frustra mecum has rationes puto*; Afran. 79 *rationem putes*; 293 *ratio setius ceciderit*. These usages are continued by Cic., Caes., and all good authors, among the commonest combinations being the following: *rationem inire*, to enter upon a calculation; *conficere*, to make up an account; *putare*, to clear it up; *reddere*, to give it (also *referre*); *poscere*, to ask for it. Cic. Att. 6. 3. 5 *pro ratione pecuniae* seems to mean 'if you calculate the actual sum'; Brut. 49 *ad nostrorum annalium rationem* (to reckon by); Hirt. (?) G. 8. 9 *pro hac ratione eius altitudinis*; Cic. Verr. 5. 147 *cedo rationem carceris, quae diligentissime conficitur* (the roll of the prison); Prop. 3. 23. 19 *his aliquis rationem scribit avarus*; Hor. A. P. 325 *longis rationibus assem . . . diducere*. *Ratio constat* commonly stands for 'the account is balanced.' Met., Quint. 10. 2. 2 *omnis vitae ratio sic constat ut quae probamus in aliis facere ipsi velimus* (there is this balance in ordinary life). 2. Beyond the sphere of accounts, a calculation, reckoning, respecting events or actions: Plaut. Mil. 237 Rib. *nunc sic rationem incipissam, hanc institutam astutiam*; Stich. 430 R *hanc rationem institi*; Afran. 334 *restrictim cogitare atque omnibus rationibus*; Acc. 476 *ubi nihil contra rationem aequam habuit, adsensit silens*; 87 *vera ratione augurem* (of true insight or calculation?); Cic. Verr. 5. 101 *hanc rationem habere coepit*; Fin. 4. 17 *corporis bona facilem quandam rationem habere censebant* (that it was easy to form an estimate of—); Hirt. (?) G. 8. 6 *quantum in ratione erat* (so far as it was possible to forecast). 3. Concr., calculation, account, and so interest: Plaut. Amph. Prol. 4 *res rationesque*; Cic. Verr. Act. 1. 34 *tua ratio est ut secundum binos ludos mihi respondere incipias*; 2. 172 *cum isto . . . re ac ratione coniunctus*. So often in pl., interests: e.g. Sall. C. 44. 5 *quid tuae rationes postulent*; 56. 5 *alienum suis rationibus*; Cic. Post Red. ad Quir. 1 *si unquam meas rationes saluti vestrae anteposuissem*; Fam. 1. 8. 2 *me ad eius rationes adiungo, quem tu in meis rationibus*, etc. 4. *Rationem habere cum aliquo*, to have dealings or transactions, properly reckoning, with a person. (a) Cic. De Sen. 51 *habent enim rationem cum terra* (they have to reckon with); Varro R. R. 1. 4. 3 *ubi ratio cum Orco habetur*; Cic. Att. 2. 5. 2 *cum omnibus Musis rationem habere cogito*; Quinct. 75 *omnes quibuscum huic ratio aut est aut fuit*; Cael. 50 *cum hac aliquid adolescentem hominem habuisse rationis*, and so elsewhere. (b) Followed by gen. of the matter about which the dealings are concerned: Cic. Phil. 4. 14, 12. 17 *habere facis*

rationem cum aliquo (to talk about negotiations of peace with —). (c) *Ratio* = in general, business, dealing, transaction, both in sing. and pl.: *Caes. G. 6. 14 in omnibus rebus, publicis privatisque rationibus, Graecis litteris utantur*; *Cic. Quinct. 15 de tota illa re atque ratione Gallicana*; *Rosc. Am. 149 fori iudiciiue rationem*. So very common in *Cic.* with adj., expressing the line or department of the transaction or business: e.g. *Fam. 1. 2. 4 ratio popularis*, the question of constitutional proceeding; *Off. 1. 76 ratio domestica, bellica* (the line or path of domestic or foreign transactions); *Att. 10. 11. 2 ratio nummaria* (the business of). 5. (From the idea of reckoning), thinking, considering, reasoning about a thing, argumentation. (a) *Sall. I. 97. 2 belli atque pacis rationes trahere* (prolong the consideration of —); *Cic. Rep. 1. 4 his rationibus tam certis* (to these reasonings or considerations); *ib. 3. 43 ut nunc ratio cogit, dicendum est plane nullam esse rem publicam*; *Fat. 38 ratio ipsa coget*; *Div. 2. 25 concludatur igitur ratio*; *De Or. 2. 158 verane summa sit cuiusque rationis*; *N. D. 3. 92 neque id dicitis superstitione atque aniliter, sed physica constantique ratione*. (b) So as t. t. of *Rhet.*: *Cic. Inv. 1. 17 in ratione an in scripto sit controversia*; 18 ‘ratio’ est autem ubi omnis quaestio non in scriptione, sed in aliqua argumentatione consistit; so *Quint. 3. 11. 4*, and elsewhere in the *rhett.* (c) With gen., consideration for or account of a thing: so very common in such connexions as *habere rationem alicuius rei* or *hominis*, to take account of a thing or person, take it or him into consideration, not leave out of account; *passim* in *Cic.*, e. g. *summam rei publicae rationem habere, alicuius vel dignitatis vel commodi rationem habere*; so *Caes.*, *Liv.*, and all Latin. (d) Followed by verbal clause: *Cic. Lael. 89 omnis in hac re habenda ratio atque diligentia est ut —* (we must take all thought); *Fam. 3. 5. 1 te habuisse rationem ut mihi consuleres*; *Verr. 5. 36 habeo rationem quid a populo Romano acceperim*; 39 *neque illud rationis habuisti, eam provinciam . . . venisse?* 2. 70 *hoc rationis habebant, facere eos nullo modo posse*, etc.; *Caes. C. 3. 78 totius rei consilium his rationibus explicabat ut . . . cogeret*; *G. 7. 81 his rationibus . . . bellum parat administrare*; *Script. Bell. Afr. 51 hac ratione opus instruebat ut . . . haberet*. (e) In other contexts: *Cic. Prov. Cons. 19 propter rationem Gallici belli* (in consideration of). 6. *Concr.*, the faculty or power of reasoning; reason, sense, judgment, in the most general sense of the words; so *passim* in Latin from the Ciceronian age onwards. (a) *Cic.*, in his philosophical writings, uses it constantly for reason (= λόγος) as

opposed to passion or appetite, e.g. *lex est summa ratio insita in natura: ratio quasi quaedam lux lumenque vitae: sollertia quam rationem vocamus: homo habet sensum et rationem et orationem*, etc.

So *ratio* and *consilium* are frequently found together. *Ratione aliquid facere* = to act reasonably in doing a thing; *res nulla ratione facta*, an act in which there is no sense (Caes. G. 1. 40 *magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vicisse*; Verg. A. 2. 314 *arma amens capio, nec sat rationis in armis*; Ov. M. 15. 150 *homines . . . rationis egentes*). (b) *Ratio non est*, or *nulla ratio est*, followed by *inf.*, = there is no reason or sense in doing; *ratio est*, it is reasonable: Corn. Her. 4. 18 *ei rationi ratio non est fidem habere*; Cic. Verr. Act. 1. 24 *minari divisoribus ratio non erat*; Caec. 15 *nullam esse rationem amittere eius modi occasionem*; Col. 3. 5. 3 *tenuissimo solo viliarium facere minime rationis est*; Tac. H. 1. 32 *eundi retro, si ratio sit, eandem mox facultatem*; 3. 22 *confectum algore atque inedia hostem postera die profligare ac proruere ratio fuit*.

(c) Especially in action; method, order, law, rule: so again common: e.g. Cic. Or. 116 *in omnibus quae ratione docentur et via*; Fin. 1. 29 *ut ratione et via procedat oratio*; Hor. 2. S. 3. 266 *ratione modoque Tractari non vult*; 271 *certa ratione modoque*; so Quint. *passim*, and other authors.

7. In things, proportion, order, system: Cic. N. D. 2. 43 *quod ratione et numero moveri possit*; Rep. 6. 18 *intervallis . . . pro rata parte ratione distinctis*; 2. 57 *in quo defuit fortasse ratio, sed tamen vincit ipsa rerum publicarum natura saepe rationem*, and so elsewhere; Lucr. 1. 148 *naturae ratio* ('the inner law and principle, *naturae ratio* being a translation of Epicurus's *φυσιολογία*, Munro); Prop. 2. 34b. 51 *rationem quaerere mundi* (the law); Vitruv. 3. 1. 1 *ratio symmetriarum: membrorum exactam rationem*; and elsewhere in Vitruv.

8. The reason, cause, rational ground of a thing; of action, the motive, ground: so very often, in sing. and pl.: Corn. Her. 2. 28 *absolutissima et perfectissima est argumentatio ea quae in quinque partes est distributa: propositionem, rationem, rationis confirmationem*, etc. . . . '*Ratio*' est causa quae demonstrat verum esse id quod intendimus; Cic. Verr. 2. 115 *quid tandem habuit argumenti aut rationis res, quamobrem*, etc.; Div. Cacc. 1 *si mei consilii causam rationemque cognoverit*; Verr. 2. 195 *quam habet rationem, non quaero aequitatis, sed ipsius improbitatis atque impudentiae* (motive grounded in equity, etc.) . . . *quin eius facti si non bonam, at aliquam rationem adferre soleant* (allege some motive or ground); so constantly, e.g. Caes. G. 1. 28 *id ea maxime ratione fecit quod noluit*, etc.; so G. 2. 10; Script. Bell. Afr. 5 *non est*

visa ratio . . . commorandi (there seemed no reason for —); *ib.* 42 *non est visa ratio propius accedendi*; Pompeius ap. Caes. C. 3. 86 *rationem consilii mei accipite*; Cic. Fam. 5. 13. 3 *rationes in ea disputatione a te collectae*.

9. The plan, idea, method, principle, system of a thing or course of action: Cic. Mur. 77 *ad rationem civitatis* (according to the principles of social life); Verr. 5. 4 *eadem ab illis defensionis ratio viaque temptatur*; Caes. C. 1. 30 *Pompeii sequendi rationem omittit* (the idea of —); Cic. Rep. 2. 61 *inventa ratio est ut . . . abdicarent*; Man. 1 *vitae meae rationes ab ineunte aetate susceptae* (plans or principles); Rep. 1. 11 *de rationibus rerum publicarum aut constituendarum aut tuendarum*; 2. 52 *in qua ratio rerum civilium perspici possit* (principle). So constantly in Caes., e.g. G. 4. 1 *ratio atque usus belli* (the theory and practice of war); 7. 63 *rationes belli gerendi communicet* (plans for); G. 2. 19 *ratio ordoque agminis*; 2. 22 *rei militaris ratio atque ordo*; 6. 9 *nota atque instituta ratione*; 4. 17 *rationem pontis hanc instituit*; elsewhere he has *ratio pugnae, proelii, operum, bellandi*; C. 3. 74 *ratione permoti* = influenced by strategical considerations.

10. Manner, way: Caes. constantly; he has *eadem, tali, omni, alia simili ratione* (in the same way, on the same plan); so also Cic., e.g. Lael. 26 *quid refert qua me ratione cogatis?* 87 *ullam rationem aetatis degendae*; Verg. A. 9. 67 *qua temptet ratione aditus*; and constantly in Latin.

11. The general course or procedure of a thing: Caes. C. 1. 76 *pristina belli ratio*; 3. 17 *sic belli rationem esse divisam, ut illi classe naves . . . impedirent, ipse . . . prohiberet*; Cic. Rep. 1. 13 *in explicandis rationibus rerum civilium*; Mur. 4 *praecipere tempestatum rationem et praedonum* (what they have to expect in the way of —); 35 *tota ratione comitorum*; Caes. G. 6. 11 *haec eadem ratio est in summa totius Galliae*; Cic. Prov. Cons. 35 *totam Gallici belli rationem prope iam explicatam perturbare* (the whole development); Mur. 66 *moderatiorem . . . ad omnem rationem humanitatis* (where kindly dealing was in question); Verr. 4. 109 *ne oratio mea aliena ab iudiciorum ratione esse videatur*; Off. 2. 60 *tota ratio talium largitionum*. Of a person: Nep. Milt. 3. 6 *cuius ratio etsi non valuit*.

12. Especially of a theory, system, doctrine; sometimes of an art or practical science: Lucr. 3. 14 *ratio tua* (addressed to Epicurus); Cic. Rep. 1. 25 *nova et ignota ratio, solem lunae oppositu solere deficere*; 1. 13 *nova et a nobis inventa ratio*; so elsewhere he has *Cynicorum, Epicuri, Stoicorum ratio*; Rep. 3. 4 *ratio vivendi* (theory of life); Arch. 1 *huiusce rei ratio aliqua ab optimarum artium studiis ac disciplina profecta*; De

Or. 3. 195 *omnes . . . sine ulla ratione aut arte quae sunt in artibus ac rationibus recta ac prava diiudicant*; Lucr. 5. 1006 *improba navigiū ratio (nauleri, Munro)*; Cic. Verr. 1. 68 *in eam rationem . . . loqueretur* (in accordance with that view).

Rēbilis, -ē, thinkable, imaginable: Gloss. Philox. *rebile οἰητόν*.

Rēcens. Darmesteter, followed by Bréal, thinks that this word is a present participle from a lost word *recere* = to come back. There is no doubt that it is a present participle, but I am disposed rather to derive it from a lost *recere*, to flow, the base of which stands to *rig-* of *rig-are* as that of *plec-sus* does to the *plī-* of *plī-care*. Thus the original meaning of *recens* would be flowing, wet, liquid. So perhaps Catullus 63. 7 *recente sanguine*, his flowing blood; Verg. A. 6. 674 *prata recentia rivis* (watered by streams); 9. 455 *tepidaque recentem Caede locum* (drenched with blood); 6. 450 *recens a vulnere Dido* (with the blood flowing from her wound); Dig. 1. 2. 24 (*Verginius*) *protinus recens a caede ad commilitones confugit*. Lucr. (5. 282) in writing *largus item liquidi fons luminis, aetherius Sol, Inrigat adsidue caelum candore recenti*, may have had this meaning in his mind. The idea of freshness in most of its senses which attaches to the word may easily be derived from freshness in plants, which implies moisture: an instance is Caes. C. 96 *recentibus caespitibus*. The lexx. give many examples, to which may be added Plin. 31. 97 *recentia ambusta*; Plin. Val. 3. 3. p. 73 *Rose recens volnus*; ib. 1. 18. p. 33 *recens glutinum*; ib. 24. p. 39 *recens sanguis*; ib. 3. 28. p. 103 *recens fimum, recens spuma*. The scholia on Lucan 2. 123 (*festae rorantia mensae Imposuit*) explain *rorantia* as = *recentia*.

Rēcensīō = ἀνορθάσιον, divorcement: Itala Matth. 19. 7, Marc. 10. 4 *dare librum, libellum repudii vel recessionis* (Rönsch S. B. p. 61).

Rēcīdivus, adj. from *rēcīdo*. 1. Properly, falling back; so of seeds that fall from the tree or plant and sprout up again: Serv. A. 10. 58 *tractus autem sermo est ab arboribus, quae taleis sectis repullulant*; Isid. Or. 17. 6. 10 *'recidiva' arborum sunt quae taleis sectis repullulant. Alii 'recidiva' a cadendo dicunt, quia post casum nascuntur. Alii a recidendo et repullulando dixerunt*; comp. Serv. A. 4. 344 *'recidiva' post casum restituta; alii 'recidivum' proprie dicunt quod excisum denuo nascitur*; Mela 3. 6. 2 *ut cum semel sata frumenta sunt subinde recidivis seminibus segetem novantibus*; Tert. Pudic. 16 *de recidivo fructicare*; Prudent. Symm. 2. 860 *recidivaque*

semina servat; Oros. 6. 17. 5 *recidiva semina in eodem agro germinant*. 2. Met., reviving, renewed, springing up again. (a)

Verg. A. 4. 344 *recidiva Pergama*; so 7. 322, 10. 58 where Serv. says *illud solum 'recidivum' dicimus, quod postea nascitur: unde modo 'recidiva' dixit 'Pergama' quae renovantur ab his qui sunt superstites Troianis periclis*; Plin. 30. 104 *febres recidivas*; Tert. An. 24 *recordatio memoria recidiva est*; Marc. 13 *recidivi anni*.

(b) Of circumstance and condition: Tert. Res. Carn. 12 *universa condicio recidiva est* (the condition of all things is to die and live again); Arnob. 3. 9 *ut nova suboriente fetura quicquid prior aetas abstulisset recidiva substitutio subrogaret*.

3. Returning: Sedul. Pasch. Carm. 4. 140 *recidivo tramite*; so Pasch. Op. 4. 12; Pasch. Carm. 3. 12 *recidiva lux*.

Reciniātus or **riciniatus**, clad in the *ricinium*: Acta Fratr. Arval. p. 36 (Henzen); Paul. p. 275 *reciniati*; Arnob. 6. 25.

Ricinium, -i: spelt **recinium** by two good MSS. of Cicero Legg. 2. § 64, Fest. p. 274 M, and the Oriel MS. of Isid. Or. 19. 25. 4; subst. n.; also *recinus* subst. m., Serv. A. 1. 282. A square garment, also called *maforte*, the ends of which were thrown back over the shoulder: too narrowly defined by Nonius p. 542 as *palliolum femineum breve*. XII Tabb. quoted by Fest. p. 274 M '*recinium*' *omne vestimentum quadratum qui xii interpretati sunt esse dixerunt*; comp. Cic. Legg. 2. 64; Acta Fratr. Arval. p. 37 (Henzen) *deinde magister ille latum sumpsit et ricinium*; Novius 71 (ap. Non. p. 540, where some MSS. give *ricinum*); Varro Ταφή Μενίππου ap. Non. p. 542 *nihilo magis decere mulierem quam de muliebri ricinio pallium simplex*; De Vita P. R. 1. ib. *mulieres in adversis rebus et luctibus et . . . ricinia sumunt*. (Varro L. L. 5. 132 derives it from *reicere*, and so Serv. and Isid. l. c. Perhaps the word should be written *reicinium*; this would account both for the supposed etymology and for the variety of spelling.)

Rēcīsāmēn, -īnis, subst. n., a chip: Lex Metallī Vipascensis 25. p. 143 Bruns *ex recisaminibus arborum*.

Rēclīnātīō = the back of a seat: Rufin. Int. Ioseph. Antiqq. 8. 5 *in reclamatione vero manus erant portantes regem* (Rönsch S. B. p. 61).

Rēcōsīdēro, -ās, to consider again: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 169.

Rēcordātīvus (*recordor*), t. t. of Grammar. 1. Of the perfect indicative: Mart. Cap. 3. 313; Prob. Inst. p. 160 K, and

often. 2. Of the perfect subjunctive: *limaverim, legerim*, Charis. p. 168 K.

Rēcordo, -ās, to remind: Gloss. Philox. *recordat ἀναμνήσκει*.

Recrispo, -ās, to curl back: Poet. ap. Serv. De Centum Metris p. 466 K *tenera recrispat aura tremulos sinus freti*.

Rēdemptiō = price: Itala Matth. 16. 26 *quid dabit homo redemptionem animae suae?* = ἀντάλλαγμα; Vulg. has *commutationem* (Rönsch S. B. 6. 62).

Rēdīvīvus, from *reduvia* or *redīvia* (not from *red-vivo*), so properly belonging to what is shed or thrown off: Fest. p. 273 M 'redīvīvus,' *ex vetusto renovatus*. 1. Of old material thrown

away and used up again, cast off, thrown away, previously used, second-hand: Cic. Verr. 1. 147, 148 *nullo lapide redīvīvo; redīvīva sibi habeto*; Catull. 17. 3 *axulis stantis in redīvīvis*; Vitruv. 7. 1. 3 *rudus redīvīvum*. Met., Sen. Exc. Contr. 4. p. 368 Bursian *redīvīvum me senem meretrix vocat*. Amm. 21. 3. 2 *redīvīvas bellorum materias*; 26. 6. 17 *sepulta iam dudum negotia et redīvīvas nebulas debitorum*; 28. 1. 1 *in cois tractibus bella redīvīva consurgunt*. In Cyprian De Opere et Eleem. 6 *ad hanc mundi denuo lucem redīvīvum corpus animatur*, the word may either mean cast-off, or revived.

2. Revived, brought to life again: Iuv. 6. 363 *ac velut exhausta redīvīvus pullulat arca Nummus*; Prudent. Cathem. 3. 204 *dux parili redīvīvus humo*; Oros. 3. 3. 4 *redīvīvo . . . certamini*; 5. 22. 16 *redīvīvos bellorum civilium cineres*; Ennod. Ep. 1. 5. p. 10 Hartel *redīvīva valetudo*; Op. 3. p. 367 *redīvīvum statum Liguriae*. 3. Trans., reviving: Sedul. Pasch. Op. 4. 21 *totius mundi turbas redīvīva faciet animatione resurgere*; Ennod. Ep. 1. 14. p. 24 H *redīvīvum tristitiae meae principium*. (See Lange in Curtius's Studien vol. 10. The ancients themselves do not seem to have thought of deriving the word from *red-vivo*: Charis. p. 99 K says *redīvīva dicimus quae post interitum redeunt*.)

Redūvia, -ae, or **redīvia**, sometimes according to Fest. p. 270 M written *reluvia*. Anything thrown or shed off, as the skin of a snake: Fest. l. c. says '*redīviam*' *quidam . . . appellant cum circa unguis cutis se resolvit*; Placidus p. 78 D '*reduviae*' *dicuntur spolia serpentum*. Titinius Setina (132 Rib.) *lassitudo conservom, redīviae flagri* (leavings of the whip!); Cic. Rosc. Am. 128 *qui cum capite Sex. Roscii mederi debeam, reduviam curem* ('attend to a hang-nail,' apparently a proverb); Solinus 9. 9 *in rupium cavaminibus . . . reduviae serpentum resederunt*; 32. 75 *reduvias escarum*; Arnob. 1. 51

ut pustulam, reduviam, papulam. (*Red*, and *uo*, to put, so to put back or off; comp. *ind-uo*, *ex-uo*: Placidus p. 79 D *reduvius*, *exuvius*.)

Rēfectiō = *prandium*: Sulpic. Sev. Dial. 1. 14. 1 . . . *quin illi ad legitimam horam refectionis occurreret*; 3. 1. 10 *paulo ante horam refectionis* (Rönsch S. B. p. 62).

Rēgionālis, a native, one born in the land: Itala Lev. 18. 26 *regionalis . . . et proselytus* (Rönsch S. B. p. 62).

Rēlātiō = *ἀναφορά*, a task or burden allotted to a person: Itala Num. 4. 19 *et filii eius accedant et constituent, unumquemque secundum relationem suam* (Rönsch S. B. p. 62).

Rēlātīvus. 1. Of pronouns, applied to demonstratives such as *is*, *ea*, *id*: Donatus p. 381 K, who says (*haec*) *rem absentem significant: sunt alia magis demonstrativa, ut eccum.* Comp. Cledon. p. 15; Prisc. 1. p. 59. 2. Of certain adverbs: Pliny ap. Charis. p. 225 K *relativae ad aliquid, ut Plinius ait, sive comparativae hae, magis, potius, immo.*

Relga togiae, τῆς ἀποδείξεως, Gloss. Philox. probably for *areta-logiae*, talking about virtue.

Rēligiō, -ōnis, subst. f., originally, in all probability, a restraining ordinance, a prohibitive command. 1. A scruple, doubt, hesitation about doing a thing; sometimes followed by inf. of the action about which there is a scruple, sometimes by *ut* and subj.: Plaut. Merc. 882 R *religionem mi obicisti*; Curc. 350 R *religio fuit, denegare nolui*; Ter. Heaut. 228 *nil esse mihi religiosi dicere* (I can't say that I have nothing); Fabius Pictor ap. Gell. 10. 15. 4 *equo vehi flaminem Dialem religio est* (it is forbidden); Acc. 431 *reicias Abs te religionem, neve scrupulam imponas tibi* (in Acc. 172 the reading is uncertain); Ter. And. 941 *unus scrupulus etiam restat. Dignus es cum tua religione* —; Cic. Off. 2. 51 *nec tamen . . . est habendum religioni nocentem aliquando . . . defendere*; Verr. 4. 78 *tibi illa Diana . . . religionem nullam attulit?* Or. 36 *hac ego religione non sum ab hoc conatu repulsus*; Cat. 3. 15 *quae religio C. Mario . . . non fuerat quo minus*, etc.; Agr. 2. 81 *omnia sine ulla religione . . . est dilargitus*; De Or. 2. 367 *ne quid Catulus attulerit religionis*; Div. 1. 77 *nec eam rem habuit religioni . . . ne committeret proelium*; elsewhere he has *oblata religio est alicui, ea religione liberati sumus*, and the like; Vitruv. 2. 8. 15 *religione impediti, quod nefas est tropaea dedicata remove.* 2. A tie, bond or obligation, in reference to relations between one person and another: Cic. Verr.

3. 134 *sancta religio . . . societatis*; Flacc. 9 *testimoniorum religionem ac fidem nunquam ista natio coluit* (had no reverence for the binding or solemn character of evidence); Verr. 3. 2 *declinare a religione officii*; Font. 20 *religio iurisiurandi*; so exactly Caes. C. 1. 76, 3. 28 (the obligation imposed by an oath); Quint. 5. 6. 2 *ipsa vi religionis* (the mere force of the religious sanction). 3. Binding

force, authority: Cic. Dom. 127 *dedicatio magnam habet religionem*; Mur. 1 *illa sollemnis comitiorum precatio tantam habet vim atque religionem*.

4. In matters of religion and worship, an ordinance, prescription, law; so very often in the pl.: Caes. G. 6. 13 *Druides . . . religiones interpretantur*; Cic. Div. 1. 105 *ad opiniones imperitorum fictas esse religiones*; Legg. 1. 43 *caerimoniae religionesque in deos*; Dom. 109 *religiones et caerimoniae*; 1 *religionum ius interpretando*; elsewhere he has *pro religionibus suis, contra omnium religiones bella suscipere*, and so he often uses the word; Verr. 4. 78 *tantis eorum (deorum) religionibus violatis*; so perhaps Lucr. 1. 109 *religionibus atque minis obsistere vatum* (the commands, prescriptions); Cic. Mil. 73 *cuius supplicio expiandas sollemnes religiones saepe censuit* (the idea being that the *religiones* or laws, having been violated, required cleansing); Red. Quir. 11 *Lentulus de sollemni religione rettulit*; Liv. 1. 32. 5 *cum Numa in pace religiones instituisset*; Verg. G. 1. 270 *rivos deducere nulla Religio veluit*; Vitruv. 4. 7. 6 *alius religionum effectus*; Col. 2. 21. 4 *ne vindemiam quidem cogi per religiones pontificum feriis licet*; Quint. 1. 11. 18 *sacerdotum nomine et religione durans ad hoc tempus saltatio* (in the name and with the sanction of the priests): 12. 3. 1 *scientia . . . morum ac religionum eius rei publicae*, etc.

5. An observance founded upon such a law; Vitruv. 1. 7. 1 *Volcani vi e moenibus religionibus et sacrificiis evocata*; Quint. 4 Praef. 6 *cuius mihi religionis* (religious act) *non haec sola ratio*, etc.; so 3. 8. 29; Plin. 25. 30 *hac evulsa scrobem repleri vario genere frugum religio est ac terrae piamentum*; 30. 42 *sed obrui tales religio est*.

6. A system of religious ordinances, an established service of religious observances, so very often in Cic.: e. g. Inv. 1. 2 *nondum divinae religionis ratio colabatur*; Flacc. 69 *istorum religio sacrorum: sua cuique religio, nostra nobis*. By an almost poetical figure Cic. calls Verres *praedo religionum*, the robber of services, Verr. 4. 95; comp. 4. 80, 93; Verg. A. 2. 188 *neu populum antiqua sub religione tueri*; 3. 409 *hac casti maneant in religione nepotes*; Vitruv. 1. 3. 1 *religionis est deorum immortalium . . . fanorum conlocatio*; 8 Praef. 4 *cum hydria aqua ad templum casta religione refertur*; Quint. 12. 2.

21 *de auguriis, responsis, religione denique omni*; 2. 4. 34 *quod ad religionem deum comparata sit*.

7. A declaration of the will of the gods by signs and the like: Script. Bell. Al. 74 *sive auspiciis et religionibus inductus*; Verg. A. 3. 363 *omnem cursum mihi prospera dixit Religio*; Phaedrus 4. 11. 4 *repente vocem sancta misit religio*; Nonius p. 126 s.v. *inconsultus: quibus consulentibus religio nihil diceret*.

8. An obligation or responsibility incurred by the performance of particular acts in the sphere of religion or morals: Cic. Dom. 107 *in religionibus suscipiendis* (in cases where the responsibility for certain religious acts is incurred) *caput est interpretari*, etc.; 124 *bona Lentuli religionibus obligavit*; Pis. 58 *susceptis religionibus impeditur*; Phil. 1. 13 *ne inexpiabiles religiones in rem publicam inducerentur*; Caes. C. 1. 11 *ut si . . . non profectus esset, nulla tamen mendacii religionae obstrictus videretur*; Vitruv. 9. 3. 13 *ita fore uti . . . religione liberarentur*.

9. A religious scruple: Caes. G. 5. 6 *quod religionibus impediri sese dicebat*; C. 3. 72 *causae . . . obiectae religionis . . . detrimenta intulissent*; Lucr. often, e.g. *religionum animos nodis exsolvere*; Varro Anthropopolis, *non demunt animo curas ac religiones Persarum montes*; Sall. I. 75. 9 *milites religione pluvia magis usi*; Caes. G. 6. 37 *plerique novas sibi ex loco religiones fungunt*; 6. 16 *natio est omnis Gallorum admodum dedita religionibus*; Hor. 1. S. 9. 70 *nulla mihi, inquam, Religio est*.

10. Anxiety or solicitude in religious matters: Cic. Caec. 97 *ut religione civitas solvatur*; Cic. Legg. 2. 55 *totaque huius iuris compositio magnam religionem caerimoniamque declarat*; Liv. 2. 36. 3 *liber religione animus*.

11. In the sphere of morals, an obligation binding to a particular course of conduct: Caes. C. 1. 67 *quod perterritus miles in civili dissensione timori magis quam religioni consulere consueverat* (his duty, allegiance); C. 2. 32 *relinquitur nova religio* (new allegiance).

12. In the individual, the sense of duty or obligation, the sense of honour, conscience, scrupulousness, conscientiousness: Cic. Rosc. Com. 45 *fides ac religio iudicis*; Fam. 11. 29 *tuam in consilio dando religionem*; Font. 23 *quanta fide, quanta religione*; Or. 25 *eorum religioni serviret orator*; Brut. 293 *ne religio nobis tam adhibenda sit quam si testimonium diceremus*; Quint. 5. 7. 33 *scientiam in testibus et religionem*; 6. 1. 20 *cautiores ad custodiam suae religionis* (their honour as judges); 11. 1. 75 *fides ac religio in pronuntiando*; 9. 2. 54 *sollicitudinis et quasi religionis*.

13. Religious feeling, generally in a good sense, as opp. to *superstitio*: Cic. Inv. 2. 161 *religio est quae superioris cuiusdam naturae . . . curam caerimoniamque adfert*; Part. 81 *religionem*

superstitiō imitatur; Legg. 2. 26 *adfert enim haec opinio religionem utilem civitatibus . . . tum maxime et pietatem et religionem versari in animis, cum rebus divinis operam daremus*; Verg. A. 2. 715 *religione patrum multos servata per annos*; poetically, 7. 172 *horrendum silvis et religione parentum*; 8. 598; Liv. 1. 18. 1 *incluta iustitia religioque Numae Pompili*.

14. Of things or places, sanctity: Cic. Inv. 2. 1 *propter fani religionem*; Rab. Perd. 30 *deorum religionem et sanctimoniam*; Script. Bell. Al. 32 *sacris omnibus prolati quorum religione precari offensos . . . animos erant soliti*. Verg. several times; note especially A. 2. 151 of the wooden horse, *quae religio* (according to Serv. = *quae consecratio*, i. e. whence or what its sanctity); 12. 182 *quaeque aetheris alti Religio*; Quint. 1. 6. 1 *vetera maiestas quaedam, et ut sic dixerim religio commendat*; 10. 1. 88 *grandia et antiqua robora iam non tantam habent speciem quantam religionem*; 12. 10. 9 (of a statue) *cuius pulchritudo adiecit aliquid etiam receptae religioni videtur*. (In all probability from *lig-*, to bind, though Cic. N. D. 2. 72 and other ancient scholars derived it from *relego*, to consider. Its earliest usage seems to be in the sense of a prohibition, a check, and this idea seems to run through many of its applications, especially such phrases as *teneri, solvi, religione, religionum nodi*, and the like. *Religio* would stand to *religare* as *internecio* to *necare*, being the abstract from a lost form *religere*, the simple form of which appears in *lictor*.)

Rēmastico, -ās, to chew again: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 169.

Rēmēābilis, returning: add to the instances in the lexx. Serv. A. 5. 251 *flexuosa et in se remeabilis purpura*.

Rēmīgātor, a rower: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 169.

Rēmōtīvus, adj., t. t. of Rhetoric, the shifting of blame on to another person or thing (*remotio*): Fortunatianus ap. Halm R. L. M. p. 93: Donatus on Ter. Hec. 2. 2. 21.

Rēmūlcēo (*mulceo* in the sense of to pull or draw), to draw gently back: Verg. A. 11. 812 (*lupus*) *caudam . . . remulcens Subiecit pavitantem utero*; Apul. M. 1. 2 *ures (equi) remulceo, frenos detraho*; ib. Flor. 15. 51 *crinibus fronte parili separatu per malas remulsis*.

Rēmūlco, -ās (*remulcum*), to draw gently: Nonius p. 57, according to the MSS., '*remulcare*' *dictum quasi molli et leni tractu ad progressum mulcere*; Sisenna *Historiae lib. ii. 'si quae celeriter solvi poterat, in altum remulcare trahit'* (? *remulcare scaphis*?); comp.

Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 169 '*remulcant*' *scapha navem ducunt*; Gloss. Sangall. p. 178 Warren '*remulcunt*' *cum scava nave dicunt* (*i. e.* '*remulcant*' *cum scapha navem ducunt*). The edd. of Nonius have changed *remulcare* into *remulco trahere*.

Rēmūnērātīō = δωροφορία, ministratio: Itala Rom. 15. 31 *ut . . . remuneratio mea, quae in Hierusalem, acceptalis* (sic) *fiat sanctis* (Rönsch S. B. p. 63).

Rēpāgūla, -ae, f., a prison: Ennod. Dict. 1. p. 425 Hartel *vita . . . quasi repagulā algoris emissa*.

Rēpāgūlum, -i, an iron or wooden bar with a hook at the end hung on the doorpost, and fitting into a socket on the opposite *valva* or folding-door, so that when both *repagula* are fastened into their sockets the doors are closed, when they are taken out and allowed to fall the doors are opened. Thus a *repagulum* is regarded as a device either for opening or shutting *valvae*. Fest. p. 281 M (as emended by Marquardt Röm. Alt. 7. p. 225) *repagula sunt ita quae patefaciundi gratia figuntur ut ex contrario quae oppanguntur*; Gloss. Epinal. p. 22. C. 31 '*repagula*' *impedimenta*.

1. In the first application Enn. Tr. 228 (307) *ille traversa mente mi hodie tradidit repagula Quibus ego iram omnem rectudam*.

2. In the second. (a) Plaut. Cist. 3. 18 *occludite aedes pessulis, repagulis*; Cic. Verr. 4. 94 *convolsis repagulis*; Div. 1. 74 *valvae clausae repagulis*; Ov. M. 5. 120 *dextri robusta repagula postis*; 14. 783 *portae cecidisse repagula sensit*; 2. 155 (*equi pedibus*) *repagula pulsant*; so of the barriers in a race-course, Luc. 1. 295; Sil. 16. 317; Apul. M. 1. 14 *postes ad repagula redeunt*; Amm. 19. 6. 4 *repagula versabilia*. (b) Met., Cic. Verr. 5. 39 *omnia repagula pudoris officiique perfringere*; Amm. 16. 12. 38 *equites . . . Caesar . . . velut repagulum quoddam cohibuit*; Ennod. Epist. 1. 5. p. 12 H *grammaticae instructionis repagula*.

3. A hook for winding ropes upon: Amm. 23. 4. 6 *repagula quibus incorporati sunt funes explicantes*. 4. A muzzle: Ennod. Ep. 2. 16. p. 68 Hartel *nemo . . . taciturnitatis repagulo ora porrigit*.

Rēplētivus, t. t. of Grammar = ἀναπληρωματικός, complementary, applied by Palaemon ap. Charis. p. 226 K to *saltem, tamen, tandem* and *ne adeo*.

Rēpōtia, -ōrum, subst. n. pl. 1. Name of a feast held at the house of a newly-married husband the day after the marriage: Varro L. L. 6. 84 '*repositia*' *a potu*; Fest. p. 281 M '*repositia*' *postridie*

nuptias apud novum maritum cenantur, quia quasi reficitur potatio; Porph. Hor. 2. S. 2. 60 '*reposita*' dicebatur dies post nuptias; somewhat differently Ps. Acr. ib. '*reposita*' sunt quae dicuntur ποτοστροφία aut mutuae invitationes; '*reposita*' dicuntur dies qui secuntur nuptias, quando mutuis conviviis se frequenter invitant. Hor. 2. S. 2. 60; Gell. 2. 24. 14 nuptiis et repositis; Auson. Epist. 5. 49 (p. 228 Peiper) natalis si forte fuit sollemnis amico, Coniugiove dapes, aut sancta reposita patrum. 2. In a general sense, a second drinking-bout: Apul. Apol. 59 ad reposita cenae obeunda.

Rēs, gen. and dat. **rēi**, sometimes scanned as monosyll., but never *rēi* (Munro or Lucr. 1. 688): gen. pl. *rerum*, dat., abl. *rebus*.
1. Property, possessions: XII Tab. 5. 3 (Bruns) *uti legasit super pecunia tutelave suae rei*; quoted probably in the oldest form by Gaius 2. 244, Inst. 2. 22 pr., Dig. 50. 16. 120 *utei suae rei legasit* (*res* in the Verona Gaius); Plaut. Bacch. 1113 R *perdidi filium, me atque omnem rem meam*, and so *passim* in all Latin from the oldest downwards; Cic. and **Caes.** often have the combination *res familiaris*. In this sense it is almost invariably used in the sing., *rem facere, augere, minuere, frangere*, etc., though the pl. *res*, from meaning things, effects, comes to mean possessions, as in **Caes. C. 3. 1.** So in legal Latin: e. g. Dig. 37. 5. 16 *si rem ab intestato habeat*. 2. Interest, profit, convenience: so again very common: e. g. Plaut. Capt. 296 R *tua e re feceris*; Trin. 628 *si in rem tuam . . . esse videatur . . . sinam*; 748 *utibile magis atque in rem*; so *in rem*, to profit or advantage, in all Latin: *ab re Consulit*, Plaut. Trin. 238, contrary to his interest, to his hurt; so *ab re* constantly. *Contra rem alicuius venire*, to act against a person's interest: Cic. Phil. 2. 3; comp. Cato Or. p. 104 Meyer *si quis advorsus rem suam quid fieri arbitratur*; Cic. Verr. 3. 115 *si tua res non ageretur* (if it were not *your* interest that was in question); so elsewhere in Lat. *tua, mea res agitur*. 3. As applied to a number of persons, *res* again means their interest (properly, perhaps, their wealth or possessions): and so *res summa, res publica* = the highest, the common interest, and concr., the commonwealth, the community. (a) *Res summa* in this sense: Enn. A. 102 *astu, non vi . . . summam servare decet rem* (the commonweal); 411 *noenum sperando cupide rem prodere summam*; Acc. Aeneadae 14 *quibus rem summam et patriam nostram quondam adauctavit pater*; Trag. 206 *quod re in summa summum esse arbitror Periculum*; Verg. A. 2. 322 *quo res summa loco, Panther, quam prendimus arcem?* (here Serv. explains *res summa* as =

res publica: how does it stand with the commonweal?) 11. 302 *summa de re statuisset*; so nearly Liv. 3. 51. 1 *placere decem creati qui summae rei praesentent*; 36. 34. 7 *cum satis pervideas, nihil id magnopere ad summam rem pertinere censes?* (But in Tac. A. 1. 31 *regimen summae rei penes Germanicum, res summa* must mean the whole or united force.) Cic. and Livy sometimes combine the two, *res summa publica*; e. g. Liv. 39. 16. 3. So *res communis*; Cic. Cluent. 196 *in rem communem municipii diligentia*; Sisenna fr. 99 (p. 290 Peter) *si res communis melioribus locis constitisset*; Liv. 3. 68. 3 *at enim communis res per haec loco est peiore.* (b) By far the commonest expression in this connexion is however *res publica*. In Plaut. Mil. 103 Rib. *magnai rei publicai gratia* it means simply 'an affair of state'; so Curc. 399 R *ob rem publicam*; Cato however uses the phrase as = the common weal; Orat. p. 44 (Jord.) *pro re publica, non sua, obsonat*; p. 74 *iure, lege, re publica communiter uti oportet, gloria atque honore quo modo sibi quisque struxit*; p. 50 *rei publicae profici*; so p. 59; p. 33 *rem publicam curare*; 42 *erga rem publicam beneficia*; elsewhere *pro, e re publica*. (c) *Rem publicam gerere*, properly to carry the interest of state, bear it on one's shoulders, and so manage it, carry it on: Plaut. Curc. 552 R *quis res publica et privata geritur, non eis crederem?* Amph. 196 R *ut gesserit rem publicam ductu, imperio, auspicio suo*; Enn. Trag. 295 *multi suam rem bene gessere et publicam patria procul.* (d) *Res publica* is common in Cic., Caes., Sall. where we should use the words public, politics, political: e. g. Cic. Rep. 1. 30 *quae vel ad usum vitae vel etiam ad ipsam rem publicam conferre possumus* (public purposes); *rem publicam capessere, tractare, ad rem p. adire, rei p. interesse*, and the like = to take part in politics; *rei publicae causa, pro re publica aliquid facere*, to do anything on public or political grounds; *de re publica, de summa re publica loqui*, to address oneself to the political situation. In this connexion the sing. *res publica* is almost always used; though Cic. says sometimes in *rebus publicis atque privatis*, or *versari in publicis rebus* (Inv. 1. 4), the collocation *res publicae* by itself usually means not politics, but commonwealths, or constitutions. So Caes. C. 3. 21 *a re publica removendum* (from the sphere of public action). Sall. I. 3. 1 *magistratus et imperia, postremo omnis cura rerum publicarum* is an apparent exception; but even here *rerum publicarum* differs from *rei publicae* as public affairs from politics. 4. Concr., *res publica* = the commonwealth, the state-community, the state, body

1.40, 159
 Cic. pro Mil.
 Propter
 Res pub.

politic. (a) Cato Or. p. 37 (Jord.) *vide sis quo loco res publica siet*; ib. p. 63 *rei quoque publicae medius fidius miserare*; p. 19 *operam rei publicae fidam atque strenuam perhibuit*; Cato ap. Cic. Rep. 2. 37 *nec temporis unius nec hominis esse constitutionem rei publicae*. (b) So *passim* in Latin for a state or state-community, = Greek πόλις.

5. A constitution, always in the sense of a form of government assented to by the *populus* = Greek πολιτεία: (?) Naev. Com. 61 *qui vestram rem publicam amisistis tam cito?* So perhaps Gaius Gracchus (p. 229 Meyer) *vae nationes cum aliis rebus . . . res publicas quoque suas amiserunt* (Festus p. 286 M *res publicas multarum civitatum dixit C. Gracchus*). So Cic. Rep. 1. 41 *omnis res publica, quae populi res est*; 44 *de tribus his generibus rerum publicarum*; 53 *eam formam rei publicae*; 70 *nullam omnium rerum publicarum . . . conferendam esse cum ea*, etc.; 3. 43 *ubi tyrannus est, dicendum est plane nullam esse rem publicam*; De Off. 1. 35 *si non optimam, at aliquam rem publicam haberemus*; Rep. 1. 69 *in hac iuncta moderateque permixta conformatione rei publicae*; Quint. 5. 10. 63 *quot sint species rerum publicarum*.

6. *Res* by itself is sometimes used for a state, a power: Enn. A. 492 *res Romana*; 313 *unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem*; 455 *rem Romanam*; Cato Orig. 20 (p. 58 Peter) *eo res eorum auxit*; Sall. I. 18. 11 *res Persarum*; Hist. 1. 8 *Romana*; C. 6. 3 *res eorum, civibus moribus agris aucta*; Verg. A. 1. 268 *dum res stetit Ilia regno*; Liv. 1. 2. 3 *rem Troianam crescere ratus*; 1. 3. 1 *res Latina puero stetit*; 1. 6. 3 *Numitori Albana re permissa*.

7. Like our word 'state,' *res* often means condition, circumstances. (a) Plaut. Poen. 524 R *in re populi placida*; Lucr. 6. 1281 *pro re*, and so elsewhere often, according to or in consideration of the circumstances; so *e re*: Sall. C. 20. 13 *mala res, spes multo asperior*; Verg. A. 1. 563 *res dura et regni novitas*; 9. 320 *nunc ipsa vocat res* (the situation of itself invites us); Liv. 7. 7. 2 *multum ab spe adeundi valli res Hernicis afuit*.

(b) So extremely common in pl.: *res secundae, adversae*, prosperous, adverse fortune; *res dubiae, egenae*, circumstances of doubt or want; *res bonae, perditae, florentes, adflictae*, and the like. Verg. has *res tenues, inopes, laetae, dubiae, egenae, adflictae*. And by itself, fortunes: Caes. G. 4. 16, *suis quoque rebus eos timere voluit*; Verg. often, e. g. A. 3. 1 *res Asiae*; 1. 204 *discrimina rerum*; 10. 666 *ignarus rerum* (of his good fortune); 9. 278 *nulla meis sine te quaeretur gloria rebus*; 8. 471 *res Troiae*; Hor. Epod. 9. 37 *curam metumque Caesaris rerum*. (c) Poet.: Verg. A. 1. 178 *fessi rerum* (weary of their way); 462

sunt lacrimae rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt ('natural tears').

(d) *Res* in pl. sometimes stands for cause, interest: Caes. C. 3. 35 *Hegesaretos . . . Pompeianis rebus studebat*; G. 6. 7 *nonnullis Gallicis rebus favere*; perhaps Verg. A. 3. 54 *res Agamemnonias victriciisque arma secutus*.

(e) Sometimes for 'surroundings,' 'home': Plaut. Rud. 282 R *sed haec pauperes res sunt*; Cic. Balb. 28 *his rebus relictis alias se in civitates contulerunt*. In

Ac. 2. 57 *Deli fuisse complures salvis rebus illis, rebus* perhaps means 'state,' 'dominion.' In Hor. Epod. 5. 49 (*O rebus meis Non infideles arbitrae*) *rebus* probably means actions, proceedings. In Verg. A. 11. 399 *capiti cane talia, demens, Dardanio rebusque tuis*, the meaning is very obscure; perhaps Verg.

means 'your surroundings'; perhaps 'your fortunes.' In Aen. 8. 365 *rebusque veni non asper egenis, rebus* may well = 'home.'

8. In general, *res* means a concern, business; *rem* or *res gerere* =, in all Latin, to manage or carry on a business entrusted to one; *rem* or *res bene, male gerere*, to do so well or ill. The phrase is especially common in connexion with political or military duties. With a particular adjective attached *res* is very common in this sense; e.g. *res rustica*, the business, art, or science of agriculture; *res militaris, bellica*, military science; so *res aquaria, navalis, iudiciaria* (the department of—); *res frumentaria*, the business of foraging, and the like: Cato R. R. 5. 3 has *rem divinam facere* for to perform an act of worship; so *res* in the pl., though not so commonly; *res rusticae, res divinae*, etc. 9.

The commonest use of the word is for a *thing* in the most general sense of the word; for instance, in referring to a transaction or fact just mentioned, *quae res, ea res* (which matter, this matter); so both sing. and pl. With superlatives, *rerum* is used in poetical Latin as = in the world; e.g. Ter. Eun. 248 *primos omnium rerum*; so Verg. G. 2. 534 *rerum facta est pulcherrima Roma*; elsewhere Verg. has *maxima rerum Roma*; Hor. *dulcissime rerum*; Ov. M. 12. 502 *fortissima rerum . . . animalia*; so elsewhere in the poets. *Res summa*, the point on which all depends: Liv. 23.

49. 8 *ibi rem summam agi cernentes*, and often elsewhere in Liv. In particular, *res* in this sense has the meaning (a) Of a fact as opposed to anything imagined or unreal, like the Greek *ἔργον*; so e.g. Plaut. *re experior* (I learn by actual fact); *rem fabulari: re non verbo*; so often *res* is opp. to *opinio, vox, spes, nomen*, etc. *Res ipsa* is very common in the sense of 'the fact in itself, the fact without any comment, embellishment, need of further evi-

dence,' and the like. So in the same sense *re vera*, sometimes written *revera* as one word. (b) Of a deed as opp. to a word; so in the pl. of actions or exploits (in the case of an individual), of history (in the case of a nation). Actions or exploits: thus in the title of a work by Hyginus and Oppius *De vita et rebus Africani* (but oftener *res gestae* in this sense): Hor. 2. S. 1. 11 *aude Caesaris invicti res dicere*. History: Nep. Conon 5. 4 *cui nos plurimum de Persicis rebus credimus*; Cat. 3. 2 *de Graecis neque de Italicis rebus*; Liv. Praef. 1 *si res populi Romani perscripserim*. (c) Of actual advantage or success: Liv. 1. 27. 6 *qua fortuna rem daret*. (d) In the philosophical language of Lucr. *res* 'signifies composite things in being in contradiction to the *primordia* or *corpora prima* out of which things are made' (Munro). (e) In law *res* means (1) things as opposed to persons; (2) a case or suit, also called *lis*. Old formula ap. Liv. 1. 32. 11 *quarum rerum, litium causa*: comp. Cic. Mur. 27 *statuere non potuisse . . . rem an litem dici oportuerit*; and so often *rem* or *res iudicare*, and the like. (f) *Res* in the phrases *ea re*, therefore, and *qua re*, wherefore (both frequent and classical), means a cause. (The derivation is uncertain: if the view taken in this article of its original meaning be correct, it may very probably be identical with the Sanskrit *rās*, wealth, the declension of which closely corresponds with that of *res*. But it may be connected with *rā*, to join, count: and thus originally mean counting, consideration: this etymology would bring it into close relation with *reor*, to think.)

Respondere ablativo casui, to govern the ablative, Probus Inst. p. 73 K.

Rēversūs, -ūs, m., a returning: Script. De Id. Gen. ap. Keil Gramm. Lat. 4. p. 575 *reversus épánodos*.

Rōgātīō = an embassy: Itala Luc. 14. 32 *mittit rogationem rogans pacem* (Rönsch S. B. p. 63).

Rōtūla = *ρότισκος*, a ring: Itala Ezech. 16. 12 *rotulas in auriculas tuas* (Rönsch S. B. p. 63).

Ructūs, -ūs = license, caprice: Cypr. Epist. 2 *nec patiamur errare fratres nostros et pro arbitrio et ructu suo vivere*; Vit. Cypr. 15 (Rönsch S. B. p. 63).

Rūdimentum = rudeness, inexperience: Cacl. Aur. Chron. 1. 1. 50 *adhuc enim, inquit Themison, Asclepiadis erroribus et rudimento temporis methodici fallebantur*; Gloss. Philox. *rudimentum ιδιωτισμός, πρωτοπειρία*; Cyrill. *ἀπειρία, imperitia, . . . rudimentum* (Rönsch S. B. p. 63).

Rŭēs, subst. f. (*ruo*: comp. *luc* from *luo*), a fall: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 169 '*rues*' *ruina*. Conj. by Mommsen in the Carmen Fratrum Arvalium C. I. L. 1. 28 *neve lue rue* (= *luem ruem*) *sins incurrere in pleoris*.

Rŭllus, adj., (*rus*), rustic: Gloss. Philox. *rulla*, χωρική, ἄγροικος: as subst., a beggar: Ib. *rullus mendicus*. The word occurs also as a cognomen.

Rŭmō, -ōnis, an old name of the Tiber: Serv. A. 8. 63, 90.

Rutrāmen, -īnis, subst. n., rubbish (what is *rutratum* or thrown up by a *rutrum*): Lex Metallī Vipasc. 54. p. 153 Bruns *pulvis ex scauriis et rutramina*.

S.

The position of the vocal organs in pronouncing this letter and *x* (= *cs*) is thus described: Marius Vict. p. 34 K *duae supremae, s et x, iure iungentur. Nam vicino inter se sonore attracto sibilant rictu, ita tamen, si prioris ictus pone dentes excitatus ad medium lenis agiletur, sequentis autem crasso spiritu hispidum sonet, quia per coniunctionem c et s, quarum et locum implet et vim exprimit, ut sensu aurium ducemur, efficitur*; Ter. Maur. p. 332 K *mox duae supremae (s and x) Vicina quidem sibila dentibus repressis Miscere videntur: tamen ictus ut priori Et promptus in ore est agiturque pone dentes, Sic levis (? lenis) et unum ciet auribus susurrum. Mixtura secundae geminum parat sonorem, Quia c simul et quae prior est iugando nisum, Retrorsus adactam solidant premuntque vocem*. Again Ter. Maur. p. 352 *dentibus σίγμα atque labris proximam sedem tenet*; Mart. Cap. 3. 261 *s sibilum facit dentibus verberatis*. At the end of a word, if *s* was preceded by a vowel and followed by a consonant (e.g. *magnus fuit*) it was sounded very feebly, as appears by the fact that in the older poetry it could be metrically disregarded: thus Lucilius could write *Aeserninūs fūit, dignūs lōcoque*, etc. (Cic. Orat. 161, Quint. 9. 4. 37, and Gramm.) Quint. l. c. says that to avoid the harsh collision of final *s* with a consonant at the beginning of the next word, Servius Sulpicius would drop the *s* in pronunciation, *quod reprehendit Luranius, Messala defendit*. The sound of *ss* is called *pressior* by Mar. Vict. p. 8 K *iidem (antiqui) voces quae pressiore sono eduntur, 'ausus' 'causa' 'fusus' 'odiosus,' per duo s scribebant, 'aussus'*; comp. Consent. p. 395 K *s litteram Graeci exiliter eferunt adeo ut cum dicunt 'iussit,' per unum s dicere existimes*. But this

pressior sonus was not always, from the Augustan age onwards, represented by writing *ss*: see Quint. 1. 7. 20; Vel. Long. pp. 72, 79, 80 K; Cornutus ap. Cassiod. p. 149 K. S as an abbreviation may stand for *Severiana*, *Spurius*, *Saturnus*, *salus*, *servus*, *sestertium*, *sextarius*, *semis*, *senatus* and its cases; *sententiā*, *sacerdos*, *sacra* and its cases; *silitibus*, *sōlo*, *secutor*, *summa* (subst.), *sibi*, *suus* and its cases; *sacrum*, *singuli*, *singularis*, *subscriptus*, *spectatus*, *scripsi*, *scripsit*, *sit*, *solvit*, *sicut*, *sine*, *supra*, *sub* (S.P., S.PR. = *subpraefectus*; S.S. = *subscriptus*).

Saccellārius = a banker, *τραπέζιτης*: Rufin. Int. Ioseph. Antiqq. 12. 2 *rerum ministris et regiis saccellariis* (Rönsch S. B. p. 63).

Saecūlum: probably to be derived from *su-*, to beget (= *sav-iculum*), and thus meaning a generation. 1. In the concrete sense, a generation or race. Lucr. often has *saecula hominum*, *ferarum* = the generations of men, of animals: Cic. Div. 1. 36 *nec saeculorum reliquorum iudicium pertimescere*; Verg. G. 1. 468 *impiaque aeternam timuerunt saecula noctem* (wrongly explained by Georges as = fashion of the time, spirit of the age); A. 1. 291 *aspera tum positis mitescent saecula bellis*; Ov. M. 15. 260 *sic ad ferrum venistis ab auro*, *Saecula*: so *aurea*, *ferrea saecula*, etc. 2. In a temporal sense, the period occupied by the life of a particular set of individuals, 'generation,' *saeculum* is too common to need further illustration. The phrase *ire* or *mitti in saecula*, to win immortality of renown, is quoted by Georges from Silius and the younger Pliny: add Lucan 10. 533 *in famam et saecula mitti*. 3. In the sense of 'spirit of the age,' 'fashion,' *saeculum* may have been derived from the expression common in the Ciceronian age, *hoc saeculum*. It seems to begin with the elder Seneca; Contr. 2. 1. 2 (p. 115 Bursian) *aliqua materia quae convicium saeculi reciperet*; 2. 9. 17 (p. 124 B) *tunc paupertas erat saeculi*; Prop. 1. 18. 12 *turpius et saeculi vivere luxuria*; Mart. 9. 28. 9 *et cum theatris saeculoque rixaris*; Tac. G. 19 *nec corrumpere et corrumpi saeculum vocatur*. N. B. Whether the pl. *saecula* can be used in this sense seems to me more than doubtful. It has been taken so in Prop. 2. 25. 35-38 *at si saecula forent antiquis grata puellis* (*grata* is very doubtful) *Essem ego quod nunc tu: tempore vincor ego. Non tamen ista meos mutabunt saecula mores*; *Unus quisque sua noverit ire via*. The meaning however seems to be 'if we lived in times,' 'those old times,' not 'that fashion.' In Lucan again (10. 109) *explicitque suos magno Cleopatra tumultu Nondum translatos Romana in*

saecula luxus, Romana in saecula does not mean 'the fashion of Roman life,' but 'the generations of Rome.' In the Epicedion Drusi therefore (45) *quid, tenuisse animum contra sua saecula rectum*, the use of *saecula* in the sense of *saeculum* may be, as far as it goes, an argument against the antiquity of the poem.

Salmentum, -i, subst. n. from *salio*, to salt, anything seasoned with salt: Gloss. Hild. '*salmentum*' quod salibus conditur: so Gloss. Amplon. p. 379; Exc. ex Comm. in Donat. Gramm. Lat. 5. p. 327 K *quaerendum est quo modo Donatus dicat barbarismum esse si quis dicat salmentum pro salsamentum, cum Caper antiquissimus doctor dicat 'salmenta non timeas proferre, quia Latinum est'* (Caper p. 101 Keil). The writer proceeds to distinguish between *salmentum* and *salsamentum* as follows: '*salmentum*' autem est purgamentum maris, *salsamentum* vero salsugo dicitur, in qua liquescit sal, ut carnes condiantur. This distinction may be true, but there is no other evidence to support it: the explanation given by the glossaries seems the right one. The word is wrongly explained as a corruption of *salsamentum* by Charis. p. 265 K (= Donatus p. 392 K, Consent. p. 392 K, Iulian Exc. ex Comm. Donat. p. 324 K).

Salsipōtis, lord of the sea; Anth. Lat. 21. 2 (1. p. 71 Riese) *tantis Salsipotis distendit limina donis*. This word lends some support to *salsipotens* in Plaut. Trin. 820, which Ritschl altered to *salipotens*.

Sanctus, -a, -um. 1. Specially applied to the dead, from the notion perhaps of their being unapproachable and inviolable: of sacred memory: Sall. I. 85. 40 *ex parente meo et ex aliis sanctis viris*; Cic. Phil. 14. 33 *fortissimi dum vixistis, nunc vero etiam sanctissimi milites*; Verg. A. 5. 80 *salve sancte parens*; Tibull. 2. 6. 31 *illa mihi sancta est*; C. I. L. 9. 5924 *Licustinae Veneriae coniugi sanctissimae*; I. R. N. 13 *coniugi carissimae sanctissimae et bene merenti*. 2. Of style, pure (in the literary sense): Quint. 10. 1. 115 *est (Calvi) et sancta et gravis oratio et castigata*; 8. 3. 6 *ornatus virilis et fortis et sanctus*; 4. 2. 125 *quod (genus orationis) quo fuerit gravior et sanctius*; 8. 3. 24 *(verba antiqua) sanctiorem et magis admirabilem faciunt orationem*; ib. 44 *apud Sallustium dicta sancta et antiqua*; Tac. D. 4 *sanctiorem illam et augustiorem eloquentiam*.

Sārīo, -is (not *sarrio*), *sarūi*, *sartum*; *sarrivisse* is printed in Col. 11. 2. 10; to hoe: Fast. Rust. C. I. L. 1. p. 358 col. 1. 10 and 2. 10 *segetes sariuntur*; Plaut. Capt. 663 R *semper occant prius quam sariunt rustici*; Cato R. R. 161. 2 *sarito runcatoque* (where Vic-

torius says *in his enim antiquissimis libris quibus ad hoc munus usus sum, semper ita scriptum observavi*; ib. *ne ante sarueris*; Varro R. R. 1. 18. 8, 1. 29. 1 (where Schneider after Victorius writes *sario*); Varro Vinalia ap. Non. p. 8 *meas segetes ut sariat* (so Harl. corrected); Col. 2. 11. 4, 11. 2. 10 (where Schneider writes *sarr-*); Plin. 18. 158 *sartam, salam* (so the MSS., not *sartilam*); ib. 184 *sariet*; Mart. 3. 93. 20 (Schneidewin prints *sarrire*, but the best MSS. have *satire*, i. e. *sarirè*), etc., Gloss. Philox. *sarit βοραρίζει*.

Sarra or **serra**, -*ae*, subst. f., a beam or bar: Script. De Idioma. Generum ap. Keil Gramm. Lat. vol. 4. p. 577 '*sarra*' vel '*serra*' *μοχλός* (probably another form of *sëra*).

Sarraster, -*ris*, epithet of the people living near the Sarrus: Verg. A. 7. 738 *Sarrastris populos et quae rigat aequora Sarnus*: so P. and the MSS. of Servius; but *Sarrastis* is commonly read.

Sarritio, see **Sartio**.

Sarritor, see **Sartor**.

Sarritorius, see **Sartorius**.

Sarritura, see **Sartura**.

Sarrus, name of the river which gave its name to the Sarrastres: Serv. (Dan.) A. 7. 738.

Sartio, -*ōnis*, subst. f., abstr. from *sario*, hoeing: this form, not *sarritio*, is attested by the best MSS. of Col. 2. 11 (12). 1 and 11. 2. 9. *Sarritio* or *sartio* Serv. G. 1. 21.

Sartor, -*ōris* (not *sarritor*), subst. m. ag. from *sario*: Plaut. Capt. 661 R *sartor satorque scelerum et messor maxume* (so the Harl. MS. of Nonius p. 7); Varro Vinalia ap. Non. p. 7 *cum tu sis sartor*. In Varro R. R. 1. 29. 2 Politian's MS. gave *sartores*, though Schneider reads *sarritores*: so in Col. 2. 12 (13). 1. (Nonius p. 7 '*sartores*' *dicti non solum a sarciendo, verum etiam a sariendo*.) *Sarritor* is printed by Thilo in Serv. G. 1. 21 as the title of a god; the best MSS. vary between *Sartor* and *Sarritor*.

Sartorius, adj., belonging to hoeing: Col. 2. 13. 2 (so Politian's MSS., not *sarritorius*).

Sartura, -*ae*, subst. f., abstr. from *sario*, hoeing: Col. 11. 2. 27 according to the St. Germain MS. (a high authority): and without doubt in Plin. 18. 254.

Sätÿrōgrāphus, -*i*, a writer of satyric drama: Comm. Cruq. Hor. A. P. 240.

Scariola, popular name for endive: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae

Nominum p. 169 ‘*intiba*’ quae scariola vocatur. Löwe suggests that it may be a corruption of *cicoriola*.

Scaurārius, one who has to do with the *scoriae* or slack of a mine: Lex Metallī Vipascensis 45. p. 144 Bruns *scripturae scaurāriorum et testāriorum*.

Scaurēa (σκαωρία) and **scaurīa**, the form of *scoria* given by the Lex Metallī Vipascensis 45. p. 144 Bruns *pulverem ex scaureis*.

Scriptōr = a prose writer: Varro ap. Diomed. p. 426 K *apud poetas et scriptores*.

Scrofa, as t. t. of Medicine = scrofula: Cass. Fel. c. 26; Gargilius Martialis c. 8 fin. (Rose), lemma of Plin. Secund. 3. 6 (Rose) according to the cod. Sangall., *strumas, i. e. scrofas* (Rönsch S. B. p. 64).

Scrūpūlātōr = *scrupulose sollicitans*: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 169.

Scŷlācēum, -i, name of a town in the S.W. of Italy: Verg. A. 3. 533. The place had two names, Scyllētium (Σκυλλήτιον), and Scolacium or Scŷlācium (Σκολάκιον): Plin. 3. 95 *Scolagium, Scylletium Atheniensibus, cum conderent, dictum*. An inscr. of the year 143 A. D. (C. I. L. 10. 103) gives *Scolacium (Scolacio aquam dedit)*; Velleius 1. 15. 4 has, according to Haase, *Scylacium*; Mela 2. 4. 68 *Scyllaceum*. The form *Scŷlācēum* may be due to the necessities of metre.

Scŷlācēus, adj. from *Scylaceum*, belonging to Scylaceum: Ov. M. 15. 702 *Scylaceaque litora fertur*; Mela 2. 4. 68 writes *Scyllaceus*.

Sēcordis = *socors*: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 169.

Sectārius, adj., usually taken as = castrated; but it is differently explained by Paul. p. 336 M ‘*sectarius*’ *vervex, qui gregem agnorum praecedens ducit*; Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8. p. 556 ‘*sectarius aries*,’ *vervex quem oves sequuntur*; Plaut. Capt. 820 R *qui petroni nomen induit verveci sectario*. (Perhaps from *secta*, a way; so, the ram who leads the way; see the author’s Lectures and Essays, p. 369 foll.)

Segmentārius (*segmentum*): Schol. Iuv. 2. 124 (Valla) ‘*segmentarii*’ *etiam nunc dicuntur qui vestes ex auro elaborant*.

Segmentum, -i (*seco*, to cut). 1. A space made by cutting, an interval: Plin. 36. 52 *crassior enim harena laxioribus segmentis terit*. 2. A section, segment, division: Plin. 6. 212 *plura sunt*

segmenta mundi; ib. 216 *quinto segmento*; Auson. Mos. 119 (of the perch) *solidoque in corpore partes Segmentis coeunt*. 3. In dress,

an ornamental patch, sometimes bracelet, of purple or gold thread attached to the top of a lady's robe: Schol. Iuv. 6. 89 *segmenta dicit vittam pendentem de vestibus, intextam auro*; Serv. A. 1. 654 'monile' *ornamentum gutturis, quod et segmentum vocatur*. Ov. A. A. 3. 169 *nec vos, segmenta, requiro*; Val. Max. 5. 2. 1 *purpurea veste et aureis uti segmentis*.

Sella = *exoneratio ventris* (whence *assellare*): Itala 1 Reg. 24. 4 (Rönsch S. B. p. 65).

Sēmīnātiō = seed (ὁ σπόρος): Itala Marc. 4. 26. 27 *cum mittit seminationem in terra . . . et seminatio fructificat* (Rönsch S. B. p. 65).

Sēmīneutrālis, t. t. of Grammar applied to such words as *curro*, *vapulo*, *algeo*, Augustin. Reg. p. 514 K (F. Haverfield).

Sēmīplāgīum, -i, subst. n., glossed in Gloss. ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 7 as *minus rete*: so Osbern ap. eund. 8. p. 564. [Is this the same word as *implagium* or *symplagium* given by the MSS. of Isid. Or. 19. 5. 1 *minor autem retis implagium (or simplagium) dicitur a plagis, etc.*]

Sēmīplēnus. Cledon. p. 49 K uses the phrase *sempilena significatio* of the meaning of pronouns as opp. to that of substantives.

Sēmīrēmex, a half-rower, i. e. a man who partly rows, partly fights: Septim. Serenus ap. Serv. A. 5. 116 *semiremex Herculis*.

Sensūālis, in the sense of *voερός*, rational or intellectual: Serv. A. 6. 727 *qui dicunt deum corporalem esse et eum definiunt πῦρ voερόν, i. e. ignem sensualem*; so again A. 6. 747.

Sensūs, -ūs, in the meaning 1. Of reason, common sense, in the popular acceptation: Cic. Fin. 4. 55 *sensus . . . cuiusque et natura rerum atque ipsa veritas clamabat . . . non posse adduci ut inter eas res . . . nihil interesset*; Hor. 1. S. 3. 97 *sensus moresque repugnant Atque ipsa utilitas*; C. I. L. 6. 4379 (Rome, early first cent.) *fides amor sensus pudor et sanctitas*; Lewis and Short quote Dig. 9. 1. 1. 3 *animal sensu caret*; 24. 3. 22. 7 a mad person lacks *sensus*. 2. In the philosophical sense = *voῦς*, the highest reason or speculative intellect: Verg. A. 6. 747 *purumque reliquit Aetherium sensum*; Gloss. Philox. *sensus voῦς*.

Sēpārātīō = ἀφόρισμα, something dedicated to God without possibility of redemption: Itala Ezech. 44. 29 *omnis separatio in Israhel ipsis erit*; Vulg. nas *votum*. (Rönsch S. B. p. 65.)

Sērēnus is usually connected with the Greek σέλας, and taken

as = bright. It is more probably connected with *seresco*, and means originally dry; so of the sky, cloudless; of a wind or a cloud, rainless: Plaut. Merc. 876 R *hic Favonius serenust* (rainless), *istic Auster imbricus*; so Verg. G. 1. 461 *unde serenas Ventus agat nubes* (rainless: comp. G. 3. 197 *arida nubila*). Here Nonius p. 175, in a note on *seresco*, says that Verg. is using *serenas* 'docte' as = *siccās*.

Sesquiās, an *as* and a half: Gloss. Philox. *sequas* (i. e. *sesquias*)
 ἐν ἡμιον ἀσράπιον.

Silentīa, -ae, silence: Exc. Charis. p. 553 K.

Silva, in the sense of a bush, a bushy growth, sometimes of a tree-top: Caes. G. 2. 19 has side by side *se in silvas recipere, in silvis abditū, intra silvas aciem . . . constituerunt*, and *cum . . . ex silva in nostros impetum facerent*; so 3. 28 *continentes silvas ac paludes, ad quarum initium silvarum, eos in silvas repulerunt*, and 29 *silvas caedere*, with *ex omnibus partibus silvae evolaverunt*. Here *silvae* is taken by Kraner of the different parts of the forest, *silva* of the whole forest; but it seems more natural to take *silvae* as = bushes, *silva* = the wood. *Silvas caedere*, then, will mean to cut down the bushes. The following appear to be undoubted, or at least highly probable, instances of this use of *silva*; Verg. G. 1. 76 *lupini . . . silvam . . . sonantem*; 1. 481 *insano contorquens vertice silvas . . . Eridanus*; 2. 17 *pullulat ab radice aliis densissima silva*; 2. 207 *aut unde iratus silvam devexit arator*; 4. 273 *uno ingentem tollit de caespite silvam*; A. 3. 24 *ab humo convellere silvam*; 6. 8 *pars densa ferarum Tecta rapit silvas* (carries off brushwood); 6. 704 *virgulta sonantia silvis* (sounding with their thick leaves); 10. 709 *silva Pastus harundinea*; Ov. M. 4. 339 *fruticumque recondita silva Delituit*; 7. 242 *verbenis . . . silvaque agresti*; 8. 341 *propulsa fragorem Silva dat*; 9. 235 *congeriem silvae*; Lucan 1. 142 *tot circum silvae firmo se robore tollunt* (bushy tree-tops); 3. 445 *propulsaque robore denso Sustinuit se silva cadens*; 9. 966 *silvae steriles et putres robore trunci*. So Cic. Senect. 52 says *vitis . . . ne silvescat sarmentis* (grew into a bush); and Vitruv. 8. 1. 6 *crebrae arbores et silvosae* (bushy).

Simplīcītūdō, in Grammar, the positive form of an adjective: Cledon. p. 38 K 'doctus' *simplicitudo est, non collatio*.

Sincīnīa, -ae, subst. f., and neut. *sincinium*, a solo song: Paul. p. 337 M *sinciniam cantionem solitariam*; Isid. Or. 6. 19 (or 22). 6 *monodia quod Latine sincinium dicitur*; Osbern ap. Mai Cl. Auct. 8.

p. 558 '*sincinia*' *cantio solitaria* : '*sincinium*' *vox singularis cantilena*. (*Sin-, cano* : *sin-* as in *sim-plex*, *sin-c-erus*, *sin-gulus*.)

Singulārīus, adj. from *singulus*, what belongs to one: so Plaut. Capt. 112 R *his indito catenas singularias* (chains small enough for one person, opp. to the larger ones they are wearing); Turpilius 28 R *homo unica est natura et singularia* (peculiar); Cic. ap. Charis. p. 229 K has adv. *singularie*, in what exact sense cannot be ascertained, but apparently = *unice*; Gell. 9. 4. 6 *homines . . . singulariae velocitatis* (remarkable, singular); 17. 9. 2 *litterae singulariae* (single letters, properly letters belonging each to one word) = abbreviations.

Sōlācīum = assistance, support: Rufin. Int. Ios. Antiqq. 7. 6, 7 al. (Rönsch S. B. p. 66).

Sōlīditās = foundation: Nonius p. 520 *modestia fundamentum, soliditas, basis ipsa virtutis est* (Rönsch S. B. p. 66).

Sōlium, -i, subst. n. 1. Defined by Serv. on Aen. 1. 506 and 7. 169 as being properly a kind of chest made of one piece of wood: *quasi armarium uno ligno factum, in quo reges sedebant propter tutelam corporis sui*; so also Isid. Or. 20. 11. 10. It is constantly used in the sense of a throne of god or king, and was, one must suppose, originally a seat enclosed on the back and the sides, and perhaps at the top, resembling a large tub set on end. Fest. p. 298 M says '*solia*' *appellantur sedilia in quibus non plures singulis possint sedere*. Cic. Har. Resp. 57 *deorum ignes, solia, mensas*; Fin. 2. 69 *ornatu regali in solio sedentem*; De Rep. 3. 12 *in illo divino solio non longe a sapientia conlocare*; Lucr. 5. 1137 *pristina maiestas soliorum et sceptris superba*; Verg. often uses it, but always of gods and kings; and so other writers frequently. 2. Poet. = throne, i. e. royalty, kingly power: Verg. A. 10. 852 *pulsus ob invidiam solio sceptrisque paternis*; Hor. 2. C. 2. 17 *redditum Cyri solio Phrahaem*; and so later poets and prose writers, e. g. Tacitus. 3. Of a chair in common use: Crassus ap. Cic. De Or. 2. 226 *solium paternum*; Cic. Legg. 1. 10; and elsewhere. 4. A tub for bathing: Cato R. R. 10. 4 *solium unum*; Lucr. 6. 800; Vitruv. 9. 3. 10; Liv. 44. 6. 1; Cels. 1. 3, 1. 4, 7. 26. 5; Plin. 33. 152 *feminae nisi argentea solia fastidiunt*; Suet. Aug. 82; Pallad. 1. 40. 3, 41. 1. In these passages, when *solium* is used in connexion with baths, it means a tub or bath large enough for one person only; but in Petron. 92 (*circa solium sedentibus*) it seems to be used of the *piscina* or basin of the baths. 5. Of a stone coffin or

sarcophagus : Curt. 10. 10. 9 ; Suet. Nero 50 ; Florus 2. 21 (4. 11.) 11 *in referto odoribus solio*. (Perhaps from *sol-* or *sel-*, to sit : Varro L. L. 5. 128 derives it from *sed-eo* directly ; so Fest. p. 298 M.)

Spārus, -i, m., and **spārum**, -i, n., a rustic missile : according to Ti. Donatus on Aen. 11. 682, a knotted stick : *spara* are defined by Fest. p. 331 M as *parvissimi* (?) *generis iacula* ; Non. p. 536 says ' *sparus*' is *telum agreste* ; Isid. Or. 12. 6. 31 ' *sparus*' est *telum rusticorum missile* ; so Varro ap. Serv. A. 11. 682 ; Ti. Donatus A. 11. 682 ' *sparum*' *dicunt . . . fustem nodosum, quo rustici utuntur cum eunt ad bellum*. Lucil. Inc. 109 *tum spara, tum rumices* ; Sisenna iii. ap. Non. p. 556 *sparis ac lanceis eminus peterent hostes* ; Sall. Cat. 56 *sparos et lanceas* ; Varro Meleagri ap. Non. l. c. *sparo secutus tragulave* ; Verg. A. 11. 682 *agrestisque manus armat sparus*.

Spēcūlātōr, in the sense of 1. A watcher, overseer : Itala and Vulg. Ezech. 33. 6 ; Tert. Marc. 2. 25 *speculatorem vineae* ; Augustin. C. D. 1. 9 *ad hoc enim speculatores, hoc est populorum praepositi*, etc.

2. In Tert. Scorp. 12 *alieni speculator* = ἀλλοτριεπίσκοπος (1. Petr. 4. 15) or one who watches for or desires the possessions of others.

3. An eye-witness : Itala Luc. 1. 2 *qui ab initio speculatores et ministri fuerunt verbi* ; Tert. Apol. 45 ; Gloss. Philox. *speculator ἐπόπτης, κατάσκοπος* (Rönsch S. B. p. 66).

Spīca = spelt : Hieron. in Ezech. 4. 9 *ξέας . . . quas nos vel far vel gentili Italiae Pannoniaeque sermone spicam speltamque dicimus* (Rönsch S. B. p. 67).

Spīna = the loin : Itala Lev. 8. 25. 9, 19 (Vulg. *caudam*) ; Matth. 3. 4 (Vulg. *lumbos*). (Rönsch S. B. p. 67.)

Splendīdus and **splendōr** in the sense of spotless, spotlessness : Cic. Cluent. 46 *municipum (Alatrinatum), in quibus quantus splendor sit (= innocence) quam prope aequabilis, quam fere omnium constans et moderata ratio vitae . . . nemo . . . ignorat* ; Mur. 58 *ne quid totius vitae splendor et gravitas noceat* ; Planc. 30 *hunc tu vitae splendorem maculis adspergis istis?* Hor. 1. C. 7. 21 *de te splendida Minos Fecerit arbitria* ; which Comm. Cruq. explains *cum de te absque ullo fuco aut obscuro odii invidiaeve livore splendide et lucide iudicaverit* ; Ov. Am. 1. 11. 20 *splendida cera* ; Liv. 3. 35. 9 *nequam splendore vitae pares decemviro creat* ; C. I. L. 9. 2975 (Iuvanum, Ital. Reg. iv) *honestam vitam vixsit, pius et splendidus*.

Stillīcīdium = a moment : Int. Iren. 2. 32. 3 *phantasmata . . . ne stillicidio quidem temporis perseverantia* (Rönsch S. B. p. 67).

Stipa, -ae, subst. f., straw : Serv. A. 1. 443 *translatio a navibus, in quibus stipula interponitur vasis, quam stipam vocant*; A. 3. 465 'stipat' denset : unde stipatores dicuntur qui in navibus componunt, a stipa (stupa MS. Cassell.); Isid. Or. 19. 27. 2 (= Serv. A. 5. 682) haec (stuppa) secundum antiquam orthographiam : stipa dicta quod ex ea rimae navium stipentur. Unde et stipatores dicuntur qui in navibus eam componunt (stipa is the reading of the Oriet MS., and is no doubt right); 17. 7. 56 'stipa' vocata quod ex ea stipentur tecta. Hinc et 'stipula' per deminutionem; Fest. p. 351 M 'stipatores' unde et stipam, qua amphorae cum extruuntur, firmari solent. (It seems that Serv. on A. 5. 682 and Isid. 19. 27. 2 mean to distinguish between stipa, straw, and stuppa, tow; and the distinction is apparently correct.)

Stirillum or **sterillum**, glossed as = *caprae barba*: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 18.

Strictūra. Note its special use = the hardening of iron by dipping it in water when red-hot : Isid. Or. 19. 10. 1 *nam et in tinctio ferri in aquam strictura est. Nisi enim candens tingatur, stringi et cohaerere non potest ferrum*; (comp. Pers. 2. 66 *stringere veuas Ferrentis massae crudo de pulvere*.) So concr. = bar-iron, in pl. bars of iron : Varro ap. Serv. A. 10. 174 (*ferrum*) *in stricturam non posse cogi*; Verg. A. 8. 420 *striduntque cavernis Stricturae Chalybum*; Plin. 34. 143 *stricturae vocantur hae omnes (ferri species), quod non in aliis metallis, a stringenda acie vocabulo imposito*; Rutil. Nam. 1. 353 *non Biturix largo potior strictura camino*. (In the latter sense *strictura* was derived both by Plin. l. c. and Non. pp. 21, 523 from *stringere*, to dazzle: Nonius indeed says that the proper meaning of *stricturae* is the sparks *quae de ferro ferrenti eunt*. Comp. Gloss. Philox. *stricturae* λελιπαμμένον, ἢ τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦ σιδήρου πίπτον, ὡσπερ σπυθῆρες.)

Stuppa, -ae, sometimes in good MSS. spelt *stupa*, tow; the hard part of flax : Plin. 19. 17 defines it as *quod proximum cortici fuit*. Varro ap. Gell. 17. 3. 4; Lucr. 6. 880; Caes. C. 3. 101; Liv. 21. 8. 10; Verg. A. 5. 682; Pers. 5. 135, etc. (From base *stu-*, to thrust or stuff in : not to be confused with *stipa*, which means straw, although in ancient times the mistake was sometimes apparently made: Serv. A. 5. 682 says 'stuppa' secundum antiquam orthographiam, nam stipa dicitur a stipando : abusive etiam linum dicimus.)

Stuppārius, -a, -um, used for beating out flax : Plin. 19. 17 *stupparius malleus* (where good MS. authority gives *stipparius*).

Subgluttus = *singultus*: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 169.

Sübĭneptus, adj., somewhat foolish: Macrob. Exc. Bob. p. 632 K (F. Haverfield).

Subium, subst. n., the upper lip: Script. De Id. Gen. ap. Keil Gramm. Lat. 4. p. 580 *subium* μύσταξ.

Subiunctīvus, adj., t. t. of Grammar. 1. Subjunctive, of the mood: Gramm. often. Of conjunctions followed by the subjunctive, as *cum*, *si*, *quamvis*, etc.: Charis. p. 226 K. 2. Of vowels which can follow other vowels, opp. to *praepositivus*: Prisc. 1. p. 37 K (*vocales*) *subiunctivae e, u, ut ae, au, eu, oe*. 3. Of pronouns = *relativus*. Applied to *is*: Clelon. p. 15 K *subiunctivum pronomen dictum est aut relativum, quod subiungitur aut refertur*. The instance given is *is*, in such a passage as *Hic est magister? Is*; where *is* refers to the question. Comp. Clelon. p. 50. 4. Of prepositions, postpositive, e. g. *tenus*: Clelon. p. 78 (from Donatus).

Sublica = an upper garment: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 169 *ἐπεδύρης sublica*.

Subreptōr, -ōris, a robber: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 170 '*expilatores*' *alienae hereditatis subreptores*.

Subsessōr, -ōris, subst. m., ag. from *subsideo*: 1. one who lies in wait: Serv. A. 5. 498 '*subsessores*' *vocantur qui occisurū aliquem delitescunt*. So it is used of a hunter lying in wait for his quarry: Petron. 40. 1 *subsector cum venabilis*; Sen. Phaedra 51 (56) *feras Subsector ages*. 2. With gen., one who lies in wait to take another's place: Val. Max. 2. 1. 5 *subsessores alienorum matrimoniorum*; so 7. 2. ext. 1. Sen. Contr. 2. 9. 20 (p. 125 Bursian) says *subsector trium filiorum*, of an adopted son ousting the three actual sons from their inheritance. 3. Abs., *subsector* = *adulter*: Arnob. 4. 25, 5. 20.

Substantĭa, in the sense of power: Ti. Donatus on Aen. 5. 687 *qui praestandi habet substantiam*; 6. 493 *substantia clamandi*.

Substillo, -ās (*substillus*) = *στραγγουριῶ*: Gloss. Philox.

Subsūmen and **subsūtĭo**, a piece sewn underneath, Gloss. Philox.

Subtēmĕn, or **subtegmĕn**, -ĭnis, subst. n., the thread running under the warp, the woof: Greek *ῥοδάμη*: Varro L. L. 5. 113 '*subtemen*' *quod subest stamini*; Serv. A. 3. 483 *subtemine, i. e. filo quod intra stamen currit*. Plaut. Merc. 518 R *subtemen nere*; Lucil.

9. 28; Catull. 64. 327; Verg. A. 3. 483; Hor. Epod. 13. 15; Ov. M. 6. 56; Vitruv. 10. 1. 5; and elsewhere in Latin. (The manuscripts vary between *subtegmēn* and *subtemēn*. In Plaut. l. c. B has *subtemēn*, D *subtegmēn*; in Verg. A. 3. 483 Pal. has *subtemine*, Med. originally, and G *subtegmīne*; in Catull. l. c. G and O *subtegmīna*; in Val. Fl. 6. 227 the best MS. has *subtegmīne*; Vitruv. 10. 1. 5 G and H *subtemēn*; Flor. l. c. B has *subtegmīne*.)

Subtilitās, in the sense of craft, cunning: Minuc. Fel. 14. 7 *ex altera parte mira subtilitas*; Rönisch S. B. p. 68, who gives other instances from Lucifer Calaritanus and Victor Vitensis.

Subversio = dregs, ἀναρροή (what is stirred up): Itala Habac. 2. 15 *vae qui potum dat proximo suo subversionem turbidam* (Rönisch S. B. p. 68).

Succedānēus, t. t. of Grammar, applied to pronouns as substitutive: Varro ap. Cledon. p. 49 K *ideo haec pars (viz. pronomēn) succedanea dicitur, quia non potest in eadem locutione esse, hoc est quia bis nomen repeti non potest*.

Succendō or **succindō**: to glow underneath; see the writer's Lectures and Essays pp. 350, 351.

Succipio, -is, -ēre, -cēpi, -ceptum, to catch up from beneath, usually applied to something falling: Lucr. 5. 402 *solque cadenti Obvius aeternam succipit lampada munai*; Verg. A. 1. 175 *succipitque ignem foliis*; 4. 391 *succipiunt famuli conlapsaque membra . . . referunt*; 6. 249 *tepidumque cruorem Succipiunt pateris*. In A. 11. 806 the uncials give *dominamque ruentem Suscipiunt*, but the Bernese cursive has *succipiunt*. In Prop. 4. 9. 36 the Naples MS. has *et cava succcepto flumine palma sat est*; Pliny Epist. 5. 6. 24 says, according to the MSS., *ex edito desiliens aqua suscepta marmore albescit*; but *suscepta* may well be a corruption. [Not to be confused with *suscipio*, which is compounded of *sus-* and *cipio*, while the first part of *succipio* is either *sū-* or *sub-*; Velius Longus p. 34 K *aliud est amicum suscipere, aliud aquam succipere*; Caper Orth. p. 98 K '*suscipimus*' *ad animum et mentem refertur*, '*succipimus*' *corpore*. The distinction, however, had disappeared in the time of Servius, who says (A. 6. 294) '*succipiunt*' *antique, nam modo 'suscipiunt' dicimus*.]

Suffrāginātus, with broken legs: Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 170 '*suffraginatus*' *fractis, praecisis crucibus*.

Suffūror, -āris (**subf-**), to steal secretly: Plaut. Truc. 566 R where B C D spell *susfuror*; but Nonius p. 12 (quoting the

passage) *suffuror*; Vidularia ap. Non. p. 220 *suffurabatur omnes* (Harl. first hand *supf-*); Comm. Cruq. Hor. I. S. 1. 120 *ne quis putet me haec suffuratum Crispino*.

Suffūsiō = blushing, feeling of shame: Vulg. 4. Reg. 8. 11 *conturbatus est usque ad suffusionem vultus*; Eugippius Vita S. Severini 43. 8 *maeroris suffusione cunctantibus* (Rönsch S. B. p. 68).

Summītās = ἐπιφάνεια in geometry, superficies: Balb. ap. Grom. p. 99 Lachm. *plana summitas est quae aequaliter rectis lineis est posita* (Rönsch S. B. p. 69).

Sūpērārīus, adj. der. from *superus*, upper: Gloss. Philox. *superaria vestis ἐπευδύτης* and *superaria* alone as subst., ib. *superaria ἐπευδύτης*; Scriptor de Idiom. Generum ap. Keil Gramm. Lat. vol. 4. p. 578 *superaria σουβρικός, ἐπευδύτης*; Gloss. Cyrill. *ἐπευδύτης instita, haec superaria*; (see Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 170).

Sūperficiēs = the cast-off skin of a snake: Gloss. Cyrill. ὄφεως γῆρας, *superficies* (Rönsch S. B. p. 69).

Sūperlīmīnium, the space above the *limen*: Serv. A. 3. 351.

Sūpīnus, in Grammar of neuter verbs (*sedeo* etc.) Diom. p. 337 K *quae quidam supina dixerunt*: = passive, Serv. A. 10. 706 ‘*ignarum*,’ i. e. ‘*ignoratum*,’ . . . *et est supina significatio*. Elsewhere it is applied to the gerunds and supines.

Suppētīātūs, -ūs (*suppetior*), support, assistance: Non. p. 74 ‘*auxiliatum*’ ut ‘*suppetiatum*.’

Supplicium, -i. 1. Properly something offered to a god: an offering, sacrifice: Plaut. Rud. 25 Prol. *nihil ei acceptumst de periuris supplici*; Afranius 171 R *quin deos Suppliciiis sumptu votis donis precibus plorans obsecrans Nequiquam defetigarem*; Accius 298 R *nunc pergam ut suppliciis placans caelitem aras explcam*; Varro R. R. 2. 5. 10 *ad deorum servant supplicia*; Sall. C. 9. 2 *in suppliciis deorum magnifici*; I. 55. 2 *dis supplicia decernere*. 2.

A supplication: Sall. C. 52. 29 *suppliciiis muliebribus*; Liv. 22. 57. 5, 27. 50. 5; Tac. A. 3. 64. 3. Offerings sent by the hands

of ambassadors from the representatives of one state to those of another: Fest. p. 309 M *supplicia autem sunt quae caduceatores portant*; so apparently, Sall. I. 46. 2 (*Iugurtha*) *legatos ad consulem cum suppliciis mittit*; and perhaps ib. 66. 2 *fatigati regis suppliciis* (his presents, bribes?). 4. Punishment, especially of severe and extreme penalties. In this sense, in good Latin, it is generally used in the sing. of a single individual, in the pl. of more individuals than one. The transition of meaning seems to be as follows.

According to the ancient Roman law, if a citizen was put to death, an offering (*supplicium*) was made of his property to the goddess Semonia: Fest. p. 309 M; Serv. Aen. 1. 632 *unde et supplicia dicuntur supplicationes quae sunt de bonis supplicia passorum*. This seems to be the origin of the phrase *supplicium sumere de aliquo* and (correlatively) *supplicium dare*. *Supplicium* then came to mean a fine, payment: Plaut. Epid. 724 R *numquam hercle hodie, nisi supplicium mihi das, me solvi sinam . . . Soccus, tunicam, pallium Tibi dabo*. (Here the *supplicium* is obviously a fine, consisting in *socci*, etc.); Mil. 502, 511 Rib. *nisi mi supplicium virgarum de te datur*, (and *stimuleum d. t. d.*); Ter. Heaut. 138 *de me supplicium dabo*; Eun. 69 *dabis Ultro ei supplicium*; Acc. 659 R *quaenam unquam ob mortem Myrtili Poenis luendis dabitur satias supplici?* Thence in all Latin *sumere supplicium de aliquo*, *adficere aliquem supplicio*, and the like, are common phrases for punishing a person, *dare*, etc., *luere*, *expendere*, *supplicium*, etc., for being punished. 5. *supplicia* = sufferings: Caes. C. 1. 81 *his eos suppliciis male haberi Caesar . . . malebat*; Cic. Har. Resp. 3 *supplicia a sociorum moenibus prohibere*; Off. 3. 100 *se ad exquisita supplicia proficisci*. (Perhaps from a lost verb *plācere*, to appease, not from *plēc-*, to bend the knee, in spite of *supplex*. If the word could mean an offering made for appeasing the gods, the other significations could easily be derived from this.)

Susceptiō = 1. ἀντίληψις, assistance, aid: Itala 3. Esdr. 8. 30 (27) *secundum susceptionem domini*. 2. An entertainment = δοχή; Evang. Nicodemi c. 15 *faciens magnam susceptionem* (Rönsch S. B. p. 69).

Sūs, -a, -um: old form *sovus*, as is proved by C. I. L. 1. 198. 50 (*Lex Repetundarum* of the end of the second century B.C.), C. I. L. 1. 1258 (Tegianum) where we have the dat. pl. *soveis*; and C. I. L. 1. 588 (c. 80 B.C.), where the gen. pl. *sovom* is found. The oblique cases *suis suos suas* were sometimes scanned as monosyllables, and written *sis sos sas*: Fest. p. 301 M *'sos' interdum pro suos ponbant, ut cum per dativum casum . . . Ennius effert, 'Postquam lumina sis oculis bonus Ancus reliquit'*; ib. p. 325 *'sas' Verrius putat significare eas, teste Ennio, qui dicat in lib. I, 'Virgines nam sibi quisque domi Romanus habet sas': cum 'suas' magis videatur significare*; Paul. p. 47 *'sam' pro suam*; Schol. Pers. 1. 108 *'sis' pro suis apud antiquos ponebatur, et 'sos' pro 'suos,' 'sas' pro 'suas'*; Lucr. 3. 1025 repeats the line of Ennius. *'So'* for *'suo'* is found C. I. L. 5. 2007 (Opitergium in N. Italy); and *suus* in all its cases and genders is

frequently scanned in Plaut. and Ter. as a monosyllable, though this is by no means always the case. This scansion is also found in Ennius, the *titulus Mummianus* (B.C. 146) and two or three times in Lucretius. *Suus* in good Latin from Plautus to Tacitus is often strengthened by the addition of the particles *-met* and *-pte* (*suosmet*, *suopte*, etc.)

1. His, her, its, or their own, very often with a notion of contrast to what belongs to someone else. This being its meaning, *suus* naturally refers as a rule to the logical subject of the sentence, though, as will be shown in a moment, no necessity was felt to adhere strictly to this usage, and *suus*, while in the vast majority of cases referring to some word in the same sentence, may refer to either subject or object (direct or remote) according as the context requires. The word being used *passim* in Latin, it is only necessary to give such instances as may be fairly called typical. In *oratio obliqua* in good Latin *suus* may refer either to the main subject of the sentence or not, according as clearness requires: e. g. Cic. Verr. 1. 124 *itaque ei Verres possessionem hereditatis negat se daturum, ne posset patronum suum proscriptum iuvare*; where *suus* refers to a different subject from *se*: so De Or. 2. 273 *ut meminisset opera sua* (of the speaker) *se* (of the person addressed) *Tarentum recepisse*; Caes. G. 1. 36 *si ipse populo Romano non praescriberet quemadmodum suo iure uteretur, non oportere sese a populo Romano in suo iure impediri*; 1. 5 *persuadent Rauracis et Tulingis . . . uli . . . oppidis suis* (those of the Rauraci and Tulingi) *vicisque exustis una cum iis proficiscerentur*, and so often in Caes. Of *suus* referring to the logical subject of the sentence it is unnecessary to give any instances. It may also be used, (1) where the sentence might easily be rewritten so as to make *suus* refer to the logical subject, as for instance by turning an active clause into a passive, or *vice versa*, or an impersonal into a personal: Naevius Com. 110 *eum suus pater . . . abduxit* (= *abductus est a suo patre*); Plaut. Cist. 1. 1. 102 *ei nunc alia ducendast uxor, sua cognata* (= *aliam ducere debet, suam cognatam*); so Men. Prol. 19 *ita forma simili . . . ut mater sua non internosse posset*; Stich. 133 *R suos rex reginae placet* (= *regina suo rege delectatur*); Corn. Her. 4. 2 (*oportet*) *illa relinquere et ad sua devenire* (= *one's own*: where the sentence might have been expressed by *debet* instead of *oportet*); Cic. Inv. 1. 30 *omnia torquenda sunt ad commodum suae causae*; Off. 1. 139 *habenda ratio non sui solum sed etiam aliorum*; Tull. 50 *qui ne hoc quidem permiscrint, ut domi suae caput suum . . . defendere liceret*; Verr. 3. 169 *quanto est honestius alienis iniuriis quam sua com-*

moveri; Cat. 3. 27 *si ceteris facta sua recte prosunt*; Sest. 142 *hunc sui cives e civitate ceciderunt*; Fin. 5. 25 *sua cuiusque animantis natura est*; Planc. 81 *cui non magistri sui atque doctores, cui non locus ipse . . . in mente versatur?* Inv. 2. 52 *hunc pater suus . . . de templo deduxit*; Fin. 5. 26 *scientiam autem suam cuiusque artis esse*; Har. Resp. 5 *etiam sua contio risit hominem*; Verr. Act. 1. 35 *sunt homines quos libidinis infamiaeque suae neque pudeat neque taedeat*; De Or. 2. 165 *aut aliud consilium instituendum aut suas ponte faciendum*; 333 *sapientis est consilium explicare suum de rebus maximis*; Liv. 10. 7. 7 *iam ne nobilitatis quidem suae plebeios paenitere*; 23. 7. 2 *ut suae leges, sui magistratus Capuae essent*; Sen. Ben. 4. 29. 2 *sed tamen vilitas sua illis . . . detrahit pretium*; Clem. 1. 18. 2 *quis non Vedium Pollionem peius oderat quam servi sui?* Iuv. 7. 213 *sed Rufum atque alios caedit sua quemque iuventus*; and so *passim* in Latin.

(2) Where it refers to a substantive in an oblique case; in other words, to the immediate or remoter object of the sentence. (a)

After a verb in the first person: Plaut. Poen. 1083 *R suam rem sibi salvam sistam*; ib. 486 *eam necabam ego ilico Per cerebrum pinna sua sibi quasi turturem*; Pseud. 234 *R mittam hodie huic suo die natali malam rem*; Trin. 315 *neu suum adimerem alteri*; Ter. Ad. 958 *suo sibi gladio hunc iugulo*; Cic. Tusc. 1. 41 *Dicacarchum vero cum Aristoxeno aequali et condiscipulo suo . . . omittamus*; Cic. Att. 6. 2. 7 *non destiti rogare et petere mea causa, suadere et hortari sua*; Liv. 39. 37. 7 *ego antiquas Lacedaemoniis leges tyrannos ademisse arbitror, nos non suas ademisse, quas non habebant, sed nostras leges dedisse.* (b) After a verb in the second person:

Cato R. R. 33. 5 *salictum suo tempore caedito*; 21. 3 *cas inter sese configito*; 48. 1 *suum quidquid genus talcarum serito*; Cic. De Orat. 3. 126 *oratorem educere ausus es et in maiorum suorum regno collocare*; Verr. 5. 128 *totum enim tua libidine et scelere ex sua patria . . . sustulisti*; Div. Caec. 21 *cur iis persequendi iuris sui . . . adimis potestatem*; Verg. A. 6. 152 *sedibus hunc refer ante suis*; Liv. 22. 39. 21 *neque suam occasionem hosti des.* (c) After a verb in the third person: in Cic. De Or. 3. 8 and Verg. G. 4. 190. A. 10. 512 not referring to any word in the sentence at all; Plaut. Amph. 194 *R regi . . . regnum stabilivit suum*; 269 *telo suo sibi hunc pellere*; Cic. Cat. 1. 32 *desinant insidiari domi suae* (at his own house) *consuli*; so Sall. Cat. 28. 1 *introire ad Cicronem atque improviso domi suae imparatum confodere*; Caes. G. 1. 45 *cum (senatus) Gallos suis legibus uti voluisset*; C. 3. 24 *unam ex his quadrivrem cum remigibus defensoribusque suis* (its own) *ceperunt*; Cic. Verr. 1. 59

deorum simulacra ex suis fanis sublata (their own) *in foro venerabantur*; 3. 59 *satisne vobis praetori improbo circumdati cancelli videntur in sua provincia?* Man. 23 *diffidentemque rebus suis* (his own) *confirmabat*; De Or. 3. 8 *is annus eius omnia vitae consilia morte praevertit. Fuit hoc luctuosum suis, acerbum patriae, etc.*; N. D. 2. 123 *tantam ingenuit animantibus conservandi sui natura potestatem*; 3. 38 *quae suum cuique distribuit*; and often thus with *quisque*; Caes. G. 3. 6 *neque sui colligendi hostibus facultatem relinquunt*; 3. 19 *ut quam minimum spatii ad se colligendos armandosque Romanis daretur*; C. 1. 46 *reliquos sese convertere cogit*; Verg. A. 10. 512 *certior auctor Advolat Aeneae, tenui discrimine leti Esse suos*; 11. 241 *responsa reposcit Ordine cuncta suo*; E. 7. 54 *strata iacent passim sua quaeque sub arbore poma*; G. 4. 190 *fessosque sopor suus occupat artus*; A. 6. 233 *sepulchrum Constituit, suaque arma viro remunque tubamque*; 9. 273 *captivosque dabit suaque omnibus arma*; Ov. Fast. 4. 459 *ut vitulo mugit sua mater ab ubere raptō*; Liv. 2. 40. 11 *neque inviderunt mulieribus laude sua* (i.e. *mulierum*); 2. 13. 8 (*Cloeliam*) *intactam inviolatamque ad suos remissurum*; 2. 35. 6 *benigniusque in dies colebant, quo maior ira (eius) in suos eminebat*; 3. 4. 4 *ea multitudo . . . sua sponte iam infidos colonos Romanis abalienavit*; 3. 28. 1 *iubet . . . milites cum armis valloque redire in ordines suos*; 6. 15. 12 *rem suapte natura facilem difficilem interrogatio facit*; 39. 55. 3 *quod vero etiam sua (iis) reddiderint, etc.*; Sen. Controv. 9. 24. 13 (p. 249 Bursian) *eum Sallustius vicit et in suis eum castris cecidit*; Tac. H. 1. 22 (*Othoni*) *avidō talium, si auderet, ut sua ostentantes, quiescenti ut aliena exprobrabat.* 2. Special meanings. (a) In one's own power, one's own master: Plaut. Pers. 472 *R mea ancilla quae fuit, sua nunc est*; Cic. Fin. 4. 10 *poterit semper . . . esse in disputando suus*; Varro L. L. 7. 105 *quod obligatur nec suum fit*; Ov. M. 8. 35 *vix sua, vix compos . . . Mentis erat*; Sen. Ep. 75. 18 *inaestimabile bonum est suum fieri.* (b) Favourable to a person: Cic. Mil. 89 *Milone occiso habuisset suos consules*; Verg. A. 5. 832 *ferunt sua flamina classem*; Hor. Epod. 9. 30 *ventis iturus non suis* (i.e. unfavourable); Liv. 43. 41. 11 *vento aestuque suo*; Sen. Ep. 71. 3 *dubitanti . . . nullus suus ventus est.* (c) Poetically, of what one loves or desires: Verg. G. 4. 22 *vere suo*; 190 *fessosque sopor suus occupat artus.* (d) Of opportunity or place, favourable, suitable, proper: Plaut. Rud. Prol. 4 *qui tempore exoritur suo*; Ter. Hec. 531 *quae tempore suo pepererit*; Sall. I. 61. 1 *neque Iugurtham nisi insidiis aut suo loco pugnam facere*; Caes. C. 1. 61 *suis locis bellum in hiemem ducere*; Cic.

Brut. 4 *suo magis quam suorum civium tempore*, and so often. (e) In Law, *sui heredes* or a man's own heirs were his children, real or adopted, surviving or posthumous, his wife, and his daughter-in-law: Ulpian. 22. 14 foll. The expression seems to be as old as the XII Tables, 5. 4 (Bruns) *cui suus heres nec escit*; Iuv. 10. 236 *nam codice saevo Heredes vetat esse suos*. (f) *Sui iuris esse*, to be in one's own power, is used in the Dig. of other than the third person: Dig. 46. 2. 20 *sui iuris sumus* (in our own power). (g) In late Latin *suus* loses its distinctive force ('his own'), and comes to be used as equivalent to *eius*; e.g. Cypr. Epist. 58. 4 *sufficit ad testimonium martyrii sui testis ille*, etc.; 17. 2 *nec episcopo honorem sacerdotii sui reservantes*; Victor Vit. 3. 26 *mundum cum suis desiderii contemnebat*; Vulg. Luc. 1. 51 *dispersit superbos mente cordis sui*.

T.

For the position of the vocal organs in pronouncing *T* see under *D*, and add Martianus Capella 3. 261 *t impulsu linguae dentibusque impulsis extruditur*. Before *z*, if the *i* was followed by a vowel (as in *etiam*) the later pronunciation of Latin turned *ti* and *di* into *tsi* in Latin, not in foreign words: Serv. G. 2. 216 '*Mēdia*': *di sine sibilo proferenda est, Graecum enim nomen est, et Media provincia est*: so Consent. p. 395 K, Papirius ap. Keil Gramm. Lat. 7. p. 216, Pompeius pp. 104 foll., 286 foll. On the other hand Serv. on Don. p. 445 lays down that in such cases *di* and *ti* are to be pronounced strictly as written. Servius here in all probability preserves the tradition of classical times. (See Seelmann, Die Aussprache des Latein p. 320 foll.) T as an abbreviation may stand for *Titus*, *Tampiana*, *Tellus*, *Threx*, *tabula*, *testamentum* and its cases, *tiro*, *titulus* and its cases, *turma*, *taurus*, *terra*, *ture*, *tribunicia*, *tibi*, *te*.

Taedĭum = λύπη, trouble: Itala 3 Esdr. 3. 20 *oblivisci facit omne taedĭum*; Marc. 14. 6 *quid illi taedĭum facitis?* (Rönsch S. B. p. 69).

Tāmĕn, -ĭnis, subst. n., = *subtemen*: Anon. De Idiom. Gen. ap. Keil Gramm. Lat. 4. p. 584 *hoc tamen, hoc subtemen, ῥοδιάνη*. (The form given by the Naples MS., *tramen*, is perhaps right. *Tramen* would no doubt be connected with *trama*.)

Tardĭtās, = the late season: Rufin. Int. Ios. Antiqq. 5. 6 *diebus iam tarditas accedebat* (Rönsch S. B. p. 69).

Těměro, -ās. Though the lexx. rightly explain *temere* as the loc. or abl. of a lost word *temus* (Sanskrit *tāmas*) = darkness (so 'in

the dark'), it has not apparently been seen that *temerare* must originally mean to blacken, darken, and thus to violate or defile.

Templum, -i, subst. n. A square space or region marked out in the sky or on the earth by the *augures*, in which to look for signs. A *templum*, when on the earth, is not synonymous with *aedes sacra*, although it often happened that an *aedes sacra* was also a *templum*. The *templum* is only the space, not the building: and again even the space is not *sacrum* until it has been consecrated by the *pontifices*. On the other hand a building may be *sacra* and yet not a *templum*. Of the *templum* marked out in the sky and on the earth by the *augures* Varro says (L. L. 7. 7) *eius (caelestis templi) partes quattuor dicuntur, sinistra ab oriente, dextra ab occasu, antica ad meridiem, postica ad septentrionem. In terris dictum templum locus augurii aut auspicii causa quibusdam conceptis verbis finitus.* The limits of the terrestrial *templum* were marked out by posts or otherwise: Paul. p. 157 M 'templum' est locus ita effatus aut ita saeptus ut ex una parte pateat, angulosque habeat adfixos ad terram; Serv. A. 4. 200 . . . palis aut hastis aut aliqua tali re, et lineis aut loris aut simili re saeptum est. For the mode in which the *augures* marked out the celestial and terrestrial *templa* comp. further Liv. 1. 18, Fest. p. 220, Serv. A. 1. 92, 6. 191, Isid. Or. 15. 4. 7. A terrestrial *templum* might either be *sacrum* or not. All *senatus consulta*, in order to be legal, had to be passed in a *templum*, which however might be not *sacrum* but *profanum*; Varro ap. Gell. 14. 7. 7 *docuit confirmavitque nisi in loco per augures constituto, quod templum appellaretur, senatus consultum factum esset, iustum id non fuisse. Propterea et in curia Hostilia et in Pompeia et post in Iulia, cum profana ea loca fuissent, templa esse per augures constituta, ut in iis senatus consulta more maiorum iusta fieri possent. Inter quae id quoque scriptum reliquit, non omnes aedes sacras templa esse, ac ne aedem quidem Vestae templum esse:* so also Varro L. L. 7. 10; Serv. A. 7. 153, ib. 1. 446 *erant . . . templa in quibus auspiciato et publica res administratur et senatus haberi possit, erant tantum sacra:* comp. Serv. A. 4. 200. The usages of the word are as follows. 1. A region in general, space; so with gen. of definition, an abode: Plaut. Rud. 909 R *ex suis templis* (of Neptune); Mil. 413 Rib. *locis Neptuniis templisque turbulentis*; Enn. quoted by Varro L. L. 7. 6 *O magna templa caelitem, commixta stellis splendidis: scrupera saxa, Bacchi templa; Acherusia templa: templum magnum Iovis altitonantis*; Ter. Eun. 590 *at quem deum! qui templa caeli summa*

sonitu conculit. Lucr. often uses it in this sense: 1. 120 *Acherusia templa*; 4. 624 *umida linguae circum sudantia templa*; 5. 103 *in pectus templaque mentis*; 5. 948 *silvestria templa Nympharum*; 5. 1188 *deum sedes et templa*; 1436 *mundi*; 6. 285 *al.*; Cic. Mil. 90 *curia, templum sanctitatis, amplitudinīs, mentis, consilii publici*; and elsewhere in Cic. in the sense of space, region.

2. A place consecrated by the augurs, whether for public business or public worship: Cic. Vatin. 24 *in rostris, in illo, inquam, augurato templo et loco*; Legg. 2. 21 *templa liberata et effata habento*; Varro L. L. 6. 53 *effari dicuntur templa ab auguribus*; Verg. A. 7. 174 *hoc illis curia templum, etc.* (comp. A. 1. 504); Liv. 8. 13. 12 *rostraque id templum appellatum*; 23. 10. 5 *egressus curia in templo magistratum consedit*; Vitruv. 8. pr. 4 *ad templum aedemque*; Ov. M. 15. 800 *strictique feruntur In templum gladii, neque enim locus ullus in urbe Ad facinus diramque placet nisi curia caedem*; Vitruv. 4. 1. 5 *deorum immortalium templa constituentes coeperunt fana aedificare.*

3. In literature, as by Cic., Verg., Hor., Vitruv., etc., *templum* is often used loosely as synonymous with *fanum* and *aedes sacra* in the sense of temple, sacred building. Varro L. L. 7. 10 observes that *aedes sacra* and *templum* were often confused in current language and ideas.

4. *Templum* sometimes (from its meaning a line of division) stands for a cross-beam: Fest. p. 367 *tignum quod in aedificio transversum ponitur*; so Vitruv. 4. 2. 1 *supra cantherios templa, deinde insuper sub tegulas asseres*; so ib. 5. 4. 7. 5. [Vaniček connects *templum* with *ten-* = stretch: Fick with *tap-* (*tep-or, tep-idus*, etc.), warm. But the most natural course is with Nissen to derive it from *tem-*, to divide. The idea of division suits all the usages, and notably (4). *Templum* then may stand for *tem-lum*, and be related to *tem-* as *exemplum* to *exim-*. On the whole subject see Nissen's work, *Das Templum*, and Marquardt, *Röm. Staatsverwaltung* 3. p. 385.]

Tĕnācītās in the moral sense, tenacity, power of endurance: Cypr. De Bono Pat. 15 *fundamentum pacis tenacitas ac firmitas unitatis* (Rönsch S. B. p. 69).

Tĕnĕo. The original meaning of this verb is in all probability the intransitive one, to extend, continue (see Lewis and Short s. v. *tenco* B). This force is clearly seen in the compounds *allĕnco*, *perĕnco*, *contĕnco*, and brings the word into direct relation with *tenor* and *tenus* (as a noun = a thing stretched, a string, a snare; as a preposition = along the extent of).

Tērēbellum, a gimlet : Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 170 '*furfuraculum*' *terebellum*.

Testo, -ōnis = *testiculus* : Serv. G. 1. 58 : add Gloss. ap. Löwe Glossae Nominum p. 170.

Teucrīādēs, nom. pl. -ae, patronymic of Teucer : Serv. A. 3. 354.

Tignūārīus, a maker of beams : C. I. L. 5. 4216 *faber tignuarius* (Brixia) ; 9. 2213 (Telesia) ; 2339 (Allifae).

Tilīnus, adj. (*tilia*), of linden wood : Gloss. Hild. '*tilinum*' *philyrinum*.

Tippūla, -ae, subst. f., a water-fly : Paul. p. 366 M '*tippula*' *bestiolae genus sex pedes habentis, sed tantae levitatis ut super aquam currens non desinat* ; Gloss. ap. Löwe Prodr. Gloss. p. 289 '*tippula*,' *vermis aquarius*. Plaut. Pers. 244 R *neque tippulae pondus levius quam fides lenonia* ; Plaut. fragm. ap. Non. p. 180 *leviores quam tippula* ; Varro Bimarcus ib. *ut levis tippula lymphon frigidus transit lacus* ; Arnob. 2. 59 *sanguisugae, tippulae*. (It is clear that Ritschl is wrong in Plaut. Pers. l. c. in reading *neque tippulae*, the second syllable being long in the passage from Varro, and the order of the line from Plautus as given by Paulus coinciding with this scansion, *neque tippulae*, etc.)

Tītūlus, in the sense of a statue or tomb-stone or pillar : Itala Exod. 23. 24 *conteres titulos illorum* ('pillars,' the English Revised Version), and often in the Itala and later Latin (Rönsch S. B. p. 71).

Tītus, a common Roman praenomen, meaning, apparently, a wild pigeon : Schol. Pers. 1. 20 '*titi*' *columbae sunt agrestes*. (In Varro L. L. 5. 85 *sodales Titii dicti ab Titiis avibus*, the words *ab Titiis avibus* were inserted by Laetus.) Since this was written Bücheler, in the Archiv 2. p. 508, compares the Sardinian *tidu*, *tidone*, or *tudone*, = *columbaccio*, *palombo* ; and Photius Lex. p. 592 Porson, τῆτις, βραχὺ ὀρνιθιον.

Tōnitrālis, adj., thunderous, or the home of thunder : given by the MSS. of Lucr. 2. 1105 *caeli tonitralia templa* : altered by edd. to *penetralia*. But perhaps *tonitralia* may be right, being derived from a lost form *tonitrum* in the second declension. Gloss. Cyrill. give βρονταῖος *tonitralis* : perhaps for *tonitralis*.

Tonsūra = hair cut off : Rufin. Int. Ioseph. Antiqq. 7. 8 *erat tonsurae eius (Absalom) pondus siclorum ducentorum* (Rönsch S. B. p. 71).

Torquis = the yoke of a beast of burden, = κλοιός: perhaps in Verg. G. 3. 168 *ipsis e torquibus aptos Iunge pares*, where however the commentators usually take *torquibus* as identical with the *tenues de vimine circlos* of the preceding line. Itala Ezech. 34. 27 *dum contero torquem*; Vulg. Sirac. 6. 25, 30; Int. Iren. 5. 25. 4, and elsewhere in late Latin. (Rönsch S. B. p. 71.)

Tossilla or **tosilla**, -ae, sometimes as in Plin. Val. 16. p. 29 (Rose) spelt *tussilla*. This word is given in the dictionaries as *tonsilla*: but the Munich MS. of Paul. p. 224 s. v. *prumnesius palus* gives *tosillam*, and so also in Fest. p. 356; in Cic. N. D. 2. 135 the MSS. give *tosillas*; in Isid. Or. 11. 1. 57 either *toxillas* (= *tossillas*), *taxellas*, or *tusillas*. Again Fest. p. 356 and Isid. 11. 1. 57 say that *tosilla* is the dim of *toles*: it is difficult to see how this view could have been held had *tonsilla* been generally recognised as the right form. 1. A stake set up on the shore for fastening boats: Fest. p. 356 *M tossillam* (? *tossillam*) *ait esse Verrius palum dolatum in acumen et cuspide praeferratum . . . quem configi in litore navis religandae causa*; he illustrates it from Pacuvius and Accius; see also Paul. p. 226 who says *tosilla* = *prumnesius palus*; Isid. Or. 19. 2. 14 '*tonsilla*' *uncinus ferreus vel ligneus, ad quem in litore defixum funes navium inligantur. De quo Ennius 'tonsillas rapiunt, configunt litus.'* (In Lucil. ap. Non. p. 235 *tonsillas* has been introduced by conj. for *consellas*, which probably = 'benches.') 2. *Tossillae* or *tonsillae*, the tonsils of the throat, or swellings on each side of the *uvula*: Cic. N. D. 2. 135 *tosillas*; Fest. p. 356; Cels. 6. 10, 7. 12. 2; Plin. 11. 175; Isid. Or. 11. 1. 57 (where the Oriel MS. has *taxellae*). [If *tossilla* be the right form, it will stand to *toles* nearly as *quasillum* to *quālus*; *toles* = *tos-les*; and thus there would be some justification for saying that *tosilla* was the dim. of *toles*. The base may be *tos-* or *tor-* which occurs also in *tor-us* and perhaps *tur-geo*, and means to swell. It is difficult to see how *tonsilla* (dim. of *ionsa* from *tondeo*) could get the meanings which it is supposed to bear. But supposing a base *tos-* = rise or swell, we should get *tos-lis* or *tolis*, and *tos-illa* meaning a projection, swelling. If *toxilla* or *taxella* be the right form, then *toles* will stand to *toxilla* as *mala, palus, talus* to *maxilla, paxillus, taxillus*.]

Trāchālīō, n. p. m. in the Rudens of Plautus, probably = τραχηλῆς, Thick-neck.

Tractātūs, -ūs, in the sense of an act or proceeding: Rufin. Int. Ioseph. Antiqq. 12. 12 *super omnes alios bellicos tractatus* (= στρατηγῆματα). (Rönsch S. B. p. 71.)

Tracto, -ās. 1. In the language of rhetoric, etc., with acc. and inf., to argue, plead (?); introduce a consideration (?): Seneca Contr. I. 2. 16 (p. 74 Bursian) *tractavit impuram esse quae*, etc.; ib. I. 5. 8 (p. 91 Burs.) *hic tractavit, ne exemplum quidem utile esse*, etc.; I. 7. 13 (p. 103 Burs.) *coeperat hoc tractare, non debere*, etc. 2. To consider, reflect (with interrogative clause or acc. and inf.): Ti. Donatus on Aen. often: e. g. 7. 312 *tractat in quo obesse Troianis inferri possent*; 8. 398 *tractat poeta fatorum vim quidem non posse subverti*.

Trāhēre tempus. The meaning of this phrase seems to be to spend or bring to a close a time allotted: Sall. I. 27. 1 *iurgii trahendo tempus* (consuming the allotted time); Script. Bell. Alex. 38 *Pharnaces victoriae loco ducebat, si trahere tempus posset*; Verg. A. I. 748 *vario noctem sermone trahebat Infelix Dido*; 6. 537 *et fors omne datum traherent per talia tempus*.

Transfigūrātiō, t. t. of Grammar, a mode of inflection: Diom. p. 343 K *per aliam transfigurationem haec verba quidam declinare consueverunt, ut 'palesco pallefactus sum.'*

Trāvīus, Trāvīa, nomina: C. I. L. 5. 3779, 3780 (Verona); 4679 (Brixia). *Travius* is read by Porphy. and MS. F in Hor. 2. S. 2. 95, where other MSS. have *Trausius*: the latter name is found three times in C. I. L. 8 (Africa), and in the form *Trosius* often in C. I. L. 5 (N. Italy).

Trīcōdātus, divided into three: Gloss. Philox. *tricodatum τρίτομον*. Probably from a lost word *caud-are*, to divide into pieces; comp. *caud-ex*, cut wood; *caud-a* perhaps = a strip or thing cut out, *caussa* (q. v.) a cutting or decision: *cūd-ēre* to cut.

Trūmen, glossed as = *τρῦχος*, a worn-out garment, Gloss. Philox.

Tucca, sauce: Gloss. Philox. *tucca κατάχυμα ζώμων*. Hence *tuccetum*.

Turrus. This old Italian name should probably be restored to Verg. A. 7. 485 al. (for *Tyrrhus* of the MSS.) from Charis. p. 178 K. It is the original from which the common name *Turranus* is derived.

U or V.

In pronouncing *u* Nigidius Figulus (ap. Gell. 10. 4. 4), speaking of the enunciation of the word *vos*, says *labeas sensim primores emovemus*; Terent. Maurus p. 329 K *productius autem cocuntibus labellis Natura soni pressior altius meabit*; Mar. Vict. p. 33 K *u*

productis et cocuntibus labris efferemus; Mart. Cap. 3. 261 *u ore constricto labrisque prominulis exhibetur*. When *u* preceded a vowel, it was described as becoming consonantal (so all the grammarians); in other words, it was pronounced something like the English *w*. When *u* preceded *u* (as in *quum, equus, servus*) the Romans in the republican age were in favour of writing *uo* or a single *u*, *uu* not coming into fashion until about the Augustan age. Quintilian however (1. 7. 26) says expressly that neither *uu* nor *uo* represented the exact sound; and the same may be inferred from Mar. Vict. p. 13 K, Velius Longus p. 58 K, who say that the ancients wrote *vo* but did not pronounce it. Again in superlatives (e. g. *optimus, maximus*, etc.) and in *decuma, existumo, lacruma, mancupium, aucupium, manubiae, manupretium, lubido*, the *u* when written (as it was said to be until Iulius Caesar set the fashion of writing with *i*) did not represent a full *u*, but a sound intermediate between *u* and *i*: Quint. 1. 7. 21, Velius Longus pp. 50, 67 K. This sound Marius Victorinus (pp. 19-20 K) says was that of the Greek *υ* (= Latin *y*). Consentius p. 395 K warns against pronouncing *u* before a vowel so broadly as (say) to make *veni* a trisyllable: *u quoque litteram aliqui pinguius efferunt, ut cum dicunt 'veni,' putes trisyllabum incipere*. As an abbreviation, *V* may stand for *Valcrius, Valeria, Vibius, Ulpia, Vienna, vices, vice, vir* and its cases; *verba, viator, votum, urbs, virgo, victrix, vivus, utere, vicit, vixit, ubi*.

Vādus. 1. As adj., fordable: Mela 2. 81 (Parthey) *Atax... exiguus vadusque est*. 2. As subst. m., perhaps for *vadus amnis*, shallow or fordable water, a shallow (see Nonius p. 231): Varro De ora maritima I (ap. Serv. A. 1. 112) *si ab aqua summa non alte est terra, dicitur vadus*; Sall. Hist. 1. 68 (ap. Non. l. c.) *haud facilem pugnantibus vadum*; Fronto ad M. Caes. p. 51 (Naber) *ne fluctus, ne vadus, ne piscis aliquo noxsi*. 3. Subst. n. *vādum, -i*. (a) Properly speaking, a place where one can walk: hence the proverbial expression *in vado esse*, to be on firm ground, in one's depth: Plaut. Rud. 170 R *at in vadost: iam facile enabit*; Aul. 803 R *in vado salutis*; Ter. And. 845 *omnis res iam in vado*, where Donatus says the phrase = *in tuto*. (b) The bottom of the sea or any body of water; often in pl.: Lucr. 5. 1232 *ad vada leti* (the pit of death); 1. 200 *qui pontum per vada possent Transire*; Verg. A. 1. 126 *imis Stagna refusa vadis*; 9. 713 *penitusque vadis inlisa recumbit*; Hor. Epod. 16. 26 *simul imis saxa renarint Vadis levata*; Liv. 26. 45. 8 *adeo nudaverat vada ut, etc.*; Ov. M. 1. 370 *Cephisidos undas... vada nota secantes*; F. 4. 300

sedet limoso pressa carina vado; Plin. 32. 59 *ubi sol penetret in vada*; Culex 104 *ima . . . ad vada lymphae*. (c) Of the channel of a river: Verg. A. 7. 242 *fontis vada sacra Numici*; Ov. M. 3. 19 *vada Cephisi*. (d) A place where water can be crossed on foot, a passage, ford: so very common in sing. and pl. Caes. several times has *flumen vado transire*: so Sall. H. 2. 62 *equites vado transimisit*; Caes. C. 1. 61 *ut vadum in eo flumine efficeret*; G. 5. 58 *in ipso fluminis vado*; 1. 8 *vadis Rhodani*; 7. 19 *omnia vada . . . ac saltus eius paludis*; and so often elsewhere; Ov. M. 9. 108 *scitusque vadorum*; Liv. 38. 18. 7 *quia vado nusquam transitus erat*; Tac. A. 12. 33 *annis incerto vado*. (e) Of the sea, the shallow water near the shore; in this connexion *vada* may sometimes be translated shore, oftener shallows: so mostly in pl.: Acc. 687 *mystica ad dextram vada Praetervechi*; Cic. Cael. 51 *emersisse e vadis et scopulos praetervecta esse oratio videtur*; Caes. G. 3. 9 *vada, portus, insulas*; 3. 13 *vada ac decessum aestus excipere*; Catull. 63. 47 *ad vada* (the shore); Verg. A. 1. 536 *in vada caeca*; 3. 706 *vada dura lego saxis Lilybeia caecis*; 7. 24 *praeter vada fervida vexit*; 11. 628 (*unda*) *litus . . . vado labente reliquit* (shallow water), and often elsewhere in Verg.; Cels. 2. 18 *levior (piscis) qui in alto quam qui in vado vixit*. (f) Poetically, of the sea or a river as a highway (this seems to be the leading idea in the following passages): Cic. Aratea (quoted Orat. 152) *in vada ponti*; Catull. 64. 6 *vada salsa . . . decurrere*; Verg. A. 5. 158 *longa sulcant vada salsa carina*; 5. 615 *heu tot vada fessis Et tantum superesse maris* (so many journeyings); 6. 320 *illae remis vada livida verrunt*; 7. 198 *tot per vada caerula*; Hor. 1. C. 3. 24 *non tangenda rates transiliunt vada*. (g) So generally of the waters of the sea: Catull. 64. 58 *pellit vada remis*; Verg. A. 9. 670 *nimbi In vada praecipitant*; 10. 208 *spumant vada marmore verso*. (From the same base as *vād-o*, to go: the original idea being of a place where one can walk.)

Vāgāx, -ācis, adj., wandering: Hor. 3. C. 14. 9 *Spartacum . . . vagacem*: so, not *vagantem*, according to Iulius Romanus ap. Charis. p. 66 K. The MSS. reading *vagantem* may be a gloss. There is a similar variation in the MSS. of Verg. G. 3. 77 between *minantes* and *minaces*.

Vas, **vādis**, subst. m., a person who promises, binding himself by the deposit of a sum of money, to appear in court instead of the prisoner, in case the latter should fail to appear: one who goes bail. *Praes* on the other hand (q. v.) is a security for the payment of money: Varro L. L. 6. 74 *'vas' appellatus qui pro altero vadi-*

*monium promittebat. Consuetudo enim erat cum reus parum esset idoneus inceptis rebus (?), ut pro se alium daret, a quo caveri postea lege coeptum est ab iis qui praedia venderent, vades ne darent: ab eo scribi coeptum in lege mancipiorum, 'vadem ne poscerent, nec dabitur'; Paul. p. 377 M 'vadem' sponsorem significat datum in re capitali. The clearest account of the proceeding is perhaps that of Liv. 3. 13. 6 *sisti reum* (the prisoner to be bound over to appear) *pecuniamque nisi sistatur populo promitti placere pronuntiant. Summam pecuniae quantam aequum esset pronuntiari veniebat in dubium; id ad senatum reicitur . . . Vades dari placuit; unum vadem tribus milibus aeris obligaverunt; quot darentur permissum tribunis est. Decem finierunt: tot vadibus accusator vadatus est reum. Hic primus vades populo dedit.* Plaut. Pers. 289 R *utinam vades desint, in carcere ut sis*; Cic. Off. 3. 45 *vas factus est alter eius sistendi* (lit. was made bail for causing the other to appear, was made bail for his appearance) *ut si ille non revertisset ad diem, moriendum esset ipsi*; Tusc. 5. 63 *quorum cum alterum vadem mortis accepisset, alter ut vadem suum liberaret praesto fuit ad horam morti destinatum*; Fin. 2. 79 *vadem te ad mortem tyranno dabis pro amico?* Liv. 39. 41. 7 *multos qui aut citati non adfuerant aut vades deseruerant*; Hor. 1. S. 1. 11 *datis vadibus qui rure extractus in urbem est.* Gell. 16. 10. 8 says that the words *vades* and *subvades* were obsolete in his day. Met., Curt. 9. 2. 10 (25) *vestram virtutem rerum quas gesturus sum vadem praedemque habeo.**

Vascus, -a, -um, according to Placidus on Stat. Theb. 6. 847 = *varus* or knock-kneed: *varum . . . quos vulgo vascos vocant.* The word seems to mean slanting, or out of the perpendicular: for *vasca tibia* (Solinus 5. 19) is defined by Serv. A. 11. 737 as = *πλαγιάλος*, a flute with the mouth-piece in the centre, and therefore blown into from the side. Comp. Gloss. Philox. *vasca* (i. e. *vasca tibia*) *μελητικός αὐλός.* (Base *va-* in *va-rus*, *va-tius*, *va-cillo*.)

Vātillum, -i, subst. n. (Caper De Verbis Dubiis p. 112 K *vatillum hoc*), a small vessel: Comm. Cruq. Hor. 1. S. 5. 36 '*vatillum*' *diminutivum a vase, hoc est vas parvum. Est vas parvum in quo pro felici hospitem adventu incensis odoribus Iovi hospitali sacra fiebant . . . Est et vatillum in quo ponuntur prunae in hieme super mensam, ne cena frigeat.* Used for taking up dirt, etc.: Varro R. R. 3. 6. 5 *itaque pastorem earum cum vatillo circumire oportet ac sterco tollere ac conservare.* Used for holding fuel, coals, incense, etc.: Gloss. ap. Löwe P. G. p. 277 '*batillum*' (= *vatillum*) *turibulum*; Gloss. Philox. *vatillum* *πυράμμη*; Hor. 1. S. 5. 36 *prunacque*

vatillum; Plin. 33. 127 *vatillis ferreis candentibus*; 34. 112 *vatillum ferreum*; Trebellius Pollio Claudius 14. 12 *coctilium* (of fuel) *cotidiana vatilla quattuor*; Vulg. Num. 4. 14; Apic. 7. 295, 8. 406, according to the MSS.; elsewhere Schuch says that they give *batillum*. (The word should probably be read in Plaut. Trin. 492, where the Ambros. has *verum nos homunculi Satillum animai*.)

Ubertumbus, apparently epithet of a place outside the limits of a particular mine, whence the same ore can be procured: Lex Metallī Vipasc. (Eph. Epigr. 3 to p. 167) *ex aliis locis ubertumbis*.

Vēniālis, -ō (*venia*); as t. t. of Rhetoric, *venialis status* means the assumption of an attitude of apology: Serv. A. 3. 615, 4. 333; Donat. on Ter. Hec. 3. 3. 22, Eugraphius on Ter. Phorm. 5. 8. 1; so Fortunat. 2. p. 105 (Halm, Rhet. Lat. Min.) *venialis relatio*; Iul. Victor ib. p. 392 *venialis status, adsumptio*; Donat. Ter. Hec. 2. 2. 28 *venialis qualitas*.

Verbēna, -ae, subst. f., a leaf, blade of grass, strip of herbage, foliage of any kind. The word is applied mainly, if not exclusively, to such as were used in religious ceremonies, being sometimes worn or carried by the priests, sometimes burnt on the altars, sometimes fastened on the altars: Cels. 2. 33 says *verbenarum folia . . . cuius generis sunt olea, cupressus, myrtus, lentiscus, tamarix, ligustrum, rosa, rubus, laurus, hederā, punicum malum*; Donatus on Ter. And. 726 '*verbenae*' *quasi herbenae, redimicula sunt ararum . . . Verbenae sunt omnes herbae frondesque festae ad aras coronandas, vel omnes herbae frondesque ex aliquo loco puro decerptae*. Plaut. Truc. 480 R *fer verbenam huc intus et bellaria* (for burning in sacrifice); Ter. And. 726 *ex ara hinc verbenas sume*; Cic. Verr. 4. 110 *sacerdotes cum infulis et verbenis*; Verg. A. 12. 120 *verbena tempora vincti*; E. 8. 66 *verbenasque adole pingues*; Hor. 1. C. 19. 14 *ara castis Vincta verbenis*; 4. C. 11. 7; Liv. 1. 24. 6 *verbena caput capillosque tangens*; 30. 43. 9 *privas verbenas*; Ov. M. 7. 242 *has (aras) ubi verbenis . . . cinxit*; Plin. 15. 119 *myrtea verbena . . . purgatos*; 22. 5 *non aliunde* (i.e. *ex herbis ignobilibus*) *sagmina in remediis publicis fuere et in sacris legationibusque verbenae*; Suet. Vesp. 7 in pl. [According to Pliny 22. 5, '*verbena*' = *gramen ex arce cum sua terra evulsum*; yet the passages quoted, especially those where the word is used in the pl., seem to imply that it meant a single leaf, shoot, or blade of grass. Serv. A. 12. 120 says '*verbena*' *proprie est herba sacra, sumpta de loco sacro Capitolii, qua*

coronabantur fetiales et pater patratus foedera facturi vel bella indicturi. Abusive tamen iam vocamus omnes frondes sacratas, ut est laurus, oliva, vel myrtus. Terentius (l. c.) 'ex ara hinc verbenas sume.' Nam myrtum fuisse Menandrus testatur, de quo Terentius transtulit. So Comm. Cruq. and Ps. Acron. Hor. 1. C. 19. 15, and Serv. E. 8. 65, who derive it from vireo. It may indeed be connected with vir- of vireo. Vaniček refers it to vardh-, increase, grow. In any case, its nearest Latin cognate is verb-er, properly a shoot or twig.]

Verro, -is, -ère, verri, versum. Serv. A. 1. 59 says perf. *versi*, but this is contradicted by Charis. and Prisc. 1. To pull, drag: Nonius p. 420 '*verrere*' est trahere; comp. Serv. A. 1. 59 '*verrere*' est trahere, a rete quod verriculum dicitur; ib. 1. 478 '*versa*' tracta; Ps. Acr. Hor. 1. C. 1. 10, 2. S. 3. 235; Diomed. p. 377 takes *versa* in Aen. 1. 478 as Servius does. Plaut. Truc. 558 R *domi quidquid habet verritur* ξξω (conj. Camer. for *neitur* of MSS., *vehitur* Schoell). Perhaps Verg. A. 1. 478 *versa pulvis inscribitur hasta* (see above); Hor. 2. S. 3. 235 *pisces ex aequore verris* (not *vellis*); Ov. M. 13. 961 *caesariemque meam quam longa per aequora verro*; ib. 492 *canitemque suam concreto in sanguine verrens*; 11. 499 *cum fulvas ex imo verrit harenas*. 2. = *rapio*, to carry off, take away, sweep off: Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 6. 3. 55 *futurum ut omnia verreret Verres*; Verg. A. 1. 59 *quippe ferant rapidi secum verrantque per auras*; Hor. 1. C. 1. 10 *quicquid de Libycis verritur arcis* (which Ps. Acr. explains as = *colligitur, trahitur*); Ov. F. 2. 523 *nam modo verrebant nigras pro farre favillas*; Mart. 2. 37. 1 *quicquid ponitur, hinc et inde verris*. 3. To pull or toss about, disturb, tear: Lucr. 1. 279 (*corpora caeca*) *Quae mare, quae terras, quae denique nubila caeli Verrunt, ac subito vexantia turbine raptant*; so 5. 266, 388, 6. 624; Catull. 64. 7 *caerula verrentes . . . aequora*; Verg. A. 8. 674 *delphines . . . aequora verrebant caudis*; 10. 208 *spumant vada marmore verso*; 5. 141 *adductis spumant freta versa lacertis*; elsewhere he has *caerula verrere*; 6. 320 *remis vada caerula verrunt*; Ov. Am. 3. 8. 43 *non freta demisso verrebant eruta vento*; Ov. M. 10. 701 *summae cauda verruntur harenae* (or perhaps = are swept); Sil. 14. 262 *retibus aequor Verrere*; Luc. 5. 572 *Cauri verrunt mare*. 4. To sweep (of a floor or the like): Plaut. Pseud. 163 R *versa sparsa structa strata*; Merc. 397 R *aedes verrat*; Cic. Parad. 5. 37 *qui verrunt, qui spargunt*; Liv. 3. 7. 8 *crinibus templa verrentes*; 26. 9. 7 *crinibus passis aras verrentes*; so often in later Latin, e.g. Iuv. 14. 60 *verre*

pavimentum. [From the same base as in Greek ἀπό-φερ-σε, (F)ἐρ-ύω, O. H. G. *verran* = *distrahere*.]

Vindicius, -a, -um, lost adj. of which the masc. only survives in a proper name (Liv. 2. 5. 10), from base *vindic-* (as e.g. *exim-ius* from *exim-*), meaning properly 'claimed'; only in fem. *vindicia*, pl. *vindiciae*, i. e. *res vindicia*, *res vindiciae*, 1. A thing or things claimed, so a thing or things in dispute. This is the definition of *vindiciae* given by most of the ancient Roman authorities: Fest. p. 376 M '*vindiciae*' *appellantur res eae de quibus controversia . . . De quo verbo Cincius sic ait: 'vindiciae' olim dicebantur illae quae ex fundo sumptae in ius adlatae sunt. At Ser. Sulpicius . . . iam singulariter formatam 'vindiciam' esse ait . . . qua de re controversia est, ab eo quod vindicatur*; Gaius 4. 16 *litis et vindiciarum, id est rei et fructuum*; so 4. 94; Gell. 20. 10. 7 says *nam de qua re disceptatur in iure in re praesenti, sive ager sive quid aliud est, cum adversario simul manu prendere et in ea sollemnibus verbis vindicare, id est vindicia*. The text is doubtful, but the general sense is probably the same. Perhaps the true reading is *cum adversarius . . . prenderet et . . . vindicaret, est vindicia*. The usages of the word suit the explanation given by Festus and Gaius. Comp. Gloss. Philox. *vindigestae* (i. e. *vindiciae res*) τὰ ἐν ἀμφισβητήσει πράγματα. *Vindicias sumere* is to take into court something (in the way of produce) from the estate: Cincius quoted by Festus as above, and Fest. p. 305 *ii inter quos controversia est vindicias sumere iubentur*. *Vindicias dare* or *dicere* is properly to make over or assign the things in dispute to one or the other party, so met., to give a decision in case of a disputed title or claim; *vindicias dare* or *dicere secundum aliquem*, to decide the claim in his favour. *Vindiciam* or *vindicias ferre*, properly to carry off the thing or things in dispute, so to gain the case, get the decision in one's favour; *v. amittere* is the opposite of this; *v. postulare*, to ask for the thing, i. e. to demand a decision in one's favour; Legg. xii. ap. Fest. p. 376 *si vindiciam falsam tulit, stlitis et vindiciarum arbitros tres dato* (if he has got a false decision in his favour); Cato ib. *praetores secundum populum vindicias dicunt*; Dig. 1. 2. 2. 24 *Verginius, qui cum animadvertisset Appium Claudium contra ius, quod ipse ex veteri iure in xii tabulis transtulerat, vindicias filiae suae a se abdixisse et secundum eum qui in servitatem ab eo suppositus petierat dixisse* (had awarded the claim in case of his daughter away from himself and in favour of the claimant); Cic. Rep. 3. 44 *cum vindicias amisisset ipsa libertas* (had lost her case or claim);

Liv. 3. 44. 5 *neque cederet secundum libertatem postulantibus vindicias* ; 3. 44. 12 *vindicias det secundum libertatem*. 2. *Vindiciae* in the sense of claim, i. e. act of claiming ; Cic. Mil. 74 *iniustus vindiciis et sacramentis alienos fundos petere* ; Liv. 3. 45. 11 *si huius vindiciis cesserit* (the claim of Marcus). Neut. *vindicium* = the act of claiming ; Script. De Id. Gen. ap. Keil Gramm. Lat. 4. p. 584 *vindicium ἐκδικία*.

Ultērius tempus, in Grammar, (1) of past time as expressed by the aorist, or remote time as expressed by the pluperfect : Cledon. p. 20 K *duo tempora habent ulterius tempus*, 'lectus fui ante horam,' etiam 'ante duas horas' : ostendit retrorsum tempus, 'lectum tibi erat,' 'lectum tibi fuerat' ; so Prob. Inst. p. 162 K calls *probatus fui* the *ulterior perfecta*, *probatus fueram* the *ulterior plusquam perfecta*. (2) Of the future perfect passive : Prob. Inst. l. c. calls *probatus fuero* the *ulterius futurum*.

Ūnītus, in Grammar, of an indeclinable noun : Cledon. p. 44 K *unita (forma nominis) est quando omnes casus similes sibi sunt* ; as distinguished from *forma binaria, ternaria*, etc., nouns with two, three cases, and so on.

Ūsurpo, -ās, to use in a wrong sense : Serv. A. 5. 145 'carcere' *usurpavit* ; G. 3. 64 ; also A. 7. 706, of an incorrect statement, *usurpat hoc*. *Usurpātīvus* in the corresponding sense is illustrated in the lexx.

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